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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 28.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1879.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(Frem our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, February 21.

Parliament seems to be merely amusing self; it is doing little or nothing, and does not care to do anything. The numerous motions that come up are faintly dealt with and laid over for discussion, and the House adjourns till next evening, when the same process is gone through. Nothing will be done in the Senate till the 4th of March, and the Sudget will not be debated until the middle of next week.

Mr. McDougall still stands on an Indepen-

dent platform, and sets himself up as an authority on Canadian affairs before Confederation. This is a wise step, when we consider that it will not serve him to mix himself new party. His tone this evening, when speaking on Mr. Vallee's motion, was discriminately hostile to the Government.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Masson will retire from public service, as his physicians advise him that a continuation of his duties will entail serious risk to his life. Mr. Masson is wealthy, and can afford to travel, his saladvice, persist in serving his country, it will be entirely from a sense of duty. If he does retire from public life, Mr. Mousseau is spoken of as his successor.

The Letellier question still excites attention. It is the question of the hour at present, superior to the budget, and soaring above even the National Policy itself for the time being. Messrs. Chapleau, Angers, Ross, and DeBoucherville, ex-Quebec ministers, are on hand waiting for the decision, as is also their opponents, Messrs. Letellier and Joly. The general impression among politicians is that the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec will be dismissed; but a good many think the question will be referred to the Imperial Government, that in the meantime a general election will take place, and the Conservative regime resume its sway, when the bitter feeling being laid aside, the Lieutenant-Governor will be allowed to retain his place for his term of office.

The session, to all appearance, will be a long one, and matters of vital importance will he debated. The tariff question itself will occupy a full month. At present, as I have remarked before, the House wears a listless appearance, but looks as if a great struggle of one description or other is about taking place; there is electricity in the air. The pages run about this way and that, here and there, at the command of the low peculiar whistle-peculiar to members. The gentlenen from the agricultural constituencies seem to move restless out, either to visit the Senate saloon, or at the behest of a patriotic office seeker who wants something.

It is observed that Mr. Mackenzie is very snave towards his old opponent Mr. McDougall, is taking, though it may be doubted which is the better player at the game of political

The Speaker's gollery is nearly deserted, town: they are to be met with everywhere, in the hotels, in the lobbies of the House, and all over. Messrs. James O'Brien, John Mc-Intyre, and other gentlemen connected with the clothing interest, were here to-day looking after the business which may be affected by the proposed tariff.

As may be supposed, the expected shuffle in the Cabinet still occupies attention. Among the names of the men proposed for seats in this shuffle are those of Ryan, Costigan, Bergin, as Irish Catholic representatives. It is said by opponents that neither of those gentlemen is properly qualified for the position; but those who are in favor of them pertinently enquire if they are at least not equal in intellect to Messrs. Pope, Bowelland some others of the present Ministry. As has been foreshadowed in my correspondence. Messrs, Rvan, Purcell & Company have secured part of the great Pacific Railroad con-

The disappointment of the forty and odd unsuccessful tenders is, of course, very great, and the exodus from the Capitol in proportion. The expected appointment of the Hon. John O'Connor as one of the Supreme Court Judges is early canvassed, and if it take place, will give general satisfaction both to French and Irish Catholics. At present there are six Judges of this Court, four of them Protestants and two French Catholics. The Irish clement is altogether excluded therefrom under present circumstances. If some religious question should arise of supreme importance to Catholics, they would be in a minority, whereas, if an Irish Catholic were raised to the bench the numbers would be equal; and a greater chance of justice might be expected. The Irish Catholics of Ottawa are far above

their co-religionists in other parts of Canada as regards literary cultivation. There is scarcely a night that there is not a lecture or entertainment given. Father Whelan de-livered an eloquent address in the Mechanics' Institute last night, on the "Thirteen Leos," which attracted a large and respectable audience. Father Whelan is a rising young man, and even now is a good speaker. The penny readings are very popular, and draw large crowds; they are held every Thursday, when competent gentlemen deliver addresses, sing songs or give select readings.

The agitation in the inner ranks of the French members still continues in reference to the withdrawal from the Cabinet of Messrs. thing, at least for a year or so. will have the Langevin and Baby, but will amount to no-

There, is, po. Parliamentary, sitting, to-day Sitt of apir

tenderers for the great contract have scattered to stand for Ottawa at the approaching Ontathemselves to all points of the compass.

One of the latest on dits relative to expected Cabinet changes is that when the Hon. John O'Connor takes a scat on the bench, Mr. John O'Donoghue, of Toronto, will contest the seat for Russell left vacant, and will, if elected, take the portfolio surrendered by Mr. O'Connor. How long life Conservatives will feel over the preferment of an, almost, long life Reformer is a matter for philosophical speculation, but as these things have not yet taken place, nor are likely to take place in our generation, it is perhaps rather early to criticize. It is very easy to suppose, however, that those having more legitimate claim and possessing equal administrative ability are not disposed to entertain the idea of such a programme for even half a moment.

The Letellier affair is the all-engrossing sider that it will not serve him to mix himself topic of the hour, and the question in every-up with present affairs, for the reason that it him?" What shall we do with him?" The delay asked by Sir John from his firm, but too zealous, followers is, it is presumed, to gain time for an answer to a communication sent to the Imperial authorities. If they sanction his dismissal—a hypothesis not at all probable, by the way—the Premier's course will be delightfully easy and pleasant; while, if they do not, the responsibility will be taken from off his shoulary, as a Minister, is merely a bagatelle to him, and if he does, notwithstanding medical men as the Quebec Conservatives are, or men as the Quebec Conservatives are, or should be, can think of pushing the matter any further. Their policy, then, will be to wait patiently the result of the elections, which must take place on the assembling of the Local Legislature, and which cannot be doubtful. The majority they will then have secured, say the political Vennors, will be so large as to make the position of the Lieutenant-Governor extremely uncomfortable for him; and, at all events, they can cancel all the appointments-and the name is legionmade by the Honomble Mr. Joly during his unique administration. It is asserted in in-diguant language, and with tearful eyes, that he has pushed no less a numler than eighty of his staunchest adherents into places on the North Shore Railway alone, and it is now astonishing how qualified a crowd of ambitious young men holding Conservative views study and confers with his under-secretaries : imagine they are for taking their places. They may have formerly been poets, painters, literati and dilletanti generally; but at present they feel as if they had a peculiar talent for managing the affairs of a great railroad.

Now that part of the correspondence is before the public, it is not hard to appreciate the very delicate position in which Mr. Patrick found himself anent the appointment made by Mr. Anglin in the interregnum between and so what was the poor man to do suspended as he was on the horns of a terrible dilemma? The poor man did exactly what was to snave towards his old opponent Mr. McDougall, ignored Mr. Anglin. To carry out the and encourages him in the dignified stand he metaphor to its fullest extent, he impaled Mr. Anglin acted throughout in a way that he took care could not injure any one. Mr. and the spectators' gallery is not nearly so Patrick was all consideration and gentlemanly crowded. A great many Montrealers are in courtesy, and Sir John did precisely what courtesy, and Sir John did precisely what others would have done in his place. The discussion on this question promises to be interesting.

> The action of the press correspondents in egard to the Governor-General's ball is the subject of a considerable share of conversacorrespondents described the dresses in a instance, of a gold chain covering the neck clude either that the chain was an unusually large one, or that her neck was small to a degree. This is but one of the least of the curiosities of the report. The Herald of yesterday criticises it in severe terms.

It is very, very cold in the capitol. There s a structure here called the Sappers' Bridge, thrown over the canal and connecting Upper and Lower Town, which has the reputation of being the coldest spot in the whole world. A well-earned reputation it is, if the story told be true, that a traveller just arrived from the North Pole, around which he had been placing an advertisement, took the chills in crossing it (the bridge), and buttoned his cont up to his chin. A young man from one of the Ontario counties, on Wednesday last, after searching all the hotels and places in the city where a member was likely to be found who had promised him a situation, discovered his victim going over Sappers Bridge, and, with from providing for the wants of his family; the courage of his race, at once approached and button-holed him. The member, almost frozen to death, had to stand there shivering, until he could stand it no longer, when, becoming enraged, he seized his persecutor by the collar, and lifting him in the air, threatened to throw him over the battlements unless | malice; considering that in the case of perback immediately to North Huron and trouble person may be continued by his heirs after him no more. This the poor young man prohe then and there solemnly promised to go mised, and everything passed off quietly.

A meeting was held last night at which delegates from both St Patrick's Societies were present, and a basis of agreement for costs, reserving her recourse upon her de-their Union agreed upon. The Union will not mand for imprisonment, contrainte par corps, their Union agreed upon. The Union will not be an accomplished fact until after the 17th of March, but in the celebration of the Na- held towards plaintiff, the responsibility of tional Anniversary of Ireland the two will act defendants as between themselves is not as one, and the barmony and brotherly love will prevail which for some years pastihas been so conspicuously absent.

Catholics, here in the coming, election for defendants were not students, is much Mayor of Montreal, as well as the contest begreater, the said defendants, Strange and De-

rio election, it is probable that Mr. Michael Starrs, a very popular man, will be the candidate, either on Conservative or Independent principles, it scarcely matters which, as Ottawa is not bigoted in its Ontario politics.

How an Elopement was Managed.

Young Mr. French made his appearance in Stanstead, Canada, half a year ago, and took board in the village tavern. He seemed to have no business, and devoted considerable of his time to courting Miss La Pete, much to authorizing the sequestration of moneys due the displeasure of her parents, who finally forbade him to see her. One day French in-formed Mr. La Pete that he had made up his mind to go away, and asked for the use of a horse and wagon with which to get to the relroad station, ten miles distant. La Pete v, delighted by the proposed departure, r. readily lent the horse and wagon, which we sent back by a boy. Mr. and Mrs. La Pete waved French a joyful adieu as he drove off, and were glad that Miss La Pete was not there to show regret. They afterward learned that she was curled up under the wagon seat, thus eloping from under their very noses.

Pone Lea's Daily Routine.

Pope Leo XIII, rises winter and summer at six o'clock, and generally celebrates mass in his private chapel. At 7 he takes a cup of coffee or chocolate, with an egg beaten in it. After this he takes a walk, either in the gardens of the Vatican or in the galleries. He locks and comments on everything like a true and subtle observer. Nothing escapes his notice. At 8 he receives his Secretary of State, Cardinald Nina, and the day's business begins He signs documents and letters, and receives in audience, firstly the cardinals, then apostolic congregations, the ecclesiastics who have been granted a special audience, and then he receives secular Catholics. According to the length of the audiences the dinner takes place. His dinner is very frugal. Its consists of chicken broth mosth; then the boiled chicken is served. He rarely eats other meats. He likes pears and cheese. He drinks a couple of glasses of red wine. He does not take coffee after the meal. He then enters bis writes, signs and reads petitions; gives orders. He then takes another walk, but accompanied this time by a suite of cardinals and other familiars of his court. When tired he sits in the first arm chair or other seat he meets with and then the walk changes into a conversa-The Pope is very tion or literary lecture. learned in literature, both Italian and French He speaks elegantly. He has an excellent memory, and sometimes recites verses of Lamartine and Victor Hugo. He does not read the general elections and the assembling of Parliament. Here was the actual Speaker always be seen the Revue des Deux Mondes and claiming that the appointments made by him the Nuova Antologia, of which he peruses a by Gustave Dore. Occasionally when he rises from his table he casts his eyes on the volume me, and sometimes he remains in contemplahim the most convenient in the premises and tion before it. After this second walk the Pope returns to his apartments, remains an hour in reading with his chamber prelate, and himself on the proper horn for the good of then he resumes public businesss for the last himself, and, it is to be hoped, of his country. time in the day. During the evening he gives his attention to the interior arrangements of the Vatican. At 10 o'clock he generally retires to his bed room.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CASE. A Judgment Rendered in the Superior

Court.

Quence, February 24.—Judgment was rendered in the Superior Court to-day by the Prothonotary for Judge Casault, who was tion. The Mail and Globe correspondents absent through sickness, in the case of Thompwrote very slightingly of the ball. One of the | son vs. Col. Strange and other officers of "E" Battery. Plaintiff had been court-martialed singular style and in such a fashion as led to and sentenced by the officers in question to a doubt whether he was indulging in the several days imprisonment with hard labour, vein sarcastic or not. When he spoke, for a few days after the legal expiry of the time for which he was attached to the battery. and arms of a fair demoiselle, we must con- The following is the judgment, which is regarded here as very important to military men :--

Considering that when plaintiff committed the pretended offences for which he underwent, on the order of one of the defendants, a trial before a court-martial composed of three other defendants, his engagement in B Battery had expired some days, that he no longer then belonged to any corps of active militia of Canada, and that he was not consequently amenable to a military tribunal, and that the sentence and judgment rendered against him by the said court martial, and the confirmation thereof by the defendant, Strange, were illegal, null and void; considering that plaintiff, under said sentence, was imprisoned at hard labor for 42 days, and during all that time he was not only deprived of his liberty and subjected to a disgraceful punishment, but was prevented considering that defendants appear to be without other means than their pay in the militia, and that, with the exception of de-fendant Devine, who is not exempt, rom all blame in this respect, they appear to have acted without premeditation and without sonal wrongs, the action taken by the injured all four jointly and severally, to pay to the plaintiff par reprise d'instance, in her quality of tutrix to her children, the sum of \$240, with interest from to-day, and the and considering that although they be jointly equal; but that of defendant Devine, for the reason above stated, and that of defendant een so conspicuously absent.

Strange, as instructor and commanding officer
Considerable interest is manifested by Irlsh of the school of gunnery, of which the other

A

The Very Essence of Impudence.

(Poronto Mail.) Owen Murphy, the New York excise commissioner, whose flight to Canada about fifteen months ago with a large sum of Government money all newspaper readers will winter." Plenty of frost and snow at this remember, must be the view of t remember, must be the very essence of im- season prevents the buds from expanding too pudence. He has, through an assignce, en- early in the spring, thus avoiding the serious tered a suit for the amount of his sulary from May to December, the wouths of his slight, and the probabilities are that judgment will be in his favour, as no law is in existence a defaulter for services. No such law was ever required before, for probably this is the only case on record where an absconder has shown such consummate shamelessness.

The Hon. Mr. Pope Works on Sundays. We do not know whether, as the Globe's that day at his stated occupation of keyholing: and one for that his imployers were constructively gailey of Subbath breaking in putting their man-servant at Sunday work. Mr. Pope was doubtless engaged on the cattle plague prevention measures; and if it be lawful when a sheep falls into a pit on the Sabbath day, to "lay hold on it and lift it out," it can be no crime, save in the eyes of the Pharisees, to seek to save whole herds of cattle on that day.

Killing an Aged Indian.

that would be greatly relieved by some adequate explanation. The seven hits on one person prove the victim to have been a good mark near at hand. No doubt her sixty years made her slow of foot. Her 'squaw's' attire would have indicated the attack to be eminently safe." The fact that she received seven british troops, is entsended at Ekowe, thirty bullets makes President Bartlett ask: "Did miles within the enemy's country. His comthe same soldier bring down his victim at the munication has been interrupted some days. first fire, and then empty seven other chambers | The bush surrounding the post is infested upon her prostrate frame, as he would crush a with Zulus, but Pearson has two months' pro-Or did six comrades finish the manly | visions. Or did the whole seven overtake her as she halted along or hid herself behind a City of Paris, having on board the 21st some place of shelter, and jointly slay her in Regiment, left Queenstown to-day for Satal. cold blood?"

Arctic Explorers. If Arctic explorers have not discovered a practical northwest passenge whales have, as s shown by the fact that whales have been captured in the North Pacific having harpoons that were thrown into them on the other side of the continent. Capt. Bauldry of the "Helen were valid, and there was the powerful few pages when he has time. On another Mar of San Francisco" has taken a whale Premier telling him they should be cancelled, table lies onen Treve's large Rible illustrated having in it a large flint harnoon. supposed to have been put in by natives of Cape Bathurst, or the regions beyond the mouth of the Mackenzie River, because the natives living to the westward of that river never use such weapons, but always bone or iron. A more positive evidence is found in the fact that the Captainof the "Adeline Gibbs" took a whale in the Arctic with an iron in it which had been thrown the same season in Hudson Bay. This is known to be the case, because the iron bore the mark of a ship at the time engaged in whaling in the Bay.

Alive in Her Coffiu.

-There died a few days ago in Paris a lady, whose decease was duly and legally attested The funeral was fixed for Sunday afternoon. and when the hour arrived the undertaker made his appearance, and was placing the corpse in the coffin, when suddenly one of his assistants exclaimed that the body was warm. At the same moment the lady moved; her eyes opened slowly and regarded with a stupefied expression those who were standing around. The police were immediately apprised of the strange occurrence, and several doctors hurried in hastily summoned. The lady was really alive, but was only temporarily snatched from the grave, and actually expired at the end of a few hours. Perhaps the shock on discovering her awful situation had proved too much for her enfeebled constitution. The funeral, after all, was only postponed for a day.

The Discovery of Silver in Carleton

County a Fraud. (Otlawa Free Press.) A few days ago an article appeared in the columns of this paper in relation to the discovery of silver in Carleton County on the farm | frontier and detained 20 days in quarantine, of Henry Mooney, near the Carp. Its detailed the circumstances of the case, and the details they prove all right, they are permitted to were so nicely given, even to the assays of the cross. During the 20 days' quarantine people ore and the formation of a company to work the find," that the article as sent in was pub- any accommodations. It is much worse than lished in good faith. Since then we have the yellow fever was in the South last sumascertained that the affair was a huge hoax, mer. It was brought by a Tartar soldier, o and originated in this wise. Henry Mooney, by profession, has been a vocal music teacher, and established a singing school at the Carpa | field a handsome silk shawl, which he tied short time ago. After getting it nicely in around his body. On arriving in his native operation, and collecting all the money that town he presented the shawl to his sweetheart. he could, he quietly formed a combination | She tied it around her body and danced about with the firm of " Walker and Leggit," and departed from that busy scene, where he had people. In two hours she died, and in five sought to have harmony and symphony reign supreme, between the night of two days—in other words he carried of the "silver mine" he had found in a carpet-valise, walked it, legged it, or else drove away one night without bidding any of his friends " good-bye." Mooney owned no farm, although he managed to reap a small harvest before he left the neighborhood of the Carp. It was a " big bonanza" for the singing master; and as it is probable that he may try the same game in other sections it would be well for the press to pass the genius around, in alternative

In the course of a recent libel suit the There is no Parliamentary sitting to day tween Mr. Peter Donovan and O'. Devin the present a mania inditerature, art, and philographic the second that application has been children and even adults, who are sometiments in distributed to the payment of said the present a mania inditerature, art, and philographic troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, these commits are indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, the present a mania indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, the present a mania indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, the present a mania indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, the present a mania indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, the present a mania indicated by Christine Nilsson for a judicial troubled with worms, the present a mania indicated by Christ

Good News for Fruit-Growers.

It will be joyful news for fruit-growers and farmers that experts prognosticate that the present will be a great fruit year. Full crops, Plenty of frost and snow at this consequences of late frosts. Thus there is consolation even when we are enduring the tortures of frostbites.

New Army Rank.

officer and non-commissioned officer has been created by the warrant on promotion in the Army Service Corps. The warrant officers, or conductors, as they are called, will be selected from the higher branches of non-commissioned officers, and will warrant professioned officers, and will warrant professioned. And the more unwilling she sound the A new army rank, intermediate between the sioned officers, and will wear a uniform simi-Minister of Agriculture, worked in his office entitle the owner to the ministry salute, and entitle the owner to the minitary salute, and on Sunday. But it is quite clear that our the pay will be 5s 6d per day, which is the contemporary's correspondent was engaged same as the allowance to Sergeant-Majors in the same corps.

The Zulu Campaigne.

Caperows, February 4.—The latest information from Maritzburg states that the total loss on the attack on Col. Glyn's camp on the 22nd January is now estimated at 250 to 300 whites. Col. Wood's column has been victorious in all its encounters with the enemy Col. Pearson still occupies the entrenched position at Ekowe. Lord Chelmsford and headquarters staff intend making an effort to President Bartlett selects one incident from the Cheyenne massacre, the killing of an as being discouraged, the earful havoe among the finest troops having counteracted the finest troops having counteracted the This is a piece of army gallantry," he says, effect of their victory. Every confidence is felt by the public in the prompt reparation of the recent disaster.

Lospon, February 22-A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, February 3, says the native contingent has been forcibly disarmed and disbanded. Colonek Pearson, with 1,200 British troops, is entsenched at Ekowe, thirty

London, February 23 .- The steamship

Another Foolhardy Trip.

Lewis G. Goldsmith, a Danish sailor, about forty years of age, who served in the Union army and navy in the rebellion, proposes to sail across the Atlantic from Boston next summer, accompanied by his wife, in a boat eighteen and a half feet long, on a trip around the world. He will go to Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, by the North sea to Scotland, their ranks well filled with men from the par-Ocean to India, through the Straits of Malacca, thence northward to Singapore. Hong Kong and Yeddo, and finally across the Pacific to San Francisco, which he expects to make in the fall of 1881. From the Golden Gate he will come east to Boston by rail. The boat is now being built by W. B. Smith, at City Point. It is eighteen feet long, six feet beam, with three feet depth of hold, built of oak and hard pine planking. It is so constructed as to be a boat within a boat, having nine air-tight compartments or chambers on each side, which will float the craft, even if the boat ships a sea and is filled with water. It is sharp at both ends, has a shifting howsprit, and by a unique arrangement is so constructed as to "bail" itself.

The Russian Plague.

New Yoak, February 22 .- A private letter from St. Petersburg, January 27th, says the epidemic is a most fearful disease, and has spread in the southern provinces at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died in the last five days. The victims live only about two hours, and turn as black as negroes. All physicians died within 24 hours after arrival. The corpses are all burned; also the houses in which the people die. Whole towns have been laid waste during the past few days. The Government has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected provinces, and any who attempt to break through are shot dead. The Government does not allow news to get out. worst of all is that nobody can get out of the empire. The Austrian and German Governments have placed a double cordon of soldiers along all the frontiers. All persons from Russia by railroad are stopped at the baggage and clothing are disinfected, and if are housed in large sheds and barns without month ago, who, on leaving Turkish terri-tory, pulled off from a Turk on the battle for joy in a room in which were twenty-five hours the whole twenty-five died, and in three days the whole town, containing 1,100 people, died with the exception of 43 persons, who had fled. The pest then com-

menced spreading.
London, February 22.—A letter from the Court physician to the Czar states that the plague was nearly extinct on the 11th inst. There remained only one case at Selitren, and although the epidemic was purely local and did not go beyond the villages of Wetlianka, Sclitten and Michaelowka, yet the mortality was over 80 per cent. The Government feels, therefore, called upon to enforce the strictest quarantine and other sanitary measures.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

A-LITTLE MEATMEN: A Story of the Princess Louise.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis were vaiting on the Sunday school scholars at a reent entertainment given them at Rideau Hall, and the former asked a pretty little girl if she wouldn't take more cake. The little guest declined with awe, and her hostess, fearing that bashfulness was standing in the way, pressed her again. Again she declined. Her highness, struck by the sweet modesty and child like simplicity of the pretty creature, cut a large slice from the cake and said, "Well, my dear, you must, at And the more unwilling she seemed, the more charmed the princess became with her innocent look and blushing diffidence. Using a gentle force, she found the pocket of her young visitor, when lo, to her infinite astonishment, she discovered that it was already filled to overflowing with cake which this bland little heathen Chinee had stealthily abstracted from the table.

Habitpai Drankards.

(Teronto Mall.)

A habitual drunkard's bill has been introluce Fin the British Parliament. It gives to ocal authorities power to licence retreats for habitual drunkerds, in which dipsomaniacs may be forcibly retained. But the remarkable condition of detention is that the applicant shall himself have ordered and approved his own imprisonment. He must go before a justice of the peace, prove that he is a habital drunkard, establish that he knows exactly what he is doing, and sign the command for his own detention, in the presence of the magistrate. He must even fix for himself the term of his punishment. In fact, he must use his liberty in order to resign it. But once in, he is caged until his time is up, as effectually as if he had been sentenced to goal by a magistrate. When the fit of repentance passes off, and the old thirs revives, he wilk be told that stone walls do make a prison. Unthis way experts believe that the almost uncontrollable spirit of the dipsomaniac can be rought under subjection; but as yet no statistics are obtainable on the subject.

The Nationalities of the British Army.

A Parliamentary return of the nationalities (English, Scotch and Irish) of the British army gives 124,708 non-commissioned officers and men to England, 14,235 to Scotland, and 39,121 to Ireland. Of late years the so-called national regiments have become more and more cosmopolitan in their recruiting; but it is noticeable that some of them still keep ticular country in which they were first former This is specially the case with the Highland regiments. The 42nd, for example, has 770 Scotchmen to 60 Englishmen and 29 Irishmen; the 78th, 942 to 133 and 15; the 79th, 399 to 90 and 15; the 92mi, 718 to 100 and 42; and the 93rd, 396 to 27 and 1. The Highland regiments not wearing the kilts are not quite so exclusively Scotch, but the 72nd has 687 Scotchmen to 187 Englishmen and 70 Irishmen; the 71st, 735 to 66 and 36; and the 91st, 309 to 111 and 81. These have all the tartan to recommend them to Scotch recruits, but where the regiment has no distinguished dress the nationalities are more evenly apportioned. Though the 73rd Foot is identified with Perthshire, it has only 124 Scotchmen to 538 Englishmen and 195 Irishmen, and the 75th (Stirlingshire regiment) has but 38 to 358 and 150. The most famous of the Irish regiments are manned in pretty much the same way as the Highland corps. The 18th Foot (the Royal Irish) has 895 Irishmen to 14 Scotchmen and 184 Englishmen; the 27th (Inniskillin) 783 to 10 and 136; the 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers) 472 to 14 and 199; and the 88th (Connaught Rangers) 725 to 3 and 96. The largest English element (taking the Foot Regiments alone, and omitting the 60th Itifles) is in the 24th Regiment, 1,385, and the smallest is the 93rd Highlanders, 27. The largest Scotch is in the 42nd (770), and the smallest in the 50th (2); and the largest Irish in the 18th (895), and the smallest in the 93rd Highlanders (2). As showing how much more numerously the army is officered by Englishmen and Irishmen than by Scotchmen, it may be stated that England has 5,738, and Ireland 1,380 commissioned officers against 785 belonging to Scotland.

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LLOYD PENNANT

A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Inbernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER XXII.—CONTINUED.

It was dusk when they reached the inn at Canterbury, and Pennant enquired if they could have dinner at once.

"Why, the house is very full, sir-very full, indeed," said the waiter. "The officers of -Dragoons marched in to-day, sir-and they dives here, sir, as the barracks won't be ready for them until to-morrow. It's impossible to get anything yet a little, as they're just

going to sit down." " Well, I'm sure, Bob," remarked the landlord (who had just been inspecting the port-manteau, on which "Captain Pennant" was ticketted, without the owner's knowledge), "I'm sure, if you takes the gentlemen's cards to the Colonel, he'll have no objection to allow them to join, under the circumstances. The regiment's just come from Hireland, sir," continued the host, "where they cut up the rebels confoundedly. It was they as finished the business at Ballinamuck." The glass door opened and a strapping young fellow marched upstairs-his sabre and spurs clanking all the time. Mike instinctively turned his face to the wall the moment he heard of Ballinamuck. The waiter gave him a touch and whispered:

"There's the very hofficer as cut down the rebel, General Blake, with his own hand, after they fought as good as half an hour, as his sarvint tells me.'

Mike wouldn't look round for the world. "Sarved the rascal right," (rejoined the landlord), "I should like to have the hanging of every d-——d rebel amongst them." Poor Mike's neck felt queerish.

