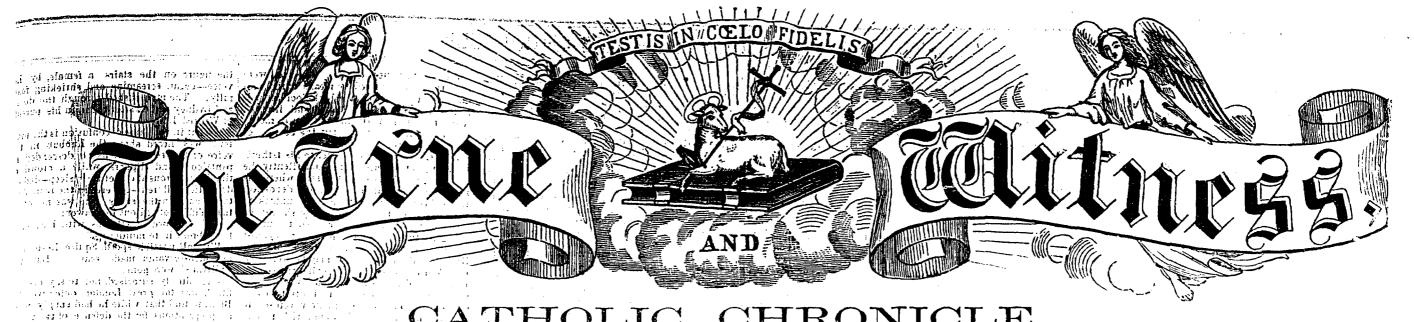
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CATHOLIC HRONICLE

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1879.

Be Content. It may not be our lot to wield The sickle in the ripened field Nor ours to hear, on summer eves, The reaper's song among the sheaves,

VOL. XXX.---NO. 13

Yet where our duty's task is wrought The union with God's great though The near and future blend in one, And whatsoe er is willed is done.

And ours the grateful service whence Comes, day by day, the recompense: The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed, The foun ain, and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span, The only end and aim of man, Retter the toil of fields like these, Than walking dreams and slothful ease.

But life, though failing like our grain. Like that, revives and springs again; . And early called, how blest are they Who wait in heaven their harvest day ! Whittler.

GENERAL NEWS.

-Many of the people of Afghan are as fair as Englishmen. The boys are noted as being particularly handsome.

-New Orleans is considering a thorough system of sewerage; which will cost, according to the plane, \$1,500,000.

-Leo XIII has written a letter to the ex-Jesuit Father Curci, praising very highly his recent work entitled "The Scriptures."

-The Czar has recently granted religious liberty to the Baptists, who are put on an equal footing with his orthodox subjects.

-Ten thousand salmon fry from San Fran. cisco have been put into the Mense, at Blorick, Holland, and 20,000 more are expected.

lemons.

-By order of the Czar, all the Armenian and Turkish schools of that part of Armenia which was lately annexed to Russia have been closed.

-In Russia, over 21,000,000 roubles are appropriated every year for pensions and subsidies to retired officers, and to the families of deceased officers.

-An embarrassed actor bounded on the stage of a San · Francisco theatre, in a scene depicting a robbery in a hotel office, and shouted, " Gag the safe, while I blow open the night clerk."

dead with a club.

Archbishop Lynch's Visit to the Pope.

The following letter was recently received from His Grace the Archbishop by Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney :---

ROME, Sept. 25, 1879.

VEBY REVEREND AND DEAR SIR-I sit down rather fatigued but highly pleased with our visit to-day to His Holiness. We received an extra audience at 10 o'clock, though the usual hour is 12. On account of the consistories, both public and private, the creating of cardinals, appointing of bishops, seeing of ambassadors, &c., we could not get an audi-ence until to-day. The Pope wished to spend an hour with the bishops, and hence the delays. In an hour at a public audience he could see a couple of hundred people. I was exceedingly pleased with his manner, ques-tions, &c. He showed himself Father of the Faithful, and a very anxious one, too. He appears to feel intensely his position and the care of all the churches. I fear he is overworking himself. He is tall, exceedingly thin, and whenever he asks questions and awaits answers his large, lustrous eyes settle on one. He asked very particularly about the Archdiocese, its extent, the number of Catholics and Protestants, if I were kind and tolerant to the latter, and recommended great kindness and forbearance. I told the Holy Father of our lectures and sermons for them, and also of my little catechism written expressly for them. He looked over the catechism, read the dedication to himself, and gave his blessing to it and to all who would help in circulating it. He then asked me what troubles I had

-it our clergy were learned, and fervent in their work of saving souls. I told His Holi--Dr. Wilhelm Schmoele, a professor at ness that, with very few exceptions, all gave Bonn University, says he has discovered that me much consolution. I had to enter into human life can be vastly prolonged by eating particulars then about the people. Were they religious? Did they frequent the sacraments? About our schools, and colleges, and academies, both male and female. I was able to give him very fair answers. We had some bad Catholics, but they were few in number. Then if I were in debt, etc., and if I had given to, the Propaganda the usual accounts required from bishops of America every ten years? the Church-one head over all.

After a long conversation I introduced Fathers Bergin and Herold. He blessed them and gave them all the favours they asked plenary indulgence for themselves, friends, stc. 'They held in their hand beads, crosses -Mrs ! Willis of Batavia, Uhio, had last and medals, which he bleesed. I should have week a serious difference with her daughter, mentioned that I brought with mea memoranas to the hauling of some word, which the dum of all the things of which I was latter settled, a la Williams, by knocking her to treat with the Holy Father, and read them quietly before him and received -A canal has just been completed in my answers. I presented him the

I cannot, of course, repeat all that passed in an anti-Catholic spirit I cannot at all find I could answer him satisfactorily. He deand spoke of the Gospel narrative of sitting down and making the calculation before commencing the work. I told his Holiness my way was to consider if the work were absolutely necessary for the salvation of souls who would perish without it. If so, I commenced the work, and trusted in the providence of our Heavenly Father; but if only useful and ornamental, then I would sit down and calculate.

He asked me about the means of educating my priests. I told him. "We must," said he, "have good, holy, and learned priests, and good seminaries. Priests must be able to refute all the heresies and strange opinions that arise." I told him that I would do more to that end now that we have our churches, institutions and presbyteries built. I asked his especial blessing for the crowning work of the diocese, the Seminary of Our Lady and St. John, which I was about to complete, as far as possible. Another sign of the cross, and a great blessing, uttered from the heart, were his reply. He seemed to have but one thought: the salvation of souls.

He asked me where I was born, where I made my studies, how I came to America, about Ireland, what relation between Canada and Ireland, etc. I said most of the Catholics of Upper Canada were of Irish descent. He spoke of our present Governor-General, and asked many questions about him and about the Princess; I was happy to be able to praise both, to say that they were impartial, and that the Princess visited and took an interest in the Catholic convents and charities, as well as in the Protestant homes and orphanages. He spoke of the former Gov.-General. I forgot for a moment his name. His Holiness immediately suggested "Lord Dufferin, a good man, and a great statesman." I presumed to say to His Holiness that he was a good appreciator of men, and that Lord Dufferin was very friendly with me and the other bishops whilst in Canada.

We took leave of His Holiness after the usual homages, and felt quite embalmed with his piety, kindness and fatherly mau-You see here the great authority and unity of ner, and prepared to start for Lourdes. In a day or two we shall be on our journey.

Yours in Christ, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,

Archbishop of Toronto.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

Politics in Quebec-What is the Corporation Doing-The Elections.

[From our own Correspondent] QUEBEC, November 7th, 1879.

citing one. The ball has already been opened, oppressed farm tenants of the Old Country. The contest in Levis promises to be an ex-Hawaii for the irrigation of the sogar planta-tions in the centre of the island, which crosses all engaged in the good work, and said that and the rival candidates are being flattered or blackguarded according to our electoral tactics. I believe the straight Conservative has withdrawn, and the struggle remains between Paquet and Beaulieu. The latter is a popular man and under other circumstances would beat Paquet, but the latter goes into the contest under an influence that will go far to excuse in the eyes of many Liberals his recent defection from their party. He calls for support as the Hon. Mr. Paquet, "St. Nicholas' Home for working boys," he Provincial Secretary, and thus appeals to land. the vanity of the electors as well as to their self-interest. By returning Mr. Beaulien the electors of Levis will have the houest satis faction of sending a representative to uphold the principles of the late Government in the powerless shades of Opposition. On the coatrary, if they elect the Hon. Mr. Paquet their county will be represented by a Cabinet Minister, who will thus be in a position to further the thousand and one schemes of a very pushing and ambitious constituency. Personally I would prefer to see Mr. Paquet tendered to the chairman, the proceedings defeated, out an unbiassed judgment leads me closed. to think that such will not be the case. 'An effort has been made, but so far unsuccessfully, to have the municipal affairs of our city brought under the investigating powers of our Grand Jury. Quebec is a large city in proportion to many in the Dominion, it is the most ancient city north of the Spanish settlements. If we except the water works, there has not been any notable improvement in Quebec, calling for the out-lay of any sum of money much over what the annual revenue should be. Nevertheless, this ancient city is head, neck and ears in debt, as hopeless as a Nebraska mule in a South Platte quicksand. What have we to show for it? Absolutely nothing. The side walks are more of a nuisance than a convenieuce, if not absolutely dangerous to the pedostrian; the lamps, few and far between, would be eclipsed in the glare of a farthing dip. The dust, in morstrous waves or lofty pillars, whirls up and down the narrow streets in density sufficient to give one a practical idea of the desert, Simoon. The police are, too, insufficient in number to be other than a useless expense. Now, the question arises-what has been done with the taxes of this ancient city for so many years back, or have they been collected at all ? It seems to me our present state of impecuuiosity cannot be the result of simple mismanagement. I am inclined to think there has been a great deal of rascality in connection with our municipal affairs. To what generation of city authorities this robbery may be ascribed an investigation alone oan discover, but of the actual fact that such a crime has been committed, in my mind, there is not a particle of doubt. As I was about closing my letter I received information, grounded on reliable authority, that the most vigorous opposition will be given to the new Cabinet Ministers. In the Liberal camp there is perfect certainty that Paquet will be defeated, and no stone will be left unturned to put an extinguisher on . Flynn, whose election, it is expected, will come off in January next. In communing on the editorial off the Ottawa Herald, which drew down the dis-Ottawa Herald, which arew down tuy die private ficular article. I am, sir, &c., "ARGYLE." fercury describes the article as being seditious. While the editorial evinced considerable of invertary, October 9."

I could answer him satisfactorily. He de- Irish question agitates the atmosphere beplored the debts of the Church in America, youd the Green Isle, this Mercury of ours smells sedition. He has a scent for high treason that would make his fortune if he could be induced to join the Royal Irisb Perfers. Well, I think he won't need to be a patrarch in years, if he lives to see landlords, redcoats and peelers bounced out of Ireland. It is an old freak of the Mercury man's idiotcy to be butting his cocoa-nut against Irish affairs, of which he has about as much knowledge as a new born Zulu. BIRCH.

THE LANDLORD SYSTEM.

Mr. John Murdoch, of the Inverness " Highlander." on the Question

(From the Toronto Slobe.)

Last evening an interesting lecture was de-livered in St. Lawrence Hail by Mr. John Murdoch, editor of the Invervess Highlander, on "The Landlord System of Great Britain and Ireland." Several of our most prominent citizens were present, although the attendance was smaller than might have been looked for. The lecturer's remarks were listened to with the closest attention. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Angus Morrison, accompanied by tye Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Spence, d Mr. A. W. McKenzie, of Inverness, as-The platform, and the Chairman, Mr. Morinea, latroduced the speaker in few fitting renearks.

Mr. MERDOCH, on coming forward said that he thought that owing to the freedom enjoyed by the people of Canada, this country was a ting place in which to talk of the wrongs ader which the residents of the Old Country were labouring. The one great evil was the feudal system, which had taken the owner-ship of the soil from the members of claus and vested it in a single individual. It was causing the deterioration of the Highland character, causing their best men to emigrate, and robbing those whose circumstances prevented them from leaving their native land of their means of earning a livelihood. He cited many cases of hardship which had come under his personal observation, and closed by asking, not pecuniary aid, but the sympathy of the people of Canada in the cause of which he spoke.

Mr. A. W. MCKENZIE then made a few remarks in which he endorsed the general prin-ciples of the lecture, but differed from the fecturer as to the remedy. He strongly ad-vocated emigration to this country, which, with its boundless extent of fertile soil, was capable of furnishing homes for all of the

THE CHAMPIONS.

Record of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club **Buring the Past Season.**

The winding up of the season leaves the Shamrocks in a position which, in a financial point of view, has not been surpassed in the history of the club since the date of its formation. Nor in a pecuniary sense alone can they be said to have prospered. In the extensive membership, in the harmony and unanimity which has characterized all their proceedings, and in the success which has attended them in all their matches, are they to be congratulated. During the year they have paid off nearly \$3,000 of their debts, a very large sum when it is considered that only a dozen or so games can be crowded into a season. The prospects for next season, also, are exceedingly bright. It is expected that all the old players will be ready to handle their sticks next spring, a piece of information which will scarcely be relished by rival clubs. It is probable, but not at all certain, that Mr. Hoobin will retire from the field, as he considers fitteen or twenty years of lacrosse playing is quite sufficient for him. Mr. Hoobic, retirement would certainly be a great loss to the club, but there are a great many other members who are worthy to take up the 'crosse as it falls from his hand. It is to be hoped, however, that his resignation will not be sent in, for no matter how worthy his successor might be, in a match he would not possess the confidence of those around him to such an extent as did Mr. Hoobin-at least not for a considerable time. As the club contains many skilful players who are anxious to make one of the first twelve, there is no doubt that at the close of next season the champions of the game will be again the Shamrocks. The following is their record for the past season :---

May 23rd-Shamrocks vs. Independents, of Quebec. Won 1st, 3rd and 4th games; time 10 min., 8 min. and 23 min. Shamrock toam: Clune, Murphy, Morton, Brennan, Hagan, Giroux, Farmer, Butler, Lynch, Mc-Keown, Crowley, Magnire.

May 24th-Independents of Quebec vs Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 5th games ; time, 8 min., 13 min, and 23 min. Shamrock toom. Oluna, Hagan, Crowley, Woods, Murphy, Butler, Lynch, Maguire, Burke.

min. Shamrock team-Clune, Brennan, Hart.

Giroux, Morton, Lynch, McKeown, Farmer,

Butler, Maguire, Crowley. June 12th-Emmetts of Montreal vs. Sham-

rocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse grounds. Won

1st, 2ud and 3rd games; time, 38 min, 9

min., and 12 min. Shamrock team-Clune,

Harkins, Hart, Meehan, Crowley, Hagan,

Brennan, Morton, Murphy, Farmer, Butler,

July 1st-Indians (picked St. Regis and

Caughnawagas) vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock

Lacrosse grounds. Won 1st, 2nd, and 3rd

games, time, 15 min., 17 min., and 28 min.

Shamrock team-Burke, floobin, Brennan,

Lally, Morton, Murphy, Hart, Giroux, Ma-

July 5th-Toronton vs. Shamrocks, on

Shamrock Lacosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd

and 3rd games; time, 8 min., 4 min., and

6 min. Shamrock team : Burke, Brennan,

Hoobin, Lally, Butler, Maguire, McKcown, Giroux, Farmer, Lynch, Murphy, Morton.

July 12th-White Eagle's team vs. Sham-

rocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won

2nd and 4th games; time 5 min., and 11 min.,

drawn match. Shamrock team : Clune, Hartt, Hagan, Meehan, Crowley, Burke, Giroux,

July 19th-Montreal vs. Shamrock, on

Shaurock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st, 2nd

and 5th games; time, 28 min., 21 min. and 35 min. Shamrock team: Burke, Hoobin,

Brennan, Lally, Butler, Magnire, McKcown, Giroux, Farmer, Morton, Murphy. Lynch.

on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Won 1st,

2nd and 3rd games; time, 8 min; 3 min. and

Hoobin, Butler, Lally, Giroux, McKeown,

Hart, Morton, Farmer, Murphy, Lynch.

August 2nd-Caughnawagas vs Shamrocks,

min. Shamrock team : Burke, Brennan,

August 9th-Shamrock vs. White Eagle's

August 23rd-Shamrock vs. Iroquois In-

dians, on the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds.

Won 1st, 2nd and 4th games; time, 29 min.,

21 min., and 161 min. Shamrock team: Burke, Honbin, Breunan, Lully, Bucler, Mc-

Keown, Morton, Farmer, Murphy, Giroux,

September 6th-Iroquois Indians (Keraron-

ve's and White Engle's teams, pirked) vs.

Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds.

Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd games; time, 8 min.,

3 min and 25 mins. Shamrook team :---

Burke, Brennan, Hoobin, Butler, Giroux, Far-

mer, Maguire, Murphy, Lynch, Hart, Martin,

Shamrocks. Won in default of Acmes.

in default of Torontos and a

September 13th-Acmes, of Toronty, ys.

October 4th-Shamrocks vs. Torontos. Won,

October 4th-Vullevfields, of Valleyfield, vs.

Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds.

Won 1st, 2nd and 4th games; time, 12 min.,

4 min., 15 min. Shamrosk team :- Brennan, Butler, Borke, Murohy, Lynch, Farmer, Ma-

guire, Lally, M. Koown, Gironx, Clune.

Lynch, Maguire.

McKeown.

team, at Huntingdon. Won 1st and 4th

Morton, Maguire, Butler, Farmer, Harkins.

guire, Farmer, Lynch, McKcown.

Maguire.

June 9th-Caughnawagas vs. Shamrocks, on Shamrock Lacrosse grounds. Won 1st, 2nd and 3rd games, time, 4 min., 12 min. and 27 TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

The Maple and Shamrock.

[Gratefully dedicated to J. K. FORAN, Esq., Laval University, Quebec]

Let's sing of the Maple—the broad, generous Maple— A type of our coantry, fair lovely and free. And with it entwine in couplets the Shamrock. An emblem of union, bright symbol of three; Iu joyous orison let each bounding river Proclaim as it rolls its bright wave to the sea, That liberty, peace and pairiot devotion Sull flourish where Maple and Shamrock agree. agree.

Hail, then, broad leaf'd Maple, fair type of our

And with the same vigor bud forth into man-hood, s Bright forest of greatness, on one mighty tree.

May virtue enhoble each deed of our country; In letters of gold be emblazond her name, Towering up like the Maple, yet humble as Shanrock,

An agis of safety, a triumph of fame.

Yes, this be the grandeur we seek for our country: Let virtues be nobles and toll be our King: The axe of the woodman while a sing the

forest.

In hold proclamation our groutness shall The boar proclamation out , the second ring. Shall echo the accents of Canada's Juture, In part of labor, in triumph of song. And the grace notes of progress that greet our

Dominion Preelaim that the Maple and Shamrock are

one.

- Then weave in the garland the Maple and Shamrock, A nation's sweet incense breathe fragrance around; The pulse of our country shall quicken its paces As quicken the measures of freedom's bright sound:
- sound : Nay the dove of true peace wing its way o'er the country, Our people grow great in the sunshine of

prayer, And Maple and Shamrock resplendent in

Embalm in sweet incense loved Canada fair.

-T. O'HAGAN. Belleville, Ont., Nov, 7th, 1879.

"As Others See Us."

I hear that the Princess Louise is not likely to go back at all to Canada. The Lancet says she is quite well. Will the Lancet say why she comes back? The truth is, Ottawa is a mere village; like the rest of Canada, it is ten days out of the world. The Canadians are excellent people. But a year's sojourn amongst them is enough for most persons who do not intend to be mere colonists .- From the London Correspondence of the Lincolnshire Advertiser.

-----Shipment of War Material—General Boberts' Proclamation.

CALCUTTA, November 9. --- Preparations continue to be pushed forward in India with undiminished vigour. The Sukkar and Dadur Itailway is open for engines nearly to to Jacobad, and is being constructed at the rate of over a mile per day. A large number of carts and a quantity of war material are being shipped at Bombay for Hursochee. Sir Richard Tomple is personally superintending the the arrangements along the Balan line. General Hughes has reached Kandahar from Ghelati, Gzilzie. Everything is going on well there. The publication of General Robert's proclamation and announcement of the continuance for the present of the existing regime have confirmed any waverers there may have been, and people look on their emancipation from Cabul as complete.

thirty miles in length.

-The number of foreign firms engaged in [residents number 420.

-The Rev. E. E. Bayliss, who eloped from Maple River, Mich, with a neighbor's wife, has returned without her, made a public speech confessing his error, and asked to be reinstated as pastor of the Baptist Church.

-Octywayo says there were only ten of his men present when the Prince Imperial was killed. A bold stand would have saved his life, if the Zulu King is to be believed, and the fate of an Empire might have been chauged.

-Meetings exclusively for women are a peculiarity of the present Moody and Nankey revival at Cleveland, the two evangelists being the only men admitted. Many of the women converts, relieved of male eyes, give way to the most extravagant religious fervor.

-Nearly all the negroes in and near Darlington, SU., now own horses and cows, and many of them own land, which they are able stealing than formerly, churches are numerous and well supported, and newspapers are in demand.

-Eighteen of the States have civil damage liquor laws. Their provisions are substantially the same, making dealers responsible pecuniarity for all harm resulting from the sale of alcoholic beverages. New York, Maine, Massachusetts, and Illinois have statutes precisely alike.

-Acriss the Housatonic, a short distance north of Falls Village, was lately seen a single thread of, spider's web, 300 to 400 feet in length. It is conjectured that the insect must have calculated, the distance, and when the wind favored contrived, that the already spun thread should be wafted across.

The Cologne Gazette states that the Emperor of Germany (whose affection for his nephew the Czar is undoubted) was very re-

-Mrs. Mix, who has a Connecticut reputation for working miracles, travels through that State professing to cure diseases by layever she goes. The most wonderful stories, is of your negro hood, uneincated, and a der promounced a beautiful discourse, which I promoted to my people diverse in the second sector of the sect

it for votes the chiliches would increase theirs do not protong them. and the set that the congregations because your of the training Werwere-with His Holiness 55, minutes.

twenty-eight gorges in the mountains, and is thirty miles is length. I he mountains, and is fore. I showed him the oaten bread, the only

food of the pilgrims there. He shook his commerce in Chins is 351, and the total head and sighed, as though he thought penforeign population 3,814. The population of ance was not practiced now-a-days in other the treaty ports is 4,990,000. The American parts of the world. I then read over the list that I send yeu, for especial blessings. As I read he asked some que tions about our institutions, and expressed his surprise that we had so many in a new diocese. When I read asked who conducted it I told His Holiness that the Sisters of St. Joseph took care of it, but that a young ecclesiastic had charge of the conduct of the boys His Holiness then made the sign of the cross and blessed it from his heart, as well as the House of Providence.

Then when I came to the Societies and Confraternities he made the sign of the cross at each name, and stopped several times to thank God that we had so many good souls, and to express the same with his lips. He asked me about the St. Aloysius Society for teaching catechism and visiting the prisons, and sent an especial blessing to these young men, also to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and to the Temperance Association. Heasked about the convents, and made again to work with their own money. There is less the sign of the cross He also blessed the children of Mary. I then presented to His Holiness the pictures of the colleges and convents. I am serry I had not all of them. I begged of him to make with his pen the sign of the cross on them. He took them into his private study, and after a while brought them out with two and three crosses on them. "On," said he, "but I pray that

the mercy of God may preserve them all." I next presented him some presents. I

had then the courage to ask other favors. His Holiness then gave me some presents for persons whom I named. After blessing them he, told me to tell them that he blessed as well those who receive these objects. Among them were his own picture with his autograph signature. I asked His Holiness to touch each of them, that his handwriting on the first might be his handwriting on each. He did so. I then asked for the Papal Bruediction and Plenary Indulgence for all luctant to conclude an anti-Kussian alliance: our parishes, and societies at the first Mass with Austria, and that only the evident hose I would say for them when they tility of the Russian Government, not that of receive the sacraments of Penance the Panslavist party, induced him to consent. and Holy Communion at the altar. He granted / it on another condition -that I should also preach a sermon and explain that the blessing came from the survivor of St Peter, and from his very heart, and that there might be no obstacle to the blessing and indulgence. he required the state are fold of her powers, She charges nothing of grace through Penance and Holy Com-

"Two laymen at a church meeting in and anxiety for the salvation of souls, but he Forsyth street, last Sunday, expressed senti-munts that are not often heard from the pul- ivery much by his earnestness while speaking, pits of the metropolis." One was that there and does this many times a day, in conversaare the kond people and as kond chances for tion with cardinals; bishops, senators, priests, beavenly reward below Canal street as in a down He is wearing himself away very fast In Tifti avenue, and the other wan that if the our Lord's service of his, with his confine, of your control of menty is most destructive of his constitution, converts' as"thisroughly as politicians search and willeshorten his days if God, by a miracle,

then moved, seconded by Ald. HALLAN,

That this meeting expresses its sympathy with those who are laboring to subvert the feudal land system of Great Britain and Ireland, and would urge the English, the Irish and the Scotch all over this great continent to co-operate with those who are endeavoring to form such an enlightened opinion on this sul i ci as will, through legislative enactment, remove all artificial barriers to the free sale of the land of Great Britain and Ire-

The motion was carried unanimously. It was then moved by Mr. D. SPENCE seconded by Mr. Jous O'Dononor, Q.C., That the Highlander newspaper, which vin dicates the right of the people to their native soil, and labors to preserve the high character and chivalrons spirit of the Highland people, is deserving of moral and pecuniary support.

The motion was carried. The thanks of the meeting having been

The Dake of Argyil on Leases.

The following letter is published in the

London Spectator :--"SIR,-The reply to my letter of 'A Scotch Farmer,' and your own observations on it, indicate much misunderstanding of the propositions I had advanced. These propositions involve no other principle than that which is involved in the well known and excellent system of (improvement lesses,' in which a comparatively low rate of rent, and the length of time for which farms are let, enable the tenant to recoup himself with high interest and good profit for very considerable outlays on permanent improve-

ment. games; time, 45 min. and 11 min. Drawn match. Shamrock team: Burke, Hoobin, Latly, Mechan, Morton, Hagan, Crowley, Murphy, Butler, Devine, Giroux, Farmer. " In this transaction the tenant derives his high interest and his profit from the cooperation of the landlord's capital, which is perhaps five times the amount of vis own. Chat larger capital is but at a very low rate of interest for a definite time, on the condition that at the end of that time a higher ra e of interest shall be paid-which higher rate can only be determined by the markets.

Although the general system in Scotland is that the owner executes all the permanent improvements himself, yet the principle of improvement leases is in extensive applica. tion. Under that system tenants have executed a very large amount of improvement. But they have done so for 'valuable consideration,' calculated and count-d in the terms of the lease How far in any given case a lease is or is not an 'improvement lease,' obviously depends entirely on the rent, as compared with the improved value when the drainage, &c., is completed, and with the length of exclusive enjoyment by the tenant. But these are precisely the elements which can only be determined by the parties to the contract, and any legal interference with per fect freedom of contract in this matter would he as injurious as an interference with any other purely commercial transaction. It would involve, indeed, an interference with price. Reut is norming but the price of a par-

11

---- A new edition of the works, of Ivan Tourgueneff, in ten volumes, has just appeared in Russia. нин салан алтан какаланда алтан саларда са саларда (ф. салан) на салан на селан на селан на селан на селан на с

THE SCIENCE OF CHIROMANCY. How the Rand Betrays the Individual Character.

Calista Halsey in Washington Republic.

This conical-fingered hand is, of all the seven types, the least practical. It is the hand of the poet, of the artist : the intuitional hand which has marvelous insight, dreams vividly, and has more perceptions than executive ability in everyday affairs. It has little sense of order, leaving the profaic work of arrangement and exact details to the square and spatulated fingers. In art, the pointed fingers belong to the domain of the imagination as Raphael and Correggio. Alcort Durer had the square fingers, and Rubens and Rembrandt, whose men and women are earthy of the earth," had the spatulated fingers. This hand takes kindly to the picturerque. It loves novely, is quickly at-tracted, working with dash and enthusiasm rather than with cool skill and force. It is the impulsive hand; a hand of moods and tenses, passing quickly from exaltation to despair. It is not fit to command and does not know how to obey.

This artistic hand appears in war and the Generals who possess it care more for glory than success. They are the white-plumed knights, the men who lead forlorn hopes, and whose inspirations are often translated into victories. To this same conical type belong the hands of the lyrical poets and sentimental novelists, as Victor Hugo, Lamartime, George Sand, Chateaubriand. Byron had the very pointed fingers, and was proud of the delicacy of his hand, sharing the popular opinion that it was a mark of aristocratic birth. To the chiromant, however, the hand is commended by strength and harmony rather than extreme delicacy.

Rarest and most beautiful of all the types is the psychical hand. It is delicate in proportion to the person; has a medium palm, the fingers without knots, or only moderately knotted, the outer phalange long and philberted, the thumb small and elegant. It does not belong exclusively to the titled and presumably cultured classes. Rare as it is it is, like the art instinct, universal, and is sometimes found among the most primitive classes. The psychical bands do not, by choice, concern themselves greatly in certain great crisss, when the square and spatuled fingers, .with, all their administrative ability, have wrought confusion, the swift psychical hands have come to the rescue and ransomed. art, civilization and religion. Milton, Schiller, Goethe, Swedenborg had the psychical Shandar fell a box sand horne source

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Which Shall it Be.

2

[A rich man who had no children proposed to his poor neighbor, who had seven, to take one of them, and promised, if the parents would con-sent, that he would give them property enough to make themselves and their other six children comfortable for life.]

Miss Bordillion.

might be different."

to your house again."

of adieu.

haud."

think.'

lieve them ?"

eyes to his.

you that I have trusted from the first, and

trust still. But, put yourself in my position,

and reflect how impossible i: is that I can act

"The fact is," said Lydney, but in a good

me, at least you had; but, you cannot over-

get the budget of innuendoes against me, now

opened. I do not know that I blame you for

it, Miss Bordillion; in your position, as you

observe, I might judge as you do. I will not intrude longer on you," he added, as he arose,

" but I must express my hope that the time

will shortly come when you will welcome me

prejudice," he laughed, as he released her

"Not a word about his family-or who he

is," thought Miss Bordillion, as she turned

The servant had the street door open as he

Lydney caught her hand, and drew her into

a small room or study, where in past days

closed the door, and stood before her.

pleasant spot of abode to you now."

" Farewell."

pence."

AF ellen #

Which shall it be? Which shall it be? Which shall to by Which shall to by Which shall to by Which at me, I looked at Jobn John looked at me, And when I found that I must speak, My voice seemed strangely low and weak; "Tell me again what Robert sald;" And then I, listening, bent my head— This is his letter:

"I will give A house and land while you shall live, If in return, from out your seven, One child to me for aye is given."

I looked at John's old garments worn; I thought of all that he had horne Of poverty, and work, and care, Which I, though willing, could not share; I thought of seven young mouths to feed, Of seven little children's need, And then of this.

"We'll choose among them as they lle Asleep." Bo, walking hand in hand, Dear John and I surveyed our band; First to the cradle lightly stepped, Where Lilian, the baby, slept. Softly the father stopped to lay Hisrough hand down in a loving way, When dream or whisper made her stir. And huskily he said, "Not her !"

We stooped beside the trundle bed And one long ray of lamplight shed Athwart the boyish faces there, In sleep so beautiful and fair. In sleep so beautiful and fair. I saw on James' rough, red cheek A tear undried. Fre John could speak, "He's but a baby, too," said I, And kissed him as we hurried by, Pale, patient Robbie's angel face Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace : "No, for a thousand crowns not him !" He whispered, while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick ! bad Dick ! our wayword son-Poor Dick : Bad Dick : On My norder Turbulent, restless, idle on e-Could he be spared ? Nay, be who gave Rade us berriend him to the grave ; Only a mother's heart could be Patient enough for such as he ; " And so," said John, "I would not dare To take him from her bedside prayer."

Then stole we softly up above, And kneit by Mary, cuild of love, "Perhaps for her 'twould better be," I said to John. Quite silently He lifted up a curl that lay Across her check in a wilful way. And shook his head: "Nay, love, not thee," The while my heart beat audibly.

Only one more, our eldest lad, Trusty and truthful good and glad, So like his father. "No John no! I cannot, will not, let him go." I cannot, will not, let nim go." And so we wrote in a courieous way, We could not give one child away; And afterward toll lighter seemed, Tainking of that of which we dreamed, Happy in truth that not one face Was missed or its accustomed place; Thankful to work from all the seven, Trusting the rest to one in heaven.



By MRS. HENRY WOOD:

instant to Miss Bordillion's, where Mr. Lydney was presenting himself for a morning call.

"Not at home," said the servant; but at that very unlucky moment who should present her unconscious self at the window but Miss Bordillion. Lydney looked at her, and then at the servant, a half smile upon his face. The girl felt angry and confused, and at-

tempted a justification. It is not my fault, sir; I have only to obey orders. Though it is not my mistress general custom to say she is not at home when she is.' " MISS pordillion desired you to deny her if

I called ?" "Yes, sir, she did."

He wrote a few words on a leaf of his -book, tore it out, and sent it in to Miss

freely, now it was entered upon. "Squire Lester insisted upon it; or else Maria's visits here must be ceased.". " I am accused; I hear, among other heinons, sins," he proceeded, dropping his voice to a lower key, "of entertaining coverous designs on the fortune of Miss Lester." "Who, could have told you that?" uttered them?. He had mounted the iron railings outside, and was standing on the spikes leaning forward, and holding on by the frame of

the window. Miss Bordillion. "It is patent to all Danesheld. You may "You young imp !" uttered Lord Dane as he drew back the window, which opened in the middle, after the manner of the French, "ghat game, the had made himself only too sare; hear it as you pass along the street. I am supposed to be doing my best to delude Miss the deuce brings you here ?"

Lester into a Gretna-Green escapade, or some "They're a-coming on this very night, my such unorthodox marriage, for the sake of lord-I know they is," cried Shad, his face touching her fourteen thousand pounds. Allow me to assure you, Miss Bordillion, that working with excitement. "They're in the wood now, and a-tying black crape to their whenever I do marry, it will be of no moment hats; I see 'em a-tying of 'em on, and I thought I'd come and tell ye." to me whether my wife shall possess fourteen

thousand pounds, or not fourteen hundred Mr. Blair was by the side of Lord Dane, and he seized the boy and deposited him inside "I wish you would not mention these the room. things, Mr. Lydney, for they only pain me to

"I see the 'lumination in this here parlor," hear them. For myself, I cannot but have confidence in you; there is something about blind hindered me. I was afeared to go to the big gates, for the servants would on'y ha druv me back again."

against the stream, and continue to receive "How many did you see?" asked Mr. Blair. you here-especially with Miss Lester visiting "I see four. Two tall, and two short," an-swered Shad. "There was the three what I me as usual. If you would be more open, as to yourself, and declare who you are, it heered a-planning of the thing days back, and the t'other, the tallest of all was like-----: i did'nt see his face, though," he broke off. natured tone, "that you do doubt me. You like me personally, you have a sort of faith in "He was a-sitting down all the time, and the black hung afore his nose."

"How can you tell that he was tall, if he were sitting down?" demanded Mr. Blair. "'Cause he was," was Shad's reply. twigged his long legs."

"Who were you going to say he was like ?" "Well, I never heered him speak, and I never seen him get up-but he was like Will the attack would not take place. On this Lester."

"Nonsense!" angrily interposed Lord Dane. Miss Bordillion held out her hand in token "What should Wilfred Lester want breaking into my house ? The boy's a fool, Blair, and "Were I you, Mr. Lydney, I would no has always been deemed one. Do you think it was Lydney ?" he sharply added, turning to longer remain in Danesheld; it cannot be a Shad. " That proves how you share in the general

Now the boy was not a fool: he had a vast deal too much cunning to be a fool, and that cunning he was incessantly calling into requisition. It did not in the least matter to Shad whether the silent gento ring the bell. "I don't know what to tleman in the disguising crape might be Mr. Lydney or Mr. Wilfred Lester : his opinion was that it was the latter ; but as the suggesapproached it, admitting Maria Lester. Mr. tion appeared to give offense to Lord Dane, who would evidently be better pleased to hear that it was Lydney, Shad's cunning prompted

she and Edith used to do their lessons. He to veer around. "Well, I dunno," said he, with admirable tation, by ber Christain name, "I am going to put your friendship your confidence to me, chest. "like Lydney's is to the proof. Dark tales are abroad to my he looked more like Lydney. 'Twas the the leggins made me think o' Will Lester ; prejudice, insinuations that I am not what I appear to be, that I am no gentleman; nay, but I see Lydney with a pair on, one day."

"Safe to be Lydney," murmured Lord Dane in the ear of Mr. Blair. And the latter nodded.

"What did you hear?" he asked of Shad. "I didn't hear nothing, sir. They warn't a to s talking, above a odd word 'bout the vails; on. and I cut off, and left 'em, to tell his lord

Mr. Blair spoke for a moment in an undertone with Lord Dane, and then gingerly lifted Shad out at the window again, on to the spikes, telling him to jump down. Lord Dane addressed the boy :

"You go home at once, to bed, Shad. You are not wanted, and there might be a danger you know, of your getting shot, in mistake for one of the thieves, if you linger near the castle. If these men get dropped upon through your information, you shall have such a reward as you have never seen in your life. Make the best of your way home."

Away tore Shad, as if in a hurry of obedisecuring her fortune. Upon the state of Miss Lester's affections I will not enter, but I will here at a state of a state ence. But the moment he was beyond view all sorts of antice an

the windows was shaken, and Lond Dane rose) said. Was it Mr. Lydney of was it Will Shad had not used deceit. The men were hastly, pulled aside the white blind, the cur- Lester ?? 'cause both was tall." So I said as I in. Drake had entered by means of the winthe windows was shaken, and Lond Dane rose said. " year to be was tall." Bo I said as I in. Drake had entered by means up the hastly pulled aside the white blind, the cur-hastly pulled aside the white blind, the cur-tains not being closed, and found himself face couldn't speak to neither of em for certain, to face with Mr. Shed, the glass only between when I see it angered him. As if I didn't when they were fairly in; but not a monge know Will Lester ?"

After some further collopuy, Shad was dis missed, and Mr. Lydney remained in a state of the utmost perplexity and discomposure. Silently went: Wilfred Lester to his father's That Wilfred Lester had joined in certain study, the others with him; and silently, he night expeditions of the poachers, touching but that he would rush madly into crime, was incomprehensible. One of two things was certain : he must have lost his senses, to become utterly reckless.

How could he, Lydney, prevent its taking place? at any rate prevent Lester's joining in it? It was indispensable he should be prevented, not only for his own sake, but for his family's, and a deep flush rose to Mr. Lydney's brow, as he thought of the terrible disgrace it would reflect on Maria, should her brother be proceeded Shad, "and made bold to get up and look if it was your lordship was in it, but the block if it was your lordship was in it, but the policemen were passing him, not together, but singly, and at different times, as if not to attract observation; the connection of their errand flashed into his mind-they were going

up to guard the castle? All that he could do was to follow them, place himself in a position that would command the approach to the castle, watch for the appearance of the rob-bers, and intercept Wilfred Lester.

The only retainer of Lord Dane's who had been made privy to the expected attack, was Bruff. The rest had been suffered to retire quietly to rest, night after night, unconscious and read it was great; he felt sure he was disthat any armed force was at watch in the castle. Suffer it to be known to them, and it would no longer be a secret in Danesheld, was the argument of Mr. Blair; in which case Sunday night the police were admitted privately as usual; the household went to bed; but Lord Dane, Mr. Blair, and Bruff remained up. Mr. Blair told the officers that the attack was expected.

They waited and waited ; the men at their appointed posts, Mr. Blair anywhere and everywhere, Lord Dane and Bruff in excitement; they waited, and waited on. The clock struck one.

"It is very strange they don't come!" mut tered Mr. Blair.

Suddenly shots were heard in the wood at a distance, and the men came stealthily out of their hiding-places; Lord Dane and Bruff also rushed into the hall.

"Back every one of you!" was the stern order of Mr. Blair. "It is coming now." "They have met with some obstacle, and

are fighting it out in the wood," exclaimed Lord Dane. "Hark at the shots." " Back, I say, all of you," was the reiterated order of the detective. "Those shots are a ruse to draw the attention of the keepers from the castle should any be near it. I expected something of the sort. They'll be here directly, now. Back; and silence; and whatever you may hear or see, let none stir forth

till I give the signal. Back they cowered, and the castle returned to silence. And still they waited and waited Lydney also waited in his place of ambush.

Like those within, he wondered what was keeping the villains. . He heard the town-clock strike one; and,

not long after, he heard the shots in the wood. It did not occur to him to take the view of them that the detective had done, and they disturbed him much; but he could not quit his present post. It was a muggy disagreeable, damp night; the early part of it had been clear, but the weather was changinganything but a pleasant night to remain on the watch in the open air.

Suddenly, a noise stole on his ear; not, however, a sound of the covert footsteps of more than one, as he was expecting, but of one pair of boy's feet scampering over the

Shad had not used deceit. The men were seemed stirring-nothing but the beating of.

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14

their own hearts. Silently went: Wilfred Lester to his father's applied himself to open the safe, where his father had told him the deed was deposited. He had come armed with a key to unlock it harmlessly, so that no discovery should be made of its having been opened by unfair means. Drake kept the room-door against surprise, Ben Beecher held the light, and Nicholson did nothing. It may be wondered that Wilfred Lester should enlist three men in the expedition, when plunder was not the object, and there would be no booty to carry off; but the men had obstinately refused to go with him singly; all would risk it and stand by each other if surprised, or none. Young Lester yielded in his recklessness.

Strange objects they looked there, on that dark, midnight expedition, the black crape disguising their faces. The safe was soon opened; but there appeared a mass of papers within, and Wilfred could not get at the deed without search. Other deeds were there; other papers; some tied with red tape, some sealed, some unfastened. They were dis posed of in order, and there was no difficulty in looking them over-only it took time. He came to one: "Will of George Lester, Esquire," and the temptation to tear it open inherited ; that he, the heir by right of birth had been discarded for Lady Adelaide's children; but he resisted the impulse and threw it aside with an angry and hasty word. Presently he came to the one he wanted ; his own name on the back guided him to the right parchment, and he clutched it with a suppressed shout of joy.

"All right, boys! I have it at last." There was a murmur of congratulation given under their breath ; and Wilfred began putting in order again the papers he had dis-

turbed. While doing this, Robertson and Drake attempted to steal out of the room. Wilfred turned to them. "Where are you going? Stop where you

are !" "Why, you'd never go to begrudge us

snack of bread-and-cheese, and a draught of beer ?" returned Drake. "We shall find it in the pantry, and 'twont be missed."

"You know the bargain," said Wilfred Les-ter, in suppressed anger. "Nothing must be touched in the house; no; not a crust of bread; they shall not have it to say that we came in like thieves, for common plunder." "I'll take a stroll through it, at any rate," answered Drake, hardily. "And as to not

touching a bit and a sup, if I see it-"I will shoot the first man who lays his finger upon anything in my father's house, no matter what it may be," was the stern interruption of young Lester, as he drew his pistol. "Drake! Nicholson! you know the agreement, I say. I have promised you a reward for helping me; and having secured the doed, I shall be able to pay you; but the house and its contents must remain intact."

They were callous, bold men, and not to be balked in that way. Having entered on the expedition with their own views of selfbenefit, it was little likely they would be turned from them. A low whisper of conversation went on between Drake and Nicholson; so to the effect that they must accomplish their purpose by stratagem, rather than come to an open broil with Wilfred Lester were and then : and they debated how best to work it. Wilfred, Meanwhile, continued to arrange the papers in the safe; it was soon done, and he clesed the door again and locked it. "Now then," said he, "to get out as

cleverly as we came in.' That was easier said than done, for more reasons than one. Wilfred Lester quitted the study, with his companions, and locked

the figure on the stairs a female, by her voice-began screaming and shrieking fearfully. The men rushed through the door; and Lydney rushed after them, in his pursuit of Wilfred Lester.

"What in the name of confusion is the matter?" was heard above the hubbub in the voice of Squire Lester, as he descended in pantaloons, and slippers, while a crowd of timid ones aroused out of their sleep-ladies, domestics children-cowered in the rear. And the female on the stairs, who was no other than Tiffle, sobbed out in answer:

"It's a crowd of villyans with blackened faces, broke in to murder us."

With all possible speed, Squire Lester and his men-servants made search. But the " villyans" were gone.

Exceedingly surprised, not to say discomfitted, was the great London detective, Mr. Blair, to find that while he had snugly made all preparations for the defence of the castle, that edifice had been left to repose in security, and the hall had suffered the attack. Lord Dane was far more confounded to hear of it : for it sent all his calculations out to sea: What could Lydney want at the hall? he could not expect to find his box there; and it was hardly to be supposed he broke in to steal Miss Lester. Nothing had been missed, nothing displaced in the house; Squire Lester testified that he did not believe a thing had been touched; therefore robbery had scarcely been the object. But of course the outrage must be investigated.

It is the custom in some parts of England for country magistrates to hold examinations of prisoners, when in a preliminary stage, at their own houses. Whether it be in strict ac cordance with law is another matter. Coun try justices, especially in remote districts, pay more attention to convenience than law.

About eleven o'clock on Monday morning, there was a gathering at Squire Lester's to inquire into the night's outrage. Lord Dane, Mr. Blair, a neighboring magistrate or two, and the squire himself, were present ; Lady Adelaide and Maria, the latter with a face of emotion, now crimson, now white; Inspector Young and a policeman; Mr. Apperly, who had been sent for; and-having obeyed the mandate to attend, half request, half command, borne from Mr. Lester by Inspector Young-William Lydney. That it was not a strictly official inquiry, only an irregular one, the reader will understand, by the ladies being present. There was no appearance of a court; they came in as morning guests might do, and took their seats anywhere: some stood. Maria held some embroidery in her hand and made a show of working at it; Lady Adelaide did nothing, save hold a screen between the fire and her delicate face. Mr. Blair appeared merely as a friend of Lora Dane's. He took no part in the proceedings, and his real character was ansuspected. The last to enter was Lydney, accompanied by Inspector Young ; he looked exceedingly grave, not to say troubled, as he approached Mr. Lester, though as little like a housebreaker as it was possible to conceive. His elegant form, in its plain, gentlemanly morning-costume, was drawn to its full height; it would seem that he might suspect the accusation to be made against him, and would not abate one jot of his dignity; very attractive did his high, pale features look that morning.

"I have been favored with a message from you Mr. Lester, desiring my attendance here," he began, after saluting Lady Adelaide and Maria, and the rest of the company generally. "May I request to know for what purpose?

"Yes, sir," dryly replied Mr. Lester. "You may be aware that my house was broken into early this morning. I am about —in conjunction with my Lord Dane, and some of my brother magistrates-to make some inquiry into it; and, from circumstances which have transpired, we deem it right that you should be present at the sitting. Are you ready to be so, of your own

free will ?" "Perfectly ready," replied Mr. Lydney.

worse, that I am a bad character. Do you be-"No," she quietly said, lifting her trusting "I will not thank you; it appears to me that if you could believe such accusations, cast on me, would not be worth my thanks. Bold, you will say. Yes I am bold in this ship." moment. It is not convenient to me-you

shall know why, sometime-to declare anything more of myself than people know at present. The tales of my nefarious doings will right themselves; I do not fear them, or cast a word to them; but when you hear it said that I am no gentleman, that I am an adventurer, believe it not. Will you trust me?" "With my whole heart and faith," she

answered, the tears rising to her eyes. "I do thank you now," and somehow he contrived to possess himself of both her hands. Holding them between his, he looked her stradfactily in the face. "It has been brought against me that I have been striving to gain

Author of " East Lynne," " Oswald Gray," Sc.

CHAPTER XXIII-CONTINUED. While they converse, let us turn for an

Bordillion. "I pray you, as a favor, see me for a few

minutes; I will not ask it again." "Once more can't matter," said Miss Bor-

dillion to herself, as she read the words. " Show Mr. Lydney in, Ann."

"I thank you for admitting me," he began, as he entered. "1 find, Miss Bordillion, that within the last day or two some strange rumors to my prejudice have been circulating in Danesheld, with Lord Dane, I never was in favor; but others were triendly with me. Will you tell me candidly what these rumors are, and whence they arise? I apply to you because I believe you are truthful and sincere, above petty prejudice, and #I had learnt to believe that, of all in Danesheld, you esteem me as a friend 1"

Miss Bordillion hesitated in perplexity. She was, as he designated it, truthful, and sincere; but she was also kind, and revolted at the thought of giving pain. Mr. Lester, had favored her with his version of the reports against Lydney, asserting that they were indisputably true-as Lord Dane had asserted to him-and, Miss Bordillion felt that she could not again receive one who lay under so dark a cloud.

"You probably heard that Mr. Lester turned me from his door?" he proceeded, finding she did not speak.

"I must acknowledge that I did."

"And you have given orders to be denied to me. Well, now, Miss Bordillion, would it not be fair to acquaint me with the grounds for that line of conduct? A man cannot fight shadows."

" It might be fair, Mr. Lydney, but it would be a task by no means agreeable. That there are tales abroad to your prejudice, it would be folly to deny; but I think the removing of them rests with yourself."

"In what way? I cannot, I say, combat shadows ?"

"It appears to me that you should declare who you are. You have said that you are of good family-a family of some note in England. I am sure I received the assertion with perfect reliance on its truth, as I make no doubt others did. But, now that these prejudices against you have arisen, it is incumbent on you to declare more particularly who your family are, and of what country. I think if you could do this, the feeling against you would, in a measure, be removed. You perceive I speak openly,"

Something like amusement twinkled in his eye as he listened.

"I suppose, since the prejudice has spread people have been searching through the peer-age and baronetage, and all your other red books, to find the name of Lydney," said he. "Something very like it, I believe," replied Miss Bordillion. "Do you not see that it is necessary you should declare yourself?"

"Will you tell me what the rumors are, and whence they arise?" "Whence they arise, I do not know; from

your own conduct, I believe. People talk of your being friendly with the poachers-of your frequenting the woods at night. For myself, I do not credit that; I do not, indeed, Mr. Lydney; I have better faith in you."

"Yet you have ordered your doors to be closed."

"I-I could not do otherwise," she answered, quite distressed at having to give the explanation, yet deeming it better to speak

honestly avow that she has gained mine. I say no more; I must leave it to the future; to the time when I can present myself before Mr. Lester and ask that his daughter may be given to me for my own. In that hour Mr. Lester will find that fortune is certainly no object to me. and that he is heartily welcome to retain any she may possess. I have not offended you in saying this?" he added in a tone of the deepest tenderness.

No, he had not offended her; far from it: her heart only beat more responsively to the avowal. It was an instant of agitation; her feelings were nearly beyond control, and her wet eyelashes rested on her crimsoned checks.

"It has been told to me," he whispered, "that another covets the prize for his-one whom I suspect to be my enemy-and that Mr. Lester favors his suit."

"But not I," she answered, in a moment's impulse. "I never can be his, though he has made it a condition of placing Wilfred beyond reach of want. Papa would like it. Lord Dane is rich and a man of rank."

"I will take care of Wilfred," said Mr. Lydney, "so iar as any one can take care of him. And it may be in my power to offer Mr. Lester a position for his daughter not inferior to that of Lord Dane. Only trust me, Maria," he concluded, as he lingeringly released her and turned away.

As the maid was showing him out a stranger passed the door and looked keenly at him-very keenly, Lydney thought. It was not, however, an offensive stare : but the eyes that gave it appeared to bave a peculiar power of their own for taking in all points of any object on which they rested.

"I hope he will know me again," said Mr. Lydney, good-humoredly. "I wonder who he is?

"I know, sir," said the girl. "He passed when I was in the tea-shop just now, and I heard it. It is my Lord's Dane's banker, come down on her visit. Good-morning Mr. Lydney, sir.'

The last sentence was uttered in a hearty tone, and in a raised voice, for Lydney had slipped half-a-crown into her hand, willing, perhaps, to prove to the girl that he cherished no resentment against her for obeying orders and denving him. The stranger evidently caught the tones, and turned to the maid. "Did I hear you call that gentleman Lydney ?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; that's Mr. Lydney."

Mr. Blair looked after him-looked cur iously, as if Lydney did not answer to the picture he had mentally painted of him.

"He does look like a gentleman," were the words that seemed involuntarily to escape him

"He is a gentleman, if ever there was one, cried the girl familiarly.

"Ah ?" soliloquized Mr. Blair, walking on. "Just the fellow to come into a country place, and ride the high horse. He might deceive us if we trusted to his looks."

CHAPTER XXIV.

It was Sunday evening and several days subsequent to the arrival of Mr. Blair. In the large dining-room at Dane Castle he sat, Lord Dane with him. Both gentlemen had finished their wine, but the decanters and des- | Lydney. sert remained on the table. They were in

his tongue :

"Go home to bed, my lord says! Not I I hain't a-going to bed; I'd like to see the fun. And as if I didn't know Will Lester, though he have got the black crape over his face | He--

Shad found himself pinioned. Strolling about and smoking a cigar, was Mr, Lydney close to whom Shad had unconsciously been dancing, and who had heard his words.

" What is that about Will Lester and black crape, Shad?"

Shad began to howl. He was a-going home to his granny's to bed, he was.

"You little hypocrite!" exclaimed Mr Lydney, "do I want to hurt you, do you suppose? Look here Shad, you cannot play the simpleton with me, so just put off that idiotic folly. 1 ask you what you meant, when you alluded to Wilfred Lester's having black crape over his face, and I ask to know. If you on their own account, touching the plate-don't choose to tell me, I will take you off chest. And this was correct. When Shad no *x* to the police-station, and you shall tell had heard, or partially heard, the planning, no w to the police-station, and you shall tell them. What fun is going on to-night? I heard all you said, and that Lord Dane had ordered you home to bed. Did you ever see a sovereign, Shad ?"

"I have seed 'em," returned Shad, with a stress on the "seed." "Would you like to possess one?"

"Oh I" aspirated Shad in trembling delight,

his mouth beginning to water.

"I said I would give you sixpence if you told me the truth about the box; I believe you did tell me the truth, and I gave it you. Tell me now the truth of what is agate, touching Mr. Wilfred Lester, and I will give you a golden sovereign.'

For that tempting bate Shad would have sold Danesheld and everybody in it, himself included. But Shad was somewhat puzzled-If this was the night of the grand expedition, and Mr. Lydney was strolling about enjoying idleness and a cigar, he could not be in it. as had been surmised. Shad's cunning came to the rapid conclusion that he was not in it, and that they had been under a mistake in supposing so. "I daren't tell," said he, "I'm afeared as

you'd tell on me again, and they'd kill me dead, some of 'em."

"You may trust my word, Shad, better than I can trust yours; I will not tell upon See how bright it looks." you.

Mr. Lydney struck a fusee, took a sovereign from his pocket, and held the light close to it. The attraction was irresistible, and Shad speedily made a clean breast of it, and put Mr. Lydney into possession of as much as he knew himself.

"The castle was a-going to be broke into that night and the plate-chest stoled," was its substance.

"It is not possible that Wilfred Lester would join in an expedition of that sort I" debated Mr. Lydney in incredulity. "It's not possible, I say, Shad."

"I see 'em; they be a-tying the black crape over their faces at this very time," was Shad's eager rejoinder. "There's Drake, and Nicholson, and Ben Beecher; and Will Lester was a-sitting down, ready. My lord broke out upon me sharp, a-saying it warn't him : he said it was you.'

"Lord Dane said it was I?" repeated Mr.

earnest conversation, when suddenly one of might be getting himself into hot water, "he danger.

home to bed." "Don't hold on me then, please sir,"

panted Shad, who was out out of breath. "Im a-going to the castle to tell Lord Dane. I know he's up a waiting."

"To tell him what?" "Taint the castle they be on to. It's the

hall "What?" screamed Lydney.