"Thank you," replied Pennant, seeing the confusion of Mike, and also fully appreciating the danger of recognition. "We're not fond of gay society, and prefer the traveler's room, if you please.

They were shown in there-the landlord setting them down either as impostors who assumed military rank, to which they were not entitled, or as negro minstrels without spirit enough to support the dignity of their profession.

Mike got into the darkest corner of one of the most secluded boxes, where, notwithstandhis fright, he did ample justice to the round of cold beef and foaming ale placed before them. While thus employed, he began to think his terrors exaggerated, and in the plentitude of his enjoyment, and by way of disarming suspicion, he even ventured to enter into conversation with two gentlemen, wbo occupied an opposite box, and who appeared to be intelligent and agreeable persons, when the waiter arrived with glasses of gin and water which they had ordered.

"AI say, Ben," said one of them, addressing him-"that's all gammon you told us just now, about that young officer being the man who killed the rebel-what's his name?"

"Blake," responded the other. "Aye, Blake; why, this gentleman says Blake's not dead at all, but that he's hunted about at this moment, and can't escape being taken much longer,"

"Well, sir," answered Ben, "I'm sure I can't say for certain of my own knowledge, I only told you as I heard myself, from the hofficer's sarvint."

"Well, I can tell you it's all nonsense," said the second gentleman, "Blake's not dead at all, and it's perfectly ascertained that he's in England at this moment, and very well known: but for the cowartice of a fellow, who came suddenly on him, a few nights since, he might be in Newgate now-but he'll soon be-I could give a smart guess myself as to his whereabouts," and he left the box as he concluded.

Mike first expected a direct attack, and he held the carving-knife ready for defence—the

man passed on. "He must be going to call the soldiers to assist him." He stopped, however, at the fire, deliberately raised his coat-skirts, and whilst enjoying the warmth of the position. directed his eyes (as Mike supposed) fixedly towards himself.

" Ask if the mail will soon he in?" whispered the poor rebel to Penuant, "I'm afraid to speak on account of my accent."

The sound of the guard's horn rendered the enquiry unnecessary. They tossed off the ale, paid the bill, and jumped into the coach, which delayed, in Mike's opinion, much longer than was necessary.

His friend, the traveler, came to the door, during the hurried interval of suspence-a sergeant of dragoons joined him, they conversed for a moment—the traveler pointed towards the coach. The sergeant approached it then stopped, as if in doubt-(Mike was in an agony) - and whispered something to the guard, who shouted, "All right," and away they went, as fast as horsetlesh could take

The mail was full-six inside. Mike sat next the window, his opposite neighbor behaved very politely, as far as regarded the adjustment of legs, and seemed much disposed to enter into conversation. What with the cold beef and ale, and his almost miraculous escape, Mike felt rather disposed to be communicative himself, the remainder of the journey would be performed before daylight, and once in London, Pennant asssured him there could be little danger of detection.

"Any objection to have the window

opened?" said his vis-a-vis. "Not at all," responded Mike.

"The wind is south, I think?" "Yes, sir, the wind is due south; how the scent would lie to-day! southerly wind and cloudy sky, you know, bespeak a hunting morn.

"Yes, the scent would lie rank. Never had n smarter run in my life than on just such another day last season. Seven miles, in thirty minutes, without a check.

"Smart work that," replied Mike, "but I've dope as much."

Aye, aye, sir, in your open grass country— Irish, I rather think, from your accent—excuse

" Yes, sir, Irish."

"I know your country well, sir, often hunted there, when a young man. Some capital fellows and first rate horses, prime fencers, sir nothing comes amiss to them-but, Sir, your coverts are farther asunder than ours, and when pug's banged out of one, why d---n it, he must make for another. Little opportunity for dodging about, it's touch and go with him. May I ask what part you generally hunt in?"

."The west," answered Mike (the ground was getting ticklish.).

"Lord bless me, the west-aye, to be sure, I know it well, as well as my own demesne, sir, What county? may I take the liberty."
"Every one in Connaught."

"Aye, Connaught, yes, to be sure. No better hunting than in some of those counties.

I'm sorry to hear, has made a bad finish of it -and strange enough, your figure and face by the light of the lamp as you came in recalled him to my recollection. You may possibly have heard of the Blakes of Dunseverick. I protest, sir, even your voice reminds me of poor Maurice." "Yes, sir," said Mike, "I have heard of

him.' "I knew him; I never met a better fellow,

nor keener sportsman in my life." "There were few who understood fox-hunting better, or threw his heart into it more thoroughly in early life," said Mike.

"And a capital pack he had," continued the think, was the huntsman's name-good can be done." hands and seat his-had a correct idea of what he was about-didn't overrun his dogs or bully them too much. There was a young rascal, a whip-let me see, I forget the fel-

low's name." "Jemmy Maguire," said Mike, warming to the subject; " as plucky a chap as ever cracked whip at the tail of a pack."

"Aye, to be sure-Jemmy Maguire-they were high bred though rayther small dogs-

were those of Blake's." "Large enough for any earthly purpose," eplied Mike: "it was with them I had the fastest and best runs—and then we weren't crushed and crowded by a set of fellows who only come out that they may be seen sporting a red coat, and haven't the least idea in life either of riding or hunting. Your fields are too large in England, sir—it's frightful positively frightful, to have over a hundred fellows powdering after you at the first burst -and sure to powder over you, too, if your horse makes a mistake, and gives them an opportunity—ten or twelve jolly hearts, who know how to do the thing-and will do itare quite enough-plenty of room-no haste -no tailing while the hounds are going-nor riding on them when they're hunting slowall well up-and every good hit duly appreciated."

"Right, sir-perfectly right, sir," cried his

18-C-018. "Tulking of good runs," continued Mike, the quickest and best I ever had was one of seven Irish miles in five and thirty minutes, without a check, with Blake's hounds. They may talk of runs this length and that length, but I maintain, sir, that no fox well and fairly hunted, ever ran further, before a good pack, always supposing that he can't dodge, and that the scent lies_"

"Agreed, sir-agreed to the letter." "Well, sir," said Mike, "but about this seven miles run-I'll just tell you how it happened. You see, we killed our first fox in a large, thirty acre grain field-close to a sheep cock, which nearly stood in the middle of it. There were but eight of us altogether, as well as I remember, and while walking our horses about-you know, to recover their windthat very same little devil of a boy that you asked after—Jemmy Maguire—jumped over the small wall that surrounded it at the hay cock-when, what should break from the the clipping was. He made with the wind straight for Ballennowny, and reached the cover without a check."

"Unless," interrupted his companion enquiry—that your innocence being estable that might be called one when he attempted lished, you may be reinstated in your profesto traverse at the Cross-roads, and the old white and tanned dog, 'Jostler,' I think they

called him, hit it off so cleverly."
"Aye," continued Mike, utterly astonished, I can tell you, sir, to clear the deer-park wall him; be so good as to meet me there." , at the end of so many milesdone at such a pace—and, I can assure you, four of us took it at the same moment, almost | as he anticipated, that Pennant was promised knee to knee.'

"It was as pretty a thing as over I saw stranger. "I was one of the four myself." "Indeed?" enquired Mike, with amaze-

tanned muzzle, 'Frantic,' that buckled the stances. fox first, and got so sore a nip for her trouble that she fainted."

"Well, it's odd-very odd," said Mike, how people will meet accidentally."

"Very odd, indeed," reiterated the stranger "by the way, there was a hell-raky sort of he now wrote, announcing his intention of devil out that day, that you must have known at once proceeding to Ireland. Again urging something about—he was the very first in the deer-park, if I remember right—a cousin of poor Blake's, who was very kind to him-a regular scamp. I thought to ask him to the mess, but our fellows wouldn't stand it--too quarrelsome-always in rows with the attorneys-made a rum finish-became a regular bad'un-told the scoundrel seized Blake's estate when the rebellion broke out, and held the house till driven out my main forced-d ungrateful that, to attempt to rob his benefactor. Killed, I hear, afterwards in a scrimmage-pity he wasn't hanged-no excuse for ingratitude and treachery.

Mike groaned and was silent. On arriving at the stage, where time was allowed for supper, he declined leaving the coach with the other passengers. When they returned he was asleep, and slept, or pretended to do so, until they reached their destination. After delivering the mail the coach proceeded to the "Golden Cross," Charing-cross, then an inn of great celebrity. Not wishing to expose Mike to the scrutiny of the crowd, who usually awaited its arrival, Pennant got out in the Strand-near to Northumberland ter would be unpalatable to him. Arrived in court-where he intended putting up, at a sort of boarding-house, much frequented by naval men, and with which he had become

acquainted when a "Middy." Daylight had fairly broken as they quitted the coach, and the fox-hunter, awakened by the sudden stop, shook Mike heartily by the hand, and begged him to dine with him at the "Hummums." "Good port there, sir, and guest. we'll have another chat about poor Blake and

old Dunseverick." A few minutes after, they were comfortably installed at Mrs. Benbow's. Mike was stowed away in an attic, to remove him from observation—and the landlady received a caution to be circumspect; "his friend was" (Pennant privately informed her) "entirely out at cibows and disinclined to see strange

visitors." "Captain Pennaut," said Mike, solemnly, as they sat at breakfast. "I don't wonder you should regret the wilds of America, for, little as I know about them, I wish to be there myself. I wouldn't undergo all I have suffered for the last forty-eight hours again for my whole estate, if it was to be given back to me as it came from my father—to be damned as a rebel is bad enough, but to be obliged to listen quietly, while one's family is made little of, and one's self accused of ingratitude and treachery, is beyond bearing—you can't mountains—while hogsbeads of ale and casks imagine what I endured. If I was free to of whiskey dotted the lawn in front of the take the fellow by the throat, and call him house, so that the assembled thousands might out afterwards, I wouldn't care—to be obliged | toast Pennant's health, and wish success to | and long may you reign. Now, boys, let me

attempted to rob my cousin, while, in fact, I risked my life to preserve his property, and am an exile to day, all from gratitude for the very kindnesses the world thinks I so hasely requitted. I suppose Maurice thinks so, too. Heaven help me, that has no way of explaining matters to him, and them that-I do wish I was in America, where one would meet neither attorneys nor liars. And if you go

"I'll take you with me; but my time for the present will be so occupied, that you must excuse me if I cannot see you so much as I could wish-meanwhile, don't be uneasyand on the other hand, don't be incautious stranger, "and well hunted too. Maguire, I until I call upon my friends, and see what tion of the mob, with whom she was at all

CHAPTER XXIII.

PENNANT first proceeded to his agent's office; it was transformed into a boardinghouse, and the slip-shod lady, who dashed down stairs to meet him in the hall, fancying he was a lodger, come to fill the vacancy aunounced in a morning paper, only knew "that the old gentleman was dead," without being able to furnish him with the address of the widow. To go directly to the Admiralty would be waste of time, for the Board had been changed, and the permanent secretary had also retired since he left England, and most probably he would now find no person there who could recognize him. Looking over the Directory, he ascertained that the residence of the First Lord, who had given him his promotion, was in l'arklane, and thither he at once proceeded. His reception by Lord Rufford was extremely cold. "After all that has happened," said his lordship, "I scarcely expected to have seen you again in inn, there stood Mrs. O'Mahony, Rory, and this country—and cannot help expressing my surprise that you should honor me with a visit, and place me in the unpleasant position of either violating my duty to my sovereign, or of arresting, as a traitor, a man of whom I once entertained so high an opinion."

"My lord," replied Pennant, proudly, "you will neither be required to violate your duty, nor to bring me to justice. I have broken my parole, and escaped from France, to confront my enemics-and demand enquiry into my conduct-and I have taken the liberty of calling on you, in the first instance, because I am personally unknown to your successor in office, and can, with less difficulty, state to you the real circumstances which caused me to leave the country so abruptly as I did. As regards the crime of treason, I have but one answer to give-that I never so much as saw Lord Edward Fitzgerald-and that no communication, written or verbal, has ever, directly or indirectly, passed between us-and although my acts should protect me from suspicion, and my past services be taken as a proof of my loyalty, still, I am come to seek the most rigid investigation into every charge which may be brought against me. Spare me a few moments, my lord, and I hope to convince you of the truth of my assertions."

Lord Rufford listened with deep interest to sewer that ran under it but as fine a dog-fox the story of Pennant's family misfortunes, and as ever you looked on. The hounds went off to a detail of the motives which induced him at an entapis; and, be assured, there's where to abandon at once his profession and his

"Then, I presume," he said, "Captain Pennant, that your first wish is to have a court of enquiry-that your innocence being estab-

sional rank?" "Precisely, my lord."

"It is unnecessary to tell you that I have no interest with the people at present in but afraid to stop too abruptly, "it could not be called a check—poor Pug' was run into at the earth's mouth—we had some stiff tences —and I shall drive down to the Admiralty, at that there's no doubt about-it was no joke his reception hour, and lay your case before

Lord Rufford was punctual to his pr and the result of his interference proved to be, the investigation he sought for, and permitted io go at large on Lord Rufford's guarantee done in all my experience, sir," said the tout he should appear before the court when the authorities were prepared for the prosecution. He had now no further occasion to prolong his stay in town; Colonel Blake was not "Indeed I was; and, you may remember, there, and even if he were, nothing could be that little black and white bitch, with the gained by seeing him under existing circum-

Penuant had written to Mrs. O'Mahony from Deal, apprising her of his arrival in England, and expressing his determination to avail himself of her kind invitation, and proffered assistance, as speedily as possible—and the necessity of caution, he placed £100 at Mike's disposal, should circumstances compel him to a change of quarters-at the same time arranging with Mrs. Benbow that the bills should be placed to his account, so long

as his friend thought proper to remain. "Oh! what would I not give to accompany you," Mike exclaimed, as they were about to part-"you'll see Dunseverick, and Castlemore, and the mountains, and the lakes, and the neighbors, while I'm cooped up here in a garret, every moment expecting to be drawn from my hole like a badger-but, to be sure, you had worse turns of fortune even than that -and who knows yet?"

Since the conversation in the post-chaise, Pennant and never uttered a word regarding Miss Bingham's conduct; his future line of proceeding, whatever it might be, seemed already determined upon—and being of a temper which disdained compassion, and chafed at all control, he not only avoided giving Mike an opportunity of alluding to the subject, but led him by his manner distinctly to understand that any interference in the mat-Dublin, he wrote to his kind friend, to say that she might expect him at --- town, by the coach which would leave next morning. The "stage," at that period, took two days to perform a journey since accomplished by its better-appointed successor in less than half the time, so that Mrs. O'Mahony had ample notice before the arrival of her expected

The welcome tidings reached "the Mistress" just at the close of a bitter contest for the surgeoncy of the county hospital, in which her "protege" was defeated, through the Blatherwell and Pincher Martin influence. As the situation was always heretofore regarded as almost within her gift, this slight was a blow to Mrs. O'Mahony's dignity, which roused the slumbering embers of her rancor, and converted an underhand opposition into open and undisguised heatility. Here, then, was a glorious opportunity of at once welcoming a friend and worrying an enemy, which the good lady, in her present frame of mind, was by no means disposed to let slip. Accordingly, orders were despatched to every tenant on her own and the Martin estates, to muster at a given point, for the purpose of celebrating the arrival of the real heir of Castlemore. Tar barrels were procured, and placed upon the summits of the to hunting than in some of those counties. to let the tie circulate more widely, without his undertaking. At an early hour the carlarge was at the door, and "the Mistress," aclarge was at the door, and "the Mi

all the happy days I passed, and all the pleathan all the trials of Job. Why, sir, there companied by Rory Mabon and a strange gensant fellows I met there. Ah, yes, there was wasn't human being in that cooch [probably
one, a most particular friend of mine, who,
yourself included] who didn't believe that I
The servants paraded in full dress livery—but Jack, the coachman, who could never resist a good drop, was a source of grievous apprehen-sion; he looked very "seedy," for, in the hope of securing steadiness on so important an oca constant state of inebriety since the receipt of Fennant's letter, but she had furthermore promised that, if he would only behave well on that day, the next fortnight should be at his disposal, to get drunk as often as he pleased with impunity. Mrs. O'Mahony had taken care to spread the intelligence of Pennant's expected arrival through -town, as soon as she had herself received it—and she took effectual means to secure the co-operatimes a special favorite. Rory, too, spared no expense in treating the leaders, so that by the time the coach was due, public feeling had risen to the highest pitch of excitement. Pennant was astonished to find himself warmly greeted at a small pot-house on the road by a knot of people, who furnished the coachman with laurel branches to decorate his horses, and horsted a blind piper on the roof of the coach. As they proceeded, he remarked that the inmates of every cabin they passed were assembled outside the door, cheering and waving their hats-but, as the salutations seemed to be directed to the driver of the vehicle, he did not care to enquire into the cause of such an extraordinary

display. When, however, they entered the town, the applause became tumultuous. "Women waved their handkerchiefs-men shoutedthe piper struck up, and his horrid drone in-creased the 'din.' At length the crowd became so dense that the horses could only proceed at a walk-and when they reached the the stranger, ready to receive him.

" Ulick, my dearest Ulick!" shrieked Mrs. O'Mahony, tears of joy streaming down her cheeks, as she precipitated herself on Pen-nant, the moment he emerged from the coach, and clasped him firmly in her embrace, amidst the cheers of the bystanders.

"Thank heaven! I lived to see this day, and to carry you home in triumph-God bless you, again and again!" and she imprinted a kiss at every interval on her astonished vic-

tim. " Mr. Smith," cried Pennant, stretching out his hand to the stranger, as soon as he could extricate himself, "What an unexpected pleasure to see you here!"

"Father Stephen O'Malley, my dear, the gentleman, that married your parents and christened yourself," interrupted Mrs. O'Mahony. "And here's Rory Mahon-the true, true friend of your poor murdered father "-(there was another burst of applause, when Pennaut shook the faithful forester warmly hy both hands.)

" I ou must make a speech, my dear," whispered Mrs. O'Mahony, as he was to seek refuge in the house. "Captain Jack couldn't come in to make one for you, so you must do it

vourself." Pennant, being utterly unprepared for such manifestation, and quite unable to deliver an address, for he really was "unaccustomed to public speaking," knew not what to do; however, when informed that his silence would be construed into ingratitude or contempt, he expressed his feelings in a few sentences, which, coming straight from the heart, made fas such speeches always do makel a suitable impression on his hearers.

When they entered the parlor of the inn, Rory Mahon asked permission to say a few words in presence of the landlord and three or four respectable inhabitants of the town, who

further, I think it necessary to ascertain your identity with the infant son of my poor master. If you are the child of Squire Ulick Martin and Lady Florence O'Donnel, the two middle toes of your left foct are joined."

"And so they are," said Pennant, as taking off his boot and stocking, he submitted his foot to the inspection of those around him, who, at Rory's suggestion, made a written statement of the fact.

After a short delay, during which the party took some slight refreshment, more, as Mrs. O'Mahony remarked, "For the benefit of the house, than for the gratification of their own appetites," the carriage was ordered to the door, and a sort of procession (at the head of which were the piper and a couple of fiddlers) formed in front, to conduct them with all due honor from the town.

As Jack came forth to "tool the casch," Mrs. O'Mahony cast an enquiring glance-(on such occasions his condition was always a source of the deepest inquietude)—his deport-ment, however, inspired confidence, for he walked exceedingly erect, and with much dignity. The extraordinary care he took in inspecting every particulary strap and buckle created some alarm, for the "Mistress" well knew, from sad experience, what such care generally portended.

But when, having the reins in one hand, and the whip in the other, he took off his hat and exclaimed, as he prepared to mount the box:

"Here goes, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Chost," Mrs. O'Mahony felt it was all up; but she confined the expression of her feelings to an audible groan-and muttering, in an under-breath, as she threw herself back in the carriage.

"Bad luck to you, Jack," she quietly resigned herself to fate-and then they moved Serward, and then the shouting and the clap-ping—and the rude wit and the still ruder music recommenced, to Pennant's undisguised astonishment, who, never having seen anything of the sort before, wondered how so many people, of whom he knew nothing whatever, should take so deep an interest in his welfare. He would have enquired of his companions how this came to pass, but it was impossible, for the uproar precluded all hope of holding conversation; and besides, his time was fully occupied in shaking the hands which were thrust in to him through the windows. At length, one continuous and prolonged cheer, louder and longer than any which preceded it, rent the air, and the caval-

cade came to a sudden stop.
"The Captain, I'll bet a guinca," cried Mrs. O'Mohony," the devil ventured in, though there's two Dublin bailiff's watching him; but he's such a warm-hearted creature." She popped out her head, but instantly drew it in

laughing.
"It's only Pincher's gate-keeper they got ing those about the door, "for the love of heaven, den't let them beat him too much. I know myself the creature doesn't like a bone in his master's skin." By this time a waggish-looking old fellow,

riding a mule, was led to the carriage door. "Well, if I must, I must, boys, so here goes -you may hould the sticks over my head, you know, but don't strike." Then taking off his hat, "Long life to yer honor, Equire Martin,

again if I never opened a gate—for he's the orn image of his father."

Again the procession got under born image of his father." way. When they reached a particular spot, the townspeople took leave, and the carriage proceeded at a more rapid rate towards the mustering place of the tenantry, where the grand in this sort of way!" ceremony was appointed to commence. Δt the end of about a mile, the butler (who had ting the broken reins, 4 by gorra, one id think directions to meet his mistress on the road, with information as to how matters were proceeding at the "Rondezvous") made a signal

to Jack to stop. After an introduction to Pennant, and a mysterious sort of conversation with his mistress, which seemed to gratify her much, he mounted the box and sat beside the coach-

An observant eye might have detected some slight peculiarities in Mr. Moore's manner, but his mistress seemed agreeably surprised that matters were not worse, for she whispered to Rory Mahon:

"Thank heaven! Meore's behaving himself anyway, and he'll be well able to attend at dinner."

They advanced for some time longer, very agreeably and rather rapidly towards the destination, but from their animated gestures, Mrs. O'Mahony, who kept a sharp eye ahead apprehended a diversity of opinion between the occupants of the coach-box, and she intimated as much to Rory Mahon, her vis-a-vis At length, the carriage drew suddenly up, and both men simultaneously tapped the window at Father Stephen's back, who instantly let it down.

"Beg your reverence's pardon," said Jack, turning round and stooping forward towards the window-Moore, assuming a similar position-"I just want to say a word to the mistress.

"Drive on, you devil," shouted Mrs. O'Mahony. "You may talk as much as you like to me, when we get home-but's it's growing late, and the dinner will be spoiled."

"Fair and easy," replied Jack, now exhibiting indisputable symptoms of drunkenness. "Fair and easy goes far in the day-and the divil an inch I'll stir, until I get an answer." "It's only a short question, ma'am, your

honor," interposed Moore. "It's just to know," said Jack, "whether Squire Martin's grandmother (I don't mean Tom Pincher, by course, but the real gentleman that's sitting beside you), I want to know whether his grandmother was a Mac-

Carthy or an O'Connor." "MacCarthy," shouted the "Mistress;"
"drive on." "That's enough for you now, I
suppose," cried Moore, in triumph, "a real ould MaCarthy-a MacCarthy More she was."

"It's a d-d lie!" responded Jack, in a fury-"she was an O'Connor, and great-granddaughter to Black Roddy, of Ballenthubberwasn't my grandfather his coachmanoughtn't I to know as well as any one in the world who she was?"

"I tell you again, she was better blood," cried Moore, "and sure I ought to know how it was, and my grandmother her ladyship's waiting-maid."

"D'ye mean to tell me," roared Jack, "that the MacCarthys are better brought home than the ould O'Connors of Ballenthubber?"

"I do!" shouted Moore. "Then, by the mortial man!" said Jack, placing the whip and reius under his foot, and proceeding to pull off his coat, an operation as quickly performed by his companion-" by in your skin, you lick-plate, that couldn't the right stuff in him' -but a wink from the the mortial man! I'll not leave a whole bone drive a wheel-barrow!"

The two men deliberately tucked up their shirt sleeves, preparatory to commencing hostilities; and Mrs. O'Mahony had her head out of the window, shouting to the footman, of the ground on which the people stood—and who was dead drunk, and fast asleep in the rumble, begging him for the love of heaven short discourse, and assured them that the know that I ever laid my eyes upon you until this moment, nor have I ever had the slightest communication with you; before I go any further I think it necessary to recommend the slight and reins fell upon the horses' backs, and assured them that the "heir" was so fatigued with travelling, night and day, to kick Pincher out of his house, that he could not address them himself, from away they went at a thundering called the combatants were obliged to suspend opera-tions, and hold on by the box. Mrs. O'Mahony shricked; but Jack seemed very indignant at the uncasiness and alarm of the persons in the carriage.

"Stay quiet, I tell you," he cried, addressing them through the open window, "stay quiet, I tell you again—it's all right—it's all right they'll stop at the ford to take a drink."

Rory at the "Mistress'" instigation, endeavored to get out; but he no sooner attempted to open the door, than Jack, thrusting his arm through the open window, col-

lared him from behind. "Tear-an-ounds, can't ye be quiet, Mr. Mahon; when the likes iv ye gets into a carringe with the real sort ye ought to learn to behave yerselves and stay there as long as ye

The horses dashed on-and every group of people they passed, instead of endeavoring to arrest their progress, added to their speed by waving their hats, and shouting: "Hurrah for Jack! he's the boy can make them go-hurrah!" and "hurrah!" shouted Moore and Jack from the coach-box, in return, while they stamped their feet, and used every effort to increase the rapidity of the pace; they seemed now not only to forget their anger, but to enjoy their perilous position. At length they reached the ford, where a brideless stream flowed across a hollow in the road, when the horses plunged their noses into the water, and commenced drinking. The occupants of the carriage could not get out, for the river was fully three feet deep-and Mrs. O'Mahony, afraid to make any noise, was impatiently expecting relief, while Jack and Moore held an amicable conversation on left alone in his room to prepare for dinner.

the box. "Well," cried the former, looking down with an eye of delight and affection, on the the affections of the people, which, added to near-side horse, "Well, Dandy, I'm blessed if the almost certainty of a brilliant fortune, there's such a bit of flesh in the county, any- had, unconsciously to himself, raised his

"By gorra," added Moore, "he is great en-

tirely,"
"I'll bet a gallon," continued Jack, " that I'll drive him over Ben Creagh, the darkest night that ever shone, without tipping a stone, the same sombre medium as before. He posif they war as big as bechives."

"Pon my own soul, I don't doubt it," reponded Moore. All this time the "Mistress" had her head out of the window, in the hope of capying assistance; at last, seeing some boys at hand, she commenced crying out for their aid.

"Tear-an-ounds! ma'am," said Jack-"can't ye hould yer tongue, and stay quiet—Dandy's nearly done, and if he's any way disturbed he'll be off agin." Fortunately, the horses being blown, took

longer than they otherwise would have done to slake their thirst, and a couple of barelegged gossoons, who paddled through the water like wild ducks, waded in to secure the | sleep he had had since the unhappy discovery reins.

Dandy's as cute as a rat-catcher's dog; and if he smells what yer after, by Rebus' he'll be cautioning him particularly not to make off again, an' it ill be dangerous makin' the oither Captain Jack or Mrs. O'Mahony aware short into the stable-yard, for he'll go like of their contents, as it was of the last imporblases. That's right, Barney, ye were always tance that their existence should be concealed a handy gossoon—(as the boy handed up the until the very instant when the necessity for reins)-" I'll give ye a good hap orth of apples

for this, the next fair day."

amity, alit to make good defects-and the "Mistress" and her friends got out. The moment she felt herself on "terra firm, her

pent-up rage broke forth.

"Oh, you ungrateful monster," addressing
Jack, "after all I ever did for you to behave

"By gorra" replied Jack, deliberately knotit was the first time the like iver happened to your honor-don't ye know well enough that from the minute Dandy gets on the top of iv Knockrory hill, the divil out of hell couldn't hould him, until he finds his nose in the wather—it's a purty thing to be makin such a fuss about—I'm ashamed iv ye, ma'am_ upon my sowl, I am, before these strange gintlemen

"I'll discharge you the moment I get home that I will—if I never was to enter a carriage again," said Mrs. O'Mahony.

Jack paused—he was adjusting the thong of the broken whip, which "gaffer "had picked up and carried after him—then advancing near to where his mistress sat upona bank, and touching the handle of his whip, he said, solemnly, "By this blessed stick, if ye do, I'll never forgive ye, if ye were to cry for a week, so mind what ye're about, now, that's all.'

The spoilt servant knew the poor lady's weak point-he had driven her all her lifeand though she had often suffered from his errors of judgment and misconduct, nothing could induce her, for some years past, to enter any carriage but her own, or suffer herself to be driven by any other person than "Jack, the coachman"—the consequence was that, no sooner did she discharge, than she set about enticing him to return again to her serviceand it not unfrequently took many days of entreaty to prevail on him to do so, although his character for drunkenness was so generally known, that he could find a place nowhere else. Mrs. O'Makony would have walked home, as she was accustomed to do on similar occasions—but they were now close to the multitude assembled to meet them, and it would, she thought, be degrading to exhibit herself and the new heir on foot-and she had. besides, a regard for the character of her establishment, which forbade the thought of publicly exposing the weaknesses of her followers-doubtless, too, some of the understrappers of Blatherwell end Pincher would be in the crowd, to watch and tell what the tenants did-and to have it said, and laughed at, that she and her friends were obliged to march home through the mud, was more than she could endure.

Besides, some of the neighbors who knew the ways of the house," and easily guessed what had happened, were now on the spotthey would walk, as if accidentally, by the horses' heads, and so secure the party against further hazard. All these circumstances combined inspired Mrs. O'Mahony with sufficient courage to re-enter the carriage-and the two men having been, with some difficulty, replaced on the box, and cautioned to be quiet, the vehicle again moved forward. The instant their approach was noticed by the meeting, they were received with one loud, simultaneous cheer, such as Irish mobs alone seem capable of giving—and Captain Jack, mounted on his favorite cob, dashed forward to greet and introduce his guest. The Captain at once proposed that Pennant should get upon the box, and address the people-for he said "it was absolutely necessary that he should cut up Pincher, to show that he himself had "Mistress," and a look at the locality, quickly convinced him of the impracticability of dislodging its present occupants. The carriage moved on until it ascended the highest point of the ground on which the people stood-and had the young squire been able to speak, he would have said ditto to every word he had himself just uttered." Here a man whispered something to Captain Jack, who, giving a nod

of assent, resumed-"I'm just told, my lads, that there are some spics of old Blather#ell and Tom Pincher's amongst ye. Now-(raising his voice to the highest possible pitch)-I have only to request that those fellows will tell their masters not only all I said, but that they will add thereto whatever else they may please themselves, and tell their masters that young squire Martin and myself will be ac-

countable for all." "That's the right way of doing business, I think," said Mr. O'Mahony, addressing Pennant, who merely bowed in reply. He felt a little uneasy as to the consequences of such a carte blanche; but whatever the results might be, he saw he was committed, and must be prepared to meet them.

CHAPTER XXIV.

It would be impossible to describe the scene which followed; what with delight at the prospect of being once more under the easy sway of their ancient masters, and hatred of Pincher, whose arrogance and tyranny had disgusted every one, the tenantry were excited to a pitch of madness, and some amongst them went the length of proposing that they should march at once to the ruins of Castlemore and restore the rightful heir, without awaiting the slow and doubtful issue of a lawsuit. At length they reached Castle Mahony, and after another cheer from his friends, Pen nant had a moment's leisure to reflect, while The young man felt a natural pride at the hold which his family accord to possess on spirits from the state of despondency into which Kate's inithlessness had plunged bim; but now that the excitement produced by such an outburst of popular feeling had somewhat subsided, he viewed his position through sessed station and independence already. Of what avail to him were augmented riches, while his descent was still tarnished-and she, whose society would have rendered their enjoyment happiness, had violated her solemn promise and forsaken him for another.

The noisy multitude set him down as the happiest of men, while his sickened soul, despising material wealth, pined for the enjoyment to be derived from pure love and reciprocal affection. There were no strangers at dinner, and Pen-

nant, claiming liberty to retire early after hisfatigue, betook himself to bed, and rose betimes next morning from the first refreshing at Deal. Father Stephen and Rory were "Easy, Barney," cried Jack; "easy, ahagar also astir, and the latter took the opportunity -come quietly up till ye get hould iv them- of submitting the documents, on which he setso much value, to Pennant's inspectionusing them should arrive. The perusal of those papers seemed to stimulate Pennant tomerit of the negotiation. Circumstanced as Pennant then was, it might have proved detrimental to his interests to displease her, for her assistance would be most probably required to discover some necessary witnesses, and it was only to be sccured by a seeming compliance with all her wishes.

Whilst Rory Mahon and Pennant were closeted with Mr. Pepper Pincher and Sharp were holding council at Dunseverick. The events of the preceding day came like a thunder-clap on Pincher. Until the actual arrival of the claimant for his wife's estate, he flattered himself that it would have been impossible for him to appear, from the charge of high treason which hung over his head; but here was the dreaded individual actually in his presence, and his proceedings backed by the undivided support of public opinion.

Sharp had just been recounting all the news he could collect concerning the sayings and doings of the tenantry. Pincher would have made examples of the most culpable amongst them, but the disaffection was so universal that it became impossible to select any one more criminal than another.

Old Carroll and his son would have been fitting persons to commence with, for they were particularly conspicuous in the warmth of their enthusiasm, and they were quite within reach of vengeance, for Sharp was the receiver and Pincher assumed the ownership of the estate on which then lived. But, then, Rory Mahon was at Carroll's back, and they felt that an attack on him would but exhibit the desire for revenge without the power of executing it.

" ()ne thing is certain," said Pincher, concluding the conference, "that no time must be lost in getting in the rents and arrearsand, for fear of the worst, the suit against Dlake must be pushed at once to a sale, so that I may be able to have either the estate or the money-whichever may suit me best. It's always well, Sharp, to be prepared for a 'rainy day'; and I'll have as much cash as I can in my pocket-you may depend upon it. Start at once, then-notice every tenant, and levy every shilling that's due-that will suit both my inclination and my interests If they will oppose me, let them pay me-that's all-wasn't it fortunate," he muttered, as he walked towards the windows, "that I had those d-d letters out of that rascal's hands before this, or he'd have made me pay a pretty sum for them now!" Perhaps, too, it's all as well that they were burned-I can swear I neither have nor destroyed them."

(To be continued.)

Bismarck,

BRESLAU, February 21 .- During the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the treaty of commerce between Germany and Austria, Bis-marck said he was not altogether opposed to treaties of commerce, but every such engagement must provide protection for home industries. He had no wish to deny that he had changed his views on this subject, but in former times he had been influenced by the importance of preserving friendship with France, and preventing Austria from disrupting the Zollverein. Even now he should prefer to confine himself to a few custom duties, but he cited the opposition to the tobacco project to show that this was not im-He could afford to leave posterity to decide between himself and his financial critics.

The speech was very coldly received.

American Notes.

One herder, near Carson, Nevada, has nearly ::,000 Cashmere goats.

Gen. Bidwell's new poultry-yard near Chico, Cal., is to cover 100 acres.

In several parts of Pennsylvania crude oil is burned for heating purposes, as being

cheaper than wood. So scarce is the lobster becaming that the Maine legislature has been petitioned to pro-

tect it by rigid laws. The Des Moines Register estimates that \$10,000,000 worth of property is annually

destroyed by the rats of Iowa. A member of the Missouri legislature has introduced a bill to prohibit playing marbles

or croquet on Sunday. Mrs. Clara S. Folz is the first woman lawver on the Pacific coast, she having just been admitted to the Bar in San Francisco.

All the Chinese have been driven from San Barnardino, Cal., and Los Angelos expects to be relieved of their presence by spring.

As late as 1835 tomatoes, now regarded as one of the choicest and most wholesome of esculents, were considered poisonous in New

England. A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette says that 17,000,000 gallons of alcohol is annually drunk in the United States in the shape of malt

A North Carolina officer reports that incomplete returns show the existence of 111,033 dogs in that State—about one one dog for every

three sheep. Two women are training in San Francisco for a prize fight. They will wear thin gloves. in order not to violate California law, but other-

wise the usual rules of the ring will be observed. One of the Richmond papers actually objects to stocking the Virginia rivers with fish. on the ground that it would " encourage idleness among the people, who, being thus fur-

nished with free food, would neglect agricul-The Senate Committee on Agriculture have commenced an examination of witnesses in regard to pleuro-pneumonia. The witnesses concurred that the country is free from this

disease among cattle, except occasional cases on Long Island. Mr. Lane's lecture in the Zion Methodist Church, New Haven, was interrupted by his arrest as a swindler. He had defrauded Norwich negroes of \$400 by selling them shares in the mythical Great Boston Desiccated

Cocoanut, Coffee and Spice Manufacturing Co., and was about to repeat the operation in New One of New Hampshire's oldest inhabitants died at the age of 115 years. It is related of him that, wanting a smart wife, he gave no-

tice to two women that if they would come out and fight he would marry the winner. They complied, and he kept his word How he got along with the athletic winner is not

COD-LIVEROIL AND LIME .- That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all con-

IRISH NEWS.

STONED .- Two Irish Catholic priests were stoned by a mob in Belfast.

OPINION.-The Irishman calls McMahon's resignation, "an act characteristic of his high sense of honor."

CURLIANA .- A Curling Club, the second in Ireland, has been established at Newtonards, and called the Kiltonga Curling Club.

Tou Moore.—There is a great effort being made to do honor to the poet Thomas Moore, on the occasion of his centenary.

The Freeman announces the death of John Quinlan, Esq., who so long and ably filled the editorial chair of the Dublin Evening Post.

LAUNCH .- A magnificent screw steamer, 1,600 tons burthen, named the "Shahjedazza," was launched from the Queen's Island, Belfast, this week, for the African Steam Navigation Company.

IRISH HISTORY.—Mr. Froude, the historian of "The English in Ireland," who has been accused by Mr. Lecky, in his "History of the Eighteenth Century," of wilful perversions of the truth, is understoed to be preparing a

reply. IRISHMEN IN HULL.-A public meeting was called for the purpose of organizing an Irish National Committee to organize and canvass the Irish vote in Hull, in such a manner as to make its power felt at the next parliamentary

Body Found.-The body of a man named Thomas Lazenby, one of the crew of an Arklow fishing smack, who has been missing since the 27th November last, was found floating in Kingston Harbour by coastguard men, and towed ashore on Monday.

Sunday Closing Act.—A large meeting was held on Monday in Kilkenny to protest against the Sunday Closing Act. The Mayor presided, and the local brewers and licensed victuallers attended in a body. Resolutions strongly condemning the Act were passed.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT .- The Lord Lieutenant, speaking at the table of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, on Tuesday, said that already 200 schools had affiliated themselves under the Intermediate Education Act, and that at the first examination 5,000 candidates would pre-

sent themselves. WESTON CAUGHT CHEATING .- Sir John Astley, who made the wager that Weston could not walk 2,000 miles over English roads in a certain time, sent an agent to watch for deception. B:ll's Life contains a letter from this agent, who says that Weston was caught riding in a wagon. Sir John refuses to longer countenance the affair.

LORD DUFFERIN.-The Earl of Dufferin paid a visit to Belfast Queen's College on Monday, and was presented with an address from the President, Vice-President and Professors. In the evening the students had a torchlight procession through the principal streets of Belfast in Lord Dufferin's honour.

ROYAL ARTILLERY .- The standard for Royal Artillery gunners in the British army has been raised to the height of 5 feet 10 inches, which has had the intended effect of nearly stopping the supply of recruits in that line. The lowest infantry standard is 5 feet 6 inches, which shuts out a great number of applicants of 5 feet 51 inches or thereabouts, the average height of candidates.

AN IRISH WORKINGMAN'S CLUB .- It is now proposed to establish a Workingman's Club in Dublin. The club might include a general room, a smoking-room, a refreshment-room, a billiard and bagatelle room, and attached to it might be a lending library for the use of members. It would be open on Sundays as well as week days, and various attractive forms of amusement and instruction might be organised in connection with it, such as readings, lectures, entertainments, &c.

ROYALTY.-Just now there is some talk of appointing the Duke of Connaught permanent Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and apropos thereof a paper like the Daily News does not itato to duviish the statement that princely viceroy might be hailed as an instalment of justice to Ireland!" Nay, the grave Spectator publishes an article in which In that case it might be well to try the effect it suggests that the duke might become so of a few colored legislators at Albary Herpopular that it might be necessary to recall him "in order not to excite false hopes in

the Irish people!" THE CURATE QUESTION .- The curate question in England is solved-at least where the parish work is light. It is proposed to the bishops that henceforth they accept laymen as readers of the ordinary prayers, except, of course, the absolution and the communion service. Many of their lordships are perfectly ready to do this, and it will do away with the need of many clergymen for poorly-paid curates. Laymen will do the work for nothing. But is that good news for the curates? They declare that poor wages is better than no demand for their services.

CHESS .- An extraordinary feat in chessplaying took place in Dublin at the close of last week. Herr Zukertort, the chess champion of Paris, played twelve games simultaneously against twelve selected Irish players. He sat with his face averted the whole time, giving directions for the moves. and frequently stating from memory the position of every piece on all the boards! Of his twelve antagonists he defeated no less than nine; in two cases it was a drawn game; and in one he was overthrown.

For the diocese of Raphoe the names of the the Very Rev. Professor Logue, of Maynooth; Very Rev. Professor M'Devitt, of All Hallows; and the Very Rev. Charles O'Donnell, P.P. Ardara, were submitted. On a scrutiny it was found that Dr. Logue was all but the unanimous choice of the electhaving obtained eighteen votes, ors. while Dr. M'Devitt and Father O'Donnell obtained but one vote each. Of course all three names will be sent on to Rome. We may here mention that the decision of the Holy See regarding the appointments of the vacant sees of Dublin and Ardagh is expected at the end of the present month, and that the most Rev. Dr. M'Cabe and the Right Rev. Mgr. Woodlock are named as certain to be the new prelates.

A REMARKABLE TRADE APPRENTICESHIP .- A general meeting of the members of the Stonecutters' Society of Cork was held last night at the society's room. A considerable number of the convicts at Spike Island are engaged in stone-culting; of this number was Mr. James Dillon, a young Tipperary man, who was liberated recently after a protracted incarceration as a political offender, and though he knew nothing of the trade when he was sentenced, he left the prison with the assurance of the foreman that he could fill a situation in the outer world as a skilful workman. His friends left his case before the committee of the Cork Stonecutters' Society, and though it is a rule of this body, hitherto inflexibly observed, that no person be admitted to membership who has not served the usual apprenticeship to the trade, and who cannot produce his indentures, the society last night, in view of the very exceptional circumstances of the case, unanimously decided to waive the rule sumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of in Mr. Dillon's fayour and to admit him to Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Line," is being uninembership, considering, as one of the memversally adopted in medical practice. Sold bers observed, that the twelve years he had what they called the British Empire was the by the proprietor, A. B. Wilson, Chemist, sacrificed for his country formed a very suffice. Boston, and all druggiets, were seen and client apprenticeship. Description and the control of t

GENERAL NEWS.

-Twenty-five families of Mennonites in Manitoba cultivate 10,400 acres.

-Switzerland is experiencing the hardest times she has seen in a quarter of a century. -It is said there will be a large exodus of

farmers from the Ottawa district next spring to Manitoba. -The reported find of silver ore in paying

quantities at the Carp, Ottawa Valley, turns out to be a hoax. -The Lord Provost of Glasgow reported

three weeks ago that 25,000 persons in that city were destitute. -The contested election case for the constituency of the City and County of St. John,

N.B., began yesterday. -Bandmaster Walsh of "B" Battery, Quebec, is very seriously ill, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

-Mr. Routhier, M. P. for Prescott, who has been sustained in his seat, was introduced to the Commons on Monday.

-In a single county in Texas there are 656,000 sheep, a larger number than in any other county in the Union. -Joseph Boyce, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin,

died lately. He goes down to fame as the suppressor of Donnybrook Fair. -Tacks placed points upward on the floor

are said to interfere with the movements of materialized spirits in Boston seauces. -Lewis G. Goldsmith is to start from

Boston next summer, in a boat eighteen feet long, to make a voyage round the world. -Sergt. Hornidge of the Ottawa Police force, lately dismissed for some irregularities in

connection with "party rows," is to be reinstated. -Dr. Fisher, President of the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., died last Friday morning in a fit while on his way to the Uni-

versity. -The awarding of the Rat Portage section of the Canada Pacific Railway has displeased a great many expectant contractors, and they are loud in their condemnation of the Gov-

ernment. -The annual ball of the officers and attendants at the London (Ont.) Asylum for the Insane took place last Thursday night, and was a very successul affair and largely at-

tended by the citizens. -In the Supreme Court, the case of Chevrier es, the Queen is still in progress. The argument of Mr. J. R. Fleming, one of the counsels fer the appellant, has lasted two days and is

not yet finished. -Thirty-five hundred dollars is the amount of the bill sent in by Lord Beaconsfield to England for medical attendance at Berlin, whither his London doctor went to attend him.

-The spirits who communicate with the living through the Banner of Light decline to tell where Stewart's body is. "We do not," says one, "propose to organize ourselves into a detective force."

-Mr. Swift Johnson, a young American, has gained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, and now the question arises can he, being an alien, hold it? The case is to be argued by counsel before the university authorities.

-Charles Reed, a noted desperado, who murdered three soldiers at Fort Griffin, Texas, two years ago. was recently arrested at North Platte. The Governor of Texas telegraphed corridors the better to monopolize him, and there was no money to pay the expenses of if he is going out will sally forth with him Reed's arrest and liberated him.

-On January 1st the new act regulating operation in Berlin. All children employed official card, under a penalty of \$4 or three cardy to leave himself, and then all her vivadays' imprisonment. Children under 12 are city returns, and it would take an expert linnot eligible for such employment.

-There are two colored members in the Georgia Legislature, and the Atlanta Constitu tion reports that they set "an example of modest decorum" to their white associates risburg, Trenton, Columbus and other Northern capitals.

-A foolish young Buffalonian, wealthy, talented and a graduate of Princeton, follows Miss Anderson, the actress, around from place to place, watches her hotel window, and on "first nights" presents her with elegant baskets of flowers. Occasionally Miss Anderson will give him audience on the cars, when she tells him he is making a fool of himself.

-Lord Chelmsford (cldest son of the late Lord Chancellor), who is in command in South Africa, has issued an interesting pamphlet in relation to the Zulus, whose fighting strength he estimates at 40,000. This is exclusive of a reserve corps of seven regiments of men over 60. All Zulu youths have to serve in the army, and no soldier may marry until he is 40. Out of 33 regiments, ten are of married and fifteen of single men.

-Two disbelievers in the doctrine of eternal punishment applied for admission to the Congregational Church in Henniker, N. H. They were exemplary members, and desirable as members. The church voted almost unanimously to admit them, and to omit, on the occasion of their reception, the word "everlasting" in reading the confession of faith. The pastor warmly defends the course taken, but is censured by many leading New England

Congregationalists. -Phelps, the eminent tragedian, was very kind to young actors in whom he detected merit. Twenty-two years ago such a one was introduced to him, and recited Othello's address to the Senate. "Don't go on the stage, sir," said Phelps, "it is an ill-requited profession." But the aspirant was undaunted "Well," said the great actor, " come here and I'll give you £2 a week to begin with," and the youth, now world-known as Henry Irving, accepted the offer.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE. What Ireland has Contributed to its Greatness.

Cardinal Manning, speaking of how much Ireland has contributed towards the greatness of the British Empire, said :-

Who had built up the mighty fabric of the commerce of England? and was it not the commerce of England that had really been the motive power by which the British Empire had been built up? Who were they who had toiled and labored? Were they only Scotchmen and Englishmen? No; the Irish race had been in the midst of the industry, the toil, and the labor. Who were those brave men who on the plains of India and on the mountains of the North had carried inwards and outwards the boundaries of that great power? Who were those brave soldiers who never drew a foot back in the moment of peril; and who had spread throughout the mighty continent where they were 240,000,000 souls St. Patrick, had been in the foremost rank! They stood together and did their duty; and side of the room. what they called the British Empire was the land was a confusion. Certainly box with a slittle perfume. Another—the summer in a fittle boat exposite burley and fabric they had helped for Rascoe was a Brave man, and he needed all gloves on the hand and rub with a slannel the Mediterranean and through the Suez canal great structure and fabric they had helped for Rascoe was a Brave man, and he needed all gloves on the hand and rub with a slannel the Mediterranean and through the Suez canal build up.

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ANOTHER LEAF FROM THE PAST OF MONIREAL.

It did not take the good cure long to prepare this simple, ardent soul, for admission to the Church. The necessary preliminaries were soon over, and in the course of the week Tom made his first confession, and was baptised, your humble servant standing as sponsor, although, indeed, there was no need of a godfather in this case, as the man was capable of answering for himself, but simply to conform to the ancient rule or custom.

I am certain you would laugh, to see my godson towering like a giant above me. But ah! his humble faith, his ardent joy, is truly edfying, "to know," as he himself says, "that he is admitted to sail in Admiral you; shove them out of the port holes. They Ireland's Priesthood. Peter's flagship. I have had the greatest difficulty in per-

suading both of these men to allow me to take charge of their wardrobe, as they are positively in need of everything. But our old friend took them in hand and carried the day, as he generally does. He actually superintended the tailor's work,

when ordering their rig, and was most particular regarding the texture and quality of each article, so that the national dress of their respective nations would be adhered to.

I liave requested Monsieur le Cure to give them to our care while they are here, which, thanks to our mother's liberal allowance of money, we are able to share with our fellow beings, and it will be some weeks before a vessel will leave for England, or France, and they are now domesticated with us in the hotel.

Before introducing them into the house, we sent for Mr. Rascoe, and stated to him the facts of the case, and that we wished private apartments and separate attendance for them, as they might attract the unpleasant notice of other residents in the house, for they were just the other side of society that compose the habitues of the hotel. He gave a little impatient shrug and replied, "Well, gentlemen it will only be an additional expense to yourselves, and so long as these men conform to the rules of my house they will be treated with the same attention and respect that you vourselves are." With this, of course, we were perfectly satisfied.

Our sailor friends attract universal attention in the hotel, and it was well we had secured private rooms, and quiet, sedate, old-fashioned waiters to attend on them who knew their business too well to take any notice of Tom's droll bursts of nautical humour. His fun had to find vent for itself, or, seriously, I think the poor fellow would begin to fret and grow despondent, for "Jack ashore" is truly a fish out of water.

There are several families here for the winter, who prefer hotel life to the trouble of Creix, and take along with us our safter housekeeping. The children of these (num-ber, only twenty-four) make the halls and cor-who tells her mama that all Tom's stories ber, only twenty-four) make the halls and corridors alive with bauty and life. With them Tem is a live curiosity and special favorite ; they watch for, and pounce on him, each one eager to have the first claim on his attention and clamorous for one of his stories of the sea. Even the older people gather around outside the childish group and listen with infinite pleasure. One little dail-eyed fairy, Claire St. Croix, is Tom's great favorite. It is really amusing to watch all her little arts and managivering to outwit the others, in securing particular attention and tales for her-self. She will leave all the childish games chattering her musical broken French to him until they reach Notre Dame de Bonsecours, the labor of children in factories came into | where Tom spends many an hour. The little creature will sit patient and quiet, not daring in such places have, if under 14, to carry an to disturb his silent devotions until he is city returns, and it would take an expert linguist to understand the mixture of French

and English that flows from her tongue. Our host Rascoe, who generally passes with an air of silent contempt all his boarders and household condescended to salute my godson to-day. Whether it is the perfect unconcern that hangs around him, or the subtle, days. unseen, but nevertheless felt, genality with which he is endowed, would be hard to say,

but Tom attracts us all. This evening quite a scene took place in the house. I told you, I think, that there are several regiments stationed here, some of them called crack regiments, or the flower of

the British army.

They are officered by noblemen from the higher circles of English society; many of them are younger sons of Marquis this, or my Lord that, for whom a commission has been purchased. They are sent abroad with their regiments, carrying along with them their follies, views, airs and insufferable arrogance, which they condescend to exhibit to the Canadian colonists or whoever else they may

honour by their notice. At the balls and evening entertainments, given by many of the leading influential families here, I have met a great many of these scions of nobility, whose lisping air of dandyism and extreme fastidious politeness, is sufficient to throw a damper on the gayest

party that ever met for amusement. True, there are exceptions; some of these uniformed gentlemen, are gentlemen, in every sense of the word, but they are like "angel's

visits," few and far between. One of these walking titles, for he is heir to three different high sounding names, with an immense rent-roll to squander as he wills has a suite of rooms in the hotel. This even ing quite a jovial party of his brother officers were assembled. As the "wee sma" hours grew on, their fun waxed loud and uproarious. until the noise became offensive to all on the same flat, and indeed, it reached the more remote parts of the spacious house. Mine host Rascoe sent a polite request for them to restrain themselves and their mirth within bounds, as the house was disturbed by them. Cheers and shouts of derision met his request One of the party was giving as a toast two daughters of a gentleman, at whose house they had been frequently entertained. " Here's to the pale ale and brown stout of noted celebrity." His drunken companions response was interrupted by the rapid entrance of Rascoe himself, whose fiery Italian temperament could ill brook the reception his message had

received. "I sent you a message to behave yourselves and make less noise. I thought I had gentlemen to deal with, but I was mistaken, I am looking at nothing but drunken brutes. Out of my house, every one of you;" he exclaimed

pointing to the door. "Fellow," said the giver of the feast, who was scated at the head of the table, "do you know who you are addressing, I am Lord Edward de M. son of the Duke of S."

"I do not care who you say you are, or what title your father may carry, but out of my house you go, this instant, you and your boon companions." At this moment Lord Edward lifted a heavy crystal goblet, and aimed it straight at the head of the infuriated: fragments an immense mirror on the opposite

drunk men, whose worst passions were aroused by being commanded to leave the house in so peremptory a manner, by one they

considered so much beneath them. "You'll go out yourself first, my good fellow," said the titled ruffian, raising the window and attempting to force the lithe figure of the Italian towards it, but he reckoned without his host.

One of the double windows had been removed that same day by his own orders, the better to cool the air of the apartment. Just then Tom, who had heard the crash of glass, came on the scene, and litting his lordship in his powerful grasp, dropped him in the say misery likes company," and taking anplay to him, sent him flying after his boon companion, while he shouted down to him "give Lord fiddle-faddle, Tom Pringle's compliments; tell his lordship Tom is his lordship's most humble-come-tumble, from the top mast to the lowest hold, and I would'nt heart. like to fall any further for any one."

The remainder of the party doubtless thought discretion the better part of valor, for they found the way without delay, or even an escort, to the street, where no doubt they are come, Rev. and Dear Father, to exhibit picked up, and carried to some of their lodgings or quarters, their late host.

I fully expected that they would have Rascoe and Tom arrested next day for ejecting them in such an abrupt manner, but that was the last we heard from them, and Rascoe declared, and man in the army, no matter how high he stood in the service, or what titles he might carry in the world, would be domesticated in his house."

His servants and employees seem to stand rather in awe and fear of him, which would lead one to suppose he is rather tyranical. But whatever his faults are, he has shown to | built it up, you have completed a magnificent Tom that he remembered him with gratitude, for he presented him with a handsome silver watch, and a dainty little compass, suitable for the pocket.