"They're a broke into it; they be in it now. I've been a dodging on to 'em all the night, and they be gone right into the hall, 'stead o' coming here. They took a pane out at

one o' the winders. All that had been dark grew clear to Lydney. Wilfred Lester was after the DEED-the

deed relating to his property which his father withheld from him. He had persuaded these men into the expedition, and they, no doubt, were after doing a little private business on he had mistakenly concluded that the castle was the object, never giving a thought to the hall. The castle, however, had never been threatened. And Wilfred Lester (but this need scarcely be observed) was not cognizant of the men's intention to steal. He purposed and believed that the abstraction would be confined to the deed. He looked upon that as his own, and deemed he was committing hall. no sin to take it, under the circumstances of its being unjustly and unlawfully denied

him. With a half cry of dismay, Lydney sped toward the hall; but, ere he had gone a yard, he stopped and grasped Shad.

"You must not go to the castle, Shad there's no need to acquaint Lord Dane with this. I will not have you go there."

Shad lifted his cunning and covetous eyes. "They be on the watch, they be; and if I goes and tells his lordship as that lot hain't a coming, maybe he'll give me half-a-crown." "And a pretty thing you'd do!" returned Mr. Lydney, meeting cunning with cunning.

'You would put them off their guard at the castle; and how do yon know 'that lot,' as you call them, may not take a turn up there, after they have done with the hall? Would

Lord Dane reward you for that ?" Shad opened his eyes. The notion had not struck him.

"You be quiet, Shad, that is all you have to do. Be entirely silent as to the things of this night; and especially as to Wilfred Lester; if I find that you are, I will do something better for you even than the sovereign."

He flew toward the hall, as he concluded, and Shad followed more slowly after him.

Lydney seemed to gain the hall in no time. He passed through the gates, and stood there to reconnoitre, before approaching close. The house seemed silent as the grave; nothing could be seen, nothing heard; the blinds appeared drawn before the windows, and the inmates were no doubt sleeping peacefully. Lydney began to question whether that iniquitous Shad deceived him, when he was startled by the loud report of a pistol inside, and at the same moment some object seemed to come forth from the hall-door, and disappear among the shrubs; but who or whathe could not decide. He darted forward to the house and entered it, his head full of

"Leastways," cried Shad, retracting, lest he Wilfred Lester, his ill-conduct,) and his

the door, leaving the key in the lock as he had found it.

"We'll go out at the hall-door," he whispered, pointing to it; "it is more handy and I know the fastenings."

Stealing over the oil-cloth, he gained it, undid the bolts, drew it cautiously open about an inch. and looked around. The men stood as he had left them; not one following him; and Beecher was putting the candle on a bracket that rested against the wall.

"I tell you what it is, Master Lester," whispered Drake, who appeared to be more ready with the tongue than the others, "we have helped you on to your ends, and you must help us on to ours; or if you wont help, you must wink at 'em. We come into this house with a resolve to pay ourselves, or we shouldn't have come in at all. and you may as well hear the truth, and make no bones over it. If we takes away but a spoon a-piece, we will take it, for we don't go empty handed."

Wilfred Lester's reply was to raise his pistol and cock it-not to fire upon them, but to coerce them to withdraw under fear that he would. Ben Beecher, believing life was in danger, stepped close and threw up Lester's arm. The pistol went off; the bullet shattering the glass of a door at the back of the

"Fools!" bitterly exclaimed Wilfred Lester; " save yourselves, and be quick over it. Fools! Fools!"

He sped through the hall-door, leaving it open for them to follow, and darted through the shurbs, on his right hand, whence he could readily gain the road by scaling the iron rails. Nicholson and Beecher would have escaped with him, but Drake selzed hold of both.

"Don't show yourselves what he called ye-fools," cried he in a hoarse whisper. "We may get the forks yet; if they be sleeping sound, that shot mayn't roused 'em. Wait and see; plenty of time to get off then."

But an interruption took place at that moment that they did not bargain for. The hall-door' was pushed wider, and in rushed a tall man. But that there was no crape on his face, they might have thought it young Lester come back again. He came close up to them, and they saw it was Lydney.

"You misguided, miserable men!" he ut tered in agitation. "Where's Wilfred Lester∙?"

Before they could frame an answer-whether it would have been one of civilty, repulsion, or attack-Nicholson's eye caught sight of something white on the stair-case, and a before I can't be sure, a dreadful pistol weat human race staring at them through the balustrades. It was in a croucking position, and might have been there some time. The sound of the pistol had also done its work ; doors were opened and shut in consternation. "It's all over! stamped Drake. "A race for it now, boys."

"Wilfred Lester ?" panted Lydney in emo tion. "Is he in the house, or not?"

"Not. I swear it. I won't deceive you Mr. Lydney; he escaped as you came in." It was Beecher who answered.

Now, all this, since young Lester's egress, though it may seem to take time in telling, their heads, and tore away, one trying to get had really been the work of but a few in- off faster than another" stants; but the noise was already great, for

"Good !" said the squire. Otherwise must have compelled your attendance."

Now, it must be remembered that none save those in the secret knew of the suspected attack on Dane Castle. Mr. Lester and his brother magistrates were in ignorance of it; the police, receiving their orders from Mr. Blair, did not mention it-Mr. Blair forbidding it at the earnest request of Lord Dane. Certainly the preparations for defense, and the posting the police inside, could have had nothing to do with the attack on the hall. Lord Dane strongly urged on Mr. Blair that the three men, spoken of by Shad, should not be told upon, and he spoke with all the high authority vested in the county's lord-lieutenant; to such authority the officer could do little else but bow.

In the first place, urged Lord Dane, nobody was sure that they were the men, they had only the word of that little liar, Shad, for it. In the second place, even if they were the men, they had, beyond doubt, been disguised by that traitor Lydney-whom it would be much more in accordance with justice to punish for the whole. Thus, it occurred that nothing was likely to transpire beyond the fact of the actual entrance into the hall. Shad was not alluded to in the business, and the only person who appeared likely to give evidence was Tiffle.

Tiffle was introduced to the drawing-room, curtseying, ambling, and shuffling. Squire Lester desired her to speak out what she knew to Lord Dane and the magistrates.

"I retired to rist last night, my lord, began Tiffle, choosing to address his lordship particularly, "and what the reason was, I am inable to say; but the more I tried to get asleep, the more pertineshously I lay awake. Well, my lord, it was getting on, I'm sure, for two o'clock, when I started up in bed, a-thinking I heard something down stairs. The flurry it put me in is undiscriptable, and I went out of my room, to listen. If ever I heered voices in the hall, I heered 'em then: I thought some of the household had gone down stairs at their pranks-for a tight hand I'm obligated to keep over the servants in this house-and I crept to the last flight and peeped through the bannisters. I never could have done it if I had known, but I no more thought of bulgarious robbers being in the hall than-

"What did you see or hear ?" interposed

Lord Dane. "My Lord, I saw this. I saw three horrid marauders with their faces blackened, and saw another which I couldn't distinguish nothing of but his coat-tails a-whisking out at the hall door. Then, or whether, it was just off, and I nearly fainted. I wouldn't faint, however; I come too : knowing the family's lives were at stake, and I looked down again and there I saw a man whisk into the hall again, and I'm sorry to say"-Tifile coughed and dropped her voice-"that it was Mr

Lydney.' There, was a dead pause.

"What next ?" said Lord Dane.

"My lord, nothing. Except that they all four, him, and the black bulgarians, talked together for a minute, and then they blew out the candle which had been flaring, level with

Mr. Lydney glanced around at Maria. She

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

sat there with a white face, her hands clapsed. He smiled at her fit did not look like the smile of a guilty man.

"You hear?" exclaimed Squire Lester. "I do hear," replied Mr. Lyituey.

" Can you offer any explaination ?" "I swear it was him," broke forth Tiffle "If he denies it he will commit perjury. saw him as plain as I see him now. I didn't know the others, "because their faces were disguised in black, but his was not."

"I did enter your house last night, Mr. Lester, but only once," he calmly said. "If a person went out of it, before I came in, as you: servant testifies, it was not myself."

Every soul present appeared struck with consternation at the boldness of the avowal, When the sensation had subsided, Lord Dane inquired haughtily it he could plead anything in justification.

It you will allow me five minutes' conversation with you in private, Mr. Lester," said Lydney, turning to that gentleman, "I will enter upon my justification. Probably you may deem it a satisfactory one."

Mr. Lester repuised the request indiggantly. He was not accustomed to grant interviews to midnight burglars. nrivate Had Lydney anything to say, he must speak out.

"Then I have no resource but to be silent," observed Mr. Lydney, after a pause of thought. "Nevertheless I am innocent of any offence."

You have called yourself a gentleman,' cynically remarked Lord Dane. And Lydney took a step forward and threw his head back with dignity.

"I am at least as much of a gentleman as your lordship-in all points," was the firm answer. "Possibly, did we come to examine and compare rank and rights, I should take precedence of you."

The whole room (save one) resented the speech, and were ready to cudgel Lydney for the insult to my Lord Dane.

"Let it pass," said his lordship, good-naturedly. "I can afford it. Will you make out the warrant for his committal, Mr. Apperly ?"

"For my committal !" interrupted Lydney, half angry, half inclined to laugh. "Commital where? and for what ?"

"To the police-station, for the present, while we look after your companions, and for the crime of breaking into Danesheld Hall," sharply spoke Squire Lester.

"This is beyond a joke," cried Lydney. "You cannot possibly suppose I broke into it, or was one of those who did."

"Silence, sir !" said Lord Dane. "The opportunity of explanation was offered you ; and you declined to make use of it."

Lydney remained silent; not in obedience to his lordship, but for self-communing. The warrant for his committal was made out, and Inspector Young laid his hand upon him.

"You are my prisoner, William Lydney."

Then Mr. Lydney roused himself, and appeared as though he would have entered upon his justification; but, as he was turning to Mr. Lester, his eyes rested on Maria, and it seemed to change his intention. He hesi-tated, and finally remained silent.

"You need not touch me," he quietly said to Inspector Young. "I will yield to your lieved by the thought that perhaps the lecauthority. But do not treat me as if I were guilty."

The audience was broken up, and the room rose. In the confusion William Lydney found himself near Miss Lester. There was a whole world of sincerity, of truth, in his the ability of the lecturer would have assuredly smile of tenderness.

"Appearances are dark just now, Maria," he whispered. "Can you trust me still ?" "I trust you more than ever, William. I will trust you through all," she answered fer-

vently. "It shall be well repaid, my darling."

shaled him forth, an ignominious prisoner.

CHAPTER XXV.

JOHN KEATS. [BORN 1798; DIED 1820 AT ROME.]

Soft fall the dew on thy early tomb, Chi.d. of th's muses, sad thy doom, Day of thy life was ode of gloom Poor Keats of the early grave.

Greater thou nightst be-great thou art, kood was the pulsing of thy heart, Proudly it boat, yet sad the part. That Fate had reserved for thee.

Bard of the antique—bard of the old. Grand were thy verses, quaintly bold, Fire in thy brest; the age was cold; Oh, bard of the bitter life!

Then peace, oh, Keats, to thy precious dust! Sleep the sleep of the great and just; Drop o'er thy grave a tear we must, When to d of thy early fate.

Friend of the muses still dost thou sing, Year unto year thy verses ring; Weep for thy loss—a noble thing— For none but the noble weep.

Then sleep in thy honor'd grave and rest; Age after age thy name is bless'd; Scarce wert thou seen e'er strongest test, Of thy master powers was made.

Star in the sky of our golden past, Long may thy fame and praises last; Halo bright o'er thy name is cast On the muses' sacred scroll!

Poor Keats of the early grave, we sigh— Fresh in y outh thon wert call'd to die ; Keats of the noble heart, good-bye ! We'll meet in the land beyond.

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Laval University, Quebec, { 31st October, 1879. }

The Land Agitation in Ireland. FATHER RYAN'S LECTURE.

the Landlord.

the consent of the Rev. Father Ryan to de-I ish subjects of the day, advertised for the expectation they were, however, disappointed Nordheimer's Hall was but half filled in spite of the fame of the lecturer of He would also endeavor to divest this subthe evening, and the plausible purpose for ject of the communistic coloring that which the profits were to devoted. Those has been, and he dared say would be, contriwho were present will not easily forget the buted by its ignorance, and what he feared feeling which passed over them, when the the malice of some writers in the English reverend gentleman was escorted on the platform and gazed at the slim audience before him. They will not easily forget the feeling three following propositions :-of shame which they experienced, at this token of indifference from a people who ought to have their whole hearts wrapped up in a subject which was so ably discoursed last night by a gentlemen not only of the highest breeding, but of refined culture. The audience must have also felt a feeling of meanness creep over them, which was only re-

NOT PROPERLY ADVERTISED,

ture was

which was beyond a doubt the true facts of the case. The interest of such a subject and drawn a better house if it had been properly advertised. In this direction there was a screw loose somewhere, which can only be accounted for by those appointed to arrange those preliminaries. To do full justice to hoped, profitable conclusions. The first the subject would require the space of at least proposition, it seemed to him, did not need six or eight columns, but as it is impossible And Inspector Young called him, and mar. | from our limited space to allow so much, we must, therefore, content ourselves by giving only a synopsis of the reverend gentleman's remarks, even at the terrible of risk of a the time has now come for a just settlement utilation After a selection of Irish air

rary should come forward, and calmly, soberly, but resolutely say what it wants. The voice of a determined people is now raised in vain, and if I do not mistake the character of the men, or some at least of the Irish representatives who are, about to meet on the historic hills of Tipperary, they know right well what they are entitled to ask, and how best they may enforce their demand." The lecturer continuing said, that of course this was intelligible enough to Ireland; but why trouble

A CANADIAN AUDIENCE

with the question? To this he would answer: first, that the subject of land in Ireland was not merely any Irish question; it was fast be-coming an Erglish question, and was in its very nature an universal question. But even, if as he had said, it was an Irish land question, surely it would have been interesting, not only for everyone who has a drop of Irish blood in his veins, who hore an Irish name, but for everyone who had the least feeling of justice and humanity in his heart. (Applause.) Although the subject would seem to some a political one, he did not intend to talk politics, or trouble them with facts and figures. He intended to treat the matter philosophically, and give to his listeners the common, sound, moral and social principles, which would enable them to think rightly, speak correctly and calmly on the matter, and which will help you to give practical expression to the sympathy you feel for suffering Ireland. There was one man who seems to be taking the most prominent place in what is called "The Present Irish Agitation." That man, everyone knows, was

MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell is not a priest or a Catholic; he is a Protestant landed proprietor, and a member of the British Parliament, and whatever be his personal merits he certainly seems just now to have the full confidence of Masterly Summing up of the Situation the Irish people. Now, Mr. Parnell had made -Bights of the Tenant and Rights of three appeals. He appeals to the Irish people at home; he appeals to the Irish people abroad; and he appeals, or soon will The St. Patrick's Society having secured appeal, to the men who make laws for Ire-land. In these appeals he lays down a programme; and he might as well tell you at liver a course of lectures on the principal the outset that he intended this evening to take up Mr. Parnell's programme and to de-3rd inst. a lecture on a subject which is at find it. He would consider Mr. Parnell's present absorbing the interest of the entire programme philosophically, and as calmly as enlightened world, and which they were al-an Irishman could. He would, therefore, most sure would gather together the Irish strip it of all its suspicous surroundings. He Catholics of the city as an andience. In this would put aside the poetry and passion that the Irish mind and heart almost naturally and necessarily contribute to this question. press. Mr. Parnell's programme, reduced to its simplest form, may be expressed in the

> 1st. The time has come for a just, wise and generous settlement of the Irish land question. 2nd. Such a settlement can be secured

only by the legal formation of a tenant proprietary.

3rd. The Irish all over the world, and as the question concerns us, the Irish in Canada may, by their sympathy and moral support, effectively contribute to the speedily securing such a satisfactory settlement for Ireland's wrongs.

These three propositions he would endeavor to prove. He could not, indeed draw out all the proofs of each proposition as he should wish, but he would lay down principles and lines of argument from which each may deduce practical, and, he any proof at all. It was abundantly evident to any one who honestly considers the history of Ireland for the past 700 years. They would be found to admit not only that of the relations between landlord and tenant

letter to his son, 1793, "like all legislatures, ought to frame laws to suit the people and the things. Three sorts of dominion-Perfect, circumstances of the country." This is, then, imperfect, eminent. Ways of acquiring

WHAT ENGLAND OUGHT TO HAVE DONE. What did she do? Henry II. promised, indeed, that he would extend the benefits of the Magna Charta to Ireland. But the promise, like so many others made by England to Ire-land, was made only to be broken. Not only did the Irish not get any benefits from Magna Charta, not only did they not get justice, but for the first 500 years of English rule they did not get law. Sir John Davies, the Attor ney-General under James I, will tell us what they got and how they were treated. (Here again the speaker cited his authority.) In 1612

THE BREHON LAW

was declared illegal, but in the meantime other laws had been made, and continued to be made, till that infamous code, that would go down to posterity branded as penal, was completed. It took four or five reigns to system that was ingeniously contrived to demoralize, degrade and impoverish the people of Ireland. Catholics could not buy land, nor inherit it, nor receive it as a gift from Protestants. If the profits of the land exceeded one-third of the rent, the Protestant could inform on him, and get the whole property. If the Catholic had the audacity to purchase his estate that had been confiscated or stolen, the Protestant could inform and have it. A Catholic landlord was the only one who could not do as he liked with his land. A price was offered to the son to betray his father and deny his faith, and the

price was his father's property. All this went on till the last century. Several authorities were cited, one of whom, Mr. Gladstone, says :- "I sorrowfully admit that neglect, is chargeable upon Parliament, in respect of the question of the Irish Land Tenures. None of us who have sat in Parliament are exempt from this responsibility." (Speech on Irish Bill, 1970). Quoting from Cardinal Manning, he said :-- "The Land Question, as we call by a somewhat heartless explanation, means hunger thirst, nakedness, labor spent in vain, the toil of years severed by the breaking up of homes, sickness, death of parents, children, wives, the despair and wildness which springs up in the heart of the poor when legal force, like a sharp arrow, goes into the most sensitive and vital right of mankind. All this is contained in the Land Question.'

8.000 LANDLORDS BULE THE LANDS OF 5.000,000

and can, when they please, hunt at least halt of those millions from their homes. This, he said, should cease and now is the time. All Governments, Whig and Tory, have admitted it for at least the past 30 years. So the present distress in Ireland proves. The Irish people say, etc., the Irish priest and prelates say, the Irish members of Parliament say, etc., etc., the time has come for a just, wise and generous settlement of the land question, and this is our first proposition proved. (Applause.)

Father Ryan continuing, said : I have only and impartial authorities. I have not argued at all from the effects. I have not asked you to come with me to the ruined cabin by the road side and look upon the landlord's cruel work, the poor young mother with her infant at her breast dying of cold and hunger in sight of her ruined home, etc., etc.

My second proof is, you remember, "the only settlement that can prove satisfactory, just, wise and generous, is the legal formation of a tenant proprietary." This I now proceed to prove.

1. This is what the people ask for. 2. This is what the State can and ought to

grant. To proceed philosophically we must define terms. What is a tenant? What a proprietor? Here is Lord Dufferin's definition of a tenant :-- " A tenant is a person who does not possess land, but who hires the use of it. He

a person who owns, who has dominion ot which Montreal has had the opportunity of imperfect, eminent. Ways of acquiring dominion - Occupation, invention, pre-

scription, accession, contract. The State has eminent or administrative domain over the property of individuals. Its title to such dominion is the public necessity or utility. By reason of this title and this administrative dominion the State can take the property of the individual, when the public necessity or utility may require it, always, of course, giving full compensation to the owner, whose right the State is bound to respect. Not only the State can do this, but we see that the State actually does it every day in the making of roads and parks, and other such necessary and useful

improvements required by the public good. But it will be said, it has been said, to take the property of a whole country thus is unjust, is revolutionary and communistic. Now, this objection looks serious and deserves to be considered and satisfactorily answered. elaborate this system, Mr. Lecky tells us, a The objection, I say, looks serious, but it really is not quite so formidable as it looks. First, then, it is well to understand distinctly what I contend, that the state, or, to be particular and plactical, the English Government, including of course the supreme power, can at present do in Ireland. 1 say, therefore, that the (English) Government can purchase a considerable part of the laud of Ireland from the present owners and resell it to the present tenants, whose term of tenantry depends on the landlord's will. It will be here noticed that I speak of only a part of the land in Ireland; and of that part especially that is occupied or needed by small farmers, who at present have no security

FOR EITHER THEIR LABOR OR THEIR LAND.

As to the large farmers and those who have leases or some satisfactory security, I do not at present speak. My proposition extends only to a peakant proprietary, and this I think explains itself. I would in the next place ask those persons who are so ready to call such suggestions revolutionary to remember what the English Government has been doing in Ireland for the last 700 years. The system of the past was wholesale confiscation without compensation. The remedy suggested for the present is at most confiscation with ample compensation, which system cannot, it is clear, be ightly called confiscation at all. But we are asked to forget the past. Well, we are willing to forget it. We shall " let the dead past bury its dead," but on one condition, that the rulers of Ireland will act in the living present, and act, too, "heart within and God o'er

head," that is, justly and generously, according to the laws of God and man. But the government or the statesman that will so act, cannot afford to forget the past; for the mensure that will be satisfactory is not to be a mere original partition of property, it is to be a reparation of injustice and wrong. Hence it was that Mr. Disraeli said, very well a tew years ago, when he allowed his reason to speak, " the Irish Land Question can be satisfactorily settled only by a revolution, peacebly achieved." The same difficulty was found in other counconsidered principles, facts, and undoubted tries, and where statesmen were fortunately also found to give the right solution. What we say the

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAN DO IN IRELAND,

the Prussian and Austrian Governments have done in parts of their provinces; the landlords of course objected at first there as they do in Ireland, but Lord Broughton tells us in his "Political Economy" that even the landlords themselves were soon perfectly satisfied, because they were much benefitted by the change. (Here the speaker quoted Scrope on the Irish land measures, London, 1848). The same land difficulty, more or less, was in France in the last century as a remnant of the feudal system. The French Government and the lords of the soil refused to admit a change that might be achieved by a penceful revolution, and history tells us what that revolution was by which a change was effected. England may learn from Prussia, Austria and embarks his capital in another man's field. Switzerland, and she cannot prudently afford to overlook the lesson that is taught by France. But not only have other countries shown England what she can and ought to do to remedy the wrongs of Ireland; England has already so acted herself. She has done in India and in Africa what we begged she should do in Ireland, and hence it was that an English barrister, writing on the Irish Land Question, said he could not find in any country, ancient or modern, a parallel for the condition of the Irish peasant. The negro slave and the Russian serf were useful to writers on the Irish Land Question, but slavery and serfdom are no more and the Irish peasant remains, the only civilized slave. Therefore I say, moral philosophy, political economy, true statesmanship, the example of every civilized nation prove, that England can and that England ought, to restore to Ireland her plundered rights by establishing a peasant proprietary. (Quotation from Mr. Key, a traveller.) One more difficulty remains and it we shall answer in our third proposition. It is easily answered and so our proposition shall be that: It is asserted, then, that the Irish are an ignoraut, idle, improvident peopeople; that even should the Government to-morrow buy up half the land in Ireland and re-sell it to the people, that peasant pro-prietary of which I boast would in the first place he too ignorant to acknowledge or appreciate the benefit; that they would be too idle to use it and too improvident ever to make money enough to pay for it. Now, this is a triple charge that the poor Irish people at home cannot answer, simply because they have never got the chance. But this charge has been answered by the Irish race all over the world outside of Ireland. It is unswered to-day by the Irish in Australia; by the Irish in the United States; by the Irish in Canada. You are the answer: you give the accusation the lie. This is the best sympathy you can give to suffering,

listening to for some time past. After the vote of thanks had been passed the entertain-ment concluded by the playing of "God Save Ireland."



CONTRACTS FOR THE CLYDE .- The Clyde Shipping Company have just accepted the tender of Messrs. William Simons & Co., Renfrew, for a steamer of about 1,000 tons. The new vessel is for the Irish fleet. We are informed that a shipbuilding firm in the east end of Port Glasgow have secured another contract for the construction of a steel screw steamer of about 1,600 tons.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR NORTH AYR-SHIRE.—Mr. J. B. Balfour, who is to contest North Ayrshire in the Liberal interest at the forthcoming general election, held meetings of his supporters on Tuesday at Klimarnock, Newmilns and Darvel. The district is one of the chief strongholds of Liberlism in the northern division of the county, and so far Mr. Balfour's candidature has been favorably entertained. At Newmilns the Liberal Committee has for its chairman Mr. Joseph Hood, manufacturer, and its membership is also otherwise influential.

A Workingmen's Protestant and Conservative Association has been formed here, and already a considerable number of members have been enrolled. The object of the association is to unite the Protestant and Conservative interests in the district, and to promote the Conservative cause at the forthcoming general election. The first public meeting of the association is to be held here shortly. It is expected that one of the ledning gentlemen in the district will take the chair ; and several able speakers from a distance are expected to take part in the proceedings.

THE CLYDE SHIPBUILDING TRADE .---- A healthy pirit of inquiry continues to prevail in the Clyde shipbuilding trade, and the work on hand is being steadily increased. Specifications are out for several contracts, and some-thing definite will be known about them in a day or two. Amongst the new vessels that will shortly be ordered is a steel steamer of about 1000 tons for service on the South African coast. The order will, it is anticipated, be secured by a well-known firm in the lower reaches of the river. We understand that Messrs Blackwood & Gordon, Port-Glasgow, have contracted for a large screw-steamer to be built of steel. The following are her dimensions :- Length, 245 feet ; breadth, of beam, 32.6; depth of hold, 18 feet; tonnage, 1700 tons. This steamer is intended for the Adriatic trade, and is to be built for the Adria Steamship Company. Her builders will furnish her with powerful compound engines.

FORMATION OF NEW STREETS, &c .- Under the powers granted the Greenock authorities by their Police Bill of 1877, the Streets Committee, under the convenership of Bailie Wilson, have been most energetic in laying out new streets and constructing public sewers in the town. In addressing the electors of the Fifth Ward on Monday night Dean of Guild Smith said that during the past year there had been of public sewers constructed about 13 miles, and of streets opened up and formed about 43 miles. The amount of money expended in the formation of streets and sewers will have been something like £30,000. Besides this, the Lyle Road has been surveyed and toid out since September, 1878, and will be about 14 miles in length when finished, about threefourths of which is completed. When finished it will have cost about £10,000. Of course, this work, as you are aware, was undertaken for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed, and in so far as the reason of its formation has been concerned, it has served a useful and beneficial purpose; and although the present ontlay is large, a considerable part of the cost will ultimately be repaid by the fenars who may take up that ground. Many of the new streets in the West End have been planted on either side with trees, which gives to the district a very attractive appearance. There is but one opinion regarding the Lyle Road, that the scenery to be viewed from it is unequalled on the Clyde. Roger Mulholland, residing at the lodge or cottage at the entrance to Duchals, Craigends, Kilmalcolm, recently presented a petition in the Greenock Sheriff Court to prevent William Scott, residing at Craigends, from ejecting him from his house without legal authority, and also to prevent him from disturbing or interfering with the petitioner in the occupancy of said lodge. The case was founded upon a statement alleged to have been made by the defender, that he would summarity eject Mulholland. Sheriff-Substitute Smith found that the premiscs had been duly let, and that no warning to quit had been given. The petitioner knew or believed that he could not be put out without formal warning and a legal warrant, and that no threat had been made to do anything illegal. The petition was accordingly re-fused, the Sheriff-Substitute holding that Mulholland was not justified in asking for an interdict, and that the present litigation with its needless cost had been evidently forced upon him by the legal adviser whom he had consulted in Glasgow. This opinion did not prevent Mulholland from appealing to the Sheriff-Principal. On Tuesday an interlocutor was issued by Sheriff Fraser dismissing the appeal, and finding no expenses due to either party from the date of the Sheriff-Substitute's interlocutor. In a note His Lordship says the defender had indicated very clearly his desire to get rid of the pursuer at the May term, but that he threatened to turn him out in a lawless manner was not proved. The pursuer was evidently aware, before this action was raised, of his legal rights in the matter, and that there was no fear of his being ejected, bag and baggage, without any legal warrant. To justify an application for an interdict there had to be very serious and grave apprehension of pending danger, which there had never been in this case.

In the invalid's room-for so they called that at the Sailor's Rest, tenanted by the stranger, Mr. Home-there was great bustle. Ravensbird was in attendance, his wife also, and Dr. Green was there; all gathered around Mr. Home, who lay on the sofa, very very ill. Ailing from the first, he had now been taken alarmingly worse, and the physician gave little hopes that he would recover.

"Tell me how long you think I shall last," said Mr. Home to him. "I do not fear death but if I am near it, I must settle many things."

"Of immediate death, hourly death, there is no danger," was the reply, "and I think you | In the first place, he was afraid of himself, will rally yet. But I do fear your life will not be much prolonged."

"That is, I may rally so as to last a few days? Speak out."

"Yes," said the physician, reluctantly.

"Then the sooner Apperly is brought to me, the better," was the invalid's answer. "Do you hear, Ravensbird?"

Dr. Green shook hands with his patient and went out. Mr. Home spoke again, anxiety in his tone. His voice was as energetic as it had ever been; his intellect as keen.

"Ravenshird, there's no time to be lost. Send for Apperly."

"Immediately, my lord," was the man's an-

swer.

Annexation.

Mr. Peter Mitchell fell into the hands of a New York reporter, who immediately proceeded to propound questions Among other things, the ex-Minister of Marinean 1 Fisheries was asked whether there was any feeling in Canada in favour of annexation Mr. Mitchell said there was not. This is rather a broad statement. As a matter of fact, you can find sensible view of the case and frankly admid that Canada would be a great deal better off in every material way if she were annexed to the United States. The Commercial prople of the United States are, as a rule, more enterprising than our own, and annexation would be followed by an influx of enerprising capitalists who would invest their money in Canada, and put fresh life into it. Sesides this our manufacturers would have free access to the markets of the continent, and would par-take of the prosperity of fifty million of active, energetic and intelligent people. The feeling in favour of annexation may not be very pronounced in Canada, but it exists nevertheless, as anybody can see who vill look below the surface; so that the attempt to ignore it is foolish .- Toronto Telegrim.

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties here-Compressed Yeast principle purified and compressed. It has eighteen times the strength of ordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and its flyonr as long as it is kept cool and dry. A later from Captain Campbell, R. N. A. show that during a long sea voyage the bread

on the piano, the President, Mr. F. B. Mc-Namee, in a few well-chosen remarks introduced the orator of the evening, the Rov. Father Ryan. In opening his remarks the speaker said that when he was invited by the St. Patrick's Society to begin

A COURSE OF LECTURES

he felt very much harrowed, and not a little afraid. He considered it an honor to be asked to speak tefore the oldest Irish society in Montreal, and before such an audience as the St Patrick's Society was sure to attract. But, while duly appreciating the honor, it was not altogether without a sense of fear. and of his own Irish heart. This was one of our national characteristics-some say failings-that we could not refuse a request, especially when that request came from a fellow-countryman. Now, knowing this national weakness of his, he was afraid, when asked to lecture, that his heart would compel him to say "yes," and as soon as he had said "yes" he began to be afraid of his audience. The Celtic intellect was bright, sharp, quick and naturally inclined to be comewhat critical. When he thought of this the thought made him feel timid, but, while re-membering that the Celtic intellect was quick and critical, he forgot the Irish heart was generous and kind, and so his timidity gave way to confidence and courage. He would speak to

THE IRISH MIND,

but more especially to the Irish heart. He would speak as an Irish priest to Irish people, and he was sure that he would get a kind and considerate hearing. (Applause.) Now, it would seem to some that the subject that he had selected for that evening was not particularly suited to an Irish priest, although be may for the moment change the pulpit for any number of people who favour annexation, the lecturing platform. He admitted that the if you only look for them. They take a very "Irish Laud Question," as it was called, was a matter for the most serious thought of the political economist, the patriot, the politician, and the statesman, but he declared that it had ever been, and now more especially, a subject in which the people needed the wise direction of the Catholic clergy. (Applause.) Hence it was that the priests and prelates were now coming to the front to instruct, guide, and control the people in their present effort to have their wrongs redressed.

Here the reverend gentleman read a letter of Dr. Croke's, Archbishop of Cashel, September 19, 1879, which contained the following words :---

"I believe it is expedient and highly useful at times to make the popular voice unmistakably felt, and periodically to

PROCLAIM TRUMPET-TONGUED

to our rulers the nature, as well as the number, of our grievanues, and our fixed determination to have them redressed. .. The, present Cufors in use-Lieberts Prepared German is, I think, the most opportune moment for doing this with effect. Our crops have failed, commerce languishes, our money resources are exhausted, creditors are inportunate, landlords, for the most part, unrelenting, and indications are not wanting to show that the approaching winter is likely, to be rendered

in Ireland, but that there never was a time since such relations began between Celt and Saxon in which the laws regulating those relations did not need to be revealed or remodelled. This, he thought, could be made clear by the simple statement of a few facts that cannot be questioned, and by the citation of authorities the weight of whose testimony no one, he thought, would deny. He agreed with those historians who said that when Ireland was in comparative peace under the rule of her native princes, before Danish

OR NORMAN OR SAXON INVASION.

her population was more numerous and more prosperous than it has ever been since. Edmund Burke says very well that the history of Ireland is told in her ruins. He remembered the first time he visited the beautiful valley of Glendalough and looked upon few scattered houses and the half cultivated farms that now form what is called a country town; he said to himself, surely it was not always so. The poet, Spencer, in his review of Ireland before the Saxon invasion, said : It was a rich and plentiful country, full of corn and cattle, a most prosperous and plentiful country, prosperous, well inhabited, and rich in all the blessings of God, being plentiful in corn, full of cattle, well stored with fish, etc. Before Strafford came the country still owned by the Irish was in a flourishing, wealthy, happy state. Spencer again says, speaking of the 6,000,000 acres of land, that a more beautiful and general country was not under heaven, etc, but now it was all destruction and desolation. It was not so

WHEN KINGS HELD THEIR COURT

here, and when the faithful, generous people built these Seven Churches, whose ruins yet remain to tell the story of Glendalough's ancient greatness. But this is only one of the thousand desolate sights that met the eye of the traveller in Ireland. From the summit of those Pillar Towers of Ireland that still wonderously stand and from the ivy-clad turret of the Church now hastening to decay, the traveller may look through the past and catch just a glimpse of the days that are over, or read in the ruins at his feet of the long taded glories they cover. The ancient Irish were an enterprising, industrious, agricultural people. This is evident even from the very name of some of the first settlers, they are called "Firbolgs," which we are told means the man with the leathern aprons. These aprons they used to carry the earth up the mountain that they might sow their grain on the hillside when their fertile farms covered the plain. The Brehon law, whose just and wise provisions made Ireland so prosperous, practically recognized a tenant pro-priety. Under the action of this law, even after the English invasion, the Irish people beyond the Pale were prosperous and happy. (Here the speaker read a code of the Brehon Laws and referred to the change in Ireland.) The English obtained power in Ireland., It was not his present purpose to discuss or, determine the question

much in the same way as a trader embarks his merchaudise in another man's ship." Lord Dufferin's logic is not as good as his rhetoric. His definition of a tenant is essentially wrong. From the false definition he can easily deduce the false conclusion so pleasing to the landlord, namely, tenantry at will, non-payment for improvements, and wholesale eviction for non-payment of rent, even when such non-payment is morally impossible. It is the old fable of the lion painted by the man-the tenant defined by the landlord. The reason of Lord Dufferin's error is that he defines

THE TENANT AS HE IS

and takes that for the definition of the tenant as he ought to be. According to him the tenant hires the land as a man hires a shop. This I althgether deny. There is an essential difference in the articles bired with regard both to the person who hires and the person who owns. I admit that a tenant is a person who does not possess land, but who hires the use of another's land. But the land of which he hires the use is necessary for him; he cannot live without it; if he does not get it or if he is deprived of it he must either go to the poor-house, leave his country or lie down by the roadside and die. Not so is it with the ship and the man who hires it. The ship may be useful to him for commercial purposes, but not absolutely necessary for the sustenance of his life. The tenant lives on the land and he must have some land to live on. He lives by the land and he must have some land to live by. Now, every man has a right to live, and, therefore, has a right to the necessary means of living. Every man has a duty to labor, and he is entitled to reap the reward of his labor; he has a natural right to be recompensed for his work. Therefore I say a tenant is one who hires the land of another to live on il, and to

SUPPORT HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY,

it may be, from it. The end, say philosophers, specifies the act, and here the end specifies the contract. Now, I say tenantry at will is against the very essence of a just contract between landlord and tenant. Human nature is in itself stable and permanent, and the family is the first form of human society : therefore it, too, should have the qualities of stability. Now, if a man is liable to be disturbed any moment, to be driven from his home, and to have no other home to go to, I say such a state of things first tends to barbarism, and, in a country that is civilized and settled, tends to the destruction of society itself. I believe the Irish nation would have been brutalized or banished, and so, as a soclety, destroyed by this unnatural land system if the Irish people had not that within them which is stronger than any persecution that material power can use, and that was and is Faith.

The reverend gentleman quoted Mill on the question. Lord Dufferin defines a tenant-atwill. But I say

A TENANT-AT-WILL

is a compound contradiction, an anomaly in as to how they obtained this power. civilized society, and an outrage on natural right and justice. I may be told if a tenant-Re acmade with it was "the best he had tasted, memorable by dearth of food, throughout the light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. length a d. breadth of the land, happily un-light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. length a d. breadth of the land, happily un-light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. length a d. breadth of the land, happily un-light, and peculiarly pleasant to the taste. length a d. breadth of the land, happily un-light, and proprietor. Now, as this proposition. his usual good style. Those who were not was driven into a corner, and there slowly makes, to whom address for sample 11:G years. This, then, is the time when Tippe-Legislature, of Ireland," says E. Burke, in a to answer the question. A proprietor is they missed one of the finest literary: treats cepted the fact and philosophized on it. Ac-

CALUMNATED IRELAND.

The land may be yours here it you only wish to work; knowledge if you wish to learn; money will be yours, too, and power, political and social, if your are soper and saving, and faithfully follow the advice of your prelates and pastors. Mr. Parnell and the good men and true who may be with him will have to plead the cause of Ireland in Parliament. Let him be able to say that the Irish in Canada prove to the world that Irishmen e'en under England's rule, can be prosperous.

The speaker was frequently interruped by burats of applause. He paused in his remarks twice to allow the performance of a musical programme which had been previously arranged. The Misses Bergin, Holland and Beauchamp contributed to the musical part of the programme in efficlent style. During the lecture Father Ryan recited with great pathos the poem "Soggarth Aroon," which had the effect of bringing tears to the eyes of many of his listeners. At the conclusion of the entertainment Mr. Bond, the, vice-president of the suclety, delivered a few They threw water into the building, but that short spirited remarks in reference to the slim attendance His words were greatly applaud-

A certain gentleman having grey hair, but in every other respect unexceptionable, for a long time wooed a fair lady in vain. He knew the cause of her refusal but was unable to remeve it until a friend informed him of the existence of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. He tried this sovereign remedy, result_magnificent chevelrue and a lovely wife. Sold by all chemists.

_James Nash went into his log barn at Richmond, Va., with a lighted candle. He was drunk. A heavy bale of hay, against which he stumbled, fell against the door, and the candle ignited it., The fire spread fast. Nash yelled for help, but his family could not get him out, though they could see him through the wide cracks between the logs. only retarded the fire slightly. Nash worked desperately in his flery prison, trying to roll the bale away from the door, and to put out

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV.12.

CALENDAR.

CALENDAR THUBSDAY 13-St. Didacus, Confessor. Bp. Van de Velde, Natchez, died, 1855. FRIDAY 14-St. Stanislas Kostka, Confessor. Charles Carroll of Carroliton died, 1832. SATURDAY 15-St. Gertrude, Virgin. SUNDAY 15-St. Gertrude, Virgin. Epist. 1 Thess. 1, 2-20; Gosp. Matt. xlli. 81-35.

MONDAY 17-St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor. TUESDAY 18-Dedication of SS. Peter and Paul. WEDNESDAY 18-Dedication of Hungary, Widow. St. Pontian, Pope and Martyr.

NOTICE.

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

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watice to Farmers.

Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds change hands every year, more especially during the fall and winter, and in order that buyers and sellers may be brought together as much as possible, the proprietors of the TRUE WIT-NESS-a paper which has a large circulation amongst the tarmers of the Dominion-are prepared to offer reduced rates for advertising farms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming fall and winter. Terms made known on receipt of copy for advertisement.

Publishers' Notice.

Mr. W. E. MULLEN, of this paper, is at present travelling through the Province of Quebec in our interest. We recommend him to the kind consideration of our friends and and TRUE WITNESS.

Local Agents.

The following gentlemen have hindly con sented to act as local agents for the EVENING Post and TRUE WITNESS in their several dis tricts :-- Mr. John Doyle, Frampton and St. Malachy, Co. Dorchester, P.Q.; Mr. Phillip Colligan, Cranbourne, Co. Dorchester, P. Q.; Mr. James Mooney, Ulverton and L'Avenier, P.Q.; Mr. Michael Cahill, St. George, County Beauce.

Catholio tenants. They want money to enable ians of Scotland, the Catholics of Ireland, or trust the readers of the Post and Thur Wir-NESS, amongst whom there are thousands of Scotch, will, give Mr. Murdoch the generous. reception 'which we shall claim for Oharles Stuart Farnell, when he pleads the cause of Ireland in Canada.

. The Ottawa "Herald."

We cannot too severely condemn the Ottawa Herald for the line of policy it has adopted in maligning the Catholic Church. Under the guise of a Catholic newspaper the Herald launched its shafts right and left with force, ability and utter recklessness. We could excuse the Protestant press proper for its attacks on Catholicity ; coming from the Montreal Witness or Toronto Telegram it would seem only natural, but that a paper pretending to be Catholic could bring itself to write in such a strain as to call forth a condemnatory letter from the mild Bishop of Ottawa, is too bad. The Herald should be the last paper to presume to say what is Christianity and what is not, and if it does not like the Catholic religion or its customs it knows well what to do. We are among the most fervid advocates for freedom of the press, but think there may be causes which deserve censure. The action of the Herald looks very like treachery.

Newspaper Rivalry.

The Toronto Mail made a flourish of trumpets lately, informing the world that something like a partnership had been es the same time promised a great many magnificent things in the near future. At this the Globe grows mad, and hotly asserts that in the future, as in the past, it will be the leading Journal in British North America. For our part we are happy to see Canadian journalism taking a higher flight, and almerely what it is worth, we must say its. progress has been very great, and we believe it is about to become the leading journal of Canada, which it certainly is not at present. We admire the Globe, and would admire it more but for its intolerably narrow spirit, which can see nothing but what is vile in a political opponent. Indeed, the Globe is in a great measure accountable for the low state of political morality in Canada. It has in this respect corrupted the rising subscribers, and trust they will aid him in generation, and made a good many of our every possible way to push the EVENING POST politicians religious as well as political are right, for their position is not tenable. serpent is over it still. Muny an Irish Catho. lic in the West remembers with indignation the Globe of twenty years ago, and how it persisted year after year in vilifying his race and his religion, because George Brown was defeated at Haldimand. But the Globe is narrow-minded in more senses than political. It cannot bear a rival near its throne, and its | able manner-mixing religion with politics, treatment of the Liberal was something and shewing cause why such a party should disgusting. We can, therefore, understand be supported, because it would give Prohow the Globe must chafe at the vaporings of | testant representation, and why such a party the Mail in the present instance. Our con-

them to live in state, and money they must Englishmen at All these causes, may 1000have, whether it be wrung from the Presbyter- tribute sto the correct answering of the the Hindoos of Bengal. 10 In the meantime, we iniquitious Church Jestablishment there were parsons in Ireland, particularly in the West, whose entire congregation consisted of their wives and children, and that when a bishop, was coming down from Dublin to examine the hundreds of caetchumens, the revered John Does and Richard Roes, of the, time, had to borrow a congregation from the priests for the occasion. This is, of course, an exaggeration, but it serves to illustrate the state of things evangelical in the west of Ireland. We repeat what we advised in our article of Thursday, let Messrs. Boe and Lafleur first direct. their efforts to the pagans of England before they go to the simple but Catholic people of the West of Ireland. They might also find it convenient to: remember that the primitive Christians could not read the Scriptures, in the first place because they did not have them to read, and in the second place, they did not know how; and yet they were excellent Christians. This was, of course, long before Roman Catholics invented printing, and printed millions of bibles.

> Protestant Representation in the Que bec Cabinet.

When the Irish Catholic element of the country, or of this Province, advance claims to Cabinet representation, they are reminded by party organs that administrations are formed from the best men the country can. afford, irrespective of creed or nationality, and that the idea of any particular element or creed asking for representation as such is simply an absurdity. True, they tell us, Confedertablished between itself and the Globe, and at | ation has not yet produced that homogeneity in the Dominion which is so much to be desired, and until it does the Provinces and sections of the country must, unfortunately, be taken into consideration in forming a government. Hence, they say, Ontario is entitled to so many Ministers, Quebec to so divest himself of the idea that his party is many, New Brunswick to so many. This not the more popular with the electors. If though taking the Mail's announcement for | forming of a Cabinet on the same principal of | he pauses for one brief moment, however, | a patchwork quilt, is a necessary evil which and considers what a rare chance was given time will mend or modify, but the same necessity does not exist for the bringing conclude that he is wrong in his idea, and in of race or religion. When reminded that the French element has three of the people. When he was given a disrepresentatives in the Dominion Cabinet, the solution by a partizan Premier in April, 1878, fact is frankly admitted, but the political the prestige, the influence, and the money of Fisher, Captain ; Burgess, first mate ; John Governments were at his disposal. No Ford, second mate ; Jeraldo Martin, Sivero organs inform us with a little dignity that it | two Governments were at his disposal. No is an exceptional case which it would not be one knows better than he that those political wise to follow in other instances. This is all gans, they decline further argument and they | did not secure a majority. What chance | Andrew. bigots. It has improved, but the trail of the Among our esteemed contemporaries who take this ground are the Gazette and Witness. We could mention a good many instances in Government is found wanting he will be which those journals talked soothing philosophy when the Irish Catholics asked for representation. But they are not consistent in been accomplished let him and his followers She rushed on deck and was swept into the their preaching, for they have been during the past few weeks-in a mild but unmistakestrong Government, which the Province reshould be opposed because it would not. We quires in order to partake of the repose and Charley, a German, and McMahon, were must admit that the Witness did not say. "Protestants of Quebec Province, support present. Mr. Joly, because he is a Protestant." Nor did the Gazette advocate the claim of Mr. Chapleau in so many words because he intended taking a Protestant into his Cabinet representing a Protestant constituency, but that those were the ideas sought to be conveyed few will be ation in the interests of the country, and cadisposed to deny. Even now, when the crisis is all over, our morning contemporary says :--The Townships, or the constituencies which have usually been regarded as English and Protestant in their sympathies, and which have always been so in their representation. were left without a voice in the Cabinet. "This injustice has been removed in the for- | it is but just the Irish should have the same mation of the present Administration. The Townships find themselves once more with their legitimate influence at the Council Board, a fact which, we are sure, will be properly appreciated by their people." So that, after all, the Irish Catholics are not alone in thinking that, as affairs go, they | tion. should have Cabinet representation. We quite agree with the Gazette that it is right and p.oper, for the same reason that the groups of Protestants through the Eastern Townships are fairly entitled to representation on the principle of justice to minorities, remarking, however, that even if Mr. Chapleau did not present Mr. Lynch with a portfolio, the interests of the comparatively small number of Protestants in the Province would not suffer in the hands of Messrs. Ross and Robertson. We have said is shown by the following facts :enough to convince impartial minds that when Irish Catholics demand representation for their element they are merely following the example set them by others. It is to be hoped that in future, or at least until we have arrived at that happy state of homogeneity when none but Canadians will be recognized in the land of Canada, and nationality shall only be heard of in the lecture hall, and reli- guage. gion in the churches, our contemporaries will not sneer, when any particular class of people assert an undoubted right.

Would she inot sbear acting , the bapart do in bringing back presperity, , in so, far as, a strong Government can do souto the long suffering "Province of Quebec'?" Mr. Joly fought the battle of, his party long and courageously ... he has been beaten at . every turn, and it surely would now be in order to let the Province have a rest." But it seems the combative-not te say erratic-nature of the ex-Premier will not permit bim to act, as we have described, and as some of his best friends have advised, and so he intends opposing the election of Mr. Chapleau and his ministers by every means in his power. The Constitution gives him a perfect right to do so, no doubt, but the poor Constitution has been so battered and bedevilled of late-what with Mr. Letellier at one end of it and the Legis, lative. Council : at : the other, pulling and hauling, explaining and translating, straining and misrepresenting, that it is now scarcely readable and requires time to dry and recover from the wetting it received from the tears shed by Mr. Joly and Mr. Starnes. Both

those gentlemen have pointed out until their fingers were tired and their hearers were deaf, how things are done in England on such and such occasions, but having such a profound respect for English precedent they should recollect that seldom or ever have a Ministry seeking re-election been opposed, except under circumstances for which Mr. Joly cannot produce a parallel in this instance. chance for power. But if he succeeded in defeating one or two of the Ministers the object will not have been gained, and even hope to do any more. The worst of this irrepressible, energetic man is that he cannot him to carry the Province he must surely that the Conservatives have the confidence factors count for a good deal in an election, then would he have now, when the order of things is entirely reversed? None. Let Mr. Joly wait and watch, and if the Chapleau afforded another opportunity to redeem himself, but until this happy state of affairs has rest from the fatigues consequent on a year and a half struggle against superior power. If, however, he persist in agitating the air, we hope the electors will have more sense. We hope they will go in with a will for the

purses infortabe, salvation to a uninteresting his own weakness would in the well fine is number of the Holy Scriptures directly purses infortabe, salvation to a uninteresting his own weakness would it was visually fine is number of trish schools and as many more refrained from, offering a factions opposition is pupils of Irish schools, and as many more indirectly through the terchers and pupils; 19 churches have been built by converts in questions asked. It is related that under the of "a" good" citizen and and good Ireland, and the institutions and organizations. patriot Jif accepting satties in the vitables in their own respective parishes size duly maintained by them. One church on this he allowed Mr. Chapleau to try what he could all continent has been thuilt by inconverta, from continent has been built aby monverts, from County Galway, under the teaching of the Society. Lastly, from one diocese alone, Ardfert, about 40 converts have entered the ministry of the Church, and in other dioceses not a few. TO DATE OF LOD DALEY

The Wreck of the Champion-Additional Particulars. VEL 10 D 07 Roal

NEW YORK, November: 9 .- The following. additional particulars of the wreck of the scheoner Petrel, which left New Bedford, Mass. Saturday, October 25th, with a miscellaneous cargo for Bravo, Cape De Verde Islands, have been obtained. She had 21 rersons on board, 19 of whom were passengers working their way to the Islands. The weather was all that could be desired until Tuesday, when a stiff breeze sprang up and soon increased to a gale. The schooner labored heavily in a choppy sea and shipped large quantities of water. All the sails, were taken in and she scudded before the gale under bare poles. At half-past ten' at night the wind veered to the northwest, blowing a hurricane.

A TERRIFIC SEA WAS BUNNING

and it required every effort of the crew to keep the vessel from falling into the trough of the sea and being water-logged; the wayes washed the decks, and everyone was in dange of going overboard. The man at the wheel was washed from his post, and narrowly escaped drowning. By four o'clock Thursday morning the decks had been swept clean, and part of the main mast had been carried away. The storm increased every minute, and at five o'clock 'a terrific 'gust' of wind struck the Petrel + broadside. . The e remainder of the main-mast fell ,over ,the ,side, The object of the ex-Premier is, of course, a and a few minutes later the other mast was dissolution, which would give him another | snapped off. As it fell it struck the first mate, who was at the wheel, knooking him senseless and cutting off all the fingers of his right hand. The vessel then fell into the trough of the sea and capsized almost the sanguine soul of Mr. Joly cannot immediately. Some of the men clung to the rigging and hull, and others were drawn under and lost. Manuel Pena, with his little boy in his arms, untastened a yawl boat and got into it, but the crazy man Jule sprang towards the boat, struck it on the side; and capsized it. All three perished. The vessel finally righted, and six men gained the deck, after suffering untold agonies from hunger and thirst. They were picked up on Monday morning by the barque Rebus. The first mate Burgess lost his mind : A number of sails were sighted, but none of them came within hailing distance. The following are the names of those who perished :--John Gormis, Silver Bernard, Manuel Roderic, Manuel Pena, John Pena, John Phoenix, John Lusser, Nasset Steward, Perdancao, a crazy the satisfaction we can obtain from the or- and yet he was defeated, or at all events he | man called Jule and another person called • 2722 - 6.0 m

ANOTHER STORY CONSTRUCT Captain Lockwood, of the sunken steamer Champion, says : I would rather not, just at present, say anything about who was to blame for the collision, but I think the ship could have avoided it. Catharine Cross, stewardess, is the the only woman known to be saved. She was wakened from sleep by the shock. sea by a wave, and was rescued by the crew of She heard she was the third the Octavia. person picked up, and must have been in the water three minutes. Richard Owings, deck boy, was asleep. A hole was stove in the Champion's starboard side, and through this he got out dand climbed up into the Octavia. A man called Thomson prosperity enjoyed by the sister Provinces at asleep with him in the forecastle. Thomson

despatches aware redeived at the Company's office) regarding the disaster, up to hnoon, Captain Lockwood, of them Champion, has been in the employ of the Company about 12 years, and lived in Charlestown and good many of the crew were coloured in many

The Champion was one of the first, iron steamships launchedain'i this ; country, was built by Commodore Vanderbilt, and originally raue to: Panama. anThe vessel; never met any serious mishapybetore; and was consider. mated from: \$25,000 to: \$200,000 ..., She, was amply provided with life-saving appliances for 163 persons, and - had 5 metal life-boats, one life-raft and 63 life-preservers

2899 (9¥)____ 3: 11. 171 a

Manteuffel Insulted. The Temps describes Marshal Manteuffel's visit to Metz as, a series of disillusions. Scarcely anybody was in the streets, and those who were there turned, their backs on seeing him approach or looked steadily in the shop windows. The silence was only broken by the occasional, cry, of " Vive la France!" At the, hotel he found heaps of letters acquainting him with the true sentiments of the inhabitants, and on receiving the authorities at the Prefecture he declared, in a threatening tone, and striking his sword in a significant manner, that he would tolerate no intrigue with the foreigner. The following is part of the speech delivered by the General to the assembled officials, municipal councillors and gymnasium professors by whom he was there received :--- "I beg you, gentlemen of Lorraine, professors was there to enter, confidently into the new state of things and not to deceive yourselves about the real situation. Recollect, that we were living tranquilly and at peace when the Emperor Napoleon pointed his pistol, at our breast and forced us to defend our country. The blood of our sons, too, was shed. God decided in our favor. If we had been beaten L ask you should we have kept one single village on this side of the Rhine? As the victorious we guaranteed our frontier. and Metz forms part of that guarantee. I can understand how painful it must be for you to be separated from France, so distinguished for its esprit, but now you belong to Germany. Attach yourselves to her frankly and loyally without arriere pensee. Your duty to Alsace-Lorraine demands it. Let us join hands on the common ground to work for the weal (f Alsace-Lormine. I can do nothing unless the Alsace-Lorrainers give proof of this patriotism. To-day I received a letter in which a hurricane from the West, destined to drive us back across the Rhine, is spoken of. I do not wish for that hurricane, but really, though I am over seventy years of age, I do not dread it. The writer of that letter says 1 need not give myself the trouble to court the Alsace-Lorrainers, for it would .. be so much labor lost. Yes, gentlemen, I will pay court to the Alsace-Lorrainers, for I understand their feelings. But this consideration for them will cease whenever they seek to conspire with the foreigner. I have spoken more frankly than usual. Past recollections animate me. I repeat my wish for reciprocal confidence. Let us work in junison for the weal of the country, and may God bless our work !" The official papers maintain a significant silence as to the reply made to this speech by the municipality. Next day, before returning to Strasburg, Marshal Manteuffel invited the civil, military and municipal authorities, but only one member of the municipal and one cf the district council accepted the invitation. This demonstration made no little sensation. begging my guests to come and dine with me my main object was to see the members of the elective body of the city of Metz gathered round me. Except Councillor Mayer (a banker) nobody has responded to my appeal. This breach of politeness will not efface the sympathy I feel for the city of Metz and its inhabitants; let them rest assured of my

THE Jingo Government of England has taken a fit of piety and generosity. They have become suddenly indignant at the atrocities practiced upon the Christians of Turkey in Asia, and peremptorily demand reform. This conduct, is all the more to be appreciated when it is considered the same Jingos were on the point of going to war with Russia when that power forced the Sultan to let go his hold on the Bulgarian Christians. Perhaps there may be a difference between Christians in Europe and Christians in Asia; perhaps a meridian of longitude gives a peculiar complexion to religion, which entitles it to more protection ; perhaps England looks more after Asian than European affairs; but, at all events, the surprising fact is seen of England following in the wake of Russia, and becoming generous at the eleventh hour. Another significant fact in this pretty tempest is the threat of the British fleet to enter the Bosphorus and occupy Stamboul if her ultimatum was despised. And she would do it, too, without any hesitation, if all the Turks in Turkey, with their fortifications, stood to bar prize. If she obtains possession of Constantinople, and if the Austrians throw themselves in the path of Russia, the Muscovite will have been baffled and delayed another half century.