I suppose you have often read about the old French city of Quebce, I hear from a lady who is sojourning here with her husband and family, Monsieur St. Croix, that the city itself and environs would be worth visiting.

To the Professor and myself, the visit will be very interesting; to me, it will be the sequel to the glory and honor of the beloved and of all my history lessons concerning Canada. and its French settlers. You remember with what pleasure we used to follow the accounts we read of the early missionary fathers in their planting the Christian faith among the sured, and be not deceived when I, their re-Indians, and in the heart of the wilderness.

We will join the family party of Mr. St. will be for herself now. The mode of conveyance is a stage, or covered sleigh, large enough to hold comfortably ten or a dozen persons. They change horses at the different post stations on the way. On the whole, we anticipate quite a pleasant time for us all.

I will close the diary until I commence again from Quebec. Adios.

A. Burt.

The Russian Plague. BERLIN, February 21 .-- At the sitting of the Medical Society, Dr. Hicken declared that the epidemic in Astrakhan is Eastern plague. The plague was not more serious than the

cholera. St. Petersburg, February 21,-Gen. Melikoff telegraphs that not a single case of the epidemic exists throughout his jurisdiction. The military cordons isolating the different villages have been abolished; the general

cordon only is retained. Berlin, February 21.—The Official Gazette confirms Gen. Melikoff's favorable report, and says it is believed that after ten days the northern portion of Astrakhan may be safely walls are only lathed; the place is handsomesays it is believed that after ten days the declared relieved from quarantine, as it will then have been free from sickness for 42

Russian papers continue to report epidemics, especially diphtheria, of which they say 700 persons died in the village of Rakoff, and 6,528 in the districts of Mirgorod and Poltawa in the past three years. There has been a death from Siberian plague in the hospital at St. Petersburg.

St. Patrick's Society, Sillery.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba, of Sillery, held on the 18th February, the following resolutions were unan-

imously adonted :--

Whereas. It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by the unsparing hand of death, Thomas Power, therefore be it Resolved, That in his death this society has

lost a faithful member, and his bereaved

family a protector. Resolved, That while humbly submitting to God's holy will, we cannot but express our deepost regret at the loss our society has sustained at his death.

Resolved, That this society tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family and relations of the deceased in this, their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be published in the Morning Chronicle and Daily Telegraph, Quebec; the l'ost, Montreal, and Irish Canadian, Toronto.

(Signed,) JOHN T. MAHONY, Vice-President. JAMES O'BRIEN, Secretary.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba, of Sillery, held on the 18th of February, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This society has been called upon to mourn the loss of its late Treasurer, Patrick Molloy, therefore, be it Resolved, That in his death this society has

been deprived of one of its most zealous

members, and of a most worthy and efficient officer. Resolved, That, while bowing with submission to the will of Divine Providence, we feel a deep and inexpresiable grief at his death.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and relatives the expression of our sincere sympathy in this their hour of affliction, and pray that God may enable them to bear with resignation their irreparable loss.

Retolied, That copies of these resolutions be published in the Morning Chronicle and Daily Telegraph, Quebec ; the Post, Montreal ; and Irish Canadian, Toronto.

(Signed), JOHN T. MAHONY, Vice-President.

Secretary, JAMES O'BRIEN.

To CLEAN KID GLOVES .- Get one pint of nantha and it will clean six pairs. Wash as Jesus: Web R on beathers and relation under England's sway? They, the children of Italian. It skimmed past him and sent in lif you were washing a rag, and rinse in clean inaptha; when rinsed put on the hands; they Instantly all was confusion. Certainly box with a little perfume. Another—Put summer in a little boat, expect to journey up

INTERESTING EVENT AT LACHINE. To the REVD. FATHER PICHE, Parish Priest of

Lachine: REVD. AND DEAR FATHER;-

I have been deputed as representative of the Irish Catholics of the town of Lachine, to felicitate you on this important epoch in your busy life, viz. : the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination to the Priesthood, and your eighteenth year as pastor of the important and flourishing town of Lachine.

I need not remind you, Rev. and Dear

Father, of three things most important, and which take their stand, even to the exclusion of all others, in the warm affections of the street beneath, as he would a puppy dog, say-ing "that is the way to pay of Agerines like" namely, Ireland's God, Ireland's Religion, and The Irish mother the world over, it matother of the brawlers just as if it was child's | ters not what position soever she may occupy,

whether exalted or humble, ever thinks herself most blessed, most honored, most exalted when her darling son, becomes the darling priest, and the love of the priest permeates every passage which reaches the Irish It is not only this love, generally acknow-

ledged and generally known which we Irishmen have, and hold, for men of your order, that we came here to-day to exhibit, but we here to-day the twenty-lifth anniversary of your ordination.

Personally our appreciation of your merits, as the high-toned gentleman, the scholar, and the good self-denying, self-sacrificing heroic priest. We have watched you in season, and out of season, at midnight and at noon, in storm and in sunshine, and you have never failed once to be present at your post, like the sentinel on the summit of the battlements.

When you came to Lachine the town only existed in the imagination of dreamers,-you have made that dream a reality. You have church, you have built a splendid college. you have founded and perfected the massive structures of the convent of St. Ann, the pride of this Canada of ours, and you have filled it with pupils from all parts of the Dominion and the neighbouring Republic. At a time when other men are resting or striving to rest from their labours, you appear only to be commencing and in full vigor, and now we are about to erect a magnificent church good St. Ann, the Mother of the Immaculate

Virgin Mary.
Go on, Rev. and Dear Father, may God prosper you in your noble work, and rest aspresentative tell you on this to you and to us, important day, that the Irish of Lachine are second to no other in their love, veneration and respect for their good, noble and talented Father Piche.

In fine I, your humble servant and all the Irish of Lachine, unite in praying God to pour on your devoted head his choicest bleasings and gifts, and that you may enjoy health, wealth, and every blessing here below, and Heaven in the end. Not only for another twenty-five years, but that your days may be prolonged even to that of the patriarchs of old, is the fondest hope of your humble servant and the Irish of Lachine.

I remain, Rev. and Dear Father Piche, Truly and faithfully yours,

John O'FLAHERTY.

Lachine, February 19th, 1879.

Bazaar of the Sisters of Mercy.

The bazaar of the Sisters of Mercy was opened on 17th instant in the chanel of the Order by his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The proceeds of the baznar are to begiven to the support of the numerous devotees that they have in charge. The bazaar has been very well attended and promises to be a success. The chapel, which is being built, is situated near the corner of St Hubert street, on Dorches-

ly decorated and the tables well laden with all those little things that will attract those who are benevolently disposed. One feature of the bazaar is the articles that are offered at 5 and 10 cents. As a result many are induced to invest that would not otherwise do so. On the right, on entering, is the wheel of fortune, which is to many a wheel of misfortune. It is very energetically managed by Mr. Perrault, whose voice is heard above the hum of voices in the spacious building; next comes the 5 cent table, which is in charge of Mrs. Globensky and family. This lady has also specially in charge a large and beautiful vase of wax flow-The next table is presided over by Mesdames Simard and Sicard and Miss Levecque. It is well laden with the moderate priced articles, and is called the second principal table. Adjoining it is the table containing the most valuable articles of the bazaar or principal table, and is in charge of the following ladies:--Madame Lacoste and the Misses A. G. Masson, Globensky and Proulx. There are some really fine articles on this table, amongst them is noticeable a gold watch and a beautiful piece of wax-work composing a cross and flowers. In the corner of the Church is the Postoffice, with Miss Bourke officiating as Postmistress. On our arrival here we were politely handed a letter, on which the youthful carrier had imposed a tax of ten cents, which was duly paid. The letter contained the following interesting matter :- A photograph of a very pretty lady and a note, addressed "Beloved One!" stating, if the face

would suit our fastidious taste that we could

see the original at such a place in the Bazaar.

The refreshment table, which was tastefully

decorated with pyramids of apples, oranges, &c., on both ends, occupied that part of the Church which will hereafter be the sanctuary. The refreshments are supplied by the Third Order of St. Francis, and is in charge of the Misses Dorval, Odet and Perrault, and Mesdames Beauvais and Deguise. In another corner of the Church is the fish pond, superintended by Mr. Holland and his family. This seems to be a favorite resort of the attendants at the bazaar. Next is the 25c lottery tables kept by Mesdames Devins, Laberge and Dr. Desmarteau. Then comes the 10c lottery table in charge of Mesdames Larocque and Dansereau, Miss Ouimet and other ladies. At the end of this table is displayed the fine range presented by Mr. John Burns, scape valued at \$75. The tickets for this are sellingand is rapidly, so far the amount realized is about \$150. The clergy are giving liberally to the bazaar, many of them being presents. We have noticed amongst the ladies working in the bazaar some from St. Ann's and St. Patrick's Parishes, notably, the Misses Gareau, Battle, Wheaton, Burns and Morrison-Fiset. The Church where the bazaar is being held was began last summer, and when completed will be a boon to the poor people in that vicinity. It is a very lofty church for its size, having

Captain Crapo and his wife, the New Engdry in a few minutes; lay them in your glove landers; who sailed across the Atlantic last

two galleries, one above the other. The

Church is dedicated to the Holy Name of

The area governor ideal or large as Pan- are are reserved no con with governor.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

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Subscribers, when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in atfending to their correspondence.

Om Agent.

Our general business agent, Mr. W. E. Mullin, who has been attending very successfully to our interests, both in Ottawa and neighboring towns, during the past month, is about to visit Kingston and points further West. Any courtesies extended to him by our Giends will be appreciated at this office.

Election Expenses.

Can nothing be done to cut down elec-So long as men buy retion expenses? presentation for dollars and ceats, there always remains the temptation of selling their constituencies at a profit. The expenses for contesting an election in Canada are far a surprise. We have grown accustomed to too high. A contemporary furnishes us with inventions, and nothing now could startle the the sworn statement of Mr. T. N. Gibbs, an world except some simple means by which ex-Minister of the Crown, by which we find people would be able to fly as conveniently that four elections cost him \$24,000. This and as rapidly as those "little birds who in makes an average of \$6,000 for each contest. their little nests agree." The slowness of the The result of such extortion is that many men are ruined, and wealth is thus made indispensable to parliamentary representation. Many a man in Canada dates his ruin from the day he first contested an election, and it is time for the country to open its eyes to an evil that is of long standing and which is, too, hard to eradicate.

News from the Cape.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope continues to be of an alarming character. How far this alarm is justified it is impossible to judge, but it is evident that the people of England are agitated over the position of affairs. We remember, too, about a fortnight before the disaster to the 24th Regiment was known, that there were disturbing rumors in England. It looked as if the news of the disaster was expected, for we heard of preparations being made to despatch reinforcements. And now this fresh excitement may be of a somewhat similar character. No doubt the Zulu Chief means mischief. His men appear to have proved themselves brave; he must be now tolerably well supplied with warlike stores; he has gained, for him, a great success, and of necessity he is full of fight. But his triumph will be short lived. In one month from this he will be face to face with the reinforcements, and then his chastisement will come. No doubt the Zulus have good reason for the position they have taken. They may be right in all they have done-more sinued against than sinning—but it is war now, and Might is right, until the war is over at least.

Only \$10,000:

Mr. David Grant, high something, something, in the Orange Order, sues Mayor Beaudry for \$10,000 damages for false arrest and in these hard times, the modesty of the demand will induce the public to think that Mr. Grant has a due appreciation of his offended honour. The exalted position occupied in Montreal society by Mr. David Grant, the shock his social circle experienced when the world heard that he was in durance vile, the injury sustained by his extensive commercial relations, by rudely casting him into a dungeon, and being forced to herd with "fellows" who were thus plant between freedom and his nobility, is suggestent to tempt most men to think that recompense is due for the injuries Mr. Grant has sustained. It will be an evil day for society, for commercial prosperity, or for constitutional liberty, if gentlemen occupying the position that Mr. David Grant occupies in our midst, are subjected to "illegal" arrest, and we hope that society will be appeased, that commercial circles will be quieted, and that the outraged honour of Mr. Grant will be satisfied by such an arrangement as will give this high something, something, ample compensation for the indignity he has been subjected to, and as a compromise we would suggest—half a day s wages.

Legislation.

We think it was De Tocqueville who said that it cost much more to run a Democracy than a Monarchy, and, if statistics are reliable. De Tocqueville has over and over again been proved to be correct. At the present time it costs more to keep the Government machinery of the United States in motion than it does that of Great Britain and Ireland. Her Majesty, it is true, draws an immense revenue from the country, and in return gives what O'Connell considered of such priceless value-the certainty of the succession, and the almost equal certainty of freedom of internecine strife. But if the salaries of the members of Congress and all its surroundings and appendages are taken into account, figures prove that De Tocqueville is right beyond all doubt. Republicans will, however, comfort themselves with the reflection that in their case the people get the money, and that the salaries are scattered over many heads, while in the case of a Monarchy the perhaps, for the number of people who live in it, the most governed country in the world. We have a Dominion House of Commons, seven Provinces with Legislative Chambers Chambers only. Then we have seven Lieut.

vengeance! But where is the remedy? Some say the remedy is to be found in Legislative Union. No, that will not the minority; and people who were acand Quebecers are not likely to consent to that. But something should be done to keep the country within the limit of judicious exof the Canadians at large.

The Cattle Trade.

The New York Herald says that the cattle disease is produced by the "barbarous treatment the cattle are sujected to in transit." To remedy this "barbarous treatment," Congress is now directing some share of attention. There can be no doubt that the cattle trade has resulted in " barbarous treatment in transit," and that cattle are subjected to the worst of usage during the sea voyage. The protection from the weather is inndequate, and the rough usage the cattle are subjected to naturally results in developing disease of transit is not likely to be ascertained by a post mortem examination. That they do sufthe soundness of a beast, for under the most his daily expanding trade. And one day it favorable circumstances, cattle must be subfavorable circumstances, cattle must be subjected to usages which are not calculated to make their steaks or sirloins tender. If the cattle trade is to be continued this question of the treatment of cattle during the sea voyage must force itself on the attention of Parliament. If sound cattle become diseased during the transit across the ocean it must become a serious question how the cattle are to be treated in order to render the breaking out of the disease as little likely as it can be.

Another Invention.

We are told that a gentleman in London can write to a friend at Brighton through the electric telegrapher, and no one wonders. We take news of this kind with a yawning indifference, and simply look out for something fresh. To write one's name on a cheque, through the cable, to London, after all, is not much of age is becoming monotonous. It is absurd to think that we must be eight days at sea in order to reach England, and that we cannot transmit goods, as we transmit messages, by cablegram. That tunnel under the Channel hangs fire as if all the world was asleep. Africa is still a "dark continent," and with all our boasted civilization we have not yet found out why a spaniel wags its tail, or what an oyster thinks. And then is it not tantalizing to think that after all we know so little about the moon. "It is so near and yet so far." Again, why must we go around the world, instead of through it, in order to reach the Antipodes. In fact, the world is slow, very slow, and we no longer wonder people yawn and say time hangs heavy on their heads.

Rev. Mr. Brny.

We had become accustomed to look upon the Rev. Mr. Bray as a somewhat altered man. He had, of late, exhibited a breadth of view and a spirit of tolerance well calculated harmony and good will. Catholics had forgiven the mistake he made in his famous lecture on the "Romish" Church, and those who knew him personally had pronounced the Rev. Mr. Bray to be a man free from bigotry. If reports are true, however, the Rev. Mr. Bray has made another mistake. Gentlemen who were present at his lecture on "Savonarola" speak of his language towards the Church as "offensive." We have received several communications on the subject, and they all tend to confirm the report published in the Herald, and that was anything but complimentary to Catholics. Now the Rev. Mr. Bray knows that there are two sides to every story, and he ought to know that any educated man, who took the trouble, could give a different version of the life and times of "Savanarola," to the account of them attributed to the Rev. Mr. Bray. But is this the time for religious discussion? We think not. Our community is already distracted enough without adding fuel to the flames. All we want is permission to go up or down as we believe right, and if we are allowed to do that peaceably, those who oppose us may rest assured that we will not fall out with them.

Shere Ali. That arrant old coward, Shere Ali, is said to be still upon Afghanistan soil. Under the fictitious plea of going to St. Petersburg, he left his capital in the hour of danger, brought some of his chosen troops along with him, and he is now skulking somewhere about the boundary line that divides Afghanistan from Russian territory. When the war broke out Shere Ali heroically proclaimed to his enemy: "Come on!" and when the enemy came on Shere Ali flew like a frightened deer. He wanted the support of Russia, and he adopted the very worst means of obtaining it. If the ruler of Afghanistan had remained at his post, called all his people to arms, incited by his presence personal bravery and patriotism, sent his chosen troops to the front, and exhibited courage and resolution, he might have seriously impeded the progress of the British troops. He should show fight and a capacity for resistance, before Russia would come to his aid; but as he showed nothing but imbecility and weakness, the chances are that he will suffer. His fate should be a caution to men similarly circumstanced. The hero of one day becomes the slinking coward of the next, while if he had modestly done his duty to his people he would have been respected. But it is better for civilization as it is, and Shere Ali's cowardice may be the best thing that could happen to his peop'e.

Body Enatching.

In the old country body snatching is made a scrious crime, and people found guilty of it are not treated with the mildness which appears to guide public tribunals in this country. Body snatching is here treated with a levity which is unknown in Great Britain or Iresalaries are confined to a few. Cauada is, land, and men ply the business without much danger that, if detected, the consequences will overwhelm them. The crime is made so little about that many people wonder why it should be regarded as a crime at all, and exand Legislative Councils or with Legislative press their surprise at the fuss made about a few subjects, whose dissection is necessary Governors with all their surroundings, and for the cultivation of medical science. That this for a population about as large as Pen- subjects are necessary, no one will ques-

nsylvania. This is De Tocqueville with a tion, and being necessary, why does not the law make some provision by which a neces sity will be complied with? At present the Medical Colleges cannot get subjects enough, answer! Legislative Union would swamp by the ordinary process of law, and the consequence is that they steal them, or they buy customed to have the making of their own large who stated the stores. But it is laws, in their own keeping, would soon find hard upon honest people who place their relatives out of all harmony with their views, tions to rest, as they believe for ever, to hear guiding their policy if Legislative Union were of rude hands being placed upon their late relaw. For Ontario, Legislative Union would latives' remains. Most people would resent be good, because Ontario is increasing in population and in a few years Ontario will be, more or less, Canada. If we had Legislative Union Quebec would be swamped and lative Union Quebec would be swamped and rather than hear of the remains of some had not been in existence, there could be not doubt as to Mr. Beaudry's triumphant election. As it is his success is more than probable. The rigour with which he persists in his policy of economy must commend itself beloved relative being mutilated under the knife, and we would not wonder at hearing of some sonsitive person foolishly taking the law penditure, and whoever finds out what that something is, will been titled to the gratitude one to whom he was attached being mauled by men who have become callous at their work. This subject is one that may well engage the attention of the Legislature. Public decency should be spared the shocking and oft-repeated accounts of body-snatching, and if this is to be done, the law must come to

Chiniquyism in the "Merald." The Herald recently published a story that would have been more becoming in the columns of the Witness. It caricatures some pious vendor of goods in St. Paul street, who made his money by treating priests with condescension. It pictures how the wealth of the St. Paul street man increased under the every description. What the brutes suffer in pious exhortations of certain priests from parts unknown, and how the "faithful" flocked to the store of the vendor of wares fer all impartial observers testily. A sea until his goods multiplied and he was obliged voyage at best is not at all likely to add to to seek in larger premises accommodation for was crowded unto the door with hobitants, who had been advised by their cure to spend their money at the counter of the pious Catholic, when lo! the merchant suddenly goes into raptures, and announces to his customers that he has just received a telegram from the Pope! Down go the faithful on their marrow-bones, for the immaculate merchant had power to give the Papal benediction to all his customers! Joy for the recipients of the benediction; joy for the vendor of wares; joy in Heaven: peace on earth to men of good will! And all this in the Herald! We were accustomed to look on our contemporary as the last paper in Canada that would wilfully lend itself to Chiniquyism such as this, but for once it looks as if we were disappointed.

The Hon. Mr. Alexander. the Senate the Hon. Mr. Alexander said that the Military College at Kingston was unnecessary in the absence of a standing army. The hon, gentleman wishes that Canada should be an exception to the world. While every petty nation on the face of the globe is doing something to prepare for possible invasion, Canadians are advised to throw up the sponge and tacitly admit that Canada and its institutions are not worth fighting for. This is one way of looking at may surmise that he desires to economise. Indeed, from the text of his remarks, such we take to be the case. But the hon, gentleman would exhibit more patriotism if he expressed his willingness to vote for the cutting down of his own indemnity, than in obliterating the Military College at Kingston. If the Hon. Mr. Alexander is sincere in his desire to cut down expenses, let him do what he can to bring the House of Commons to that form of self-sacrificing devotion which will induce its members to vote for the indemnity being reduced economic spirit in the Senate, and thus the Senate must first lop off their share of the spoil; or if they refuse the country will think that the cry for economy is a sham.

Good News From France. The Commune has been denounced by the Government of France, the expected wholesale pardon of the rabble murderers will not be granted, and France breathes again. This is good news indeed. Republican France is not Communistic, and even under the administration of Grevy and Gambetta—the two ultras of Republicanism—the Commune is condemned. If this condemnation is sincere, as we have no reason to doubt, France is saved, and the Commune becomes but a sha-If the champions of a fictitious "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" cannot raise their heads now, they have but little hope in the future. Their dream is over, and they must remain in the gutter from whence they, and their assassin policy, ascended. Even the merit of brute courage was not given to them. Men who know anything of the siege of Paris know that the Communists did not fight well. They had more men in l'aris than MacMahon had outside. They were defending positions almost impregnable to direct assault. They had all the requirements for a gallant defence, and if they knew how to fight they would have given Mac-Mahon more trouble than they did. In their sorties" they seldom behaved well, for men holding their principles lack all the virtues which make soldiers do their duty. But the Communists were good for committing murders and for the employment of the petroleuse and the result is that France execrates their

Oblt. The shadow of the Ottawa Herald looms once more before us, but it has not even a ghost-like semblance of what it ought to be. Its obituary has been written, and, as a friend, in the grave we leave it. Now, however, it comes before us rehabilitated, a triend of Sir who would "embarrass" his Administration. No one can object to the Ottawa Herald desiring to stand well with the Ministerialists. If that is the side the bread is buttered on, all which the Herald thinks it necessary to bread and butter is everything. But when our rehabilitated contemporary appeals to the Post not to keep on harping at subjects that are calculated to "embarrass" the Government, it is beating the air. The Post wants no favors from the Government. It was established to defend interests which Sir John A. Macdonald has not done justice to, and by these interests, and against Sir John A. Macdonald, the Post must stand. Representation in the Cabinet is given because of creed and nationality. Unfortunately this is so, and being so, it is our mission to stand by our own people. Sir John is polished; he is thimble-rigging; he is fair without being frank; but it requires a cleverer juggler than Sir John A. Macdonald to satisfactorily an-Catholics hold under your Administration." That is the issue, and by that issue we mean

The Municipal Elections.

Next Saturday the elections will be held in Mentreal. About this time people begin to regret that they did not pay their Statute Labor Tax, and fair-minded men will acknowledge that the tax is an imposition and a fraud. But it is too late now to bemoan over spilt milk, and the voters' list must be taken as it stands. The contest for the Mayoralty is likely to be keen, but if the Statute Labor Tax had not been in existence, there could be no to the citizens at large. In these hard times it is of importance that the civic expenditure should be kept within bounds, and property holders, as well as the poorer classes, have seen with satisfaction the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Beaudry to curtail expenses, and thus bring about that confidence which in its way is calculated to restore prosperity. Mr. Beaudry has proved himself efficient in this regard, and, no doubt, he will once more be rewarded with the confidence of the electors. In St.Ann's Ward, too, the contest is likely to be sharp. Mr. Donovan is to be opposed because he has been too faithful to his constituents, and because he is always to be found where duty leads him. He may be, at times, somewhat hasty, but he has ever been faithful to the interest of the Ward. His record has been free from blemish, and even those who do not like him will give him credit for honesty. Mr. Donovan is a tried man, the electors of the Ward know him, and while we have no doubt Mr. Devlin would do his duty faithfully, yet we see no reason why Mr. Donovan should be disturbed in his seat.

"Misery Mum."

The Herald is at it again. One day it inserts Chiniquvism, another day it applauds the Magistrates who called out the Volunteers, and another day it says that it does not think that Home Rule had "much to do with the large majority secured," by the successful candidate in Cork. Our contemporary is modest. It does not think, &c., &c.! The Herald, as a matter of course, knows all about it! The writer was, perhaps, never in Ireland, but yet he knows all about it! A cablegram sends the fact that the Home Ruler is returned, and no more, and yet the Herald knows all about it. If the people of Ireland would only admit that they knew nothing of their own business, and that it is to the people outside of Ireland, or who have never been there, that they are to look for political enlightenment. how delightfully simplified the situation would be. Just fancy the blushing reticence of the following sentence taken from the Herald of this morning: "We do not think, however, that that ticket (Home Rule) had much to do with the large majority secured." We do not think!" Did our contemporary ever hear of the "Latin" phrase which, by its vagueness and its want of meaning, is described as " Misery Mum," and when the poor schoolmaster was asked to explain what it meant, he said " Mum Misery." Now, it is so with the Recald. It knows no more about Irish affairs than it does about " Misery Mum. the Hon. Mr. Alexander's views. Again we and if asked for reasons why it thinks Cork is not in favor of Home Rule, it will tell you " Mum Misery." If the Herald knows about as much of the thoughts of the people of Cork and why they returned the Home Ruler as it does of " Misery Mum," it may not be hazardous to conjecture that what it thinks upon Irish affairs is not of much value.

"In England and Scotland Jews have better chances for political representation than Roman Catholies have."—New York Sun.

Six thousand was a sweeping majority for the County of Cork to give to the Home Rule to \$5 per day, and, when accomplished, let the County of Cork to give to the Home Rule the Hon. Mr. Alexander cultivate the same candidate. Everybody knew that the Anti-Home Ruler had no chance in the lists against country may be saved some \$200,000 per an. his antagonist, and the result has verified num. If economy is desirable, the Ministers | everybody's prediction. But while we may of the Crown, the House of Commons and the rejoice at the victory in Cork, we cannot but regret the news by which we learn that the Imperial Parliament has determined to abandon the Irish University scheme. At first we were surprised to hear that a Catholic University was contemplated; and then, after all, we were disposed to think that a generous impulse might have guided the policy of Her Matesty's advisers, and so we accepted the Catholic University scheme as a likelihood. But that would, it appears, have been going too far. Catholics cannot be tolerated to the extent of having a University of their own. That would be encouraging "Popery," and that is something that could never be permitted. As the New York Sun said on Monday last, "In England and Scotland Jews have really botter chances for political representation than Roman Catholics have." This is too true. Jews can get scats in Parliament; Catholics cannot. As for our part, we would welcomeJews just the same as anyone else, and we think that they, as well as we, should be in full enjoyment of every civil right. But the masses of the people of England and Scotland do not think so. The fact that the two millions of Cutholics in Great Britain are not represented in the House of Commons ; the fact that English bigotry has forced a willing Government to abandon the scheme for a Catholic University, is proof enough that the New York Sun was right, and that, "In England and Scotland Jews have really better chances for political representation than Roman Catholics have."

Sir John A. Macdonald and the Irish Catholics.