MR. MURDOCH, of the Inverness Highlander, must not read the Toronto Daily Telegram or he would not waste his time travelling through Canada and the United States informing people that there is a certain class of people in Scotland who have wrongs which should be redressed. The Telegram says the Scotch being Presbyterians, are consequently prosperous and happy, while the editor of the Highlander, who should know at least a little about Scotland, says the tenantry are oppressed in a most grievous way. Not only that, but Mr. Murdoch, whose soul-and a Scottish soul loves freedom and justice-rose against his paper for having dared to champion the cause of the tenantry. The picture drawn in is appalling, and we have no doubt truthful. as well, for, if fame speaks correctly, Mr. Murdoch is one of the men who scorns to ex-

temnorary of vesterday says :-

temporary of yesterday says :--"For the Globe we have only to say that the "age will never arrive during its present man-age ment when it shall cease to publish more "news from Europe and elsewhere than any "other journal in British America. For many "years it has maintained an office in London to "forward the latest news by special cablegrams "from Englaud. These despatches are retele-"graphed at once all over the Dominion and " has done the like. This branch of our news "service will be extended as time progresses; "but at present we can safely say that every" out a moment's delay, and we have not yet " our a mission news on the columns of the " hor with news on the columns of the " New York Heraid." As a matter of lact the above is not strictly

As a matter of lact the above is not strictly correct, for we have often seen whole columns in the Globe strangely like what appeared in the New York Herald of the day preceding. Let those journals fight the battle out. The result will be that the reading public will benefit by the increased expenditure necessary to improve leading papers like the Globe and Mail.

The Evangelizers.

It is truly wonderful what an ambition a certain class of evangelizing missionaries her passage, at least she would make the at- have for the conversion of people who are tempt. Herein she shows her old haughty already Christians. At one time it is the spirit and stern resolve. While Russia plans French Canadians they desire to save, at and negotiates, halts or retires, England another the Irish. The Reverend J. Roe, of swoops down like an eagle, and carries off the Liverpool, England, described as a Deputation Secretary to the Irish Church Society preached a sermon yesterday in Christ Church Cathedral, in which he eloquently urged the need of the society he represented to support in their endeavors to convert the native Irish of the West. We cannot blame the reverend gentleman for trying to make others think as he does, it is only natural, but we think it strange that he had to cross the Irish Sea to find converts-far away from his native Lancashire, where real live Heathens are as numerous as are the leaves in Vallambrosa. It is a fact vouched for, time and again, by Protestant clergymen, that in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, notably in the Black country, there are tens of thousands of men, women and children who are not Christians, who have never been baptized, were never married, have never seen the inside of a church, and have never heard the oppression, has got into trouble with the | the name of our Blessed Saviour pronounced landlords and has now to seek for aid to carry except in swearing and blasphemy. The him through a heavy suit entered against Rev. Mr. Roe, of Liverpool, will scarcely deny this, and yet is not prepared to give a satisfactory explanation as to why attempts the Highlander of the state of those tenantry at their conversion are not made.' Is it beat their conversion are not unde. Is it be attributed at their conversion are not prophets in their own mental experience, together with the con-cause men are not prophets in their own mental experience, together with the con-sciousness that they possessed the confidence this Society are in parishes which would otherwise be left without a resident clergy-verting English Heathens? Is it because of the country instead of their opponents, for country, or that it is too common place con-*ggerate in order to gain a point. If the there is more romance connected with although the Hony Mr. Letellier, could dis-Telegram waits a little longer it will find that preaching to the native Irish in their own miles a Government, he could not at the same landlords, in their search after rents, make language? //Or, finally, is it, because old time change the sentiments of the electorate.

Opposition to the Be-election of Ministers The affairs of the Province of Quebec have been conducted during the past eighteen months in what may be termed a slipshod manner. This was partly owing to the fact that the opposition was as strong almost as the Government, and besides possessed the advantage of Parliamentary and depart-

Le Nouveu Monde says :- " If a portfolio happens to be offered to Mr. Paquet, it is not to reward him for services rendered the Province in acting as he has acted, but as a proof pable of rising above party prejudices, in or. der that the affairs of the Province may be administered with ability." To this considcration, which has assuredly its value, is added yet another in the invitation extended to Mr. Flynn to enter the Cabinet. Mr. Flynn particularly represents the Irish element of the Province, and, as the other elements have each their representatives in our Governments, when it is permitted by circumstances, or when it is compatible with the general interests of the country. In the present case the thing is possible, and the leader of the Government has acted wisely and equitably in taking an Irishman as one of his colleagues, a man who is capable and respected, and one who at present manifests a spirit of concilia

IRISH PROSELYTISM. How the Catholic Church is Vilified by

Protestant Ministers.

Bey, J. Roe, of Liverpool, England, Secretary to the Irish Church Society, preached on Sunday in Ohrist Church Cathedral, Montreal. In the course of his remarks he said :-The Irish Society is instituted for promoting the Scriptural education and religious instruction of the Irish speaking population, chiefly through the medium of their own language. That there is need for the Society

There are upwards of 800,000 persons in Ireland who speak Irish, one-fourth of the number being under 20 years of age: Up wards of 100,000 cannot speak any language but Irish : and the minds of these persons can at present be reached only through the medium of the one language which they understand, whilst the larger number, above named, are easily approached by reason of their attachment to it as the National lan-Various efforts are now being made to teach the people to read the Irish language. There is no literature, cheap and suitable to the people who can read Irish, except the Holy Scriptures, Book of Common Prayer, and some few smaller works, the former being circulated by the Irish Society. The literature generally circulated among the people by other agencies is partly Roman Catholic, and partly disloyal and seditious. The means employed by the Society in the way of books are : The Primer, for instruction in reading;" the Holy Scriptures, and the Book of Common Prayer-the former for Roman Catholics, the last named for enquirers who call for it, and for congregations who have been, formed.

Among the encouraging results of the

work of the Society enumerated by the preacher may be mentioned that 200,000 per-

man,

got jammed in the broken woodwork, and the boy helped him to extricate himself. Thomson and McMahon got aboard the Octavia with him. The German was caught in the woodwork and called to them for God's sake to send help to him, but, as soon as the steamer sank, the woodwork floated off and that the Conservatives are in favor of concili- he also, and was taken on board the Octavia. The Champion 1 100 61 11

WENT DOWN NOW FOREMOST + (1) je

the boy says. The people on the Octavia said all the fault lay with the steamer. The Octavia had a crew of 24 hands, and they went three times in one of her boats to resoue the passengers and crew of the Champion.' It was thought for a time that the Octavia would go down, and three boats were got The second mate, Muller, was roused ready. from sleep by the collision. By the captain's order he cut away the lashings of the life raft : the cook helped him, and just as the raft was free the ship went down headforemost. The side of the raft to which Muller clung was dragged under water. Justas Muller was about to give up the struggle for life, he gave a tremendous push and the raft was detached from the wreck and rose to the surface ... He and the cook, who was clinging to the other side, climbed on the raft and saved "the Captain, who was swimming about.""The air was full of awful sounds, volnes in all directions, and screams for help." Some of these were women's voices; they paddied i found and picked up several persons, but failed to

find the others whom they related a solar stud HEARD CRYING BORALELP, BALLE IS BOW The stewardess, who had a presentiment of the

disaster; lay down to sleep with her tothes on. The second assistant engineer >Foberg only 25 years old, is supposed to bellost. He lived in Brooklyn. The following were res: cued from the steamer Champion; and brought here by the barque Petit Codiac: ----Passengers -Joseph Mitchell, Martin 'Broade, CE Gar' ner, Berry Foster, (colored) all of New York: Seamen-Chas Ehler and John Thompson, of Philadelphia. The boatswain of the Octavia states that when the "Champion was first seen she was in the wake of the Octavia, but by fast sailing she got ahead and, veering on her course; was in such a po sition at the collision that the ship struck her bow. An intelligent' seaman on the Octavia says that the steamer was going 12 knots an hour. The Octavia had the right of way, and was only going three knots an hour. The steamer did not whistle or make any signal. The first-mate Ferguson : says that,

JUST BEFORE THE COLLISION, HELT IN

he heard the order given on the steamship of hard-a; could not distinguish whether it was hard-a-port or hard-a-starboard.au The man on the lookout on board the Octavia declines to be interviewed. When asked wit the knew who was to blame, he answered, "Xes! it will come out at the right time." drive still prich The following is the list of the saved and now in the city :- Benjamin Martin, Joseph Gormis, Benj. Gormis, John de Gross, Joseph Baptist, Jooko Silver, hann Jon sin rauthant the wrecked steamer, Champion; ten from ohild from a pain, corrects acidity, o Charlestown, and two from Boston. I. The stomach, relieves, wind, colic, and, by filling vessel was laden with a general cargo, in-

-Last Friday's Liverpool grain circular says: The grain trade was somewhat steadier at the commencement of, the week; but afterward there was an almost entire cessation of consumptive or speculative demand. The provincial markets were very inactive, and many of them is lower. Transactions in cargoes were quite unimportant, buyers holding off anticipating a decline. At Liverpool and the neighboring markets since Tuesday business in wheat and maize was quite of a retail character, and prices were rather under those of Tuesday. This morning's market was very inanimate, though there was, perhaps, less pressure to sell, than on yesterduy, and a limited business was transected at a reduction of 2d on California and red winter wheat, and fully 3d per cental on State white from Tuesday's quotations, Flour was neglected and nominal. Com met with limited sale, and was 1d lower.

good will. I give "The Health of the City

NYX MRAADDAS

of Metz."

Impurities of the Blood. The decided al-terative action of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver, Oil with Lago, Phosphate of Lines, adapts it in a remarkable degree as a blood purificer well worth y of the trial of those suffering from a diseased condition of the circu-lating fluid, The unsightly, blotches, pustules and pimples that disfigure the face and meck, as well as other portions of the body, or kommany persons, are indications of adirescal state, of the blood induced by, as well as associated with, depraved nutrition, feele, digestion and imper-fect assimilation. The continued use of the *Phosphorized Equiption*, invariably cleanses the blood from all these impurities and restores the asystem to a state of fightly dispary of mental activity, and tightly and budy and of springs. ulfering from a diseased condition of the circuof spirits, Prepared solely by 17 HL HOBINSON, Eharma-centical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and forsale by Druggists and General Dealers. "Price SLOO per bothe; six for \$500, 900 b to 500, 10 floors both a syllar is sole

One of the most feliable medicines for Headache is Dr. HARVEY'S ANT-HILIOUS AND EURGATIVE PILLS, O'BO ANT ANT ALLOW AND AN EXTENDED POPULARITY - EACH year finds, "BROWN'S BRONCELAL, TROCUES" in new localities in various parts, of the world. For relieving Coughs, and Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches ... have been proved reliable. ... to mitst da of howath NO ONE SHOULD TRAVEL WITHOUT

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD: PANACEA and Family Linihent.! It is good all the time for diseases incidental to: traveling .> A few drops will destroy the evil effects resulting from the use of strange saters and may often save life. Druggists sellit, on mill. a mail o marsh

CHILDREN WHO PICE THEIR NOSES, are most generally ifflicted with worms. How they get into their Little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but his easy to act them out by using BROWNES-VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozeness. They are pleas-ant to, take: children like them, but the worms, don't age is the standard of the stand is the best prescription, of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years and ormis, Benj: Gormis, John de Gross, Joseph States, and nas as a status and the states of the states and the states of the states

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IN THE FALL

In the Fall the young man takes his heavy nister out of newn. In the Fall the young man takes its its and one of the most illustrious representa-out of newn. If the point door neighbor brings the tives the world ever saw of those self sacri-borrowed kettle boot substance inew, ficing and the interest privations, and bear the In the Fall a silv'ry vapor lightly finite the azaro

In the Fall the farmer revels in the factors in the factor is the factor

In the Fall the tender maiden gathers ferns and In the Fall the dataty epienrei subsists on toast In the Fall the dataty epienrei subsists on toast In the Fall the dataty epienrei subsists on toast In the Fall a Tom; and Jorry takes the place of gin cocktall.

Magnificent Celebration, - Eloquent Speech by General Sordon.

SERGEANT JASPER.

From the Morning News, of Savannah, Ga., of Oct. 9th, we take the following extractsthat are filled with patriotic meaning to every good citizen of the Republic :---Savannah distinguished herself to-day by a centennial celebration of imposing magnitude, a demonstration which made its impression and will remain bright in the remembrance of a generation of the present day. In all its details it was a most gratifying and brilliant success, and comprised

a military pageant of surpassing brilliancy, a civic demonstration that attested the high interest of an intelligent and pstriotic community in the event commemorsted, and an oration remarkable for its, eloquence, beauty, and noble, patriotic sentiments, uttered by one of the South's grandest, most distinguished, and beloved sons a chivalric warrior, a Christian gentleman, a true patriot, and a pure statesman-General John B. Gordon.

Words fall to convey an adequate idea of the immensity of the demonstration, and its effects present and future. The countless thousands of strangers that swarmed throughout the city, enthused with admiration at the grand display, were unanimous in the opinion that honor was done. Savannah, Georgia, and our gallant sister States that had contributed their brave soldiers to participate in the affair.

The military pageant was beyond doubt the most extensive and brilliant that has ever been witnessed in any Southern city, save New Orleans, and the thousands who thronged the streets were enthusiastic in their laudations.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON'S ADDRESS;

When the confusion had subsided, Captain John [McMahon] (President (of the Jasper, Monumental, Association, arose, and was greeted with applause. Advancing upon the platform, in full view of the immense throng, Captain McMahon delivered the following ad-

Citizens of South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia: -In the same of the people of Savannah, T bid you welcome, thrice welcome, to our Centenary, and in their behalt, 1 thank you for demonstration of fraternal sympathy which brings you hither, ont his national oc-casion, to unite with us in initiating the grateful duty of erecting in enduring heroic. bronze, a memorial to William Jasper. A century ago, and within but a short distance of the spot on which we now stand, this chivalrio soldier whose deeds and fame have become the sacred legacy of our common country. sealed his devotion to the cause of human liberty, by pouring out, his heart's blood on the sands of buristreets, and to-day his bones lie buried beneath our soil, unmarked and h'our soil, un lie buried b unhonored. History, on its brightest page, has emblazoned the story of his unfilnching courage and unequalled modesty; the painter's art, with its highest inspiration, has depicted his splendid feats of daring ; and on us of the present generation, who have inherited the blessings for , which he bled, has descended with a solemn emphasis of obligation the high privilege of perpetuating, in imperishable form, he worth, his valor, his deeds, his death. On you, then, men and women of our common-country, has fallen the high honor, and to your generous and cooperation do we of the Jasper Association, who have undertaken this noble endeavor. look for the completion of this national tribute to modest worth ; and in your presence, and in the name of all the people of our country, do I now lay this corner-stone of the Jasper Monument.

In the fall a sombre hazel overspreads the grassy patriot to which I invite your attontion. The first is that---

suffer its bitterest privations, and bear the brant of wars The heart of universal humanity will respond to this day's work as an lact of justice, not only to Jasper himself, but (Io; all private 'soldiers, whom, he so con-spicuously represents, and as this column their country, and their God, have gone down in the crash and carnage of war, to fill unlettered graves.

Trejoice that Georgia is to build such a that you have thought me worthy to repre-sent you in such a cause. The truest heroes of this earth are the men who, in any sphere, serve and suffer, labor and endure, in the cause of humanity, or justice or truth, without the hope of worldly glory. The men who for truth's sake endure persecution are heroes; the men who for humanity's cake brave pestilence are heroes, and the men who for liberty's sake face death, as it thunders in artillery or speeds on the bullet's wing, are grand heroes, and the less prompted by the pride of office, or the hope of distinction, the grander that heroism becomes.

HE WAS AN IRISHMAN.

Another source of the peculiar interest which invests the name of Jasper is to be found in the fact that he was an Irishman; that he did not permit the mournful state inflicted by Great Britain upon his own country and its people to deter him from enlisting in the cause of the feeble colonies against the same domineering and apparently invincible power: As the chosen organ of the Jasper Monu-

mental Association, I invite the Irish Americans and the patriots of Ireland everywhere to regard the column which shall here be crected to Jasper as a monumet also to the spirit of resistance to tyrants which though baffied in Ireland and victorious in America, is still older and as enduring in Irish as in American hearts. Ireland and Irishmen in every quarter of the globe, wherever they breathe the vital air, will rise up with one accord to do honor to the principles of freedom for which that people battled through centuries of defeat; for which Jasper fell and to which this monument is to be reared. Few nations that have lived in his-tory deserve more richly than Ireland the tribute which you are about to pay to one of her sons. Her history running back to the regions of juble and descending with an unbroken current through ten centuries, Ireland, prior to her conquest by a foreign power, can boast of a civilization and national independence of greater duration than any nation of any age. Even the tides of foreign conquest which have rolled in successive waves over Ireland have not sufficed to obliterate the record of her learning, to obscure the manifestations of her wonderful genius, to crush the spirit of her inextinguishable nationality nor to quench the fires of freedom that glow in the breasts of her people. Even Alfred, the lion-hearted monarch and idol of British history, the Washington of England, who blended in one character the charm of romance and the power of philosophy; who combined, the fire and chivalry of David, with almost the calm wisdom of Solomon, was educated in Irish halls of learning, and drew from Irish polity his maxims and institutions of political wisdom. Edmund Burke and Curran and Sheridan were Irishmen. What country, what age can boast of such a trio? Burke, the fearless friend of American freedom, who was unri-

sections, and the mournful: facts of her history since that war, have served to wed the South in indissoluble bonds to this doctrine independence, and all the States for a long down their lives. period subsequent to that event, held to be essential to the freedom of the people. But the unhappy conflict between the Southern States and the General' Government has had an unfortunate tendency to bring this carrises on the spot where Jasper fell, it will proclaim to future ages your appreciation of the self-sunegation, the daring courage, and the unbought patriotism of that vast army of unfitled soldiery; who, with ho incentive to action but devotion to duty no prospect of dis-the menu duty no prospect of dis-the m tinction above the mass of their comrades, no American people to the experience of the colhope of reward save the approval of conscience onies, and to the clearest lessons taught by the history and the philosophy of government. Temporary it must be unless the Constitution is to be disregarded, the States to be disorganized, and liberty cease to be regarded monument, and I thank you, my countrymen, 88 a heritage of American citizens. It is true that the opposing theories-the national, and the local and State government theories, as in this connection they may be termed-have The been in conflict for nearly's century. controversy might continue forever without involving any serious charge of the government or imperilling the liberties of the people, if waged in the spirit, and with the same moderation that marked its progress for the first seventy years of our national existence, for never until these latter years was the integrity or independence or sovereignty of the States called in question. But so radical and revolutionary are the changes now demanded, so far advanced from former positions are the advocates of a great consolidated and imperial republic, so fixed seems the dissolve and distribute all the elements, sendpurpose to subordinate the States to the will of a majority of Congress, irrespective of the Constitution, that the ability of the people to purified, and refined, which in mist and clouds preserve their rights of local government becomes a question of momentous consequence. I say momentous, because there never has been, there never will be, a question submitted the relations of the immortal spirit to eternity excepted, in which is involved so

> much of weal or woe to these fifty millions of freemen.. I DO NOT CLAIM FOR THE SOUTH ANY MONOPOLY

OF VIRTUES

comprehended in the terms patriotism or republicanism. I am not of those who believe that love of country or fidelity to the Constitution is bounded by State lines or confined to sections. Would that such obliquity of judgment, and all sectional bigotry, and passion, and prejudice could be banished from this country, and that a broad patriotismbroad as the republic itself-could possess the hearts of the entire American people. Would that the South-no longer the subject of distrust-could contemplate with a generous pride the mighty material development of the great West and North, and the grand industries and achievements which contribute to the high civilization of the great East. Would that the West, and East, and North with magnanimity and sense of justice befitting a great people, could cherish as a common heritage the history, the honor, the courage. the patriotism, the fidelity, and the heroic endurance of the stricken South. God speed the day when the maxim "this is my country" -all my country, every section, every State, every acre of soil over which the flag of the republic floats---shall be embraced by every American freeman-not only as a geographical, historical, and political fact, .but as,a living, potential, inspiring sentiment.

AMERICANS RECOGNIZE BUT THREE GREAT EPOCHS IN ALL THE PAST.

The first is the creation, when man, fresh from the hand of God, stood the, crowning glory of his works.

such a government was indeed the supreme

event of history-the culmination of the

One or two thoughts, in conclusion, and I

Yonder, where stands his monument, fell

Here, where his monument is to stand, Ser-

geant Jasper fell. Phiaski, the impetuous Pole, whose last charge at the head of his intrepid legion, like

"Into the jaws of death ."

Jasper, the heroic Irishman, whose name and

fame and chivalry must live while history

POLAND AND IRELAND, TWINS OF MISFORTENE.

on this soil, uron the same day, gave to the

cause of American freedom the best blood of

their sons. May the God of nations confer

upon these afflicted countries the blessings of

free government, which they aided in secur-

ing for us. Here, too, are the representatives

of other nations who shared with Poland and

Ireland the losses and honors of the day we

celebrate. Church in the ball Before me, and around me, justly honored

by the people, are the German Fusiliers of

South Carolina. Reaching back in unbroken

this venerable organization participated in the deadly assault, and its leaders fell upon

the enemy's redoubts on the memorable 9th

Immigrating to these shores the inception of our struggle, these high spirited Germans

caught its inspiration, "enlisted under its ban-

nors, and purchased, by, contributing to its success, all the rights and privileges of Ameri-

can citizens for themselves and their children;

Here, too, are the countrymen of D'Estaing,

for whom, on the same eventful day, he bought with the blood of his brave battalions an in-

M. MARINE COLUMN

of October, one hundred years ago.

uccession to a point beyond the Revolution,

These two denationalized common wealths.

shall have finished the task to which your par-

political wisdom of all the ages.

that of the Light Brigade, was

tiality has assigned me.

Count Pulaski...

lives.

forever.

skies, and sang of peace and good-will to ordinary procedure, and was told by one of

eral homage paid to the memory of this tions which for half a century before the late Pulaski, of D'Estaing, of Steuben and Dekalb, war had isolated her from sympathies of other | the spirits of your fathers who fought for freedom look down from the eternal camping grounds of the brave and pure, and admonish you that vain were their coursge, and sufferof local government-a doctrine which all the ings, and deaths, if their descendants should colonies anterior to the establishment of our abandon the principles for which they laid

> Providence seems to linve designed this continent for the great meeting place of all the races of men: first, by its extent, the variety of climate and boundless resources second, by securing its independence through We thank Thee, that Thou hast builded, in our land a temple grander than Solomon's, where shall assemble the representatives of all the nations of the earth-the great Parliament of man-through whose expanding influence the world shall yet embrace the cause which Thou hast established in America, by the hands of our Fathers.

> Great America | Vast grand, free! To what shall we liken the unless to that mighty ocean whose surface mirrors the Almighty's form ? Thou art to humanity what the ocean is to the rivers. There is somewhere a fable that the clear streams from the mountains once upbraided the ocean for receiving into its bosom the refuse of cities and the filth of the world. Said they to the ocean, as they poured their waters into it : "We are pure and clean, but thou art the reservoir of all uncleanliness." "True," thundered back this monarch of the world, "but I am the Ocean, in the secret laboratories of my boundless bosom, with mystic alchemic powers, I discuss, dispose ing to unfathomable depths the impulities of earth and returning your waters cleansed, float on invisible wings around the world till they descend in showers to replenish your fountains and refill your wasted streams."

> So America, when assailed as the asylum for the crime and pauperism of all the earth. might reply: "Yes, but I am the great republic of the world. Within my almost illimitable boundaries there is room for all : homes for the homeless, protection for the weak, freedom for the oppressed. I am the Great Republic, where meet the conflicting creeds of all nations and races, where all forms of folly, all errors of opinion, all doctrines and passions may heave and toss themselves into political health and purity, until in the ground-swell of universal discussion there shall be evolved those grand maxims of conservative political truth which encircle, enlighten, and emancipate the world."

> Loud and continued cheering followed the close of this magnificent address. The band then played the "Polish Hymn," the Pulaski March, which was received with great favor and the Marseillaise Hvmn.

Latest Irish News.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY, --- A woman named Mrs. Browne was interred an Tuesday 28th ult, at Fermoy, Co. Cork, Ireland, who had reached the patriarchial age of 102 years. The old lady retained her faculties to the last, and could recount several of the stirring scenes of the past century with wonderful accuracy to the four generations of relatives by whom she was surrounded.

A HITCH IN A REVISION COURT .- An extraordinary incident happened at the opening, of the Belfast Municipal Revisions Court on Tuesday. On the opening of the proceedings the deputy assessors stated that they declined to act unless they got a guarantee that the fees due for last year's and this year's revisions were paid. The Mayor said he could The second is the birth of the Redeemer, not give a guarantee. Mr. Black, Town when angelic legions canopied the Syrian Clerk, said he never heard of such an extrathe assistant assessors that he had no right

of Irish industry. If poplin were extensively used by the clergy as the material of their soutanes and sacerdotal vestments, a great deal would have been donie to contribute to the successful carrying on of the trade. The Archbishop said he thought vestments might be very well made of poplin, but the same description of cloth could not be used both in: them and in soutanes. Were an inferior kind

supplied the latter might, however, be made of it. The deputation said they would not recommend the use of an inferior kind, as they feared it would be found wanting in durability. After some further conversation the deputation thanked his Grace, and withdrew.

ESNIS QUARTER SESSIONS-GROSS IMPUTA-TION ON THE COUNTY JUDGE. - The civil business of these sessions was resumed on Tuesday, before County Judge Kelly, and at the opening of the court an extraordinary incident occurred. A tailor named Patrick Norony, residing at Clare Castle, addressed his worship in reference to a process, against him for £3, which was first dismissed, and next morning turned to a decree without any intimation being given to the defendant. He handed up a post card received from his worship, as follows :- "G Rue d'Angou, Versailles | gently on his arm, and, in the universal -I do not permit any person to write or speak. to me privately on the subject of any case. If you have any complaint to make to me in your case you must apply to me in open court. at next sessions-Charles Keily." His worship said he remembered the impudence of this fellow. In his letter there was not only an insinuation, but a distinct statement that some person had tampered with his judgment. and that was his reply to the charge. Those sort of people think he was tampered with, but he tried to give his decisions with the greatest justice and impartiality. He could not keep from using strong language, but they must be taught that in his court justice was pure and impartial. The matter then dropped.