"An Irish Liberal" writes a letter to the Ottawa Herald, defending Sir John A. Macdonald against the charges of treating the Irish Catholics badly. The letter in question occupies nearly a column and a quarter of our contemporary's space, and the result of all the writing is this: During the administration of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie there were only two Catholics from Ontario in the House of Commons-one French and one "Scotch." Now, however, there are six Catholics-John A. Macdonald's, and the rebuker of all three Irish, two Scotch, and one French. Again, in the present House of Commons there are eleven Irish Catholics, while in the last there were only seven. We find, too, that there are altogether 70 Cathoright. If there is no principle involved by lies in Parliament now, while there were only 61 when the Reformers were in power. Here, stand, well and good. After first principles, then, is the whole argument in a nut-shell. Not the whole argument! "Irish Liberal' gives us one more reason why, Sir John A. Macdonald is our friend. In fact, according to 'Irish Liberal" the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie had no Irish Catholics at all in the House, because, why do you think? Can't you guess? Then "Irish Liberal" tells us because, because Liberal" writes about "Insula sanctorum,' "apostrophe." " Herodotus "-" meam and tuam," and a lot of other confusing learning that bewilders us. Now, let us see what class of man this "Irish Liberal" is. He is one of versed in all the subtleties of political a class who are thankful to Sir John A. Macdonald. We must all be thankful because we are allowed to breathe the air of heaven. Thankful, because we are not cuffed, and swer the question, "Where are, and what thankful, because we are not whipped at the position, do the representatives of the Irish political cart tail of every politician in the land! He says we have six Catholic representatives from Ontario. Marvel to be thank-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ought to have sixteen if we had justice. And what, pray, had Sir John A. Macdonald to taker. do with returning those Catholics to Parliament? No more than the man in the moon. When he had the power of forming his Cabinet, he treated the Irish Catholics with stern indifference, and "Irish Liberal" is the worst enemy the Irish Catholics can have by attempting to dupe his readers, because a few Irish Catholics worked to the front in the ranks of the Conservative party. Whatever representative we have won is our own affair, and not the affair of Sir John A. Macdonald. Nay, more! "Irish Liberal" says we have more representatives in the House of Commons. Well, does not that fact give us a still greater claim for increased representation in the Cabinet? "Irish Liberal" may rest assured that, if we understand the Irish Catholics, they are tired of these special pleadings on behalf of either side of the We want justice and we will be House. agin" all Governments until we get it.

ANTA CORRESPOND

James Stephens.

means business. It appears that there are now two organizations—the Clan-na-Gael and the Fcnians. One side supports Stephens and the other appears to be against him. As for our part, nothing can ever induce us to say one unkind word against our countrymen. Mistaken as we believe them to be, yet we cannot, and will not, speak harshly of them. We have the right to differ with them, but we cannot stoop to the scurrility which marks the conduct of journals which are opposed to their views. But James Stephens has promised to make another "move." What that "move' will be, we have no idea, but we hope that James Stephens and his supporters will not "move" against Canada. If he does he will make a great mistake, for he will, we believe, discover that the Irish Canadians will be the first to resist any violation of the soil of their adopted country. Irishmen have here every right and every liberty that is good for men, and the Irishmen living in this country who would not resist outside aggression are unworthy of the rights of citizenship and incapable of appreciating the liberty they enjoy. and at the very first debate in the Senate we Irish Canadians have no wish to measure weapons with their countrymen, but it that on the Speech from the Throne yesterday duty is forced upon them we believe that every loyal Irishman in the land will stand by the laws which protect him, and resist any attempt to disturb the peace and harmony of the land. We are sure the Irishmen of Canada would rather be spared this trial, but if duty ever calls them | had been induced to consent to Confederation to their posts, we hope that stern allegiance to the interests of the Dominion will be their first consideration.

The Insolvent Law.

How is it that men fail in business, pay one cent on the dollar, and the next day live as sumptuously as they did before they handed over their books to the care of some official assignce? Will some of the defenders of the Insolvent Law tell us how it is that men are by law declared to be penniless, and yet by fuct, show none of the evidences of having been broken in fortune. They rent the same houses, discharge perhaps, one servant, but keep as good a table, dress as well, and breathe a hundred times more freely than they did before! The man who is not a trader must pay. The professional man has his goods and chattels sold, and the roof taken from over his head if he does not pay up, while the trader is encouraged to swindle, and gets a "certificate" for having done it successfully. Why should the lawyer or the doctor be obliged to pay his debts, while the trader is allowed to "wipe them out" by a process sanctioned by law? The thing is manifestly unfair. We can understand the honest trader or the honest professional man coming to grief. He may have calculated without his host, and disaster may have overtaken him. We can understand, too, claimants being too pressing, and men who honestly desire to pay dollar for dollar being forced into insolvency; but we cannot under-stand how it is that the fact of becoming insolvent appears to make no impression upon men's daily lives, and that those same men live almost as well as they did before disaster (?) overtook them. People who are honestly inclined might think the last Well, he is welcome to it, with all that insolvents were to be pitied; knowing ones think that they are to be envied In many cases this suspicion is, no doubt, wrong, but the state of affairs now is such that insolvency is not regarded as a calamity, but rather as a careful provision, and as a judicious balancing of accounts. No doubt this state of affairs has been brought about by the Insolvent Law, and it is impossible to give confidence to the commercial community until something is done to remedy the evil.

The State of the Militia. Lieutenant-General Sir E. Selby Smyth has

made his annual report of the State of the Militia. The report to hand is but a telegraphic summary, but even from that we can glean some information. The Lieutenant-General dwells upon the necessity of the Militia, as was proved in Montreal last year by the attempted party processions, "which unfortunately and illogically have been imported through mere sentiment from Great Britain into this young country!" After some further remarks, he recommends the formation of three permanent infantry battalions of five hundred men each, but he further on leaves us to infer that this suggestion is not likely to be taken up. The report then strongly recommends the appointment of drill instructors and the establishment of schools of instruction. We are then reminded of the Fenian rumors last summer and of the display made in Montreal, after which we get the important part of the report. It appears that the Militia grant last year was \$931,956. Out of this there was \$306,356 for the Mounted Police, and \$50,000 for the Royal Military College, leaving somewhat more than half a million of dollars for Militia purposes. But we are further assured that after deducting all contingent expenses, salaries, drill instructors, store-keepers, rent for armories, light, etc., etc., that the money spent on drill and training only amounted to \$155,000, an amount approximating to i e annual cost of a single British Battalion of ... Line. Thus the 42,000 Volunteer Militia ... Canada cost Then "Irish Liberal" tells us because, because no more than a single British Battalion there was no man with an "O" before his name. And in order to emphasise this, "Irish that will surprise some wise heads who some time since said that seven Battalions could be permanently maintained for as much money as it costs to maintain our Militia at present. The report then recommends: The establishment of brigade camps; the drilling of the entire force for the period allowed by law; the establishment of schools for Cavalry and Infantry; a permanent, paid Adjutant and Sergeant-Major for each Battalion of Infantry, the latter to act as Regimental storekeeper, and both competent drill instructors:

Arms, accoutrements and clothing of rural ful for. Why, man, whoever you be, we corps should be stored at the headquarters pute.

of each battalion, under one responsible care. The reduction of seven garrison batteries in Ontario, there being no guns for them to man.

An increase to the artillery in Quebec and Kingston, where there are important works of defence and a large armament.

A special tax to provide funds for military establishments. Conversion of smooth-bore guns into rifled ordnance at the Montreal Engine Works, after testing the 32-pounder nov

under trial. Concrete platforms to be finished on the salients of the three Levis forts, to mount the

7-inch guns. To complete the supply of Snider ritle in the country to 100,000, with 300 rounds of ball cartridge per rifle.

At present there are only 21,000 rifles in store, and 40,000 in the hands of the militia. with not more than 150 rounds of ammuni tion per rifle. Montreal drill shed re-building should

be pressed by the Government, or the Corpo James Stephens is again in the United ation sued for \$12,000. States and, according to the telegrams, he

The drill shed about to be built at on tawa last year, should be at once constructed It is most urgently required. A party of Engineers to be attached to

"A" and "B" Batteries, to maintain the forress at Quebec and the forts at Kingston in constant repair. Our readers may notice in this report many

recommendations which have been ventlated in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS and the Post. When we get the Blue Book we shall return to the subject.

The Religious Question in the Senate, We have often been twitted for demanding representation for Irish Catholics as such, and we have as often replied that the system of representation in Canada is based on creed and nationality. We have pointed out that the French Canadians, the English Protes. tants, the Methodists and the Irish Catholics were already recognized and that such recognition was necessary owing to the peenlinelements of which Canadian nationality made up. The Cabinet is formed on the basis of representation creed and nationality.

see an illustration of it. During the delatevening we see that Hon. Mr. Armand spoke in French, and ex-

pressed the pain and surprise he experienced when he learned that there was neither a French-Canadian nor a Catholic in the Calin: in this branch of the Legislature. Orebi on the assurance that their feelings would be respected on those delicate points. He dimanded justice for the French-Canadian poplation.

To this the Hon. Mr. Campbell replied a said :---

Hon. Mr. Campbell said the only mate which had given him pain was the view taken by Senator Armand of the absence of French-Canadians in the Cabinet in the Ser. ate. He (Senator Campbell) wished the Gov. ernment had the advantage of one in this House, but the Government could not always be shaped in the way most gentlemen wh joined it desired, and still less in the way the Premier would like. Four members were allotted to Quebec, three of whom was French, and they had important departments They also had the Speakership in the Con mons.

After which we have the Hon. Mr. Bell rose protesting against the manner in white the French Canadian Catholics were treated in the Senate, and that they were depriveded rights "guaranteed them under the Constitution." What will the confreres who took a ception to the position we assumed say now Here is our case proved at the very first meet ing of the Senate! Surely after this our cotemporaries will not deny Irish Catholics the privilege of growling. If they do we are: for them, because we mean to growl whether our contemporaries like it or not.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Po-Sin,-As your correspondent "G" had the first word it is evident he is bound to have my heart. Like all such discussions, we have ended where we began, each of us holding to our own opinions and our own views. As to what interest the public has taken in our letters I don't know, and I am not in the humor to care much. When I first wrote to the Gazette, one of the great objects I had i view was to bring a strong public pressur upon the Dominion Government to for them, as the servants of the people, to abelia the contract system on public works, by which political contractors became wealthy and the honest mechanic and labourer were reduced to pauperism. The following is my state ment : "I have said that poverty is the great incentive to crime, and that this the Legisla ture must be prepared to meet as best the may. I would suggest to the Government both Dominion and Local, that instead enriching contractors at the expense of t poor, honest man, at the expense of the coul try, let them do the public works themselv and give a fair day's wage for a fair day labor to the poor but honest man who is content to work and provide for his family. This Mr. Editor, will be found the very best pol tical economy that any government capractice." . "Therefore, it that I have suggested that the Government as stewards of the people, should not sper money in enriching contractors but should the public works themselves, raising an arm of mechanics and labourers, and having said army well officered by engineers-a peaceful army, not for the destruction of human life but for the advancement of civilization and the peace and prosperity of the country."

Strange that no one took up this part my letter Perhaps everyone saw that the suggesti. . was absurd; that as governmen kept power in their hands by means of co tracts, they were not likely to let this post out of their hands. Well, there will be mon pauperism, and, consequently, there will

more crime. Your obedient servant, H. HOWARD, M.D. P.S.-I tender you, Mr. Editor, my than for permitting me to detend myself, or rathe my views, in your valuable paper.

Strange.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITKES and Post I am much surprised at Dr. Howard's light note. I had imagined that the gentleman been defending two propositions: 1st. Mind a body are one, and as a corollary: 2nd. Offspris laherit the vices of parents.

It seems I have been utterly mistaken, at that the discussion ran entirely upon raily that the discussion ran entirely upon raily that the discussion ran entirely upon raily thought that the learned Dr. had some record meaning hidden beneath his scientific terms, profoundly hidden, indeed, that I suspect sometimes lost sight of the real significant thereof.

thereof. The Dr. says that the discussion leaves to both where we stood at the start. That may but it is very important to stand on the riside whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending or ending of a side whether at the beginning or ending or

I have one more word to say. The spiritual nature of man is his soul. Mind is of the spiritual nature. The soul, being simple, is essentially indivisible. Therefore, mind and soul is one and the same thing. We only consider the soul in its different faculties when we say mind, intelligence, memory.

If this mind, which is a faculty of the soul expressing itself through the brain, be one with the body, then soul and body are identical. If soul and body be identical, parents propagate the soul as well as the body. But this is a beresy, as St. Thomas: Aquina teaches. For, as I have said repeatedly, God creates immediately the soul of each individual man.

Dr. Howard may stick to his position if he pleases, but he does so at his own peril. Tertulian. Appolinaris and some Eastern authors aught that the soul was propagated in the same manner as the body, and were condemned for it.

namer as the body, and were constituted for it.

As to the bearing of rallroads upon the question, some might think it rather remote, not to say hazy. Perhaps the Doctor was joking, and wanted to argue that there is no difference between steam and the engine, or that the passengers and the train are identical.

The Doctor says I want to have, and am welcome to, the last blow. Well, he who hits last generally wins the battle, and the decision I heave to the judgment of intelligent persons who have followed the controversy. He is a prudent cavalier who stops his horse on the edge of a precipice.

precipice.
With the best of good will to the Doctor, and many thanks to you, I conclude. ----

The following is a list of the officers who have sailed for Natal in command of the 21st royal scots fusiliers:

Lt-Col William Pole Collingwood. Majors Arthur G Hazlerigg, Richard W G Winsloe.

Captains E T Bainbridge, Wm Thorburn, F McK Salmond, F W Burr, C B Robinson, E C Browne, J N Tew, R F Willoughby, J M Gordon, T Auchinleck.

W A Young.

Sub-Lieutenants J D Aaird, Hon Arthur S Hardinge, R W Blake.

Adjutant J H Spurgin. Quarter-Master James Clifford.

Col Collingwood, Majors Hazlerigg and Winsloe, and Capt Auchinleck are the only officers who have any war services.

Music and the Drama.

Adelina Patti has a sealskin sacque worth

Miss Adelaide Neilson writes from Nice that her pulmonary troubles have been much improved by the soft climate of the lively watering place on the Mediterranean. She will be back in London next week to begin rehearsals in the wonderful new piece we have been hearing of so long, to be produced at Easter at the Adelphi. Only just now, after months of talk about it, has the title come out. It is to be called "The Crimson

Boucicault's new version of "Pauline," under the title of "Spellbound," will be produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, during the present month. Mr. Wallack will appear in the same character which he played at his father's theatre eleven years ago, and the heroine—then played by Rose Eytinge will be entrusted to Miss Coghlan. slaying of a tiger, the shooting of a bear, and a duel across a table are among the quieter incidents of this drama.

The Masque of Welcome-Brilliant Assembly-Grand Chorus-History of

OTTAWA, February 24.—There was a large and brilliant audience at the Opera House tonight to witness the production of the Masque of Welcome. Every available seat was taken, and hundreds of people were turned away unable to obtain even standing room. In fact, the disappointed ones were so numerous that the management have decided to reproduce the Masque at an early day. The Governor-General and the Princess and suite were present, and from the hearty manner in which they applauded the several solos and choruses were evidently delighted with the entertain-F. A. Dixon, and the music by Arthur Clappe, bandmaster to the Governor-General's Foot demned, so to say, with discrimination. The Guards. The piece is allegorical in character, illustrating the history of Canada. The scene opened with a sequestered glade in the woods. At the back is a miniature waterfall, splashing over moss-covered rocks, and on either that there shall be no mistake as to what he side are trees, rearing their trunks amidst feathery ferns. A faint light, as of the Dawn, showed the form of an Indian Chief in war costume, during which the stage gradually grew light. The chief (Mr. Gourdeau), one of Canada's first tenors, then sang his plaint of farewell to the wood in the song "Sundown." The Dawn of Colonization, an Indian maiden representing Canada, in a most elaborate costume, now entered, and sang a simple song at the close of which she is frightened away by a number of backwoodsmen and trappers, who sang a song in praise of pioneer life. procession then entered, emblematic of the history of Canada, those participating being dressed in the costumes of those nations whose people have hewn down our forests and built up our cities. After these, were introduced the different Provinces entering into the Confederation. Quebec was represented by a lady habited as one of the old French noblesse, having embroidered on her robes the fleur de lys and lions of her escutcheon and wearing a mural crown. Ontario was represented by a lady dressed in white, with a cross of St. George and green maple leaves, embroidered thereon, her head-dress being autumnal maple leaves and corn, emblematic of her agricultural wealth. British Columbia was represented by a miner, Manitoba by a trapper and hunter, Nova Scotia by a fisherman, New Brunswick by a lady dressed in sea-green, and wearing water lilies in her hair, and Prince Edward Island by a sailor. A detachment of the G. G. F. G., and a squad of the Dragoon Guards were present, and amidst martial music marched on the stage at the closing scene, where Canada tendered her welcome to the Marquis and Princess. The whole effect was grand. The words and music throughout are suitable to the figurative personages. The following is the song sung by Canada as the welcome is given :-

Royal lady, on our welcome ...

Royal lady, on our welcome ...

Deign to look with kindly eyes; Loyal, loving hearts are beating, 'Neath its simple, homely guise, Leaving courtly phrase to others ...

We are simple, but we're true; Canada has one heart only, ...

And that heart she gives to you.

Noule sir, we hail you gladly, ...

Loyal to the fing you bear, ...

Nor where England's flag is waving ...

This—"Let right be done!"—is there. Canada would fain grow upward, ...

Strong and straight as her own pines, ...

With her name as clean, untarnished ...

As the sun that on her shines; ...

Loved and honored through the nations, ...

True and faithful she would stand; ...

Nor dishonor touch her hand, ...

Guard her so, and she shall bless you, ...

And her children yet unborn ...

In the after day shall honor ...

You, her Ruler, Lord of Lorne, ...

One hundred voices participated in the

One hundred voices participated in the chorus, and at the conclusion, a bouquet was presented by a pretty little little girl dressed in white, and attended by twelve sweet little children, similarly attired. The Princess

acknowledged the compliment by several

graceful courtesies, amidst the deafening ap-

plause of the audience.

ONE NON-CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE ENCYCLICAL

(Catholic Review,)

The Encyclical Letter of Leo XIII. has been widely discussed in the secular and religious press of Europe and America. The tone of the comments and criticism, especially on the part of the journals which represent the highest and best thought on the side of Protestantism, is remarkable for the large measure of approval, and the respect shown for the points not approved. London Spectator, which for upwards of fifty years has been a representative journal of power and influence, in a late issue has devoted two of its columns to a critical examination of the Encyclical Letter. As there is no reason to suppose that the editors could have any other motive to gratify than that of fairness and sincerity, the significance of the criticism demands attention. The Spectater says: "The manner as well as the matter of the Encyclical Letter from Leo XIII. to the Catholic Episcopate presents a striking contrast to similar documents from the pen of Pius IX. The ability of these latter was on the whole, under-rated in this country." This is, certainly, an important admission, and indicates very clearly that Protestants are slowly but surely beginning to see the truth that Pius IX. so nobody defended. Another extract shows this still more conclusively: The reasoning was often, given the premises, sustained and effective, and the attacks which were freely dealt out to the Pope's enemies had sometimes more point in them than the

clumsiness of the form allowed to appear." Lieutenants A C Dunn, A L Falls, F R H
Lambert, A S Justice, W M Duckett, H R
Alexander, A W Collings, J H Scott-Douglas,
S F Chichester, P W Browne, C F Lindsell, ward appears to be this: "The one conspicuous characteristic which diverted attention from everything else was their vituperative volutility. The vocabulary of the Pope seemed inexhaustible." He who excuses accuses It is gratifying to learn from this high Protestant source that the only objection to be urged against the warnings and instructions of Pius IX. is merely that they were too voluble and too vituperative. Probably the persons to whom our Blessed Lord, during His life on earth, found it necessary to address reproofs, complained of his "vituperative volubility." For example:

> "Oh generation of vipers! How can ye, being evil, speak good things? . . . Woe unto you, hypocrites, for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men; for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ve them that are entering to go in. Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers; therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation. Wee unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.'

> Probably in none of his discourses did Pio None use stronger language than this; probably the vipers and hypocrites to which it was addressed termed it "vituperative volubility." But, in the opinion of the Spectator Leo XIII. is likely to avoid giving offence in matter of literary or rhetorical style. "The tone of the new Encyclical is throughout grave and moderate. There is no violence, no declamation, no appeal to Heaven to send down its fires upon a world which, in rejecting the Pope, has filled up the measure of its iniquity. On the contrary, there is throughout a careful avoidance of everything that can give offence." Pius IX. never invoked Heaven to send down fire on his enemies. He was, in spite of all the injuries inflicted upon him, singularly loving and kind to them. The Spectator, however, shows a desire to do justice to the ability and integrity of Pope Leo which stands in marked contrast with what have been the usual utterances of the

> Protestant press. Even the Socialists, to condemn the declared object of the Encyclical, are condoctrines attributed to them are so described as to make it plain that the Pope has in his mind only the most extreme and consistent members of the sect. Leo XIII. is careful means by Socialism. It is that body of doctrine which includes the rejection of marriage; the denial that either lawful inheritance or the labor of the hands, or the intellect, or frugal living can create a valid title to property; and the determination to enjoy, if possible, the goods of others during that short span of life which is all that man can enjoy

here or hereafter." It may be well to say that the hostile spirit of the Socialists is largely due to the persistent misrepresentation of them by the Protestant press and pulpit. There is no doubt that the broad, truthful, and conciliatory spirit of the Encyclical will exert a powerful influence even upon the minds of the Socialists.

The Spectator points out that:

"The Encyclical really supplies to civil and political morality the argument which Mr. Mallock has lately been applying to personal and social morality. Whether Christianity be true or false, says Mr. Mallock, you will not get men to be good husbands and good fathers without it. Whether Catholicism be true or false, says Leo XIII., you will not get men to be good subjects and good citizens without it. In fact, though the language in which it is enforced is different, the argument of the Encyclical is precisely that with which we are so well acquainted in the discussions about Elementary Education."

The Spectator proceeds to say also that " the school will be no avail, the prison will be of no avail, if they stand alone. It is only religion that can teach men how to use the first to good purpose, and how to keep themselves from getting into the last."

ft also remarks that the London Punch has misconceived the spirit and purport of the Encyclical when it represents in a cartoon Pope Leo and Bismarck as being agreed for once upon the necessity of putting down Socialism:

"That they both see in Socialism an enemy to be ranquished is of course true, but in this respect they are at one with nine-tenths of European society. It is not, however, this general and therefore meaningless agreement that is the distinctive or important feature of the Encyclical. It is really addressed to Prince Bismarck, and those who think with him, quite as much as to the Socialists themselves. The real drift of the Pope is not to encourage princes in putting down Socialism of Notre Dame, Sisters of Mercy and with the arm of flesh, but to warn them that Sisters of Charity. The Sisters of the arm of flesh alone cannot be trusted to put of Notre Dame, whose mother-house is in the arm of flesh alone cannot be trusted to put it down."

There is of course nothing original or striking in these quotations, only so far as they represent the great and important fact that isling academies for higher education, chief Protestants living in good faith are beginning to see and appreciate the truths and Boston Highlands and Berkeley Street, Bosteachings of the Catholic Church. When we ton. There are besides in the Diocese of Borsee an able and powerful organ such as the ton three orphan asylums, a home for destisee an able and powerful organ such as the ton three orphan asylums, a home for destisee an able and powerful organ such as the ton three orphan asylums, a home for destisee an able and powerful organ such as the ton three orphan asylums, a home for destistate or fully and voluntarily, impelled by the children, an infant asylum, four hospitals,
a sense of justice, acknowledging these truths,
and a Protectory in care of the Sisters of charity; a Protectory for boys, in charge of that authority was transferred to him.—Author thought, become attached to man while he the editors of that journal.

Catholic Items

PRESENTATION BY THE HOLY FATHER .- The Holy Father has sent to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chatard, formerly Rector of the American College at Rome, for the fair now being held in Indianopolis for St. John's Church, a silver statuette of the Madonna on a malachite base, copied from the statue of the Immaculate Conception in the Piazza di Spagna. Rome.

CONVERSION OF A PROTESTANT MINISTER AND ms Family.—From the Baltimore Sun we learn that Rev. Dr. Daniel Gans has resigned the pastorate of the Third Reformed Church in that city, and that he and his family are under the instructions for their reception into the Catholic Church. Dr. Gans has a son practising law in Baltimore, and his wife and daughters are preparing to enter the Church with him. His conversion is the result of twenty years' deliberation and study, during which he found himself gradually estranged from Protestantism and drawn towards Catholic unity.

Cardinal Cullen.

Subcriptions to the Cardinal Cullen Memorial have now reached £4,000, although the list has been open only two months. When there is a definite decision as to the shape the memorial is to take a fresh impetus will be given to the public generosity. We are glad, at all events, that Dublin, amongst its legion of statues, will have one of a Cardinal in

Lord Gower's Impressions of America. Lord Ronald Gower has been giving his first impressions of America in Vanity Fair. It may be interesting to learn that he found all classes " not only civil, but highly civilized, as compared, class for class, with the English; not only amiable, but as a rule kind and courteous, and with rare exception, well informed, well bred, and having more refinement of manner" than any people among whom he had ever been. The courtesy, not an eye and lip civility, shown to ladies, struck him as in strong contrast with English grumpiness. His lordship's estimate of Americans in so high that we venture to say that even they them-selves will blush like bashful maidens when reading their praises.

Sunday Evening Concerts.

[London Free Press.] Sunday evening concerts are becoming more and more an American institution in New York. They have long been a German institution, invariably connected with beer drinking. There have been places in the city where one might hear good music and drink beer of a Sunday night without money and accompanying beer. These are well attended, and orderly audiences sit through long programmes in which the best musical authors predominate. At first these concerts were called "Grand Sacred Concerts." Now the managers are dropping the title of sacred without changing in any way the character of the music. There are worse ways of spending a Sunday evening than listening to good music. [Yes, if no harm was otherwise done. What of the "beer" and other "institutions' allied to it.7

Talmage on St. Valentine's Day.

The latest thing that the Rev. Dr. Talmage has looked at "from a religious stand-point," is St. Valentine's Day, with its "six million valentines fluttering in the excited grasp, and thirty million people wondering where they came from." The religious lesson is this:

"St. Valentine's Day cannot be spared from the calendar. No harm will come from carleatures your children receive. The valentines also has higher uses. There comes a time between 18 and 25 years of age, when one does not know exactly what is the matter. You get dreamy, You dare not write a letter expressive of your feeling, for you do not want to commit yourself, and at just that time the uses of the valentine come in!"

some point if the reverend trickster had warned the hearers against ever sending a valentine begging or pledging bogus church subscriptions.

Mottoes and Nick-Names of the Regiments of the British Army.

The 29th are known as the "Saucy Worces-The 30th are the "Treble X's" (XXX.) The 31st, the

" YOUNG BUFFS, once earned the good opinion of a General under whom they were serving. He cried out, "Well done, old Buffs!"—"We are not the Buffs, Sir," was the reply. "Then well done, young Buffs!" was the final response; and the Young Buffs" they became. The 32nd Light Infantry feel proud of being known as "Cornishmen." Their heroic defence of Lucknow in 1857 will never be forgotten. The 33rd Foot wished to become known as the "Duke of Wellington's regiment," and he consented, but stipulated for a postponement of the naming until after his decease; the assumption of the title, therefore, did not take place until 1853. The history of the regiment tells, however, of an older and more familiar appellation, the "Havercake Lads," due to the fact that when first raised their recruiting sergeant was wont to march with an oat-cake impaled on his sword. The 34th are "Cumberland's Lads." The 35th gained their name of the "Orange Lillies," from the colour of their facings, which years ago were orange.

Progress of Catholicity.

A correspondent in Boston, who has recently visited East Cambridge and Cambridgeport, Mass., says that the progress of Catholicity in that quarter was a matter of great surprise to him. When we consider that at the beginning of the present generation Boston counted only about 100 Catholics, with only one priest, Rev. Father Thayer, a convert from Congregationalism, with only a few other Catholics scattered throughout the State of Massachusetts, while now we find the Diocese of Boston an archbishopric, with 310,000 Catholics, 176 churches, 213 priests, and a large number of hospitals, orphan asylums and free schools, and the Diocese of Springfield, in the same State, with a Catholic population of about 150,000, 98 priests, and 86 churches, there is still greater matter for surprise. In the Diocese of Springfield, partitioned from that of Boston in 1870, and containing a Catholic population of about 150,000, there is a Catholic college, an orphan asylum, and about 4,000 Catholic children attending schools, chiefly under the care of the Sisters Cincinnati, have at least 7,000 children under their care in Massachusetts, chiefly in parochial schools, but they have also many flouramong which are, we believe, those at Lowell, the Brothers of Charity, a house of the Good | Year Round.

Shepherd in Tremont Stret, Boston Highlands, for Magdalens; a house of the Little Sisters of the Poor; and a asspital and home for destitute children, kept by the Franciscan Sisters. This is in a State in which the law to levy a tax on everyhody or the support of the Protestant religion, was modified only as late as 1821! Truly, if the tyrannical Puritans who passed that and similar laws were now permitted to visit Massachusetts they would be surprised at the liberty of conscience now enjoyed, and the general progress made since Catholics began to gain an ascendancy in Massachusets.

Cutting Files by Machinery.

It was long supposed that no machine could be invented to cut files as well as by hand, but it seems that American ingenuity has solved the difficulty. Almost all the files made in the United States are cut by ma-chinery, while Englishmen still stick to the old method. The result must be to give the American maker a great advantage in point of price, and as his product is good as well as cheap he must ultimately beat the Englishman.

Lighting Houses by Electricity.

One of the practical difficulties in the way of lighting houses by electricity was obviated when the divisibility of the electric current was demonstrated by Edison. Before that time the electric light had been practicable, but the expense of an apparatus for each house forbade the general application of the system. One large machine can now be made to do duty for a considerable area, though not, as has been supposed, for a whole city. It is not economical to transmit powerful currents much beyond half a mile, and this fact will render it necessary to generate electricity in each city by many machines, each doing duty for one square mile. The only problem now remaining unsolved is how to make the electric light cheap: when Edison or some one else has succeeded, then we may hope to turn it on as we now turn on gas.

Is the Moon Inhabited?

M. Flammarion, the great French astronomer, being desirous to test the truth of his surmise that there are inhabitants in the moon, proposes to construct a telescope of sufficient power to definitely settle the question. A committee has been organized to collect the necessary funds, the cost of the instrument being estimated at 1,000,000 frames. This will be the most costly telescope in the world, unless the American proposition to erect one on Pike's Peak at an expense of \$1,000,000 without price save the price of the beer. But should be carried out, and it now seems probaot late it has been found profitable to give ble that it may be. Four years will be re-Sunday concerts in large halls without the quired to complete the instrument, and if funds are provided there is no reason why it 'should not be completed. Its power would be sufficient to distinguish buildings of any magnitude, and to show the topography of the

The Pedestrian Championship.

(New York Sun.)

The match is exciting much interest up town. Harriman is freely backed by Mr. Walton of the St. James, who has made many bets of 375 to \$100 on Harriman against O'Leary. Now he has drawn in a little, but authorizes Mr. Kelley to wager \$5,000 against \$10,000 that Harriman will lead O'Leary.

Messrs. Charles Rowell and John Ennis are expected here next Tuesday. Mr. Rowell, who is described as a manly, gentlemanly pedestrian, has no great published record. He started on a six-days' walk once, but stopped twelve hours from some mishap. He then went on the track again by request, and although he was fifth or sixth out of a dozen, he ended by taking third money, walking 470 miles, notwithstanding his twelve hours'

Harriman's best performances are 100 miles This is sorry stuff; but it might have had record for this. But on making a heavy deposit that he would repeat the feat, the money was not covered. In the American Institute last May he gained a record of 1609 miles in 34h. 29m., only taking one rest of seventeen minutes during that time In Gilmore's Garden last October he walked 1064 miles in 22h. 35m. 11s. In Buffalo one hot day last July he covered 100 miles without a rest in 20h. 43m. 41s. Last June he walked 400 miles in five days-80 miles each day.

John Ennis of Chicago has the reputation of being a fair long distance walker, the only trouble being that he is sometimes taken sick on the track.

It is understood, however, that the walk is to begin on the 10th of March. It is also believed that it will be a genuine contest, unlike the last two miserable struggles for the

Throwing the Shoe.

One of the best known customs connected with shoes is that of throwing them after a wedding party on their way from church or elsewhere. It is, say the authors of Lan-cashire Folk-lore, a relic of Anglo-Saxon or Danish usages of ancient origin. The Lancashire custom is to throw an old shoe on leaving the house to be married, as a preventive of future unhappiness, and an omen of good luck and prosperity. In Norfolk it is also the custom to throw the shoe after the wedding party on proceeding to the church. In Yorkshire, according to a writer in Hone's Table Book, in 1827, there was a custom called "thrashing," which signified pelting people with old shoes on their return from church on the wedding day. "Thrashing" had at first some raison detre, but as time went on this became forgotten, and the custom was indiscriminately practiced among the lower orders. The Kentish custom is for one of the groomsmen to throw the shoe, after which the bridesmaids run, she who gets it believ-ing that she will be married first. She in turn throws it among the men, the man who receives the blow being also destined for marriage before the others. A custom not very dissimilar used to prevail among the noble Germans in the past. The bride on being conducted to the bride-chamber used to take off her shoe and throw it among those who were near, every one striving to catch it, and the successful one accepting it as an omen of his or her early and happy marriage. There is an old rhyme still extant, which gives a date to this custom of throwing shoes at weddings:

When Britons bold When Britons doid
Wedded of old,
Sandals were backward thrown,
The pair to tell,
That, ill or well,
The act was all their own."

This custom has of late been very generally revived, and is now as popular at fashionable London weddings as among our more superstitious country folk. A writer in an old number of Notes and Queriess suggests that it was a symbol of renunciation of dominion and authority over the

Naturalist's Portfolio.

THE ISLAND OF LONELINESS .- A new island has been discovered in the Polar Sea, northeast of Nova Zembla, and south-east of Francis Joseph Land, the northernmost discovery of the Austro-Hungarian expedition of 1873-74. Its precise locality is latitude 77 degrees 35 minutes North, longitude 86 degrees East, and it is about ten miles long, one hundred feet high level and treless. It was first descried on September 3rd by the Arctic explorer and hunter, E. Johannessen, who called it Ensombeden, which means Loneliness.

SNAKES AND THE GERANIUM.-In South Africa we are told the geranium has the reputation of being a guard against snakes, which, it is said, avoid the plant as though it were poisonous. We are reminded that though the flowers of the geranium are scentless, the leaves con-tain a quantity of volatile oil, with more or less pungent odours, and it is stated that no snake will come near a bed of these flowers. A resident in South Africa has surrounded his house with a cordon of geraniums, with the result that it is never visited by these unwel-come intruders. The discovery of this pro-perty in the geranium is attributed to the Kaffirs.

THE CRAFTY HERMIT CRAB.-There are many species of hermit crabs, those of the tropics being the largest and handsomest. This odd creature inhabits the shell of some molluse in which it can bury its unprotected tail and into which it can retreat when threatened with and when it reaches full age it takes possession of the whelk shell and entirely tills the cavity. The crafty hermit crab is found in the it inhabits the variegate triton is known to be a favourite. The crabs are supposed to tight for the shell.

SEA BEARS .- The old "bulls" have long cearse, almost bristly, tur on their neck and shoulders, which ruffles when attacked, and this, with their great teeth, gives them rather a formidable leonine appearance. bulls" are savage, and so fierce that caution is required in facing them; they even are so bold as to leave the water and chase a man. One great and very old dark-coloured fellow, king of a mob," was christened "Royal Tom," whose daring and dignity would barely allow him to move off when driven hard. On board the vessel which rescued the castaway survivors was a very large courageous dog, which would fasten on the otaries, but get dreadfully torn, and was no match in point of strength. Their tenacity of life is extraordinary. instance, one received two bullets, had its head split open with an axe, and brain hanging out, but nevertheless dragged along the beach the men who were trying to keep him out of the water by hanging on his hind tlippers. . . . Musgrave recounts the amusing manner in which the mother coaxes the young towards the water, which at first it is averse to enter, and she often displays inge nuity in getting it in. She puts it on her back, swims along gently, while the little bleating fellow slips or splutters off into the sea; the mother again gets underneath or even becoming augry, gives it a cruel bite or slap with her flipper. Ultimately, after such drilling, the youngsters take to the water of their own accord, and paddle about or play on shore in

THE ECCALYPTUS GLOBULUS IN TRELAND-THE William. A Co. Wexford correspondent writes: " I read lately an interesting paragraph in your naturalist's column, on the Encalyptus Globulus, or blue gum tree of Australia, which well authenticated cases have shown to be a preservation against fever. It grows freely in the south of Ireland. Since the late frosts I saw it in Johnstown Castle demesne, 3 miles south of Wexford, where it standing between the mansion and the upper lake exhibits most luxuriant foliage and has been wonderfully rapid in its growth. The head gardener told me that he had raised plants from the home-grown seeds. A recent 'atholic missionary in Australia states that there are at least two other varieties amongst degree that peculiar aroma which is supposed traveller speaks of a specimen of the Eucalyptus in Victoria as being 380 feet to the first branch and 460 feet to the topmost twig."—It may interest our correspondent to know that the anti-malarial proprieties of the willow, in some localities at least, appear to be quite the region of Asia Minor about Ephesus the prevalence of malaria has steadily diminished as the willow has been introduced. Thanks to the effects of Mr. C. D. Van Lennep, Swedish Consul at Smyrna, this tree is now extensively grown in districts which were comparatively treeless twenty years ago. That it exerts some influence against the fever is probable; and that it strengthens the banks of the streams, furnishes excellent fuel, and supplies good material for farming implements is certain —(Ed. N. P.)

THE DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS .- Professor Rolleston, Oxford, delivered an interesting lec ture recently to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the "Domestication of Animals." In the first instance, he directed attention to the history of the ox, noticing briefly the different characteristics found in the wild and domestic species Speaking afterwards of the pig, he showed, by reference to illustrations, how much this animal had become modified in its form and habits by domestication; pointing out the way in which the wild pig fed itself was exactly the way in which, after it was domesticated, it was not allowed to feed, and that while the pig in its natural state was furnished with a remarkably long and strong snout, by which it was enabled to dig up plants and otherwise supply itself with nourishment, the highly developed pig, as it now existed as a machine for manufacturing fat, was often unable to open its mouth sufficiently to feed itself, and had consequently to be supplied with its meat from a bottle. Altogether, the manner in which the pig had changed its appearance indicated in a very remarkable way man's power of manufacturing, as it were, new species of animals. Speaking of the ox, the sheep and the pig as forming one group of domesti cated animals the lecturer gave it as his opinion that it was one of those three animals that was first domesticated and used by man as a companion, and, stated that one point of resemblance between them all was that they lived on uplands by preference at certain times of the year, and that there was a good deal to justify the belief that men living also in those uplands in early times domesticated those animals simply because they were convenient to his hand, otherwise it was quite conceivable that stags would have furnished a larger proportion of the animals domesticated was mountain living, and had afterwards fol- | and the most easily copied.

lowed him to the lowlands in consequence of the advantages in the way of nesting which were obtained about houses. With regard to dogs, the Professor argued it was most likely that the first use to which these animals were put by man was the driving of wild cattle and other game into pit-falls, remarking that this theory would also explain the domestication of the ox, as the calf would be completely at the mercy of the hunter after the cow had fallen into the pit, and would doubtless be thereupon reared in the hope of further profit. On coming to deal with the history of the horse, he said there was every reason to believe that Mongolians were the first to domesticate it, and, further, that the first mention there was of it occured in Genesis in connection with the account of Joseph in Egypt. One important respect in which the herse differed from the ox, sheep, and pig was, it was pointed out, that throughout its use by man it had changed only in a very slight degree. In reference to cats, it was mentioned that the Greeks and Romans in ancient times did not possess a cat corresponding in type with the cat of the present day, which had come from Egypt but used as a household animal, and for the same purposes a species of weasel, one proof of which was that the cut of those old times was written about as being guilty of the theft of honey, a theft which no cat would nowadays think of committing. In concluding, Prof. Rolleston stated that some writers had speculated as to whether, in the not distant future, the whole of the animal world except danger. It usurps the deserted home of vari- the part which lived in the sea, would not be ous molluses, according to its size; when more or less brought into a condition of de-young and small it is found in the shells of mestication. Some such course seemed in his the tops, periwinkles, and other small molluses opinion, inseparable from the progress of and when it reaches full age it takes possesbe regretted, as undoubtedly the greatest happiness to the greatest number of animals was Mediterranean, and among other shells which | secured by domestication. | Bentham had foretold the future when he said-"The time will come when humanity will extend its mantle over all that breathes. We have begun by attending to the condition of slaves; we shall finish by softening the condition of the animals that assist our labors or supply our wants.

Domestic and Useful.

To KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED FRUIT .-- When it is stored after drying, put between every half bushel of it a large handful of bark of sassafras, and strew a liberal supply on top. I will insure that the worms will not touble

Moras.--Housekeepers should know that a small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine, and put into a chest of drawers or wardrobe for a single day or three times a year, is a preservative against moths.

OLD STOVEPIES .- Rusty stovepipes may be made to look nearly as good as new by simply rubbing them over with a bit of cloth moistened with sweet oil. By coating the entire pipe, joints which are unlike in appearance will be made uniform and display a nice lus-

MUTTON OR LAND RECHAUFFE.—Cut some slices of cold undertone mutton or lamb; put into a fryingpan with enough gravy or broth to cover them. Or, if you have neither of them, make a gravy of butter, warm water and catsup. Heat to boiling, and stir in pepper and a great spoonful of currant jelly. Send to the table in a chafing dish, with the gravy poured about the meat.

Parlor Ornaments -Suspend an acorn by a piece of thread tied about within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a tumbler or vase, allowing it remain undisturbed for several weeks. It will soon burst open, and a small root seek the water, while a straight green stem with tiny leaves will shoot upwards. A little charcoal will keep it sweet.

Africa as a Commercial Field.

Increasing attention is being given to was introduced by the Earl of Granard. The Africa as a new commercial field. Various specimens there appear quite uninjured by the railroads are in process of construction in frost. Some are over 40 feet in height. One, Algiers, and now a line from Algiers to the standing between the mansion and the upper. Niger at Ramba is advocated. There would be two branches—one to Timbuctoo, so as to take in the trade of the Upper Niger, the other would touch at Bourroum and tap the trade of the Lower Niger. Its whole length would be 2,574 kilometres; 670 kilometres would run through the easis of Touat. The the Australian mountains, attaining a vast capital required for this line would be 400 size, quite hardy and possessing in an eminent | million francs; but it is not very likely that it will be procured, as there are such slight to be so decidely antifebrile. Another recent difficulties in the way of such a line as scarcity of water, moving sands and hostile tribes. The traffic on which its promoters would count would be 50,000 tons of alfa, 15,000 do of dates, 50,000 do of cereals, 20,000 do of cotton, indigo, skins and gums. Two French explorers, by the way, have just added equal to those claimed for the Eucalyptus. In a new river to our map of Africa. Its name is the Alima, and it is thought to be a confluent of the Congo. It is 150 yards wide and some sixteen feet in depth.

Frost Patterns.

From the London Globe.

The difficulties of the art of designing, in he case of "set" or geometrical patterns, have been greatly reduced by artificial contrivances. The fantastic forms created by the kaleidoscope, where the manifold reflections of a few bits of coloured glass, of half-a-dozen pins, feathers, or other common objects, cause them to assume such exquisite shapes, have been utilized by the carpet weaver and the cotton printer, by the wall-paper maker, and others, as a source whence new and stricking patterns can be obtained at will. Byprojecting the reflection of the pattern formed in a kaleidoscope on a white sheet, after thee manner of a "magic lantern" picture, the ever-changing combinations can be magnified and retained at will till a permanent copy has been taken by artists or by the aid of photography. During the winter months, many patterns, equally evanescent, and perhaps still more peautiful, are designed and traced on our windows by the hand of Jack Frost, which, if they could be perpetuated on paper, would afford pleasure to the artistic eve and be a source of profit to the manufacturer of laces, of wall papers, and of various textile and other fabrics for the adornment of which they are so wonderfully fitted. These patterns are principally to be found on the windows of bed-rooms, or other rooms in which there is a slow but regular supply of moisture—as from the breath-which not finding a way of escape up the chimney, flies to the window, and is there suddenly congealed on the pane, forming a gradually thickening and spreading incrustation of crystals of the most exquisite delicacy of texture and outline. The regularity of shape and design in some of these " frost patterns " is as atriking as the eccentricity of others, but in all there is a chatse beauty which is unrivalled in any artificial production. Even on the pavements of our streets similar patterns of a coarser texture, of course-may be seen in the early morning after a frosty night succeeding a rainy day. Some of the slabs in the pavement form perfect set patterns, with every corresponding portion perfectly matched; others bear more fantastic and irregular marks, but all are worthy of study and even of photographic reproduction. The window patterns, however, are naturally the most delicate and beautiful.

THE GLENGARRY FENCIBLES. (Catholic Progress.) The work of devastation had been successfully carried on in the Highlands. Many a happy humble home, round whose fireside had sat the bravest of our soldiers, had been razed to the ground. The country in many places had become one vast waste, untenanted by human beings. A hardy race of renowned peasantry had been removed to make room for flocks and herds, more profitable to their grasping proprietors. Many of the Highlanders who had been ejected from their homes and setfled down in Glasgow to what seemed to them a most unnatural mode of gaining a livelihood. They were employed, for the most part, in the cotton factories They were utterly ignorant of English. Their good friend and pastor, the Rev. Alex. Macdonell, the first Catholic clergymen permanently stationed in Glasgow, who afterwards became Bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada, had often to act the part of interpreter between those sturdy Highlanders and their Lowland employers. About this time the Rev. Mr. Macdonell hired a storehouse, which he converted into a chapel (the only one then in Glasgow), but it was necessary to have two of the congregation always on guard at the entrance on Sunday. This somewhat improved condition of the Glasgow Highlanders did not last long. The distracted state into which war had thrown the Continent had caused a terrible disaster in trade. The poor Highlanders were the first to be thrown out of employ. They wandered all over the country to them joined the army. At this crisis some of inspired with the thought that provision might be made for those poor people if a Catholic regiment could be raised under a Catholic commander, and with a Catholic priest for its | must move again, and under the protection of chaplain. The experiment was a bold one. A similar offer has been made to the Government some years before, and declined. However, a meeting of some influential Catholic their fathers. One old matron, Mary Macleod Highland proprietors was held at Fort Augus- was her name, a mother in that Celtic Israel, tus, at which it was unanimously resolved to express their gratitude to the Government for the indulgence recently granted to the Catholic body, and to make the offer of raising a said, "we may find a happy home, and raise Catholic regiment for his Majesty's service on Crois Christa, the Cross of Christ, and under certain conditions. The Highland dress was the patronage of the Mother of God in years to be adopted as the uniform of the regiment. to come there shall spring from our descen-Macdonell of Glengarry was proposed as the dants those who shall be the spiritual rulers Major-Commandant. The regiment should and guides of our people." The venerable consist of ten companies, each company of woman spoke truly of her descendants, five fifty-seven men, with the usual complement of officers and non-commissioned officers to be nominated by the Major. The meeting further expressed its regret that the urgency of the case had not allowed the Highland gentlemen time to communicate with their Catholic brethren in the Lowlands, but it directed that the report of their proceedings should be circulated among them as an invitation to cooperate with the movement. The minutes not be behindhand in aiding the revival of were signed by John Fletcher, Esq., of Dunans | the " faith of our fathers" in the land of their (the father of the present Lady Gordon of Drimnin), who, together with the Rev. Alex. Macdonell, the missionary in Glasgow, was the life and soul of the movement. The same two repaired to Edinburgh and there waited on the Lord-Advocate as deputies from the meeting. Afterwards the deputation proceeded to London, and was soon followed by Glengarry himself. There they found the Lord-Advocate and his uncle Henry Dundas, the Home Secretary, who presented the address of the meeting to his Majesty. Some days were required for a final answer and some difficulties were made. At last the Secretary of State informed the deputation that his Majesty viewed with much approbation this proof of the them." loyalty of his Catholic subjects in Scotland, but that under existing circumstances he felt it necessary to decline their offer. The deputies notwithstanding persevered in their application. They obtained an interview with Highland emigration. Ten days elapsed, and which he received them with great politeness and after some further discussion gave them hopes of obtaining the command of a fencible regiment for the young Highland chief. The then Duchess of Gordon was opposed to it bemajority, of his dependants were Catholics lished by F. Leypoldt. they would doubtless have preferred to enlist in a Catholic regiment. Another Highland proprietor, Sir James Grant, was opposed to the scheme for the same reason. Glengarry with his faithful companions Mr. Fletcher, of Dunans, and the Rev. Mr. Macdonell, ultimately obtained their regiment, and recruited it partly from the Glasgow outcast Highlanders, and partly from the Highlands proper. The Rev. Mr. Macdonell was nominated chaplain of the regiment by a singular evasion of the existing laws. The regiment recom-mended itself to the authorities by volunteering for service in any part of Great Britain or Ireland. Several other Scotch regiments had refused to go on service even into England. In the year 1798 the Glengarry Fencibles were employed in Ireland during the Rebellion. The chaplain did all in his power to soften the rigours of military law in favour of the unfortunate rebels. When the yeomanry cavalry had too often converted chapels into stables, the Rev. Mr. Macdonell insisted on their being restored to their proper use. When the wars were over the Giengarry Fencibles were disbanded, and many of the men were ugain reduced to extreme poverty. Those who had joined the corps from the Highlands found that complications of various sorts had arisen during their absence respecting their lands and holdings at home, and, in point of fact, that they had no homes to return to. Here was again another opportunity offered to their beloved pastor for the exercise of his zeal and charity in behalf of his clansmen. He did not refuse the task, but manfully grappled with the difficulty until he overcame it. He applied for, and obtained a grant of many thousand acres of land, and forthwith promoted an emigration to Upper Canada, and even accompanied the emigrants himself across the Atlantic. After spending many years of missionary life among them he was raised to the Bishopric of Kingston, and finally returned to his native land to die. His death took place in the priest's house at Dumfries in the year 1840. When the Americans invaded Canada on the declaration of war in 1812, the Glengary Fencibles were again organized. Colonel Macdonell, through his own influence with his clan, supported by that of their pastor, Bishop Macdonnell, raised the regiment among his clausmen, and in this way the Colonel was partially : reinstated in his command of the Glengarry

regiment. We say partially; because the con-

almost immediately after it was raised, was

er tigelig

under Colonel Macdonell in Canada was the taking of Ogdensburg at a critical moment, and quite contrary to orders, an act which had the effect of diverting the American attack on Upper Canada at a moment when it was utterly undefended. The assault was made under circumstances of the utmost difficulty : deep snow impeded the assailants at every step, and the American marksmen from behind their fences kept up a heavy fire; but the gallantry of the brave Highlanders overcame every obstacle, and the fort was carried with schooners in the harbour. Thus it was that the Highlanders saved Canada for the British Government, as a small return for having allowed mean and greedy proprietors to turn them out from the homes of their ancestors. As Ogdensburg was a frontier town on the American side of the St. Lawrence, Sir, G. Prevost authorised payment for any plunder by the troops, but Colonel Macuonell received a certificate from the inhabitants stating that they had not lost a single shilling, which must be recorded to the credit of the Glengary High-landers under his command. After the war was over they labored hard for many years until, like the Acadians, by industry and perseverance they had converted the primeval forest of that wild country into flourishing fertile field and green meadow. They were beginning to be very happy in a temporal point of view. But many of them had removed so far into the country as to be entirely out of the reach of their priest. This to them was a great sorrow. Moreover, the surrounding country was being rapidly occupied by Protestants. The emigrants saw the immiseek the means of livelihood, and not a few of nent danger to which their children would be exposed of losing their faith. "To what purthe more humane Highland proprietors were pose," they would sorrowfully say, "have we abandoned our hills and glens, the homes of our Catholic ancestors, if we are to become Protestants here in the wilderness. No! we Heaven, and the guidance of our Mother, the Star of the Sen, we will seek other lands where was especially impatient. She constantly repeated to her sons and daughters that there are priests, and one, the child of her daughter Una, the venerable Archbishop Colin Francis Mackinnon, was until recently the spiritual ruler of the Gael in Arichat, Antigonish and Cape Breton. The good old woman lived to a great age, and saw her children's children to the fourth generation. These are the people of whom Catholic Highlanders boast, and with good reason, and we feel sure that they will ancestors. A. P. C.

Lord Arundell of Wardour. " Memoir of Colonel Macdonell."

A Physician's Prescription for "Crow's Feet."

Girls are advised by a Chicago physician to always sleep on their backs if they wish to keep crow's feet from the corners of their eyes. "These blemishes," he says, " are the result of sleeping on the sides. The pressure upon the temple and cheeks leaves wrinkles at the corners and underneath the eyes which disappear in a few hours, but finally become so mixed that neither hours nor abolutions will abate

Medical Literature.

All physicians must be interested in the announcement that Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., Librarian of the National Medical Henry Dundas, who listened patiently to the Library at Washington, has completed a Naexposition of their views with regard to the tional Catalogue of Medical Literature, which was the duty of Deputies Fritzsche and rifle I ever saw; beat this man Carver all will be printed as soon as Congress grants he invited them to another interview, at the needed appropriation. It contains over 400,000 subject-entries, comprising books, pamphlets, and original papers in nearly all the medical periodicals of the world. Dr. Billings also proposes to edit a correct bibliosecret history of the refusal is curious. The graphy, entitled Index Medicus, which will enter all medical books, and index the leadcause her son, the Marquis of Huntly, was ing medical journals and transactions in raising a regiment at the time, and as the English and other languages. It will be pub-

The Cotton Trade.

A bill is before the United States Senate which, if passed, will affect our cattle trade as soon as the English embargo on cattle sailing from American ports has been re-moved. The bill is for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals in transit. Animals are to be loaded in comfortable cars, fed once every seven hours, and unloaded once every twenty-four hours. The railroad companies are to see that the requirements of the Act are complied with if the owners of the animals neglect them. No cattle are to be received from the Canadian lines which have not been provided with food, water, and rest during the preceding twenty-four hours. The Bill was brought up last session, but then failed to pass.

Wheat Growing in England.

It would seem that the time must come, and that very soon, when English farmers will have to give up all idea of growing wheat for profit. Messrs Thos. Scott and H. Savory, exceptionally two good authorities on the subject, have been making investigations, and they both state that wheat-raising by English farmers with the present prices must prove unremun-erative. Mr. Savory, who is the most pro-nounced in his opinion, after making a careful summary of the costs of production, shows that in order to pay back to the farmer his outlay in seed, labour, manure cartage, &c, the wheat must net him at least £2 8s per quarter, while the average price of wheat in England during the past four months has been only £2 per quarter. In other words, the English producer has, this season, lost one shilling per bushel on all the grain that he has raised, and as this has amounted to more than 80,000,000 bushels when the United Kingdom is taken into account, the outgo to the farmer must have been sufficiently large to cause him to look toward the future with serious misgivings.