CURIOUS POINT AS TO A BONA-FIDE TRAVEL LER.-At the last Navan Petty Sessions before the Hon. Captain Plunkett, R.M., and J. R. Taaffe, Esq., J.P., a licensed publican named Thomas Finegan was summoned by the police for having, on Sunday, the 12th inst., supplied drink to two men who were neither travellers, lodgers, nor inmates. appeared that the two men came from Wilkerstown with horses, the property of Mr. Bradley, of that place, for the fair of Skreen next day, and stopped at a Miss Bradley's with their horses for the night. On their way passed the publichouse and put up thev their horses at Miss Bradley's, some two miles distant, where, it was alleged, they got refreshments. They afterwards came back to the publichouse, got in, and were subplied with drink. Sub-Inspector Purcell and the constable sternnously contended that having gone past the public-house, rested, and got

their dinner at Miss Bradley's, they. ceased to be travellers. Captain Plunkett said there was no evidence to show that they got refreshments. He commended them for having passed the publichouse and seen after their horses. They had slept more than three miles away the previous night, and he held they were bona-fide travellers within the meaning of the Act, and entitled to come to the publichouse and get reireshments, and, as Finegan appeared to have satisfied himself that they were such, the summons should be dismissed. At the same Petty Sessions James Beggy, licensed publican, was summoned for having, on the 13th inst, allowed drunkenness in his public-

house at Martry. The constable proved that he found parties drunk, and one of them was fined that day for same. Beggy stated that it was the day after the great meeting at Navan, and there were a good many people in the house. He was at the fair at Skreen. and the house was in charge of his sister. It appeared that at the sessions held on the Saturday previous (the 11th inst.) he was fined for a similar offence, and he was now convicted and ordered to produce his license next court day that the conviction might be

a lighted candle to see where the escape was. an explosion immediately occurred. He was injured about the face and arms, and his sister, who was behind him at the time, was also burned about the head and face.

A WEDDING PARTY IN A FIX. -Of the many strange episodes that occur almost daily at the Glasgow Central Police Office, it would be hard in a year's time to find another so singu-lar as the little comedy which was enacted on Thursday in the room occupied by Inspector Hamilton and his staff of detectives. Shortly before eleven o'clock the office was invaded by a party of three couples, whose features, no less than their general get-up, at once marked them out as foreigners. Walking forward to the bar, one of their number, less bashful than his companions, bluntly made known the object of their mis-sion. "Him wants to get married," said he, pointing at the same time to the candidate for nuptial honors, a tall, dark-eyed, and rather good looking individual, whom we had little difficulty in recognizing as an Italian organ-grinder. The happy bridegroom smiled and nodded, afterwards stammering out something to the effect that he hardly knew a word of English. The modest bride hung language of a beaming countenance, she also expressed in the best way she could that she, too, was a willing candidate for the bridal knot. Detectivo Elliot at once came to the rescue, and, good-naturedly, assured his wouldbe customers of the happiness it would give him to make the twain one flesh. He at the same time, however, took the precaution of sending a policeman to the Sheriff's chambers to learn when His Lordship would be at liberty to "tie the knot." As a result of the inquiry it was ascertained that, it being the Fast Day, not a Sheriff was to be had to perform the agreeable duty, and the party, all Italians, by the way, had therefore to be sent off with the object of their visit una complished. They were, however, somewhat relieved at the assurance that their wishes would be complied with next day. The company then reformed their ranks and left the police office in the old-fashioned style of a homely Scotch wedding.

Naturalists' Portfolio.

THE NEW STREETAN ISLAND .- Remains of the mammoth and of numerous other coeval species affording examples of the prehistoric anlmal life of Northern Asia are found in great abundance on the new Siberian Island. Professor Nordenskjold says that a portion of the sands is so covered with mammoth bones and teeth that the islands are the regular resort of ivory collectors, who visit them every spring in dog-sledges and return to the continent, on the autumn ice being formed, laden with a rich harvest. As these shores have been searched for many years, fresh supplies must either be thrown up by the sea during the autumn, when the storms are violent, and the ice is drifting, or else washed out of the sand beds. According to Hedenstrom, a Siberian official, the only educated person, who has closely examined these islands, during summer, there are numerous hills in the interior covered with remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros, of horses, oxen, bisons, sheep, and other antedeluvian classes. On account of their inaccessibility these regions have never vet been scientifically investigated.

THE SACRED BIRDS OF VENICE .- Everyone knows the story of the civic pigeons of Venice, and meets them like old acquaintances when he goes there-and the birds meet all the world in the same way. They belong to his-tory and legend, and have been translated from their lower life and taken into the fellowship of men. Within an hour of my coming one of these pigeons looked in at my window facing on the grand pinzza, and after a few moments' cautious reconnoitring was trustingly and fearlessly feeding from my hand. Seeing what was going on, a whole flock came swiftly 'trooping in from all sides, entirely bankrupting my limited commissariat provisions in a moment or two. Many hundreds of years ago some pigeons "assisted" at the great victory had by the Venetians over Canado, I think by carrying very important despatches. The victorious general sent them home with the news of his triumph, and grateful Venice adopted the birds as the "wards of their nation." To this time their descendants are fed every day in the great square of St. Mark at the expense of the city, and no one in Venice ever touches a pigeon. They rest at night in the eaves of the palaces and the cornices of the great cathedral, on triumphant columns and arches and in the airy arcades of the Campaniles. They nestlo with the winged lions and dart noislessly through the churches. They brush the sacred altars and the tombs of kings and doges and bishops. They walk the marble pavements in groups and in hundreds, unmolested among throngs of passers. They play with the children and fly up on to your cafe table for their share of cake or water. They do just what all other birds and animals would do if man only treated them with humanity-but gave them their "civil rights."-Correspondence of the Philadelphia Times. THE RATTLESNAKE -It has been observed by some naturalists that if we withhold water from snakes when about to shed their epidermis, they are thereby prevented from divesting themselves entirely of the old skin. I always kept a small bird's bathing cup, filled with clean water once a day, in a case containing my crotalus. The first skin he cast off in July was entire and without a blemish. At the second change, however, about the last of September. I removed the cup one night, intending to replace it shortly afterwards. bar I forgot to do so. The next morning I found portions of the skin all over the floor of the case and much more hanging in shreds from various parts of the body of the snake. Other parts seemed not to be detuched yet. I to Ireland; while 94 are Protestants and 62 had not supposed the ophidian was quite ready for a change... He was over two months in divesting himself of his torn trousers. Was it due to the fact that water had been withheld at the last time? Both changes occurred in the night, and I fulled to observe the interesting process of divestment. .To test the question, of so-called blindness occurring while the pupil is covered with a whitish film or thin membrane becoming detached, and occluding the sight of the eye, I placed some very active mice repeatedly in the case during the period of change of epi-dermis. The ophidian attacked the mice in quick thrn," without ever missing his first victim. On other occasions, however, when his sight was unobstructed, L have seen him strike at and miss the mark repeatedly. After making a few hisses he would then strike about with intensified fury. The snake never ate without first striking his within. He'did not, eat, more, than, two mice, at a meal, and sometimes an hour elapsed, before eating the second one! "He never killed : his prey The bound of his brave battalidus an in-defeasible co-title with us to all the blessings of free government. As Mapoleon Bonaparte stood with his weary Frenchmen on the sands of the Egyp-tian desert, and looked upon the granite pyramids beföre him, be summits forty centurities looked down upon their exertions. As mericans and countryment of Japper, of Americans and countryment of Japper, of Americans and countryment of Japper, of Assistance in supporting so beautiful a branch, Americans and countryment of Japper, of Am

Mr. Chairman, I now declare the cornerstone of the Jasper Monument well and truly laid. Atteri

These remarks were received with cheers. Capt. McMshon, with other officers of the association, then, proceeded to the northeast corner, where the box containing various articles was deposited, and the corner-stone was laid.

P., W. Meldrum, Esq., in introducing the the orator of the day, General John B. Gordon, said :---To Sergeant William Jasper, the humblest and the bravest, with, God's blessing we propose to refect a monument commemorative of a life that was full of daring; of a death that was full of glory.

GENERAL GORDON'S ADDRESS

The name of Gordon inspired the growd and enthusiastic were the cheers that went up, the excitement increasing as the General arose, and his commanding figure came in full

concourse of people from this, and, sister Stores? It is not to celebrate the triumphs of genius in civil life, nor to do honor to some great military chieftain ; to no philosoper nor sage; to no lawgiver like Lyourgus, or Solon. or Alfred ; to no conqueror like Bonsparte, or. Cassar, or Wellington; to no founder of a State, like Romalus or Washington; but to a modest private in the ranks of the colonial army, do we pay tribute to day. It is not your purpose, however, by this ceremonial, to mar, in any degree, the refrain which now fills the world with the deeds of 'her titled chieftains, and which makes the names of such men as Washington and Andrew Jackson, and Lee, the frue echoes or the world's highest glory:" "But" you do propose for once to des-cend to the ranks, and, ignoring the insignia of place and power, to rear a shaft which shall commemorate the courage, the patriotism, and the virtue that invests, with a peculiar charm and dignity, the life sacrifices of the

Private soldierer (1971), (1972), 4 Sufficient as are the prominent facts in Jas-Per's life to command our respect and homage, we must find in other and more philosophic considerations the reasons for this profound and universal interest in the commemoration of his life and services is ap fi

valled in the profusion of his gifts, whose colossal form rises its peerless height above his fellow men; who from the platform of politics swept with his intellectual vision the vast field of philosophy, of science, of literature, of law, and of eloquence. Curran, who even in his old age, when the frosts of years had blighted many of those flowers of fancy, which bloomed with perennial beauty, drew from Madame De Stael the declaration that he was the most gifted man she had ever known, who was the Shakespeare of the Bar, the true son of genius, and heir of its highest inspira-Sheridan, whose eloquence Byron de tion. declared-

"Was the thunder-the averaging rod ! The wrath-the delegated voice of God Which shook the nutions through his lip and

blazed Till vanquished Senates trembled as they praised."

WHAT DOES ENGLAND NOT OWE TO IRELAND

for the gift of such men as these ? What does France not owe to Ireland for Cavaignac, who was called in our day to the head of the French Republic, and whose popularity never yielded till it came in contact with that of a Bonaparte-a name that holds the hearts and imaginations of Frenchman with a spell more potent than the wizard's wand? ... What does America not owe to Ireland for the monuments of Irish industry in her railroads and canals, and for Irish contributions to bar and bench and battle field; for Jasper and and bench and battle field; for Jasper and Montgomerry, markyre, to American independ-ence; for Shield, and, the Jrish-born soldiers who in everywer followed, the flag of this Be-public?; What does the South not owe to i Irgland for enriching, her soil, with the blood of Clepurne, and her literature with the gonius of Rayan, that, gifted isishman, who is at, once the, hunderbolt of, oratory, and 'rainbow of poesy:, whose thoughts breathe with the very poesy ; whose thoughts breathe with the very life of truth, and whose words like sparks from holy altars hurn in our bosoms with im-mortal fire? What, does liberty not owe to Ireland for, Eitzgerald, for Wolf Tone, fer John Mitchel, for Francis Meagher, for O'Brien, O'Connell, and Robert Emmet? Though heroes of a lost cause, the names of these-patriots are forever associated with the names of Hampden, of Sidney, of Brutus, and of Washington It is fitting that Americans should build a monument to a sould Ireland. It is sepecially appropriate that it should be built by

Georgians to Jasper; that, it, should stand here among the people for whose freedom he died, here on the soil that drank his blood, here by the ocean whose waters wash either shore, and whose ceaseless throbs symbolize the beating of the great heart of the two peoples, pulsating in common and deathlets sympathies.

The third and last reason which I shall mention for the remarkable interest in this occasion is the devotion of the people to the cause which Jasper so gloriously served. It is not only an impressive testimonial of the gratitude of the country to Jasper, but a -spontaneous manifestation of the peculiar sympathy felt by the South-with

THE CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND LOCAL JUREATER LAND GOVERNMENT AND THE STORE for which he fought and fell. It cannot be successfully denied that at the South the cause on local government has a champion in There seems to be three causes for the gen- almost every citizen The peculiar institu-

rend tio out

The third is the great monumental event to use such language. Eventually the court was adjourned till Friday. of history, the birth of a free people, the con-

secration of a new continent to constitutional DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE .- Intelligence reachliberty, the projection on an untried plan, and ed this city on Sunday morning about two o'clock a.m. that the dwellinghouse on the unprecedented scale of a confederated republic, the organization in the government of a farm of Mr. Kenny, Killure, was on fire. vast sisterhood of self-controlled, coequal, Sub-Inspector Whelan and about fifty of the and independent States, each contributing city police proceeded to the place, but arto the strength and glory, yet restraining the rived only to see the house burned to the power of the General Government, constituted ground. It appears that some time ago Mr. Kenny, who resides in Waterford, purchased by all and for all. The successful resistanceby the colonies in their capacity of independent the farm on which the dwellinghouse was powers, and the organization of a republic situated, giving £500 for it. It would seem composed of these sovereignities unified in some bad feeling existed towards him for interest, but independent in action within being the purchaser. At the time of the fire their spheres, was the highest attainment in an old man named Walsh and his wife, who resided as caretakers on the farm, were in the human government ever reached by human invention; and, if administered in the spirit house and had a marvellous escape, as scarceand upon the principles on which it was proly had they succeeded in leaving it when the jected, the conviction must strengthen with roof fell in with a crash. the lapse of time, that the organization of

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY IN BELFAST .-- A few days ago, while some workmen were engaged cleaning ont an old timber pond near the Northern Counties Railway terminus, Belfest, they unearthed a large sized coffin. The police were apprized of the discovery, and on the removal of the coffin to the morgue it was found to contain the remains of a fullgrown female body, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The coffin, when found, was deeply imbedded in the mud, and the police were of opinion that a foul murder had been committed, and that the timber pond had been selected for concealing the body. An inquest was held in the evening, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that'the remains were those of a woman unknown, but that there was was nothing to assist them in arriving at any definite conclusion .-- Irish Times.

VISIT TO IRELAND OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT .- At the meeting of the Corporation on 27th October, the Lord Mayor said, that since he had last met the Council he had visited Liverpool, where he was re ceived with the greatest' respect and cordiality by the Mayor of that important town, who was a Prince in himself. (Laughter.) He had had the pleasure of being present on the interesting occasion of the gift to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and the Duke in Buckingham Palace, and he thought it would be interesting to the Council to hear that Her Royal Highness had received the Lord Mayor with the greatest cordiality. She' was' one of the most amiable princesses that had 'come among them for a long time. The Prince took the opportunity before they separated of intimating that it was his intention to come over and spend two months in Treland next spring with the Princess. They would come at the end of April, when the Punchestown races were coming on; and they intended to spend's few months visiting different great families through the country.

THE POPLIN TRADE-DEPUTATION, TO ARCH-

recorded on it.

SCOTCH NEWS.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW DEATH-RATE .- The deaths in thecity last week were at the rate of 16 per thousand per annum. In the preceding week the rate was 18 per thousand per annum, and in the corresponding week of each of the years 1976,1877, and 1878 it was 21.

GLASGOW MUSEUM AND GALLERIES OF ART .-The number of visitors to the Kelvingrove Museum and to the Corporation Galleries dursng the past week was as follows :-Museum (open free daily, 10 till dusk), 3236, Galleries, (Saturday, 10 till 9, other days 10 till dusk) is 1694. Total for both institutions, 4930.

SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES .- A public meeting was held on 19th October, in the Albion Halls, College street, under the auspices of the Amalgamated British Seamen's Protection Society anent the condition of the mercantile marine. It was resolved to support 'a petition to Parliament, which it was stated Lord Sandon had agreed to present. The petition sets forth the dangers arising from incompetent seamen, and asks that seamen be subected to a compulsory examination as to their qualifications, which would have the effect of putting an end to crimping.

THE UNEMPLOYED OF GLASHOW .- The unemployed Relief Committee report that the applications for relief booked during the week numbered 156,25 of these reapplications -55 of the applicants belonging to the Barony, 70 to the City, and 31 to the Govan Combination Parishes. Of the number 126 were married nen and 30 single, and the total of their dependants was 221. 56 of the applicants belong by birth to Glasgow, 38 to other parts of Scotland, 1 to England, and 15 re Roman Catholics. Work has been provided for 132 men at Queen's Park, Bridgeton Cross, and High street, while 20, were refused; work for various reasons, and of these offered.

employment 14 have failed to accept of it, ... GAS EXPLOSION AT GOVAN, -- Two explosions of gas occurred on Thursday in Plantation district, Govan, whereby three individuals were severely burned. In each 'instance the cause of explosion is supposed to have been the same, namely, an extra pressure of gas on the main pipe, which forced some of the water plugs out of the meter. The first'explosion occurred about 'half-past' eight o'clock in a dwelling house at 4 Lorne street, Paisley road, occupied by Mr. Anderson, draper.' A strong smell was felt by the inmates of the house, and 'Mrs. Anderson' lighted a candle with the view of ascerthining where the gas was escaping from I She jentered the bath room, where withel meter is situated, but immediately on opening the door an explosion took place.

6

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

GEELONG, Tis night. Two lovers lean Upon the gate; A nearing form is seen-It is their fate.

A plercing scream from her The welkin rent, It was, as you infer, Her pa-ri-ent.

The lover thought to scoot, Alas! 100 late, He's holsted with a boot Beyond the gate.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Air.

The Air. The air, like the soil, consists of an immense ulk of materials which, so far as the growth of lants is concerned, have malaiy a mechanical action. This immense mass contains *carbonic actid* in proportion of about one part to twent five hundred, and *ammonia* in very much smaller proportion; it also contains very varying am-ounts of watery vapor. These three substances, -for, although only thin air to our senses, they are as substantial as the soil itself, and can be weighed, and measured taken apart and put to-gether again with as much accuracy as though they were wood or stone,-are the great sources of the material of which are plants are com-posed.⁶ All of the plant, whether the smallest grass or the largest tree, is made up of the con-stituents of *water*, *carbonic acid*, and *ammonic*; save only the small part that remains as ashes after burning.

after burning, One thousand pounds of red clover hay, out of which the water had been dried, contained—

Ash	** ** **	į:	14 44 48	carbonic acid
1,00	10 Ib		1	ot in difforer

I these proportions vary somewhat in different analyses, but not materially. Such of these sub-stance4 as exist in the air are taken into the plant by the leaves, or, having been carried to the soil, by rains, (or added to it by manure, or by the decay of vegetable matter.) through the roots. The ashes are taken directly from the soil. The manner in which they are taken, and the sources from which they are taken most readily, will be discussed hereafter. What J de-sire to especially emphasize in this connection is the fact, that by far the larger part of all plants comes originally from an atmospheric source, and that only a small precentage of their con-stituent parts is supplied by the mineral portion of the soil.

The Plant and its Food.

The right but is root. The cultivated plant has two sets of feeding apparatus: the leaves and green stems absorb carbonic acid from the air, and the roots absorb from the soil the mineral matters, ammonia, and carbonic acid. Within the organs of the living plant such changes take place as are necessary to separate these different compounds, to reject what is not needed, and to assign to its proper place in the organism each element that

necessary to seperate these timerent compounds, to reject what is not needed, and to assign to its proper place in the organism each element that is to be relained. These changes take place without our aid, are beyond our control, and are therefore, in a practical point of view, not neces-sary to be aiscussed here. In red clover hay fully ninety per cent.,—and in all other products about the same propor-tion,—of the dry weight consists of carbon, oxy-gen, and hydrogen, which are always aboun-dantly supplied to the plant by the decomposi-tion of carbonic acid and water. Of the ashes, certain ingredients, as magnesia, silica sul-phuric acid, oxide of iron, chlorine, soda, the oxide of manganese, and generally lime, are either found in alt arable soils in such abundant quantities that it is not necessary to add them in manure, or they may be so cheaply and easily obtained that they are of secondary importance in practice.

in practice. Therefore, it is chiefly desirable for the farmer Therefore, it is chiefly destrate for the farmer to give his attention to the sources from which the plant may derive its three remaining ingre-dients,-*mitrogen*, phosphoric acid and potash. Without these none of our cultivated plants will attain their full development, and when a soil Without these none of our cultivited plants with attain their tuil development, and when a soil ceases to produce good crops, [supposing it to be in good mechanical condition,] it is almost always in consequence of a deficiency of one or more of them. I propose therefore to restrict my remarks about agricultural chemistry to a consideration of these three substances,—with-out a proper management of which no man can be an entirely practical farmer. He raises no crop which does not contain them, he sells no animal or vegetable product which does not take them from his farm, and he has no soil so rich that they, or some of them, need not be re-turned to it to keep up its fertility. Whatever course of cultivation he pursues, he should never lose sight of these elements, and he should pay no greater heed to the dollars and cents that he receives and pays out than to the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash which constitute his real available capital, and whose increase and decrease mark the rise and fail of his true wealth.

either by fire or by decay, their nitrogen escapes in the form of annionia, which gives great value to all animal manure, which is one of the manural ingredicats of rain water, and which is the farmer's best assistant in making his land produce the largest crops that with its supply of mineral food, it is capable of grow-ing.

ing. , Lieb'g, speaking of the sources of the nitro-gen of plants and of the supply of ammonia,

"there are, on the other hand, numerous facts "showing that the formation in plants of sub-"stances containing nitrogen "takes place in proportion to the quantity of "this elemont conveyed to their roots in the state "of animal matter." "I be putrefaction of "animal matter." "I be putrefaction of "ullet us picture to ourselves the condition of a "well-cultivated farm, so large as to be indepen-"dent of assistance from other quarters. On "this extent of land there is a certain quantity "of nitrogen contained both in the corn and "fruit which it produces, and in the men acd "animals which feed upon th-m, and also in "their excrements. We shall suppose this quan-"tity to be known. The land is cultivated with-"out the importation of any foreign substance "containing nitrogen. Now, the products of "this farm must be exchanged every year for "money and other necessaries of life-for bodies, "therefore, destitute of nitrogen. A certain pro-"portion of nitrogen is exported in the shape of "corn and cattle, and this exportation takes "place every year, without the smallest com-"pensation; yet after a given number of years, "the quantity of nitrogen will be found to have "increase of nitrogen? The nitrogen the excre-"monts cannot reproduce itself, and the earth "cannot yield it. Plants, and consequently "animals, must, therefore, derive their nitrogen "from the atmosphere." "A generation of a thousand mil-

"cannot yield it. Plants, and consequently "animals, must, therefore, derive their nitrogen "from the atmosphere. A generation of a thousand mil-"lion men is renewed every thirty years; thou-"sands of millions of animals cease to live; and "are reproduced in a much shorter period, "where is the nitrogen contained in them dur-"ing life? There is no question which can be "answered with more positive certainty. All "animal bodies during their decay yield to the "anonia. Leven in the bodies burled sixty feet. "des Ianocens, at Paris, all the nitrogen con-"tained in the adipocere was in the state of am-"monia. The "introgen of putrified animals is contained in "the atmosphere us anmonia' in the state of a "gas which is capable of entering into com-"bination with carbonic acid, and of forming a "volatile salt. Animonia in its gaseous form, as "well as all its volatile compounds, is of extreme "so'ubility in water. Aminonia, therefore, can-"and convey it to the surface of the earth. "Hence, also, rain water must at all times con-"tain amimonia, though not always in equal "quantity. It must contain more in summer "than in spring or winter, because the intervals "of time between the showers are in summer "than of the first must contain more of it than "han of the first must contain more of it than "than of the day contain the greatest quantity "conveyed to the earth at one time." conveyed to the earth at one time,

cause an increased absorption of ammonia from the air. Nitrogen is not only a necessary element of all plants, it is even more largely constituent of the bodies and of the milk of animal, and it re-mains an object of the greatest care of the farmer through the whole course of his operations. He must first procure it to apply to his growing crops, must next so use at in his stock feeding as to produce the greatest development of meat, of milk, or of wool, and then must so economize that which the animal has rejected, in the ma-nure, as to have the largest possible supply for his future crops. his future crops. (To be Continued.)

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on

known picture of "Nero's torches." Kraszeviski has now gone to Vieuna to thank the Emperor for the decoration he has received from him, and will then pass the winter in Italy.

Hor. Mr. Flynn.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the Chapleau Administration, Hon. Mr. Flynn, is one whom a large section of the Province recognize and welcome as an able, willing and fitting representative of their erstwhile ignored demands. Mr. Flynn is an Irish Catholic who takes peculiar pride in upholding the grand old principles of his forefa-thers. This he does, not in the rabid style of those who fatten on the susceptibilities of an earnest and honest people. He is no rabid politician, his convictions are framed on the solid groundwork of good sound common sense, which needs not the false and forced glitter of clap-trap declamation. They may succeed in giving a little annoyance to the Hon. Commissioner, no doubt, if they are able to carry out their expressed desire, but that any one in the Liberal interest can do more than give him a tittle annoyance, and force him to descend and contest the county, is already a foregone conclusion. His popularity in the county has been established beyond cavil. In 1874, he ran for the Commons as an Independent, and the Hon. Mr. Letellier, then leader of the Liberal party, brought out another candidate against him. In 1875 and 1877 his motto was "country and county before party." At the last election he was returned, not on a question of party, but as a man whose worth was known and appreciated in Gaspe then, as it is now in the Province. In fact, the disaster which has befallen all the gentlemen who opposed him on the several occasions of his public advent before the electors, have completely paralysed and crushed the Liberal party in Gaspe. His present consistent and statesmanlike conduct has disabled the party from ever making more than the slightest attempt to contend against the paramount and legitimate influence which he wields there. Hov. Mr. Flynn's county is so situated that he cannot reach it with the same facility and readiness as other hon. gentlemen; if such was the case, and if the necessity existed, his constituents would be cheered with his presence, and the explanation which the malcontents, if there are any such exist, might be desirous of hearing, would be most satisfactorily given. There are those outside of his county, in the party with whom he voted but never belonged, who style him traitor and cast vile epithets upon him. Those alone whose liberalism is centered in selfishness, and feed upon its inherent rottenness, are they who thus cry out when they see the soaring eagle with outstretched pinions disdainfully swoop past their vulture feast. If the occasion arises at Levis or elsewhere, the hon. gentleman will be only too eager to publish to the world the footing upon which he stood with the party, and, if his explanations don't make them hang their heads with shame, they are totally bereft of it .-- Quebec Telegram.

Warlike Counsels.

ROME, November 5.-General Mozzacapo, the author of the anti-Austrian pamphlet, has been appointed commander of the 7th corps. He has just published another article, insisting that the amount spent on the army is insufficient, and saying it is only by a powerful army and great armament that Italy can hope to raise her voice higher in the councils of the nations.

AFGHANISTAN AND RUSSIA. Probable Complications. BERLIN, November 5 .- The National Gazette,

of this city, says that papers have been discovered at Cabul that seriously compromise the Russian Government in connection with he late trouble

[']Epps's COOOA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digesilon and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocea, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. 'It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. 'We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a perly nourished frame.''-Civil Service Gazette: Sold only in packets labelled-"JARES EPPS & Co., Homceopathic Chemists, London, England,

and the second secon

والمروح والمحاص

Legal. 1. Bar CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

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

stituted in this cannot be a stituted in this cannot be a start. October instant. Montreal, 31st October, 1879. PERRAS & MORIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 18-d

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-IS THE-**Cheapest Catholic Weekly Printed** in the English Language.

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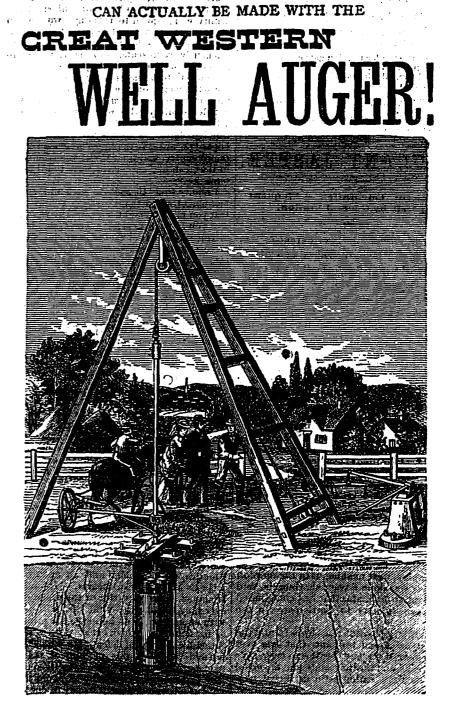
have taken it for from one to thirty years, and we would ask them to help to increase its circulation and influence NOW by speaking of its unparallelled value to their friends and neighbors, and get them to enrol their names among our grand army of subscribers.

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THE "TRUE WITNESS," MONTREAL

Miscellaneous.