A PATRIARCH OF THE FOREST .- A patriarch of the forest has been felled lately in California, and the greatest portion of the wood taken to San Francisco. It was known by the epithet of "Old Moses." If one might infer with accuracy its age from the number of its rings, it must have been 4,840 years old. Its capacity ditions that were made with Colonel Macdon- is said to have been so great that 300 persons

nell when he raised the regiment were not could find room within its trunk! fulfilled; and the command of the regiment, THE SCENT OF THE POLAR BEAR.—The Polar bear has a wonderful power of scenting from transferred to a Protestant and an Orangeman, a great distance—a faculty very often useful. which caused a mutiny, which was suppressed | but sometimes very fatal to him; for when the with difficulty: It must be borne in mind Arctic whalers are boiling down seal or whale that the adhesion of the Catholic Macdonnells | blubber the bearscents the savoury odourfrom went: far to determine: the attitude of the afar and will follow the line for immense dis-French Canadians also. The most important tances—an expedition resulting in his losing service rendered by the Glengarry Fencibles his own life.

DESPATCHES.

London, February 19 .- The Fellows of Royal College of Physicians yesterday re-solved that the Rovernment ought to appoint a Royal Commission of eminent statesmen, medical men and specialists to investigate

the plague. Dr. Butt intends to move in the House of Commons shortly the following resolution:—
"That in the opinion of the House it is essential to the interests of Ireland that the eleven guns, all its stores, and two armed University institutions of that country should be so arranged that Irishmen of all religious persuasions should be able to obtain the benefit of degrees and the advantages of a University education without compromise of their religious convictions, and that in order to accomplish this object legislation on the subject is absolutely necessary."

It is stated that 70 members of Parliament many Liberals and some Conservatives will support Dr. Butt's motion with regard to University education in Ireland.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Bishop Foley died this morning. The funeral will take place in this city on Friday. The remains are to be taken to Baltimore. Bishop Foley's last words were to Vicar-General McMullen: "I appoint you administrator. I have tried to do my duty. I bow to the will of the Almighty God." He bequeaths his personal property to his successor.

Last night Harry Sharpe, of Houston, Tex. spoke in the Workingmen's Lyceum on the subject of co-operative colonies as a remedy for the hard times. His project is to organize the poor people in this city into bodies of settle them on 50,000 acres of land in Texas, capitalists finding means by advancing \$10 per acre on the bonds, secured by mortgage

on the entire State. London, February 19.-The chartered steamers from London, with a battalion of the 60th Regiment, and from Southampton with the Highlanders, sail to-day and to-morrow respectively. Several other ships will be ready for troops during the present week. A steamer is expected at Queenstown this week to embark volunteers. The last to sail of the fifteen chartered transports will probably be the steamers "Egypt," "Spain," "France" and "England," which are to carry

cavalry regiments. CAPETOWN, January 29 .- Col. Wood's column was attacked January the 24th, by 4,000 Zulus. The enemy were dispersed with but trifling loss to Wood's command. Several attacks on Pearson's column and other columns have been repulsed, but the gravity of the situation has not been exaggerated. The enemy are concentrating towards Ekawe, where Pearson is entrenched. A grand attack is daily expected. Wood is falling back to cover Utrecht.

VERSAILLES, February 20 .- In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, on the Amnesty bill, M. Louis Blanc, maintained that amnesty should be plenaay. The great republic of the United States had, at the conclusion of the civil war, understood the true character of amnesty. If the Chamber refused to grant plenary amnesty, it must expect wide-spread agitation. M. Andrieux argued that plenary amnesty would cause disastrous reaction. Minister Leroyer said it was impossible to grant amnesty to those who boasted that they would revive the Commune, and gloried in their misdeeds. He denied that the majority of the public favored plenary amnesty. He appealed to the Chamber not to refuse the Government its confidence.

Berlin, February 20 .- In view of the indifference by Ministers relative to the arrest of Fritzsche and Hasselman, great indignation was expressed that an interior police agent should thus be able to affront the Reichstag, and waste its time with such a request. The debate, however, was calm. The principal speech, by Herr Lasker, charged that the Emperor having summoned all the members ask sanction for proceedings against them, apparently for responding to the Emperor's

Berlin, February 20.-A private telegram states that the Roumanians evacuated Arabtabia to-day.

TIRNOVA, February 20 .- Prince Dordankoff Korsakoff has arrived and been received with great enthusiasm. A banner was displayed bearing the inscription: "Union of Bulgaria, Thrace and Macedonia."

London, February 20.-London papers commenting on the Egyptian crisis, consider the Khedive, even if he did not contrive the demonstration in Cairo, will take advantage of it for attempting to restore his personal power. In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that he had received no communication from Mr. Rivers-Wilson with regard to his resignation of the office of Minister of Finance for Egypt.

LONDON, February 20 .- A Cape Town despatch says:-Unless attacked, the British forces will confine their operations to a retention of a strategical position on the border

until strongly reinforced.

London, February 21.—The latest news from Cape Town does not at all diminish the anxiety with which those in high military circles regard the situation. The persistent and bold attacks of the Zulus, although repulsed, are believed to have again seriously weakened the British forces, and there is an alarming rumor to the effect that the supply of ammunition is running The Zulu King is understood to have sent commands throughout the whole of his dominion summoning his entire arm bearing people for a combined attack on the British and that he has been strengthened also by the arrival of allies from distant tribes. The British express confidence in their ability to repulse this attack, but great anxiety is felt here as to the result. Much time must yet elapse before reinforcements

can reach Cape Colongy.
PARIS, February 20.—The Papal Nuncio attended the soirce of the German Ambassador this evening, which is considered to be a

LONDON, February 21.—A Paris correspondent says :- The best authorities here consider the Khedive's only object was to get rid of Nubar Pasha, whom he personally detested, and that he will retain the rest of the Cabinet. It is stated that men-of-war have started, or are about to start for Alexandria but this, if true, is merely intended as a warning against trifling with France and England.

London, February 21 .- Patrick Machamara, accused of the murder of Patrick Kearney, in County Clare, and at whose trial the jury disagreed, is to be released on condition of quitting the country, Government paying his expenses to the United States.

London, February, 21.—It is understood that Dr. Butt has sent a letter announcing. his resignation of the leadership of the Home Rulers, to a meeting of Irish members of Parliament, which had adjourned until Saturday, It is said Dr. Butt is in bad health.

LIVERPOOL, February, 21.—At a meeting to-day the strikers made a hostile demonstration against the police. The authorities resolved in the event of a repetition to forcibly disperse to-morrow's meeting.

Does Cattle-Plagued Meat Produce Disease.

If it can really be established that the cattle brought to this city for consumption are laboring under pleuro-pneumonia, the sooner the health authorities put a stop to their importation from the courtry the better. Hygienists, thus far, however, have not accurately designated the diseases which their consumption brings on those who partake of their meat, and it is not positively proven that it gives occasion to any well-defined malady. This is a question that should be settled as soon as possible. Diseased meat cannot, certainly, furnish wholesome food under the most favorable circumstances.

COURT ETIQUETTE.

How it is Taught—Personal Interview with Professor Tanning, and a Study of Hissystem.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

I had to-day the pleasure of an interview with Prof. Tanning, the celebrated Court Etiquette Master. He is a pleasant-spoken gentleman, and afforded me all facilities of seeing his method of training. Introducing me to a large, long room, we found a number of young ladies in waiting, and they all seemed glad to greet the Professor.

"You shall see the method," said Tanning as he ranged the ladies in line.

They were all dressed in street attire, but a glance at the rear elevation showed that over their walking-dresses had been pinned a long piece of calico, or factory cotton, made to simulate a Court train, and the point of about one thousand persons each, and to the exercises seemed to be to bow gracefully and fall back, to adopt a military term for the occasion, without showing any awkwardness in the management of the factory cotton.

The ladies advanced a few steps, wearing upon their faces a grin supposed to be an expression of the compound feelings of joy and

"Observe," said the Professor to me, as I stood shyly to one side, "We carry out the principle of nature in our training, taking such words of command as are most in

"Whoa!" he shouted as the line reached the centre of the hall, and then taking up a long pointer he laid it out so that the ladies touched it, thus causing a straight line.

"Gee!" was the next word of command, and as it was uttered the ladies turned sideways to the right, displaying their handsome features in profile.

"Haw!" he next commanded, and a like motion is performed to the left.

" Back-back up-gee-whoa-haw!" he then shouted, as he did so the movement commenced. I saw at once the object of the preliminary "gee-haw!" The side motion had so placed the factorycotton—by the way, the more economical, and therefore I presume the plebeians had their trains made of what is known as "blue derry," which did not show the dirt-in such a position that two steps could be taken backward without entanglement, and the subsequent side movements permitted this to be carried on indefinitely.

The Professor assured me that the ladies could be "broken" almost as easily as oxen.

The Most Marvellous Shooting on Rre cord.

(Camden, N. J. Democrat.)

They had been talking about the remarkable performances of Dr. Carver, the marksman who shoots with a rifle glass balls which are sent into the air as fast as a man can throw them. Presently Abner Byng, who was sitting by said :--

" That's nothing." "What is nothing.?"

"Why, that shooting. Did you ever know Tom Potter?"

" No. "Well, Potter was the best hand with a Hasselman to obey him, but the police now | hollow. I'll tell you what I've seen this man Potter do. You known, may be, along there in the cherry season, Mr. Potter would want to preserve some cherries; so Tom would pick'em for her, and how do you think he'd stone 'em ?"

"I don't know. How?" "Why, he'd fill his gun with bird shot and get a boy to drop half a bushel of cherries at one time from the roof of the house. As they came down he'd fire and take the stone clean out of every cherry in the lot! It's a positive fact! He might occasionally miss one, but not often. But he did bigger shooting than that when he wanted to."

"What did he do?" "Why, Jim Miller-did you know him? No? Well, Tom made a bet with Jim that he could shoot the button of his own coat tail by aiming in the opposite direction, and Jim took him up.'

"Did he do it?" "Do it! He fixed himself in position and aimed at a tree in front of him. The ball hit the tree, caromed, hit the corner of a house, caromed, struck a lamp post, caromed and flew behind Tom and nipped the button off as slick | PLANING, as a whistle. You bet he did it!"

"That was fine shooting." "Yes, but I've seen Tom Potter beat it I've seen him stand under a flock of wild pigeons, billions of them coming like the wind, and kill 'em so fast that the front of the flock never passed a given line but turned over and fell down, so that it looked like a land of feathery Ningara. Tom did it by having twenty-three breach-loading rifles and a boy to load 'em. He always shot with that kind."

" And you say you saw him do this kind of shooting?"

"Yes, sir, and better than that too. Why, I'll tell you what I have seen Tom Potter do. I saw him once set up an Indian-rubber target at 300 feet and hit the bull's eye twenty-seven times a minute with the same ball! He would hit the target, the ball would bounce back right into the rifle barrel just as Tom had clapped in a fresh charge of powder, and so he kept her going backward and forward until at last he happened to move his gun and the bullet missed the muzzie of the barrel. It was the biggest thing I ever saw; the very biggest—except one. " What was that?"

"Why, one day I was out with him when he was practising, and it came on to rain. Tom didn't want to get wet, and we had no umbrella, and what do you think he did?" " What ?'.

"Now, what do you think the man did to keep dry?"; "I can't imagine."

"Well, sir, he got me to load his weapon for him, and I pledge you my word, although it began to rain hard, he hit every drop that come down, so that the ground for about eight feet around was as dry as punk. It was ocautiful, sir—beautiful."

And then the company rose up slowly and passed out one by one, each man eyeing Ab-iner and looking solemn as, he went by and when they had gone Abner looked queerly for a moment, and said to me :-

"There's nothing I hate so much as a liar. Give me a man , who is a friend of the solid truth and I'll tie to him." I will retribe the week of a system of the contract of the

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SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL No. 729.

Dame Lucie Robert dite Lamouche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Auguste Bousquet, merchant, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff;

> The said Auguste Bourget, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, the 15th February instant.

ROY & BOUTILETER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, February 17th, 1879.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

Rosanna Clovel, Plaintiff, versus Alphonse Derome, dit Decarreau, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause to-day.

F. L. SARBASIN
Attorney for Plaintin

Montreal, 12th February, 1879. ACENTS, READ THIS

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PROVINCE OF QUEREO, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

Dame AGNES. STRICKLAND WIGG, wife
of William Burns Morgan, of Mount Royal Vale,
in the Districtof Montreal, and duly authorised,
inas this day instituted against her husband an
action an separation de biens.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

23-5 Insulface W. Dec. HARNETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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FOR THE WILLIAM, AT PREMIUMS

For 1879.

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The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the Evening Post. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

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N.E.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require 8 subcribers.



Notice.—AN APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, at the next Session thereof, for an Act to Incorporate "La Societé de Secours Mutuels des Français a Montreal."

Montreal, Feburary, 1879. 28-5

HIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

BOAT BACE. The Champiouship of Great Britain— Elliott Wins.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, February 17 .- The single scull boat race between John Higgins of Shadwell-on-Thames, and Tom Elliott, of the Tyne, for £400, the Sportsman challenge cup and the single scull championship of Great Britain, was rowed to-day over the Tyne championship course, distance four and a half miles straightaway. During the past few days the race has created considerable interest, and betting, both among boating and sporting men of the Tyne, and up in London, has been heavy.

Higgins has done most of his training on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, under the mentorship of Harry Kelly, the exchampion, and Garth. The Canadian oarsman, Wallace Ross, since his arrival here. has been backed heavily to win by London sporting men and Thames watermen. Elliott trained on the Tyne, and it was reported he

farmer. There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to Join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

Trained on the Tyne, and it was reported he was over-trained, and could not win, owing to severe attacks of diarrhea.

Yesterday and to-day betting was heavy. Higgins being the favorite at 100 to 80 pounds. A tew hours before the start the betting changed, and Elliott was the favorite at 7 to 4 pounds, and odds were readily taken. Previous to the start every available place was covered by spectators; estimated over 50,000. Among the crowd was Hanlan, of Toronto, who, previous to the race, announced at the Beekive he would row the winner for 200 pounds. A few hours before the start the the Beehive he would row the winner for 200 districts. pounds. The course was from Mansion House to Scott's Wood suspension bridge.

Higgins won the toss for position, and was first in position. He weighed 165 pounds, and was in first-class condition. Elliott looked over-trained; he weighed 165 pounds. Hanlan backed him to win, remarking that he was the best man in England. Higgins' blades caught water first, and he dashed away, rowing 36 strokes per minute. Elliott started at the same time; he rowed in splendid form. The race was close and exciting for the first mile and a half, and seemed to be anybody's race. Higgins now began to show signs of distress, and when within half a mile of the finish, Elliott, who was two lengths ahead, eased his stroke; he then, after looking back at Higgins, put on a spurt, increasing his lead to three lengths, and won with comparative ease-time, 23 minutes 271 seconds. About £100,000, it is claimed, changed hands. Hanlan will now row Eiliott.

THE OTTAWA BALL.

A Brilliant Gathering at the State Ball-Some of the Ludles' Dresses.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, February 20. The first State Ball at Rideau Hall, since the advent of His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, and which has been the grand topic of conversation among the beauty and fashion of The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the number of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium liancy. Over one thousand invitations were article. liancy. Over one thousand invitations were issued. The scene was brilliant and the ballroom of surpassing beauty. The tables were covered with rich plate and catables in profusion.

The following is a list of some of the ladies dresses :-

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS was attired in a mourning costume of black poult de soie, and wore a valuable coronet and necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. Tilley-Princess dress of white silk misby black ostrich feather; trimining and flower fringe. Head-dress, white fringe and iet ornaments.

Miss Tilley-Dress of pure white tarletan handsomely trimmed with white satin and white silk fringe; small marabout feathers in hair and gold ornaments. Mrs. Thos. White, of Montreal-Black

velvet Princess train; corsage low, with Honiton trimmings and scarlet geraniums. Head-dress, vail and feathers; ornaments. diamonds.

Mrs. P. M. Christie, of Montreal-Light mauvemoire antique Princess train, over purple velvet underskirt, trimmed with cascades of Brussels lace; corsage low; headdress, flowers; omaments, only and pearls.
Mrs. J. A. Chaplear, of Montreal—White
gros grain, profusely trimmed with Valenciennes lace and flowers, low corsage and very

long train, flowers in hair to match; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Suns, of Montreal-Princess robe of gros grain white silk trimmed with brocade of same color, and with wreath of eglantine and wild flowers; ornaments, necklace of oriental pearls with clasp, and earsheds of diamonds; bracelets of pearls and antique gold coins.

Madame Laurier-Petticoat of canary coloured puffed silk, train of olive and mustard coloured silk with coquile of canary coloured silk, pointed body, trimmed with silk crewel embroidery, with white bugles and Maltese lace ornaments; topaz jewellery and flowers

Mrs. John O'Coxnon-Mauve moire-antique over white satin petticoat, and train trimmed with black Chantilla lace; ornaments, dead gold.

Mrs. EDWARD GRIFFIX-Petticont of white silk, with lace tablier and trimmings of pale blue velvet, train of white lace over white silk with revers of blue velvet, corsage of white silk trimmed to correspond; headdress, blue feathers and flowers; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. GREVILLE NUGENT, County Galway, Ireland-Black tulle dress, trimmed with gold-colored satin and satin scarp; low, satin corsage, trimmed with crimson poppies and white ears; head-dress, crimson flowers and velvet leaves; ornaments, rubies.

Mrs. Dalton Macanthy-Deep lavender moire, with long train, trimmed with white satin lace and pearls, feathers and flowers in the bair; ornaments, gold, with small emeralds and diamonds.

Miss Armstrona—White gros grain, trimmed with white grenadine and blue satin, blue feather, with silver worn in hair; jewels, rubics and diamonds. Mrs. Appr-Black velvet dress, over a

white satin skirt, trimmed with point lace and gold, and white flounces; head-dress, point lace, marabout feathers, with gold and white flowers; ornaments, gold.

Lady Burnand—Dress, white poult de soie Princess, handsomely trimmed with Duchesse

lace, boddice cut low, diamond and feathers in hair, and diamond ornaments. Mrs. ALLAN—Pearl grey silk Princess gown, cut low, and trimmed with black Spanish lace, feathers in hair; rubies and diamonds.

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Respectfully yours, RENCHEY.

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LETTER FROM BROCKVILLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEAR SIR,-I would ask space in your widely circulated journal to say a few words about our "Island City," situated about 120 miles from Montreal on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, at the junction of the Canada Central Railway with the G.T.R., and containing about 8,000 inhabitants. Though depending for its trade principally on agricultural industries, yet we have many manufacturing establishments located in and around our town, among which I might mention Messrs. Smart & Sheppard's Foundry, James Smart's Novelty Works, Cossitt Bros. manufacturers of agricultural implements, Hall's Ontario Glove Works, the car shops of the Canada Central Railway, and the G.T.R. machine shops. Going eastward from the town the scenery is very fine. Many of our well-to-do merchants have their residences here situated very picturesquely on the banks rial army with those of the Dominion. He of the St. Lawrence, and travellers generally descants upon the bad taste displayed by readmit that Brockville is the prettiest town on the line of the G.T.R. west. It is the favorite veighing against the Governor-General's Foot resort of commercial men in the summer season, who usually make it a point to spend at 7 to 4 pounds, and odds were readily taken. Sunday here. The legal business of the goon Guards, and to Captain Stewart, their Previous to the start every available place united counties of Leeds and Grenville is commander. transacted here, and during the term in which the Court is held, we have quite an influx of people on business from the surrounding

On last Sunday we had a visit from His place in the sanctuary before the commencethe features of the congregation on again see- and this is converted into steam by means of ing their beloved pastor among them was pleasing to behold. He is a splendid type of organization. After the last Gospel was read to the Capitol, up a grade of 340 feet to the by our parish priest, Father McCarthy, His Lordship ascended the pulpit, and, after expressing his pleasure at being among his former parishioners, delivered a most impressive discourse, taking as his text the Gospel of the day, dwelling at considerable length on the philosophy of man's existence and the priceless value of an immortal soul, at the close of his discourse giving the episcopal bene-

On Monday evening we had a concert in behalf of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame (who preside over our schools so efficiently for the education of the daughters of our Catholic citizens), which was financially by our pastor, Father McCarthy, honoring us with their presence. The programme commenced with an overture by the orchestra, played on two pianos, with organ, violin, clarionet and drum accompaniment. It was executed in splendid style and drew rounds of applause from the large audience. Next came a chorus by the choir of St. Francois Xavier's, which was well received. The next was a Mrs. P. Ryan, of Perth, then gave one of Night," and responded to a rapturous encore rock," after which followed a comic dialogue. choir, brought the first part of the programme to a close.

The second part of the programme opened ald, Cooke, Fletcher and Morris. Miss Whelan then saug "The Lonely Harp." Then followed a duett by Mrs. Ryan and Mr. O'Brien, barrister, of Perth. Mr. A. Furner then sang "The Emblem of Canada," and responded to an encore. Mr. M. E. O'Brien then sang, in splendid style, "The Warrior Bold," but the evening being far advanced he did not respond to an encore. "God Save the Queen "from the orchestra, brought the pro-

gramme to a close. The great success of this concert was mainly due to the good feeling which exists among all classes and creeds in this community, and to the untiring exertions of Messrs. Kennedy, Frazer, O'Donnell, O'Donohue, Brady and Bradley. The above named gentlemen are all members of the Catholic Literary Society, a flourishing organization, which is of great benefit to the young men of the district, To Joux Costigan, Esq., M.P.: possessing a good library, which is well patronized by the members generally. The Even-ing Post and True Witness are general favorites with our people, and I am glad to notice that the circulation is rapidly increasing. Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space,

Brockville, February 18.

How A MAN LOCKS THE DOORS .- There is something curious about the way a man closes up the house for the night. A woman will secure all the doors in the house in ten minutes, and spend twenty minutes taking down her back hair and getting her frizzes ready for morning. The man of the house having no back hair to take down and no frizzes to put up, spends his time in closing up the house. He begins at the back door, and locks and bolts all the doors from that to the front door. Then he takes off his coat and collar. By that time one of the children wants a drink of water, and he has to unlock one of the doors to get it. Then he locks the door carefully, goes back and takes off his vast and winds up his watch or clock, as the case may be. His wife suddenly asks her liege lord to make another expedition to the kitchen and see if the pancake batter is liable to rise in its might and overflow the dish. He unlocks two more doors, and makes a tour of inspection. All is well. He removes his stockings, warms his feet, and proposes to re-tire. Suddenly he is overcome with the conviction that the rear door is not locked, and away he goes barefooted over the cold floor of the kitchen and wood shed. By the time he reaches the wood-shed door he is uncertain whether any of the doors are locked, and he makes the grand rounds again. All is secure. He removes his pantaloons, blows out the light, and is just about to lie down, when his wife suddenly bethinks herself that the girl probably forgot to put the milk-pail out, and away he goes again in a huff and white flow-ing garment. Before he gets back to bed again he steps on two marbles and a sharp piece of tin which the children have left on the floor. At last he gets between the sheets, and lays down to pleasant or horrible dreams
he is never sure which it will be. As Morpheus gobbles him up and is about to take him to the land of Nod, the brilliant thought that the hired girl is, out flashes athwart his brain and he gets up and unlocks the kitchen door. In exactly one hour and eleven minutes from the time he begins preparations to retire he is in bed for good, and one of the doors is still unlocked. He says softly but solemnly to bimself that he'll be became a member of the society, which blowed if he'll undertake to lock the doors was three years ago. again, if robbers surround the house four deep. But the next night he repeats the performance, by special request.

Riel.

It is authentically reported that Louis Riel of Red River fame, has made a petition to the Dominion Government to commute the sentence of his exile, and permit him, with a party of French Canadians, to establish a colony on the River Rouge, in Pembina.

"Independent" Order of Orangemen.

The last sensation is a movement at Parkhill to establish an Independent Order of Orangemen. The reason given is that the present Orange institution is in the hands of political wire-pullers, so much so that it has lost its distinctive quality of being either a loyal or religious Society, and as such is unworthy of the support of independent men.

Lient.-Gen. Smyth in Uniform. [Ottawa Free Press.]

The General is quite emphatic on the question of assimilating the uniforms of the Impecent pseudo-military critics who have been in-Guards for a eing the Coldstreams, and pays a high compliment to the new troop of Dra-

A New Self Propelling Car.

A new self-propelling car is being tried on the Second avenue street car line in Washington. This peculiar motor-power is the inven-Lordship Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, return-ing from a laborious pasteral visit to the chinery is under the body of the ear, and is enstern district of his diocese. He took his governed by an engineer on the front platform. The boiler is charged at the depot with ment of Mass, and the look of satisfaction on | 200 gallons of water, heated to 212 degrees, a small furnace in which coke is burned. A single charge of the boiler will last from five a man, a little past the prime of life, evidently to six hours. This same car has been run blessed with a fine intellectual and physical from the Treasury Building in Washington mile, with 104 passengers, in 84 minutes.

Crown Lands.

It appears from the Crown Lands report for 1878 that since the Free Grant districts were first opened in 1868, 13,072 locations embracing 1,703,657 acres have been taken up, while 4,525 of these locations have been cancelled, i.e., the locatee has thrown up his holding. The whole Free Grant system should be remodeled. Considering the vast sums spent in these regions during the past ten years, it is not a little disappointing to find that only 8,500 permanent locations have been made. Either the territory is fit for over 700 being present, many being unable to gain admittance, Ilis Lordship, accompanied by our paster Father McCarthy is not letter to territory is not former, greater progress in settling it should be made; is the best policy in matters of this kind.

Statistics of the Montreal Post Office. We have received from the Post Office authorities the following statement of business transacted during the past year :- From this statement it appears that the total revenue amounted to \$162,307.58; the total expendidialogue by sixteen little school girls, all ture, to \$88,533 90. The money orders issued dialogue by sixteen little school girls, all ture, to corporate the dressed in white, which was listened to with amounted to \$173,648.72, on which the commident placeure. Miss Braniff gave a chart mission was \$2,310.20. The money orders acter song, "The Gipsey Girl," very nicely, paid amounted to \$794,462.55. Savings Bank deposits were \$121,500; withdrawals, Moore's sweetest melodies, "Oft in the Stilly \$72,047.95. Boxes and general delivery gave 2,659,516 letters and postal cards: 195,910 by singing "The Green Immortal Sham- registered letters: 2,429,628 newspapers, &c. The carriers' branch gave 2,044,092 letters A solo by Miss Braniff, and a chorus from the and cards; 51,685 registered letters and 642,012 newspapers, &c. The despatch branch gave a total of 21,621,178. Letters sent to dead-letter office, 29,412; delivered for with a piano duett by the the Misses McDon- postage, &c., 15,964; Offices corresponded with, 270; mail bags sent, 101,922; mail bags re-

Mora Honor to John Costignn.

[Ottawa Herald of 17th inst] A meeting of the St. Patrick's Te Hall. Owing to the announcement that Mr. Costigan, the popular Irish Catholic representative from N.B., was to be presented with an address, the meeting was very large. The Rev. Father Mally occupied the chair. The following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: Mr. Costigan, M.P., Mr. Coughlan, M.P., Mr. O'Keefe, Halifax, Ald. Hency and Mr. W. P. Lett.