Manulagturers.

\$25 to \$50 PER

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WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

POUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and GUARANTEED to bore at the rate of 10 to 15 FEET PER HOUR.

They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMI-NOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST

wealth Other constituents of his soil are removed in Other constituents of his soll are removed in the crops and in the animal products sold, but they are such as are usually contained by the soll in larger quantities, or as may be cheaply procured from other sources, and they are rarely removed to a sufficient extent to cause an im-poverishment of the land. The elements spoken of above, as well as lime and other mineral manures, will be more fully treated in the chapter on Manures; but I desire, at the outset of my work, to call especial atten-tion to the characteristics and uses of these three cardinal elements.

Nitrogen.

Nitrogen. Nitrogen is an element not only of all plants, but of every part of the plant. Root, stem, branch, and leaves, at some period of their growth, contain it in every minutest part of their structure. Its quantity, in comparison with the other elements, is extremely small; but, in vegetable growth, the importance of any consti-tuent of the lissues is not to be measured by its quantity. It may play the smallest possible part in the building up of the plant, but so much of it as is necessary must be at the right spot at the right time. If the sap lacks the atom of nitrogen that is required, all the other atoms in the sap go for nothing. It generally forms from 10 to 40 parts of every 1,00 parts of the dry weight of the whole plant -by far the largest proportion being lodged in the grain. The experiments of Boussingault showed that

The experiments of Boussingault showed that 1,000 bis. of each of the following articles contain the amont of birrogen stated in the table. (The substances were thoroughly dried at a high tem-

Wheat	lbs.
Wheat Straw4	
Rye	
Rye Straw	
Oats	*
Oats Straw 4	
Peas	
Peas Straw	
Potatoes15	
Beets	
Tarnips	
Requiover may	

that is always available. With introgen the case is different Although it exists in the atmos-phere in the form most useful to vegetation,— that of ammonia and nitric acid,—the plant cannot usually obtain its supply through the leaves, but it must find its way into the soil and enter the roots with the water what goes to form the see. the sap.

the sap. Ammonia and nitric acid are the universal sources of the supply of nitrogen to vegeta ion. Annmonia is a gus f. mmed during the decomposi-tion of vegetable and animal matters. These all contain nitrogen, and when they are destroyed,

• As in the case of some minerals in the soil, I make no account in this connection of nitric acid, nor of the many gasons results of vege table and animal decomposition, as I desire to state the leading principle of growth in the sim-plest form possible. Ss far as these gases are definitely know to have an influnce on vegetation, they need in no way effect the practices of the farmer. The word "ammonia" is used here (in accordance with a common though not strictly scientific usage) to designate those nitrogenous com-pounds which under certain circumstance may assume the form of ammonia.

Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11.G tin.

The Ottawa "Herald."

The following is the copy of a letter referred o in our telegram of yesterday :---EDITOR CITIZEN :

Sin,-The following letter not having appeared in the paper to which it was addressed, would you kindly give it insertion, and oblige

Your humble servant, † J. THOMAS, Bishop of Ottawa.

To the Editor of the Herald :

Sin,-Will you allow me space in your paper to make the following statement :-Many Roman Catholics are under the impression that the Herald is a Catholic paper, and that it has my approbation. Now, sir, though I would very much like to give proper encouragement to a Catholic paper in the Eng-lish language, I must say there is none in Ottawa, and that the Herald has not my approbation, and cannot have it so long as it will be conducted in the manner and in the spirit it has been, at least during the past few months. The leader in vesterday's issue is ample proof of what I have just said. Thanking you for inserting the above,

1 remain, sir, Your obedient servant, † J. THOMAS, Bishop of Ottawa-

Ottawa, November 4th, 1879.

PULAND.

London, November 6 .- The festival in honor of the Polish writer Kraszeviski is over, and it may be said to mark an epoch in the national life of the Peles. Before the festival there were some who feared there would be some excitement, some indiscreet manifestations, caused by the reminiscences which would be awakened by the ancient monuments of the Polish Kings. The importance of the festival as a triumph of the Polish spirit and Polish literature over the bonds which fetter them in Russian Polaud and the protection and encouragement given to the intellectual life of Poles in Austria, would, it was thought, naturally elicit some strong expressions of political feeling. Nothing of the kind, however, actually occurred. The speeches made on the occasion only expressed the joy and pride of the Polish nation at the possession of a writer who, in talent and fertility, is not surpassed by any foreigner. A slight discord in the general harmony was produced by a guest from St. Petersburg, the famous Polish advocate Spazzovitch, who pleaded for a union of all the Slavs-a Panslavist sentiment which excited general disapprobation. As a fitting conclusion to the festival, several collections were made for national objects, such as the maintenance of the Polish Theatre in Posen, the erection ot a monument to the great Polish poet Mickielricz, and so on. The celebrated these pills driven out of the system. Polish painter Siemirazzki presented to the pensia and its ailments cannot exis city of Cracow, on the occasion, his well. Herrick's pills.

LONDON, November 4.---A despatch from Simla says more buried treasure has been discovered at Cabul.

Excitement in Turkey. LONDON, November 5 .- Considerable excitement in Stamboul on account of the ex pected arrival of the British squadron. The Porte having received no official explanations has telegraphed the Turkish Ambassador at London to ask Salsbury for information.

Pond's Extract acts on the cause, and by removing that destroys the disease. Try the Extract for any Pain, Ache, Soreness or Hem-

For impaired indigestion, and in fact, for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to Fellow's Hypophosphites. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases WM. S. HOWE, M. D., Pittsfield, Me.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. -- Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It southes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives rest an ! quiet to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark if need be.

THE PERFUME OF FRESHLYculled flowers is agreeable for every one, and so it is with the delightful fragrance of MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. None reject it, none dislike it. From the tropics to the frigid zone, it is the universal favorite on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath.

BBISTOL'SSARSAPARILLA AND PILLS are the safest and best Purifiers of the blood and humors. They are infallible in their power to cleanse the human body, and where they are used according to directions, there can be no unclean eruptions, no pimples, no blotches, no boils, but instead thereof a clear, smooth, soft skin.

Plam Pudding?

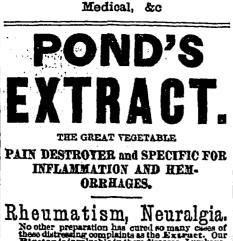
How much the human system can accomplish by care and attention to nature's laws, may be seen in the wondrous feats done by athletes. Among our Southern neighbors an English woman walked 2,700 quarters of a mile in 2,700 quarters of an hour, and came out of the task unscathed. Her coacher insisted on strict obedience to nature's laws. How little will overturn the health, prostrate the man and beat the life out of him, may be seen in the tottering gait of friends, who a short time ago were stalwart. One carouse opens the door for many ailments, and now they find there was uncertainty through life. Obscience to law is always best. It may be pleasant to eat that nice piece of plumpudding which is bl-zing with spirit fire, as It comes from the kitchen to grace the close of the feast. Perchance in that piece of pudding are the seeds of many ailments for many days. Planted in the stomach it rebels, and will not yield. Recourse must then be had to DR. HERRICK'S SCGAR COATED PILLS to expel the traitor. Many a mouthful of plum pudding or other unnecessary delicacy have D78nensia and its ailments cannot exist with

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE



RBOLINE Deddorined Extract of Performing of Improved and Perfected—in Ab-solutely the Univ Article that will Restore Hair on Raid Ucads. And Curves all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp. What the World Has Been Want ing for Centuries.

the NRI and Bealp.
What the World Haj Reen Want ing for Centures.
The greatest discovery of our day, so far as portion of humanity is concerned, is CAR pulliks, an article prepared from petroleum, and while heilesta a complete and radical cure in cases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while he use secures a luxurial growth of hoir, it is not complete satisfication in the using the falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandriff, and the premature change of correscale and the glaudity is concerned, is CAR point of the hoir is the secure a luxuring count of the scalp on the growth of hoir, and the glaudity while heir the scale on all the glaudity while heir the scale on the growth of hoir, and the glaudity while heir consist of advard from the scalp to be of personal distribution of the scale on the growth of the scale of the scale on the growth of the scale of the growth of the scale on the growth of the scale of the growth of the growth of the growth of the scale of the growth of the scale of the growth of the scale of the growth of the growth



No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbaro, Pains in Back or Side, ac. Our Oustment (3) ceans) for use when removal of clothing is moon-venient, is a great help in relieving infammatory reases

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lung & Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is specific voit rolled and stopped. Our Numary sympace (55 corts) and In-halters (SLW) are great also in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat.

The the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. De-lay is daugerous. Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific to meet vertous cases, contine all the curation properties of the Extract 1 out Name hyper. The invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, as simple and use presented.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointmeat in connection with the Extract ; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the tir,

Burns and Scalds. For allaving it is unrivaled, and chould be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A drossing of our Ointment will aid in heating and prevent seem.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest four of herm, gatchip allaying all inflammation and sore...s

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to direc-tions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, is the state of the stat

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

Female Complaints. No phys-be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Kystrace be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the clas-and our picture indemark on surrounding be-wrapper. None other is reading. Always in di-on having Pond's Extract. Take no other is -paration. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure

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Orders for 82 worth, carriage free, ex receipt of \$2.55. Orders for \$3 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to 13 Marray street, New York.

MoVEIGH'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

with confidence. F. W. RADFORD, of McLachlan Bros.

Montreal, June. 1879. Mr., Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel-Dear Sir,-I have much piciture in stating, for the benetit of those afflicted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has com-pletely cured me of neuralgia, of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirteen years, I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever. I feel thank-ful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disense, Neuralgia in the head. ANMIE SMITH, at Henry Morgan & Co.'s, St. James Street.

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

JOHN CORCORAN, Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal. 19th June, 1879. Thomas McVeigh, Eso., —Dear Sir—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a shifterer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine has given me complete relief and I now feel no pain and none of the symptoms. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours.

Montreal, June 15th, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, —Dear Sir, —My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your. Sovereign Internal Remedy, has experi-enced a most entire relief. I have much plea-sure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am very truly yours, A. M. ALLAN, Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street.

90 CATHEDRAL STREET,

MONTRE-L.

28-29-g

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

ind none of the spectfully yours.

St. Paul street.

Montreal, June, 1879.

Medical.

EYE AND EAR. DE. L. O. THAYER,

Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST. May be consulted daily at

No. 49 Beaver Mall Terrace.

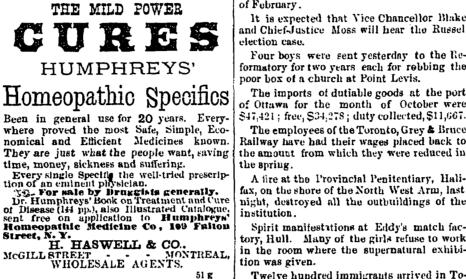
Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of south in one minute; Mr. Perneu. St. Ann's Market, south removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cœur, cured of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks. April 26. 37-g*



Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG. Immediate Kellef Warrauted. Per-manent (ure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Hormless and Re-liable Kemedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report \$5 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the polsobous Uric Acid which ex ists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Pati-ents. Si a Box; 6 Boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physi-cians. Sold by all Druggists. Address WASHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y. For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Whotesale Druggists, Montreal. 34-g



GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK. and radically cure any and ev-ery case of Ner-yous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or over-work of the brain and nervous sys-Before Takingharmless, act sAfter Taking. like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirly years with great success. Zo'Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent irree by mail on receipt of the money by address-ing ThE GRAX MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all Druggists. Dog

Lithogram.

Wonderful Improvement. -1N-

JACOB'S LITHOGRAM.

LONG AGO. BY JUSTIN F. M'CARTHY.

When life's autumn cometh, And summer time is gone, And of the many friends of youth Death leaves us all alone. What brings youth olce more o'er us? What sets our hearts aglow? 'Is when faces come before us We knew long, long ago.

'Tis then regretful mem'ry ³Tis then regretful mem'ry Brings back our happy youth, Ere childhood's fleeting fancy Was changed to manbood's truth; The faces loved and cherished Steal o'er us, though we know In time they've faded, perished, Since we knew them long ago.

Though years a vell cast o'er us, And dim our memory's eye, As faces come before us, We can't forbear a sigh; For long loved, long-lost faces, With recollection low, Bring back the times, the places, We loved, long, long ago.

The sad, sad thoughts which often Will mar each heartfelt joy, Which time can only soften, And death alone destroy, Are youthful recollections Through Time's unceasing flow, Which bring us sad reflections Of the loved ones, long ago,

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

THUBSDAY.

Diptheria is raging at Herring Cove, N.S., several deaths and a number of very bad cases. It is said that Parliament will be called together for the despatch of business on the 6th of February. It is expected that Vice Chancellor Blake

and Chief-Justice Moss will hear the Russel election case.

Four boys were sent yesterday to the Reformatory for two years each for robbing the poor box of a church at Point Levis.

The imports of dutiable goods at the port of Ottawa for the month of October were \$47,421; free, \$34,278; duty collected, \$11,667. The employees of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway have had their wages placed back to the spring.

A fire at the Provincial Penitentiary, Halifax, on the shore of the North West Arm, last night, destroyed all the outbuildings of the institution.

Spirit manifestations at Eddy's match factory, Hull. Many of the girls refuse to work in the room where the supernatural exhibition was given.

Twelve hundred immigrants arrived in Toonto last week, being classed as follows --Irish 209, Scotch 133, English 795, Norwegians 48, Germans 15.

James Fower, a resident of Diamond Harbor, Quebec, has, within the past two weeks lost his whole family, consisting of five children, from ravages of scarlet fever.

Wm. Dempster, late manager of the Ingersoll Branch of the Molsons' Bank, was brought to the County Prison, Woodstock, yesterday morning, by the train from the east. He was remanded yesterday.

The last party of the season for Manitoba from Ottawa left this morning. The party numbered nearly sixty, about tifty of whom were the wives and children of the men who went up in the spring, and have got sufficiently settled to have their families join them.

At a meeting of the Toronto School Board a young mulatto woman was recommended as one of the staff of occasional teachers. One of the trustees objected on account of her African descent and moved an amendment disqualifying her. The amendment was lost.

FRIDAY. The Recorder of Quebec has been appointed to issue permits to carry firearms under the Blake Act in that city.

abec. was yesterday horribly burnt from When he was a boy of ten he was already so

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.

A Sketch of the Angel of the Schools.

(From the Weekly Register.)

His Holiness' encyclical . Eterni Patris has so recently (on the 4th of August, 1879) contrated anew the gaze of all Christendom upon the exceptional glory of St. Thomas Aquinas as "inter scholasticos doctores omnium princeps et magister" that it can hardly be matter for surprise if in more than one direction the well-known story of his life has even within so brief an interval, been again and yet/again recounted. The history of the career and writings of the Angelic Doctor has been before the world now for six cen-turies and a half. His biographers have been very numerous. His works have been printed in countless editions, and have elicited pane- produced the "Summa" as the supreme outgyrics upon their author in every language that has a literature. The earliest record of his life was that penned by Bartholomew of Lucca, who had, of all men, the most intimate mowledge of the saint's character, seeing that he was for some years his confessor. Another memoir was compiled by William Tocco, the Prior of Benevento, who compiled it for the Blessed Thomas Aquinas' canoniza-ation. Saints have been his culogists. Popes have again and again sung his praises in terms of unmeasured admiration. The reigning Pontifi, our Most Holy Father Pope Leo the Thirteenth, in referring as he did only the other day to the Angelic Dector, followed in the wake of very many of his illustrious predecessors. What, among other things, said his Holiness, Leo the Thirteenth of St. Thomas Aquinas? He declared that he is rightly and deservedly esteemed the special bulwark and glory of the Catholic faith-Catholica Ecclesiae singulare presidium et decus iure meritoque habeatur. What are his salient characteristics? Leo the Thirteenth has epitomized them in a sentence—his spirit humble and swift, his memory ready and tenacious, his life spotless throughout a lover

of truth for its own sake, richly endowed with honor and divine science, like the sun he heated the world with the ardor of his virtues and filled it with the splendor of his teachings soli comparatus, orbem terrarum calore virtutum fovit. et doctrina splendore complevit. The Counts of Aquino, from whom this great saint, and in some respects greatest of all the doctors of the Church, was descended.

originally deriving their pedigree from a Prince of Lombardy, have flourished, now in the Neapolitan territory, for upwards of ten centuries. Towards the close of 1226-that is is 653 years ago-the author of the "Summa Theologica" was born at Balcastro. He received in baptism the name of Thomas and vindicated the right from his tenderes. years upwards to the epithet which is now disfinctively his-Angelic. Even as an infant he never betrayed anything at all of the peevishness and petulance of childhood. His parents were both of them of noble blood, his father being Landulph, Count of Aquino, while his mother, Theodora, was the daughter of the Count of Theote, So sweet was the screnity of his countenance that throughout life he was never known to have evidenced, even by a look, that he was ruffled. Every one who has written about him, from the two earliest of his biographers, already named, down to the latest and the least pretentious, speaks] of him in the same strain. There never has been before the world but one view of the character of St. Thomas Aquinas. All accounts of him are coincident. The por-

traitures of him are so exactly alike that no doubt is left in the mind of any observer as to their absoluto truthfulness or verisimilitude. His education began when he was a little creature of five, he being placed by his father at that tender age, in 1231, under the care of the monks of the grand old Abbey of

in their expansion were the delight of his

logica" especially has for six conturies been recognized as a consummate master-plece. Honors innumerable have been showered upon his sainted memory. In 1323 Pope John XXII. solemnly canonized him. 1567 Pope Pius V. commanded his festival to be kept equal with those of the four doctors of the Western Church. The Bollandists relate the miracles performed at his tomb in Toulouse. Cardinal Newman, in our own day speaking of the poet born under the shadow of Holy Church, says that "she can even make schoolmen of poets as she made St. Thomas, till logic becomes poetical..' In at-testation of the truth of which it is only necessary to remember that the Angelical Prince of the Schools and Doctor of the Church who come of the vast and orbicular genius, com. posed that lovely office of Corpus Christi, which includes within it those divine snatches of song which for six centuries and more have been so familiar to the cars and so dear to the hearts of the Catholics, as sung either processionally or within the rails of the sancuary at Benediction of the Most Adorable Eucharist.

age. His works have been printed in nine-

teen folio volumes. They have perpetuated his glory as the greatest theological teacher of the Church of God. His "Summa theo-

The Late Dr. Bernard Royauagh

The following obituary notice is taken from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of 22nd October ult. :- Yesterday morning the remains of the above distinguished physician were conveyed to their final resting place in the family burying ground in the new cenetery of St. Lawrence. The funeral was at-tended by a large number of the clerzy, secular and regular, of the city, by his brothers in the medical profession, and by the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society-a society of which he was an active member. Dr. Kavanagh, though resident in Limerick from the commencement of his professional career, belonged to an old and respectable family in Carlow. Having prosecuted his studies in Ireland, and at the iniversity of Glasgow, where he obtained his legree, he passed over to the Continent, and spent several years in attendance at the various hospitals and medical schools of Paris, under the most distinguished professors. He was a favorite pupil of the late Sir William Wilde in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and obtained from Dr. Stokes the stethoscopic prize, the highest honor then attainable by an Irish medical student. For upwards of twenty-five years he pursued with untiring energy and zeal the duties of his profession, gaining the good will and confi dence of all with whom he came in contact. His death resulted from congestion of the lungs, brought on by a severe cold contracted in the discharge of his duties. The announcement of his death will be read with deep regret not only by thousands in his adopted city, and in those parts of the South of Ireland to which his labors extended, but by his professional brethren in every part of Ireland. No one could know him without loving him for his uprightness and charity, and for his unwenried energy and zeal in the discharge of his duties. In losing him his sorrowing family have lost a kind husband and a loving father, and Limerick one of its best and worthiest citizens.

Dr. Kavanagh was brother of Henry Kavanagh, Esq, Inspector of Customs ports for Central Canada; of Mr. J. J. Kavanagh and Mrs. J. C. Belleau, of Gaspe Basin, and of Sister Mary Beatrice, of the Sisters of Mercy, Hulifax.

THE WARLIKE FEELING IN EUROPE. France, Russia and Germany.

There is a growing belief here that things are fast tending to a great European war. The relations between Russia and Germany Monte Cassino. His virtues and intelligence have become more strained and unfriendly than ever, and we have it reported to-night A three-year old child of Mr. Bigouette, teachers until five years more had elapsed. that the intense dislike of the Russian masses to their German neighbors is beginning to





READ THE TESTIMONIALS

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS. DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878. CHAS, LANGLEY & CO., Ban Francisco DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CAABOLINE in my own case. For three years thet op of my head has been completely baid and smooth, and I had quite given ap any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noticed the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend, I concluded to try a bottle without any great hopes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every ap pearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

believe it with restort an offering you this testi-monial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yours truly, CHAS, E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal.

I take great pleasure in othering you this testi-monial, and you have my permission to publisb the same. Yourstruly, CHAS, E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this sta day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING, Notary Public. JOSEPH E. POND, Jr. Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CAIBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been scen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth. MR W. S. GOLD, No. 70 River avenue, Alleg-heny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water, and that CARBO-LINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow huxuriantly. ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist. Gloversville, N.Y., says: My wife has where her head has been entirely BALD for years. DONGOLA, III., March 19, 1879. SIRS, By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE on my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice growth of hair over the for the says: I can cheerfully recommend CAR-BOLINE as a remedy for baliness. Twas en-tirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE SING AND that has observed the fact. A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D. THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Crock IINE, and now have a fine sait of aling growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE. I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lew-rence there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE. I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lew-rence there was no appearance before I began

CARBOLINE

Montreal, June 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel-Sir-Your Sovereign Internal Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered so much with Neu-raigia for the last nine years, and having tried everything within reach without receiving any permanent relief. I am now able to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montrea. that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and can now quite well. MARY ISABETTA (Internet) Is now presented to the public without lear on contradiction as the best Restorative and Beau-tifier of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle

Sold by all Druggists. KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

Solis 'Agents for the United States, the Ganadas, and Great Britain.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and wholesale by

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. Can.

B. A. MITCHELL & SON, London

Unt., Can. J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont., Can. HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Ont., Can. JOHN ROBERTS, Ottawa, Ont., Can. WM. W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharinee, Ont., Can. EDNON GIROUX & BRO., Quebec, Que., Can. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can. THOS. B. BAKER & SON, St. John, 1-mwf N.B., Can. H. HASWELL & CO.,

MONTREAL, Que., General Agents for Canada. Prease read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable dilizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. Any one doubting the genuincness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspep-sia, Diphtheria and Lumbago can satisfy them-selves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never since the practice of medicine first became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal. The undersigned having made a special study of all Nervous, Muscular and Blood Diseases, hence the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases. PATENTED 16TH JULY, 1879.

One Hundred Impressions can be Taken from "One Original."

After a series of experiments, conducted at great cost, and involving much labor, "Jacob's Lithogram" has been so completely perfected that it is not alone more divable, but so altered in construction and thickness that the patches of this wonderful labor and ilme-saving appara-tus is enabled to offer "a guarantee" with each Lithogram sold providing the directions fur-nished are complied with. Postal Card, Note, Letter, Legal and Folio sizes-prices, respective-ly, \$2.50, \$5, \$7, \$9 and \$12. Special sizes mude to order. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted throughout the Dominion. Send for Circulars. J. M. JACOBS, hence the result shows satisfactory cures in an eases. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul street. Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, \$1.00. THOMAS McVEIGH, Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul Street. SSL P. S.-May be consulted from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m, free of charge. Hotel-Dien of St. Joseph, Montreal, July 21st, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, St Paul street:

J. M. JACOBS, Patentee and Manufacturer.

Eastern House : 457 St. Paul Street, Montreal. Western House: 36 Front street, East Toronto

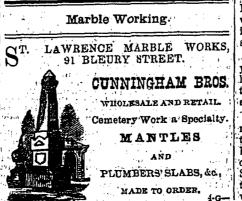
Headquarters for the United States, 3 Arch street Boston, Mass. N. B.-Composition for refitting Tablets fur-nished at one-half the original cost. -5-C

Paul street: Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (MeVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige, SISTER BONNEAU, superioress. Montreal, June, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVelgh, City-Dear Sir-I am glad to hear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy. J have antiered from Rheumatism for some few years, and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicino for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it

Hats, Furs, &c.



ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Doherty, B. C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., BC.L. 87.11



playing with matches.

Six apprentice pilots have just undergone a successful examination, and been licensed for and below Quebec harbour.

Major Reno, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., who has already been twice in trouble, is now to be tried by Court Martial for a series of serious offences

About two hundred of the most povertystricken Italian emigrants that ever landed at Castle Garden, New York, have just arrived from Antwerp.

It is said that two Quebec merchants have realized a profit of \$60,000 on sugar purchased at the West Indies and sold in England this week.

The Quebec Harbour Commissioners revenue for October, as compared with the same month last year, shows an increase of about 24 per cent.

The Mail says that the Minister of Justice has no intention of resigning, and, therefore, Mr. McCarthy's appointment to the post has not been discussed.

Charles Thompson's grocery store, Queen street west, Toronto, was burglarized on Wednesday night. No money was found, but a quantity of provisions was taken.

Three of the English tenant farmers who have been in the Northwest lately have gone on a visit to New York. All the delegates will meet at an early date in Quebec.

A game of polo was played yesterday afternoon on Parliament Square, Ottawa, between twe teams from the Dragoon Guards, but at the appointed time no players turned up.

At the inquest on the body of Elsie Armstrong, at Ottawa, the jury returned a verdict that death was caused from an attempt to procure abortion by some unknown persons. Hon. W. W. Lynch, Solicitor-General for the Province of Quebec, has been confined to bis bed for five days past, and Mrs. Lynch and her two children are prostrate with scarlet

It is said that Mr. Chauveau asserts that he was offered and refused Judge Maguire's place at Rimouski. The position of Police Magistrate was next offered, and this he refused also.

It is said that a well-known courtesan was brought to Quebec from Montreal by certain politicians during the late crisis, and that she played an active part in influencing the political change.

A girl nine years old, daughter of William Heals, Greenfield, on the N. B. & C. Railway, was playing at a fire when her clothes caught in the flames. She was so badly burned that she died next morning.

Esther Cox, who created so much interest a year ago relative to spiritual manifestations, has been committed to Cumberland gaol for trial, for theft from her employer's house, and also for setting fire to the outbuildings.

At the closing exercises in Ottawa last night of the Novens in honor of St. Amilius, the Basilica was thronged; over 3,000 persons being present. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel officiated, and after benediction of the Blessed to gaze on the martyr's relics. During the 7th of March, 1272, in the odor of sanotity, with the Archduchess of Austria takes place week there were 2,800 communicants.

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far advanced in scholarship that he was sent | tind expression in a fierce desire for war. to Naples in 1236, and enrolled there as a Moreover, in spite of efforts to conceal or student at the University. Notwithstanding the licentiousness of his surroundings, he lived there, as Alban Butler puts it, as Daniel lived in Babylon and Tobias in Nineve. Both in rhetoric and in philosophy, as later on in theology, he sat at the feet of Peter-rhetoric under l'eter of Hibernia. At seventeen years of age-otherwise in 1243-Thomas Aquinas, acting in obedience to an impulse which he had regarded as a direct call from Heaven, received the habit as a Dominican. The course he had thus taken was strenuously, and even fiercely, opposed by his relatives. Two of his brothers who were officers of the Emperor's army in Tuscany, waylaying him when he Prince Bismarck, informs him that he can fled from the pursuit of his mother, the neither expect treaties nor peace with France Counters Theodora, captured him near falling into their hands, they endeavored, but in vain, to tear off his habit, his resistance the Bourse panic was caused in Paris by a being so determined that they had no alter. native but to conduct him, still arrayed in his Dominican dress, to the paternal estate of Rocca Seeca. There his resolution was, for long months together, opposed to his tamily, his mother frequently appealing to him with tears and adjurations, his sisters with ontreaties, his brothers with alternate ferocity and treachery. These latter at one time tore his Dominican habit into shreds. and at another, even went the length of laving siege to his chastity, which the young Dominican, annexed provinces has a most unhowever, preserved unsullied by snatching up a flaming firebrand, and with it driving the tempter from his apartment. Innocent IV., at length summoning Thomas Aquinas to Rome, was so impressed, upon examining being 240 individuals. His speech was him, with the validity of his vocation, and so kindly and flattering very much indeed out struck with admiration by his virtues and his learning, that he confirmed him in his decision as to remaining a Dominican. Hastening from Rome in company with the General of the Order, John the Teutonic, Thomas went by way of Paris to Cologne, where the great theological teacher of the age, Albertus Magnus, then flourished. Under him his human and Divine knowledge ripened and expanded. So veiled was his learning by his humility and his silence that among his fellow students he received the title of the Dumb Ox Albertus Magnus, having one day, however, propounded to him for solution several most complicated problems, these were one and all so answered by Thomas Aquinas, under the constraint of the duty of obedience, that Albertus cried out in a transport of admira-tion : "We call him a dumb ox, but he will.

give such a bellow in learning as will be heard all over the world." At Paris in 1245, still under the tutelege of Albertus Magnus, Thomas completed his studies, and at twenty-three himself began to teach. Thenceforth for five-and-twenty years he held his ground deal cal vair if not in action. in the recognition of all Christendom as teacher who was not merely unrivalled, but unapproached. Summoned to the Council of. Lyons in 1274 by Pope Gregory X., Thomas Aquinas, in hastening thither, was seized with so sharp an attack of illness on the way that

to ignore it, the fact is becoming more apparent that Russia and France have exchanged confidences. Orloff is constantly with Waddington: the Russian Imperial Princes now in Paris are frequently closeted with the French Foreign Minister; and it is said the he learned under Peter Martin, philosophy Czarewitch himself will unfold to him a special mission. It is regarded as an ominous coincidence that simultaneously with the withdrawal by the Czar of the order prohibiting Russian journals from using harsh language towards Germany, the French Press has become not only caustic, but defiant. One organ-the Monitour-in an article on the customs lengue proposed by until he has restored Alsace and Lorraine to Acquapendente. Immediately upon his the bosom from which he treacherously tore them. It is asserted that on the afternoon menace in the Berlin Tageblatt, telegrams were sent to the generals commanding the five French army corps lying nearest the German trontier to hold themselves in readiness, and to warn their staffs to be prepared for further orders. Another sign of the brooding storm is discerned in Manteuffel's speech at Metz, in which he plainly declared he sees a hurricane gathering in the West, and adds that Germany does not fear it. The Governor-General of the pleasant report to make to his Imperial master. Last week he held his official receptions at Metz. He addressed the Municipal Council and other public boards of the city, numkindly and flattering-very much indeed out of the manner of the stern old warrior who has been compared to Blucher and Mufiling. When he had spoken there was no reply, the councillors and other dignituries simply bowing in solemn and significant silence. Next day, Thursday, he invited them all, together with the city clergy, to a grand ban-quet, and only one man—the Mayor of the city, a banker, named Schuyler—answered the invitation. This is a decisive comment-ary on the stories of popular sympathy with the German rule which we heard so much of during the late visit of the Emperor.

Here is another item of political gossip making the rounds. It is in effect that Bismarck privately assured Gortschakoff that only the vital interests of Germany, and in no sense a feeling of hostility to Russia has inspired his policy regarding Eastern Europe, and that both Germany and Austria are not only willing but anxious to maintain the relation of the Tripartite Treaty, and to facilitate by every effort of benevolent neutrality Russia's designs in Asia. You see there is a great

Lornon, November 5 .- The Archduchess Marie Christine was met at Inrun by the Spanish Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of so sharp an attack of illness on the way that he was compelled to tarry at the Cistercian escorted her to the Palace of Parlo in Madrid, Abbey of Fossa Nuova: There, after lingering | where she was to remain for eight days before for a few weeks, he breathed his last on the her marriage. La The marriage of the King being at the time barely forty-eight years of on the 15th of December.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -00/ W/0.5

PLA TATTA

The facts fully justify every claim put forth 50<u>.</u>1 . in behalt of THOMAN', EQLECTRIC, OIL, Testimony of the most convincing nature, to which publicity has; been; frequently and, widely togiven, and which can easily be verified, places beyond all reasonable doubt the fact, that it fully deserves the confidence which the people c) place in it as an inward and outward remedy for coughs, colds, catarra, sore throat, incipient. bronchitis, and other disorders, of the respiratory organs, as a means of removing pain, swelling and contraction of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, kinney disorders, excoriation and inflammation of the nipples, burns, scalds, bruises, corns, and a variety of other diseases and hurts, and of abnormal conditions of the cuticle. It is inexpensive and safe, as well as prompt and thorough. Its merits have met with the recognition of physicians of repute, and veterinary surgeons, horse owners and stock raisers administer and apply it for colic, galls, affections of the hoof, sweency, garget and troubles incident to horses or to cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25c. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

2 Toronto Ont. NorE.-Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

-Messrs. J. D. Lawlor & Sons, the well-known sewing machine manufacturers of this city, are about to transfer their business to a Company to be called the Lawlor Sewing Machine Com-pany, the capital to be \$100,000, with power to increase it to \$200,000.

Increasent to \$200,000. In the Supreme Court of Nova Feotia John Sliver & Co., have obtained a verdict of \$7,000 against the Dominion Telegraph Company, for having furnished to the St. John papers, in Jan-nary last, a false report of their failure.

unry net, a late report of their latture. --The traffic retorns of the Great, Western Railway, for the week ending October the 31st. 1879, were \$117,220.87, comparen with \$883-6.13-for the corresponding week of 1874, ending on the lat of November, being an increase for this rear of \$20,915-01 vear of \$23,915,21

-The Grand Trunk Railway return of traffic for the week ending November 1, 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1878, shows an increase of \$84,001:-

1879. 1878. Passengers, mails and express

Laure <u>Definition</u> <u>Construction</u> <u>Construction</u>

DRY GOODS.—Travellers are still on the road, and have been forwarding larger orders for winter goods during the past week. This is at-tributed to the recent wintery weather. 'A few buyers have also visited this market during the week, but purchases made were not large; coun-try merchants have doubtless ordered the great built of the goods they will require this winter bulk of the goods they will require this whater through travellers. Stocks keep well assorted here, and altogether the feeling in the trade seems to be most cheerful. Remittances con-tinue to improve.

FURS-The sity wholesale manufacturers are basy now on new orders, but as their stocks are very light, and no provision having been made for a late Fall trade, country merchants will FINANCE & COMMERCE.
True WITNESS OFFICE, Truesday, November 11.
Financial.
A more active demand for accommodation at the banks has been reported during the pash week, owing, it is supposed, to the more mark to be more active demand for accommodation at the banks has been reported during the pash rate steady and the general improvement in business.
The bane and the general improvement in business.
The bane is steady and the general improvement in business and date. Loans on approved collatorals are informed at an adverted by the counter. Currency during the sale of 77.077 three are discussed to several ident y counter in the data indication of a counting the banks and in general improvement in trade and the data and the select with the protess current if importent of the banks and in formace during Exchange at 186 tor you have the protess current if importent in trade and the data increase of the performed in trade and the general improvement in trade and the denore in the protess current if importent in trade and the data increase of \$2,600,000, compared with the corrent is state and the general deposite increased in increase of \$2,600,000, is compared with beget base of a data in the off the general increase of \$2,600,000, is compared with beget base in the set in trade and increase of \$2,600,000, is than for the set in the set increase in the s

amount of the discount is about the same as for August, but nearly \$10,600,000 less than for September, 78. In specie and Dominion notes the bank s bave increased the amount to the extent of \$2,000,000, compared with September, 78, and over use for our set and vanced the same as for over use for our set and vanced in some cases sales have been made at even higher figures than the recent advanced quota-over use for our sugars, and fruits, at full rates, and one in teas, sugars, and fruits, at full rates, and one in teas, sugars, and fruits, at full rates, and one in teases sales have been made at even higher figures than the recent advanced quota-over use for our sugars, and fruits, at full rates, and one in teases sales have been made at even higher figures than the recent advanced quota-over use for our sugars, and for the set of Nontreal, Mer-chanics' 20c to 93c on the dollar, and for Mechanics' 20c to 93c. Ville Marie Bank bills are now taken at par, of course, as the bank is liquidating its liabilities.
—Under an improved demand, the Montreal and Quebec Rubber companies have made an uproved demand, the Montreal and Quebec Rubber companies have made an which to make selections. Pr cear from which to make selections from the place of growth. originally intended for ed here yet. Several direct importations from the place of growth. originally intended for this market, are being disposed of in the New York market, as better advantage than fills market offers. Saturday's advices from New York re-port a very strong mark-t for Greens and Jopans, with sales made there on that date at the highest prices for the seas in. Another sharp advance of 5a per gallon for symps has taken place within the past few days, and large sales between jobbers have been reported. Refiners have sold out completely, and refuse to take orders ahead. Stocks of fruit held here are small, and con-equently val-

PETROLEUM.—The demand has increased, and prices remain about steady, at 12 ic for cars, 15c for broken lots, and 14c for single barrels.

13c for broken lots, and lic for single barrets. WOOL-The market is reported firmer for both home grown and foreign; manufacturers have been buying more freely of all kinds, which has caused a firmer tone in prices. Greasy Cape has been sold in large lots during the week at 17 jc to 18c, and holders are asking still higher figures. There have been moderate sales of Canada pulled at 20c to 25c. The United States are greatly excited at present, and parti-cularly New York, where no really choice Cape can be had at under 34c to 25c.

The Lumber Trade.

The Lussber Trade. The Chaudiere Mills are still sawing, but it is expected most of them will close down next week. The demand at Ottawa for lumber for the Eastern markets continues, and prices, if anything, have advanced slightly. Fifty per cent, more men have been sent up this year to the woods than last, and wages have advanced \$5 per month. Men are beginning to be scarce.

THE FARMERS' MABKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at

Farmers' Waggous, etc. TUESDAY, November 11.

Farmers' Waggous, etc. TURSDAY, November 11. The farmers' markets in this city were largely attended to-day, and the supplies of vegetables, frait, poultry and game, and dairy produce were ample for all requirements. The offerings of grain on Jacques Cartler square, however, did not seem to be as large as on Friday last. There was a good turn-out of buyers. In grain there were no real changes in prices; oats sold at 70c to 75c per bag by the load, and for single bags 80c was asked in some instances. A small lot of barley was Loticed to-day for the first time dur-ing nearly two weeks past; 50c per bushel was asked for it. Early Rose potatoes were selling at 5th per bag, and white beans at \$1 per bushel : also field pumpkins at 40c per dozen, at waggons. Frontry was plentiful, but exception partridges, which, being scarce and in good demand, are dearer, quoted at 60c to 75c, prices, paid were the same as inst quoted. Black ducks also bring 60c to 5s per brare. Vegetables were unchanged. Apples were firmer, and Malags grapes have ad-vauced \$1.50 per keg since Friday, being now worth \$7. Butter is about s eady; the general range of ro'all prices for prints is from 20c to 25c, but it was claimed that for small lota 28c was paid. Jubs are worth lies to 20c. Eggs are cheaper; fresh brings from 20c to 25c, and for packed not more than 16c to 16c can be obtained for the best. Strained honey still sells ut 10c per lb. The following are the prices, corrected up to

At Viger cattle market to-day the offerings were about 130 head cattle of which 30 head were from St. Gabriel market; about 6 milch cows, 160 lambs, and about 10 calves and hogs." There were only a few local butchers on the market, and the demand for cattle was slow; forced sales were made at from 2c to 3c per lb. Louis Delorme sold 12 steers weighing about 1,050 lbs. each, to-day, at about 4c per lb. Napoleon Taillefer sold 2 extra fine large steers to a local butcher yesterday for \$88. The few milch cows offering were of rather inferior quality, and all were sold at \$20 to 35 each. The lambs were the leavings of yesterday, and all were disposed of at from \$2 to 3 each. The best calf on the market brought \$12, and the others b-ing very small were sold at \$2 to 8 each. . The demand for lean hogs . has almost entirely fallen off, and .no sales ; were made up to noon.

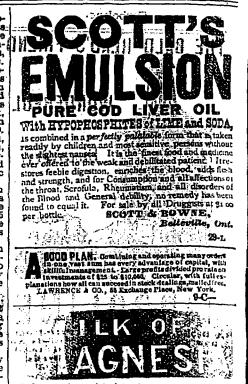
Montreal Horse Market.

Montreal Morse Market. Montreal Morse Market. Montreal Horse Market. Montreal Horse and Ingree for her over that of the week shows an improve-ment over that of the week previous- 32 horses at a total cost of \$5,850 having been sinpled to the United States, against 52 horses resulting Statis for the previous week. There are at present about fourteen buyers at the American House yards, and they report that there were a good many small, cheap hornes offering during the week, but few really desirable animals to be had Buyers. however, are not so numerous, and the demand does not appear so good as some time ago, and prices paid now are lower than during the sum-mer months. Mr. Snew, of Boston, shipped i car from these yards, Mr H F smith, of Loville, N Y, i car, and Mr Mason, of Lawrence. Mass, i car; prices paid would range from \$40 to \$-600 each. On Saturday Mr Snow's buyer bought 5 heavy working horses at these yards at \$50 each, in the of the badd high. We hear of a few dealers who refuse to part with their horses at present prices. There is very little demand from the local trade, and no sales were made on the Corporation horse mar-ket during the wees. Following is, the list of horses at \$1090 from this city to the United States through the office of the American Consul here during the past week :-November ist-7 horses at \$100 at \$1000, 5 th -21 horses at \$1,255 (5) do at \$300. Th-10 horses at \$77; 10 do at \$451, 4th-1 horse at \$70; 11 do at \$702

Hallfar Markets. There is no doubt that a large onto by yog. There is no doubt that a large onto is waking shipment at mark out-ports, and the deliveries. from the Magdalen Islands and North Hay must come in soon with a harver influence on the dry fish market. The storm, which might have wrecked & large filed of vessels in the cartying trans, has; to all appearance, only disabled a few in resulty. The bulk of the craft infort have been inward of West Isdiamen have been two, bring-ing 304 bhds, 46 bris of sugar, and 73 puncheons of molasses. The outward callings have been two, with i.118 drume of dry fish and 410 bushels of dry fish. Isl barrels markerel. 304 bhds, 46 bris of sugar, and 73 puncheons of molasses. The outward callings have been two, with i.51 barrels markerel. 304 birs july be and the bushels of dry fish. Isl barrels markerel. 104 bris jalewives. Besides thils we have sent a car-load of. herrings to Chicago, and is lot of pickled fish per Carrole, for Boston, consisting of ulewives, markerel, samon and ord off. Dry Fish-Rogiptswere 1933, guintais, and shipments 265 for yen, Herring Preceipts. 2366 barrels, and shipments 302 barrels. 199 barrels, and shipments 302 barrels. 199 barrels, and shipments 304 barrels. 199 barrels, and shipments 304 barrels. 199 barrels, and shipments 305 barrels. 199 barrels, and shipments 305 barrels. 199 barrels, and shipments 305 barrels. 199 barrels, and shipments 300 barrels. 19

SUGARS -Ave firmer for West Indian at full advance, and grocery quotations are se and sic for Porto Rico, while the refined kinds are how

for home consumption, as the shipmonis are not important, amounting to 1,740 bushels.



Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies once using this preparation will find it of, such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

Risientirely different from all other prepara-Lions of Magnesia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden : Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.

LUBYS FOR THE HAIR

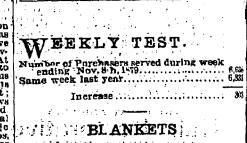
There are persons who, having made use of various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results, will be inclined to condemn the use of LUBY'S PARSIAN HAIR RENEWER. To them we can, in all confidence, state that " not a single " instance do we know of where LUBY'S preparation has been employed but that It has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it.

Tised as an ordinary dressing for the hair. its valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious effect whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and obecks its falling out

LUBY'S does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used LUBY's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

Fold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large sized bottles, at 50 cents each.

Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.



Business Troubles:

-Pierre Vezina has atlached Thomas L. Steele for \$25. C. O. Perrault, assignee. -George Demers has taken out a writ of at-tachment against Joseph Thompson for \$27.03. H A. Bab assignee.

-John Taylor, of Taylor & Simpson, has been appointed assignee to the estate of J. P. Moss, of St. Johns, Que.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUISDAY, November 11. Business has continued active in nearly all the branches of commerce in this city during the week, and in some lines the wholesale market has been excited, at steadily advancing prices. notably groceries and chemicals, and some lines of hardware goods. An extensive business has been done in butter at very firm prices, and at the close cheese is beginning to move again for shipment at prices tending upwards. Leather and buots and shoes, wool, hides, etc., are all reported active, and vatues for sole leather have further advanced 20 on previous figures. Remittances are universally improving. In many lines merchants are working with great energy to secure stocks at low freights before the close of unvigation. Our harbor is looking bare of ships, and those now in port are working day and night to get their cargoes in and get off to sea before the weather becomes colder.

Fea before the weather becomes colder. Cattle shippers are commencing to make ar-rang-ments to forward their cattle to Hullfax, which will be the winter port for this trade. The Government are about erecting sheds there for the accommodation of the trade, which will, it is snticipated, be a large one. In the local produce market besiness has re-mained very duict. The demand having fallen off, bolders have had to make concessions in order to make sales, contequently a decided de-cilue in prises is noticeable. -Ocean grain ireights from this port to Liver-jool and Glasgow are weak and lower; the rates yesterday were 6s to 6s 3d. Ocean freights in New Youx ceelined 8d per qr. yesterday irom Fs 4d to 4s 8d.

Fs 4d to 4s 8d.

The following are the city prices for flour :	13
Superior Extra	13
Rytra Ruberfine	1 2
Rancy	11
Anring Extra new ground 8 00 0 00	1.3
Superfine D K	F
Strong Rakers	L.
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Widdlinge	11
Dollarda	1
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Ontario Baga City Baga (delivered)	14
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L	iron and other metals are generally s	t-ady.	
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L	PIG IRON, per ton Gartsherrie	3 00 to	30 10
I	Summerlee	3 00	20 00
ł	Langloan 2	7 00 1	2.00
	Eglinton 2	3 00	27 00
٠ł.	Calder No. 1	0110	27 (0)
	Carnbroe 2	0 00	27 (0)
٠t		1 00	UO 00
1	BAR, per 100 lbs :		
.	Scotch and Staffordshire	2 00	0.00,
. 1	Best do	2 20	2 45
	Sweden and Norway	4 00	5 00
r I	Lowmoor and Bowling	6,00	654.
١	UANADA PLATES, per box :		
r I	Glamergan	4 00	4 25
1	Garth & Peun	4 00	4 25
7 I.	F. W. & Arrow	4 25	4 50
, ł	Hatton	000	0 00
1	TIN PLATER PLOT		
1	Charges I T C	7 50	7 75
•	Bradley	8.50	8 75
, [Charceal, I.X.	9 50	8 75
.]	Charcoal, D.C	7 00	7 25
)	Coke, I.C.	7 00	7 25
. 1	Charcoal, I.X. Charcoal, J.C. Coke, I.C. Tinned Sheets, No. 24, Charcoal, Cookley, K. of Bradley, Per H.		
	Cookley, K, of Bradley, per b.	0 12	0 12
- 1	Guillanized offered near or and a view		1 A.
۱ I	23. Hoops and Bands, & 100 lbs	7 25	8 00
1	Hoops and Bands, # 100 los	2.75	0.00
-	sh ets, best brands	2.75	0,00
.1		2 60	2 76
-	Ron do	8 00	8 45
e	Cut Nalls har initial X in. 10.7 m.	2 75 8 00	2,80
۹į	Luc do 2] to 2] in. Shingle do Lath do	300	0.00
1)	Shingle do	3 ?5 8 75	0.00
	Lath do Pressed Spikes		8 50
1	Pressed Spikes	825	8 00
	LEAD- Pig. per 100	5 00	5 25
	Pig. per 100	5 50	6 00
	Sheet		0.5
11	Bar		7 00
1	Shot		
:	Cast P b	0.11	0,00
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•	Best, do warranted		0.00
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	du, Copper- Horse Shoes Proved Coll Chain, # in	8 50	4 00.
-	Proved Coll Chain 2 in	4 25	4 64
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5°. I		0.01	ĥ
6,	Buffalo Bole, No. L.	1210 10 10	1
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	Persies Signahim No 1	0.95	ĉ
1.64	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1	0.00	÷
88	Waxed Upper, light & medium	0.00	ļ
8.	Do. do. heavy	084 1	ü
	Charlened Transm Habt	0.95	ŕ
աթյ	Grained Upper, light		

Fish.—Haddock, 6c; codish. 6c; mackerel. Fish.—Haddock, 6c; codish. 6c; mackerel. 12jc; bass and dorsy. 40e to 50c per bunch; olivet, 12jc; per 1b; lobstere, 10e uo; perch, 10e to 50c per bunch; rock bass. 15c per bunch; smoked cols, 25c to 40c per couple.

The Apple and Potato Tradr.

0 00, 2 45 5 00 6 50. Large shipments of apples and potatoes continues to be made from this port to Great Britain. During last week the shipments comprised 12,876 bris apples and 4,495 bris 4 25 potatoes, and on Baturday last about 6,000 bris of apples were unloaded at Allan's wharf, tor shipment. The demand continus brisk, and prices for fall apples, which are becom-ing scarce in this market, have advanced, and are now quoted at \$2 to \$2 50 per brl. Winter fruit is plentiful, and prices for . car lots 0 124 range from about \$2.75 to \$2.80, but retail rates are \$3 to \$3.50, as to quality. Montreral Fameuse are sold here at \$2 50 to \$2.75 per, brl, retail. Advices from Glasgow received here to-day report sales there on the 1st November of American apples, as follows : Baldwins, 17s 6d to 20s; Newton Pippins, 30s to 40s; North Sprys, 17s 6d to 20s; Greenings, 14s 6d to 17s 6d. 0 01 8 50

The propeller Persia, from St. Catharines. Ont., arrived at the canal flour sheds this forenoon. She had on board about 2,000

0 00 8 25 0 00 δ ŎΟ

0.25

per 100 bundles.
Montreal Fuel Market. MonDay, Nov, 10.
Since the date of our last report the tone of the local fuel maket has been quieter than dur-ing the fortulght previous. The demand for do-mestic hard coal continues good, and small-sized orders are being rapidly filled at the range of advanced pitces recorded in our last report. Arrivals of anthracite coal from New York dur-ing the week have been small and stocks here are very light, and in tew hands, as previously reported. The senson is, of course, now far ad-vanced, but the facilities for shipment by rail are such that we think there need be no tear of the old-fashioned high prices for coal being reached this winter. Inoubless there will be another smal advance, however, at the close of mavigation, if not before
The An hrari e coal rade in the United States continues about as active as 1-st weets. Coal merchants and manufacturers, particularly those who are too ted on routes of water trans-portation that are likely soon to be shut up, are endeavoring to get their slocks full in time, and are pueling every point to that .nd. This, add-ed to he neutral like eased demand from the improvement in general manufacturing circles, causes a lively business all round. The produc-tion of all kinds of Anthracite coal collinues to run heavy. For the week ending Outber 25th, 807,822 toom were are to tide water, against 489-967 same week last year, showing an increase of 117,855 tona. The total production for the year, up to the same date, was 21,81,438 tons, against 19,240,231 tons same time last year.
We learn from the Halffex *Heraid* that the merch-nike of the dist year shipping tool to be so in considerable quantities. It is intended to take out cargores of coal during the winter and bring back cargores of coal during the winter and strone, \$7.00; chestout. 675: egg. 675; furnace, 675; rooking gravestent. 376; edg. 675; furnace, 675; rooking statestof, 560; Socie hattam, 476 to 500; Mydney steam, 376; root day; short the wor

The total roceipts by rule at roins alout 2,000
The total roceipts by rule at roins to cattle.
Currog the past week wers -- 90 cars of cattle.
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Currog the past week wers -- 90 cars of cattle.
Conservative statle of the provided provided

This is an established fact, although people are dying every day with this suble disease. So they are with Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia and other diseases. But we believe we are warranted in making the statement that nice out of ten of al, the victims of this distressing maindy can be cured, if treated in time, by the use of **Scott's** is multium of the Liver thit with the **Sype-**phenephicen of Liver thit with the Sype-result of these most valuable remedies in a per-feculty paintable form.



HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

This Great Honschold Medicine Banks Amougst the Leading Neces

ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomuch, Kidneys & Bowels.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are condfidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments. incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are ausurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Realing Properticiare Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! .1.55

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbid on the Necs and Chest, as sait in o meat, it Cures SORE TEROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs. Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Awellings, Ab.cesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumailsm, and every kind of, SKIN, DIBEASE, it has never been known to fail the house

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloways Establishment, 538 Uxford street, Loudou, in boves and pots. at 18. 11d. 2s 9d. 48.6d., 114, 22a, and 33a, each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the sivilized world

N. H -Advice gratis, at the above address,

Bundreds of pairs of White Blankets to select from, both Caundian, Scotch, American and English makes, all full weights, all perfect, all

Altour While Blankets are full weights an nerfect goods, and are in rked, to be so d at the

Justarrived, asplendid lotof Railway and Car-riago Rugs.

Just received, another lot of new Winter Dress

We have now on band the largest and bes selected stock of new Dress Goods in t e city, all of the latest novelties, and at prices to suit every

New Colored French Poplin, 83c. New Black Brocatelle, 75c. New Figure Cashmere, Sfc. New Black Scotch Homespan, 24c. New Pompadour Silk for dresses, \$1. New Stripe Homespan in allshades, 45c. New Double Warp Empress Cloth, 87c. New Scotch Wincoys, in all shades, 61c. New All Wool Worsted Serges, 25c. New All Wool Black Cashmere, 500. New Colored French Merino, 5c a. d 48c. New Indian Serges in all shades, 22c. New Black Velveteen for die wes, 45c.

NEW FLANNELS AT S. CARBLEY'S.

Ask to see our Fancy Check Angola Shirting

As to see only Falley ones, angoin Smith Good Strong Check Wincey Shirtings, only 1340 yard. Apecial lot of Heavy Union Fanny Flauel only 250 yard.

ALL WOOL FANCY FLANNELS, 220 YARD

Heavy Twilled Fincy Striped Finnels 33 74 Our Fancy All Wool Shirting Fixmels at a are extra Sne value.

S. CARSLEY,

898 395, 897 AND \$19 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL

्रतिक महापुराधव अद्वीत गढा किया थया । हाथ अवस्थि अध्यत्तित अवस्थि वृष्ट्य दिख्या दिख्या व अध्यत्तित ।

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to Bosings apparent, due 115(1).11 Path VINCE OF GUELBERG 115(1).11 Path VINCE OF GUELBERG 155, Patter 0 Paysing, Flaintiff, 92, Louis Maillet, Defendan Will be soid by seizure and public audio the internetic day of Navember, instaut, for at ten of the clock in the forenous, at h domicle of the Defendant, Dicke street, in the City of Montreal, still alsoftentiure, consisting Tables, Carpets, Sc. Sc. 190 Will be all soid for clash, 190 Will be all soid for clash, 190 Will be all soid for clash. Will be all soid for clash. Montreal, 5th November, 191 Montreal, 5th November, 191 Montreal, 5th November, 194 Montreal, 5th November, 19

Montreal, and ANTHONY ATTICL
 DROVINCE OF QUEBEL, 'nintRIGT O Montreal, No. 5,53; Circuit Court, Mourn Joseph Goziu, P. sintiff, vs. Louis Mallic, D fendant.
 Will, be sold, by sitzurg and authority ius tog, 'the Tweinfield any for inverse of the circuit Tweinfield and the tormoon, at in "tant. 1879, at 18:06100 to the tormoon, at in "tant. 1879, at 18:06100 to the tormoon, at in "tant. 1879, at 18:06100 to the tormoon, at in "tant. 1879, at 18:06100 to the tormoon, at in "tant. 1879, at 18:06100 to the tormoon, at in "tant. 1879, at 18:06100 to the tormoon, at in "torme and signal Output of Montreal, all his formitare and effort (Unslating in Thillest Carpeter do, do. "Will be all wold for Gaba.") . Output of J. A. 1. Nask vi 1997.
 Gontzeal, 5th November 1978.

The Quebec Markets.