The following address to Mr. Cosligan was

read by Mr. John O'Reilly :-

Sm,-We, your fellow members of the Irish Catholic Temperance Society of Ottawa, seize the present as a fitting opportunity to convey to you the great pleasure we feel in seeing you once more at the capital, the trusted representative of your good old con-

stituency. We heartily congratulate you upon your easy victory, in the late general election, which abundantly proved that your constituents of all classes appreciate your talents, and sterling integrity; and that they are justly proud of you, as one who commands the confidence, the respect and admiration of your countrymen in every part of the Dominion, for your consistent and unwavering advocacy of their rights and interests upon all proper

occasions. The manly and uncompromising stand taken by you in Parliament, even in the face of party allegiance, when questions affecting creed or country were involved, is not soon to be forgotten-least of all by those whose interests you espoused, while your unimpeachable sincerity and honesty of purpose has not failed to command the respect and private friendship of your political opponents, not excepting those who happen to differ from you in race or creed: and we venture to say that when the mere politician shall have vanished off the stage into oblivion your name and virtues will still be remembered by a grateful

people. These being our sentiments, we need scarcely say that we are proud of the distinguished honor of which you have recently been the recipient in Montreal, proud that your high qualities of head and heart are so universally recognized, and prouder still to claim you as a member of our Society-a fellow worker in the noble cause of Temperance. You have never failed to gratify and encourage us by your presence while in the city, and the example you have thus set has certainly been beneficial to the Society.

We sincerely hope that you may be long spared to enjoy the confidence and regard of your fellow-countrymen, as you now do, in every part of Canada.

On behalf of the society,

P. Lett.

JOHN HENRY, 1st Vice-President, JOHN O'REILLY, 2nd Vice-President, P. G. LEYDEN, Secretary, J. Krhos, Chairman Man. Com.

Ottawa, 16th February, 1879. Mr. Costigan replied in suitable terms, and in the course of his remarks referred to the happiness he had always experienced since

Speeches wore also made by Messra Cough-lan, M. P., O'Keefe, Alderman Heney and W.

The old proverb told us there was nothing like leather. But in these days paper is ahead. The latest is that in the international exhibition of articles made of paper on view at Berlin, a stove composed almost entirely of that combustible material attracts much notice. The paper used for the purpose has been rendered fireproof by a coating of asbestos. The stove is heated with charcoal, and is reported to be answering its purposes very well.

The Lieut.-Governor. [Toronto Telegram.]

There is every likelihood that the Letellier affair will come up in the Dominion Parliament again this session, despite the fact that Sir John Macdonald was doing everything he could from making DeBoucherville a Senator to electing a French Speaker, to keep in the good graces of the Quebec Conservatives. That it is quite possible for the Quebec Conservatives to bring the matter up if they want to, is readily admitted. But where is this sort of thing going to end? Lieut.-Governor Letellier has been tried already for his alleged offence, and has been upheld by both Parliament and people. How many more times is it deemed necessary to try him?

Bo Populous Burials Occasion Fatal Epidemics.

It would certainly be opportune for medical writers and theorists to inquire to what extent the burial of large numbers of men after a battle contributes to the subsequent cause or extension of fatal epidemies in those localities. The phenomenal spread of yellow fever in the South after the burial of so many dead soldiers along the Mississippi's banks during the late war, and the recent appearance of the plague in Russia and Turkey since the mortality occasioned by the Russian war, lend color to the supposition that there may be an intimate connection between the slaughter and in huma tion of the dead and the succeeding epidemics n both the countries which have been the seat of unsually fatal visitations.

"The Golden Sausage."

The proprietor of a popular restaurant in Berlin has instituted what he calls the Dinner of the Golden sausage, the great attraction of which is the insertion in every thirtieth sausage designed for his guests of a small gold coin, which becomes the property of the individual to whose lot it chances to fall. It is quite a study to observe the guests seated round the numerous tables, each accomodating thirty persons, all of whom are moving their jaws most cautiously. Of those fovored by fortune, some are unable to conceal their satisfaction while others try to convey the coin unperceived from their mouths to their pockets. As a matter of course every one is obliged to masticate his food slowly, instead of bolting it in the national fashion, otherwise the tiny golden coin might slip down his gullet unawares.

The Pedestrian Championship.

The London Sporting Life has decided that O'Leary must arrange a match with Rowell to compete for the Astley champion belt, and that the race must take place in March; and that O'Leary, if he refuses to compete before June, as he desires, will forfeit the belt and his £100 now in the custody of the Sporting Life. Sir John Astley has put up all the stakes for Rowell and covered O'Leary's money, and the latter will now be compelled to meet the best man in England, as Sir John. Astley claims flowell to be. O'Leary did not expect to have to compete for the belt until next June. The agreement by which O'Leary won the belt states that the holder shall not be called upon to compete in more than two matches during the year. O'Leary won the belt in March, 1878, and since then he has defeated Hughes. How the trustees can compel him to compete in March is a mystery. It is the general opinion, however, that agree to the decision, and D'Loure wi Society was held last night at the St. Patrick's | the belt if able. Rowell was the first to post his money for the contest, and he is the pedestrian now that O'Leary will have to meet. All others can come in by posting \$500.

Canals: Canadian and United States.

Speaking of the danger threatening the New York State canals, the Sun says :- " Our canals and railroads are alike imperilled by the water route through the valley of the St. Lawrence. In three or four years from this date British steamships of near two thousand tons burden will lie at the docks of Chicago and other lake ports. While we have under-valued and neglected our water channels, the Canadian Government has been opening a waterway into the heart of our country, making seaports of our cities on the lakes. England will thus be enabled to hold direct commerce, by a route under its sole control, through the St. Lawrence River. So confident are the British and Canadian Governments that they can take the trade of the West from us that they have spent, and are now spending money for improvements looking to that end to the amount of about \$45,-000,000. While we are neglecting our water routes they spare no cost to perfect theirs. Every step so far made in their improvements has been followed by an increase of trade. Three years hence the canals of Canada will be the most complete, the largest and most

The Irish in America.

substantial in the world."

We print the following from the Dublin Freeman's Journal at the request of a gentleman who spent last Sunday in this city and heard some things said derogatory to the Irish race in America:

From the first moment of its existence to the present, the Irish race and the Western Republic have been associated by the closest ties. In her military history by land and sea. from the day the farmers at Concord bridge fired the volley that made the United States a nation, to the day that the surrender of Lee closed the tremendous drama of the civil war, men of Irish birth or blood have always blazed in the front ranks of the soldiers and sailors of America. From the day that Sullivan was the best and bravest of all the gallant lieutenants of Washington, to the day fighting Phil Sheridan held the same position in the camp of Grant, a long galaxy of gallant Irish soldiers has adorned the military lant Irish soldiers has advince the record of the States; and Barry is only the greatest name among the crowd of daring Irish sailors whose ships, flying the Stars and Stripes, have swept the western seas. Right loyally have the Irish citizens of the United States answered, on every occasion, the calls made upon them; right well was that loyalty earned by the country, which, when Irishmen at home were denied freedom of conscience, civil rights and bread, gave to them civil and religious liberty, happy homes and hearty welcomes—every right and franchise of a

The Army and Navy Gazette, of January 18th remarks that it is very much to be regretted that the force which had just been sent to reinforce Lord Cheimsford should have consisted in part of 500" raw recruits who had never fired off lead-loaded muskets.

citizen and a man.

... Hints For the Month of March. Spring begins the 20th of March, at 6.20 P. M., but spring work began some time since in the South and Southwest. In the North winter yet lingers, but the time for the first spring work has come.

Lay plans for the year without delay. The forchanded man works to great advantage. He loses no time; everything is done at the proper moment.

Hired men are now engaged to begin work April 1st. The season usually consists of 8 or 9 months, leaving the men idle about one quarter of the year. It is well for employers to consider if they cannot better afford to give steady employment. There is work to be done at all seasons if sought for.

The change of Weather often exposes men working in the open air to great risks. To keep the feet dry is very necessary. A well-drained barn-yard is one preventive of wet feet, and wearing rubber boots wherever water or mud is to be encountered, is another. The latter will serve in all cases.

Horses' Feet should be well cared for in the slushy condition of the roads. When brought in from work, horses should be well rubbed down with a piece of blanket, and the feet and legs thoroughly dried. The friction will remove the chilling effect of the cold slush; but if this is left upon the feet, the skin may become deceased, and cracked heels or foot fever result from the carelessness.

Service: Water is to be let off from the fields and roads before the ground is deeply thawed. This will avoid wasteful and annoying washing of gulleys.

Drains should be inspected and the outlets cleared of clogging ice and snow.

Clear Seed may be sown this month upon the bare ground after a light frost. By sowing upon a light flurry of snow, upon which the seed can be seen, a very even cast may be made. The "Cahoon" and the "Philadelphia" broadcast sowers are good machines for sewing seed very rapidly by hand.

Harrowing Fall Grain is in order as soon as the ground is dry. It will help to cover up | Marquis De Gabriac, French Ambassador, plants that have been loosened by heaving, and will aid weak plants to push ahead. A dressing of artificial fertilizers will be a great benefit to these crops.

Artificial Fertilizing seems to be the most important question now before farmers. It is bill. a comparatively new thing here. But there is no other way to procure the necessary manure to cultivate all our fields, and to get the largest crops. Half methods will not pay. We have a wide market to fill and prices are low. To make things even we must produce more. It is well to consider seriously how far one can experiment with artificial fertilizers this season as a guide for future use.

A Caution .- Buy no fertilizers without knowing what they consist of. Pernyian Guano, and other reliable fertilizers, when genuine, always have a brand upon the bags, with a statement of their analysis. Special manures are sold by responsible dealers, according to known formulas, which should be studied by the purchaser, that he may know what he is getting and how to use it.

Cows.-Want of care during the winter caves a cow very poor and weak in the upring. Any animal that is out of condition should be well cared for now. A mess of warm-bran slop, with one ounce of ginger stirred in, will be very useful. It is not safe to over feed, especially with stimulating

Calces.-A calf that is invested with vermin may be known by its rough coat covered with ticks. The young animals should be freed from these pests at once. A mixture of lard and sulphur rubbed along the spine and on the brisket will be effective; and a dose of a tablespoonful of sulphur and molasses, once a day for a week, will help greatly to drive away lice and prevent disease.

" Black-leg" in Calves is frequent just now. It mainly affects the best kept animals. To prevent it give sulphur and molasses, and feed no meal. To reduce the condition gradually is an effective preventive. Medicines come too late in this disease, which is almost fatal at this season.

Sheep.-A few one-ounce doses of a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and cream of tartar will relieve the irritation of the skin common in the early spring, and the loss of much wool by rubbing. Ewes should have dry and clean pens and yards. Abundant litter is no remedy for a wet floor; a dry board is better than a foot of damp straw for a bed.

Lambs.-Early lambs may be pushed for ward by giving them a little fresh cow's milk. They will soon learn to drink this from a pan. The milk should be given warm from a fresh cow, a quarter of a pint to a meal. Do not overfeed any young animal; that retards, instead of assisting growth.

Swine.—Separate breeding sows from other pigs, and provide them with a warm dry pen, bedded with leaves or cut straw, and furnished with a rail fastened 8 inches from the floor and from the wall to prevent the young pigs from being crushed. It is well to give the sow half a pint of raw linseed-oil a few days before farrowing, and immediately after; this may prevent her from destroying the pigs.

Spring-Work .- The first work is to replace fences laid by the winter storms. There is nothing gained by plowing too early. The soil should be dry before a furrow is turned. Manure may be drawn out; stones can be gathered from frozen ground when the warmth of the sun has loosened them.

Poultry.-Unless great cleanliness is observed, the poultry-houses will become offensive and unwholesome in the damp and warmer weather. Clean often, and sprinkle with plaster and coal ashes, or dig up the earthern floor and and freshen it. If lice or tlens abound, apply grease or kerosene oil to the perches: it will spread from these to the hanging him for the third. towls. Provide warm, sheltered nesting places for the early setting hens, and a glass covered coop for the chicks. Feed young chicks little, but often.

Tools.-Every implement needs overhauling, and many will require repairing. This is the last opportunity of getting things " torights" before they will be needed. Sharpen and polish up the tools, clean the machines nerty. and oil them thoroughly; look well for missing holts; change round for square-headed bolts, and put everything in working order.

Handy things to have: A box of copper rivets and burs, a coil of stout copper wire, a few dozen mixed screws, an assortment of carriage bolts, an awl and a few wax ends, a bottle of harness dressing, a pound or two of assorted wrought nails, a few loose links of broken chains, half a dozen brass knobs for cows' horns, a small anvil, a box of axle grease (a mixture of black lead and palm oil is the best), a quart can of sporm oil for machines, 5 gallons of crude petroleum, a small supply of simple medicines and a medicine horn,

DESPATCHES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, February 22.-A terrific snowstorm raged here all day yesterday. The snow in the railway cuttings is from 16 to 20 feet high, and the railway is completely blocked. Trains have ceased running, and the mails are everywhere delayed. It will probably be a week before roads and railway are again passable. The storm has been most disastrous all over the island, and is by far the worst that the oldest inhabitant can

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the "Northern Light," which has been in the Straits since Tuesday last.

DETROIT, Mich., February 22.—It is rumored that the Right Rev. Casper H. Burgess, Catholic Bishop of Detroit, has forwarded his resignation to the Pope. No reason assigned. CINCINNATI, February 23.-The financial troubles of Archbishop Purcell appear to increase by later developments. The trustees appointed to audit claims decline to make a public statement, but it is stated that claims already filed amount to \$3,600,000.

LONDON, February 22.- A Dublin despatch states that Dr. Butt is slightly better. A correspondent denies the statement that Dr. | tion required by the French and American Butt is about to resign the leadership of the Home Rulers

Sr. Petersaune, February 23.-Prince Krapatkine, Governor of Charkoff, returning Friday night from a ball, was fired at with a revolver and severely wounded. The perpetrator is unknown.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 23 .- The Archbishop of Adrianople is not dead, but severely | limit of concession. injured. He was assaulted on account of his Purkish sympathies. Prince Labanoff promised that the Russians will endeavor to discover the parties guilty of the outrage. It is explained that those first arrested were released for fear of a popular rising.

Rome, February 22.-The Pope to-day rereived representatives of 1,302 Catholic pubications issued in Europe and America, and addressed them on the influence and mission of the press. He incidentally stated that temporal power was indispensable to the Holy The Pope very cordially received the who presented an official notification of Grevy's election to the Presidency of France. The interview was mutually satisfactory.

VERSAILLES, February 22.-The Senate, on Saturday, voted urgency for the amnesty

London, February 23 .- The river Garonne burst its embankment at La Bastide Cemon. It is feared lives have been lost; great excitement. Floods have occurred at Bayonne, Tarbes and Bordeaux. Lannon, February 22 .- There is no apparent

reason to credit the rumor of the resignation of Marcere, French Minister of the Interior. Berlin, February 22 .- The North German Gazette continues to publish addresses of adhesion to Bismarck's new commercial policy, filling one or two large columns daily. The significance of the addresses as a proof of the tendency of opinion throughout the country is unmistakable. At present the agriculturists are most active; as a rule the farmers seem to be protectionists of the most radical kind: but the addresses represent all classes of citizens and every branch of production. Among

the National Liberals the most depressed tone is manifest. The party is sure to divide on the financial question and in the event of a dissolution of the Reichstag the party will be practically extinguished. London, February 23.—A correspondent at Paris says a French despatch boat has been ordered to Egypt. An English vessel is also going there to demonstrate the accord of Great Britain and France, who will certainly

insist that the Khedive shall not, by relapsing into extra extravagance, become a cause of uneasiness to European powers. London, February 22 .- The Duke of New-

castle is dead. LIVERPOOL, February 22.-There were over 8,000 dock hands employed on 170 vessels

Though there has been no formal action by any portion of the workmen toward terminating the strike, the difficulty in securing labor has entirely ended.

Loxpox, February 23,-The Reform Club gave a grand banquet last evening in honor of the Earl of Dufferin, previous to his departure for St. Petersburg, to assume the duties of British Ambassador. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Earl Granville, supported by the Marquis of Harlington, the Liberal leader, presided.

London, February 24 -The latest information from Pietermaritzburg says Col. Pearson had had a fight with the enemy, and had inflicted another loss. Her Majesty has sent to Lord Chelmsford messages of sympathy.

New York, February 24.-James Stephens, the Irish agitator, and other Irishmen, want the Irish Nationalists to be united for a move at hand. Stephens said at the Academy Hall last evening:-"If a man wants to join a secret organization, put him in Clan-na-gael; if he wants to belong to a public society, bring him to the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The Fenjan Brotherhood has given me its support, and it only remains to be seen what other organizations will do. Nobody was allowed to enter the hall unless he was anadherent of Stephens.

New York, February 24 .- The study of Irish language is vigorously prosecuted in New York and Brooklyn; classes comprising both sexes meet two and three times weekly. considerable number of Germans and Hebrews are taking it in. O'Neill Russell, of Dublin, lectured in Brooklyn last night on the subject of Irish Language, Literature and Music.

Preparations for the celebration of St. Pat-

rick's Day are being made. New York, February 24.—The Rev. Mr King said, in the National Temperance Institute meeting, he wished for a law fining a seller of liquor \$10,000 for the first offence, giving him ten years for the second, and

St. Petersburg, February 24.—Milikoff telegraphs that there have been neither deaths nor new cases of plague in the surrounded

districts since last report. WARSAW, February 24.-- A telegram from Sandomier at the junction of the San and Vistula, reports the river broken by ice; great inundation; vast destruction to pro-

ALEXANDRIA, February' 24.—The French ironclad has arrived.

A definite peace has been arranged between the King of Abyssinia and the Khedive; the former to receive a pension in exchange for the disputed frontier. A was the

London, February 24.—The striking weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne vesterday, to the number of 3,000, decided with only four dissentient voices to continue the strike until reduced to starvation.

Jonathan Gill, merchant, Manchester, has failed; liabilities, £160,000.

Lord: Dufferin has started for St. Petersburger and a large number of dock

all these, and a closet to keep them in, will laborers having resumed work, the Birkenbe found valuable in the saving of time, head men have resolved; to resume also, money, and irritation, when an occasion of at the reduction: This sats 2,000 men at pressing need comes during the busy seasons works and the area of the standard works and the standard of the s

Dublin, February 24.—Dr. Butt's health has

BELGRADE, February 24. Some renewal of disturbances on the Albanian frontier of Servia is likely to lead to recrimination between Servin and the Porte.

London, February 24.—A correspondent at

Tirnova repeats positively that agents of Austria are intriguing to promote Austrian occupation of the country from Novi-Bazar and the Ægean Sea.

Congratulatory telegrams from the Czar vere received at the opening of the Bulgarian Assembly. The Czar cautions the Bulgarians against embarrassing Russia by imprudences.

Berlin, February 24 .- It is stated that Roumanian evacuation of Arabtabia is due to Gortschakoff's having used violently threatening language on the subject. Germany is now prepared to support Russia's claims concerning the boundary in dispute.

Panis, February 24 .- Despite the protectionist campaign, the movement in favor of a treaty of commerce between France and the United States receives numerous adhesions daily. MM. Hippolite and Cahusac have been designated as special reporters to furnish the French commission with informa-Legislatures respecting desirable modifications of customs duties.

The Bureaux of the Senate appointed a committee on the amnesty bill, eight of the nine members of which favor the bill as it was passed by the Deputies. The Minister of Justice stated to-day that the Government, on the amnesty bill, had gone to its utmost

The conflict of the city with the Government with regard to the municipalities grant to Communists has been compromised by confiding the distribution of the relief fund to the Prefect of Seine.

The appointment of Albert Grevy as Governor of Algeria is now scarcely doubtful. New York, February 24.—Miss Mary Dalton, daughter of the late Police Captain Dalton, has become insane over disappointment in not obtaining a situation as teacher

in the public school. She is a graduate of Hantfonn, Ct., February 24.—Trinity College students were notified by the Faculty that orations, poems and songs at the students' celebration of Washington's birthday must be submitted to the Professor of English Literature for approval. The students ignored this requirement. Eight prominent in the celebration have been suspended and required to leave town. The Faculty refuse to consider a memoral signed by nearly every student, asking a revision of this action. The students have resolved to absent themselves

to lay the case before Bishop Williams, Dean of the Faculty. BALTIMORE, Md., February 24 .- The funeral of the late Bishop Foley this forenoon at the Cathedral was attended by a large number of priests, five Bishops, and thousands of people. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. February 24.—The

from college exercises until the request is

granted. A delegation of students has gone

Chamber of Commerce has adopted energetic resolutions asking the President to sign the anti-Chinese bill. The Journal of Commerce gives the total imports and exports to and from China entered at the Custom House in 1877-8: — Exports, \$35,926,812; imports, \$14,804,047. Of exports \$28,532,236 represents coin and bullion. The export trade is mainly in Chinese hands, while the imports trade, when we exclude goods used by our Chinese population, is a mere bagatelle.

CINCINNATI, O., February 24.-The Volksfreund, the German Catholic organ, demands a statement of the affairs of Archbishop Purcell, which it has reason to fear may be worse than reported. German Catholics charge that the money, much of which is their own, has gone to build Irish churches.

New York, February 24.-The Times says it is believed the President will "pocket" the anti-Chinese bill, and thus def the House would be given no chance to vote on it. Bills now sent to the President and not returned fail to become law, because there are not ten days of the session remaining. The opinion also prevails that the Internal Revenue bill will receive the "pocket" veto, because of the large reduction it would occasion in the revenue receipts.

PEDESTRIANISM.

United States vs. Canada-Montreal Wins -Illness of Miss Warren.

A walking match, 25 miles in distance, came off in Perry's Hall last Saturday even-The contestants were Miss Warren of Philadelphia, and Miss Jessie Anderson, of this city. Punctually at 6.30, both contestants appeared on the track, and were greeted with applause by the spectafors. At the start, Miss Warren was decidedly the favourite, though not much betting was done, still, any one willing to speculate on the Canadian could readily have obtained odds of two to one against her. At the start, the long stride and swing of Miss Anderson were at once

noticed. In the earlier part of the race the general opinion seemed to be that the Canadian would be unable to stay the distance, but still she kept it up, occasionally putting on splen-did spurts as Miss Warren tried to pass her. By the time 16 miles had been covered, Miss Anderson led by over three lengths, and notwithstanding all her opponent's efforts, continued to add to her advantage. Shortly after the 16th mile the American complained of

the air of the place choking her.
On the 21st mile, Miss Warren fainted, she was carried out and it was announced that she could not enter the arena again. Miss Anderson walked on, and eventually finished the 25 miles in 5h. and 213m., amidst great enthusiasm.

Miss Warren was greatly admired for her pluck and endurance, and great sympathy was expressed at her illness. The young lady is, however, we are glad to state, now much better.

The fastest mile was made in 111 minutes, the first five miles occupied 594 minutes, and first 10, 2h: 30sec., and the whole distance was made in 5hrs. 211 minutes, or within 11 minutes of the fustest time ever made by a woman. Miss Anderson took 55 steps to each lap, and Miss Warren 65.

Letter from Sir M. Hicks Beach.

" Downing Street, 6th Dec., 1878. "Sin,-I have the honor to transmit to you for publication in the colony under your government, a copy of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of Spain for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, as well as a copy of the Order-in-Council of the 27th November, for carrying that Treaty into effect. It will be observed that under Article 17 the Treaty comes into operation ten days after its publication, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries. It will, therefore, be in force in this country from the 9th inst. "I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient; humble servant. (Signed), "M.E.Hioks-Bragh "To the Officer Administering the Govern-

THE STATE OF STATE OF

—Russian dissenters from the Greek Church Carolina Legislature to make a judiciary com-

The latest organization for mutual protection is that of the farmers of Georgia and RICE.—There was a fair demand for rice, but North and South Carolina, who have combined to resist the exactions of dealers in fer-4.30 for medium, and \$4.50 to 5.50 for best. tilizers.

-The Lighting Committee of the Paris municipality have reported in favor of a twelve-months' experiment of electricity in certain streets and squares ; the price is limited to 21 cents per hour.

-Sporting men in Connecticut are alarmed at the discovery that there is upon the statute books a provision that every horse used in races on which any wager is to be laid or any purse or stake offered shall be forfeited to the State.

Finance and Commerce.

Weekly Review of Trade-Wholesale Prices.

February 21, 1879.

The wholesale trade of our city during the past week has, on the whole, shown signs of increased activity. In many of the branches of trade, this activity was mainly caused by the importations of merchants, who are buying largely in order to avoid the higher duties anticipated in the new tariff. The dry goods and grocery trades appear to have been the most active, although a considerable movement has also taken place in the boot and shee and hardware branches. In the other departments, business has been moving

on in it's own quiet, listless way.

The financial market, with the exception of of merchants, with which to pay duties, has not undergone any extensive change. Albanks have shown less disposition to lend to 40c. money, and greater discrimination in selecting paper. Loans were made at from 6 to 7 per cent. on call, and from 7 to 8 per cent. on time. Sterling Exchange was steady at 1091 to 1091 between banks, and 1093 to 1091 over the counter. Drafts on New York were unchanged at from par to 1-16 premium. At London, Consols stood at 96 5-16, whilst in New York, Sterling Exchange declined from \$4.863 to \$4.86 for sixty-day bills: on demand the price remained steady at \$4.89.

THE STOCK MARKET, a week ago, was strong and active, but has now become weak and declining. With the exception of Bank of Montreal, which shows an advance of from 2 to 27 per cent., the various stocks have, as a general rule, declined in price. Many of them have advanced, and then declined lower than the opening figure.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of Canadian stocks in Mont-

	real on the dates me	ntioned :-	-	
		13, 1879. s. Buyers.		20, 1879. s. Buyer
	Bank of Montreal. 1321		135	134
	Ontario Bank 63	603	637	
	Consolidated Blc., 50	493	491	49
	Banquedu Peuple. 52	51		
	Molsons Bank 85	82	85	813
Ì	Bank of Toronto 117	112	118	111
	Banque Jacques			
	Cartier 28	271	287	28}
	Merchants' Bank. 78	27] 77]	76 j	28) 76)
ı	Quebec Bank			
ı	Banque Nationale			
ı	Union Bank			••
ı	Bk. of Commerce. 101	1001	1015	101
ı	Dominion Bank			
ı	Maritime Bank			
ı	Exchange Bank	••	GO	5)
ı	Banque Ville			
ļ	Marle			
i	Federal Bank	••	• •	••.
	Montreal Tel. Co., 100;	100	201	Ե Ց <u></u> }
1	Dominion Tel. Co. 70	:10	••	
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	Co 45	434	413	
ĺ	City Pass. R'y Co. 76	70	.76	.70
	City Gas Co117!	117	117	117
	FLOUR.—During	the past	week	the flou

market has shown less activity, but firmer prices. The receipts by railway for the week were 8.673 brls. The present prices of the various grades of flour (per barrel of 196 lbs.)

re as follows:				
uperior Extra			4 55	
xtra Superfine	4 25		4 37)	
ancy		Ø	4 15	
pring Extra	4 10	Ø	4 15	
uperfine		Ø	3 90	
trong Bakers	4 2)	Ø	4 50	
Ine	3 2)	Ø	3 40	
Iddlings	2 90	Ø	3 00	
ollards	2 6)	Ø	2 75	
ntario Bags (per 10) lbs)			1 (02)	
ity Bags (delivered)		Ø	9 00	

PRODUCE.—Wheat-Receipts by railway during the week, 43,600 bushels. The market has been active and almost nominal Pease—From 72c to 75c per 66 lbs. Oatmeal (Ontario) was quoted at \$2.75 to \$2.85; Cornmeal, kiln-dried yellow, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Corn, 46c to 47½c; Oats, 28c to 30c; Barley, nominal; Cheese, 8c to 9½c; Laid, 8c to 9c for pails and tubs; Dressed Hogs, \$5.35 to \$5.50; Pork, mess, \$13 to \$14; Ashes, pots \$4.05 to \$4.10. Butter sold at—Dairy West ern, fair to good, 9c to 13c; Store-packed Western, 7c to 10c; Morrisburg, selected, good to choice, 15c to 19c; Eastern Townships, do, 18c to 20c. Receipts of Butter, 2,340 pack ages; shipments, 2,926 do.

GROCERIES.-There has been a pretty fair business transacted during the week which was altogether owing to the expected change in the tariff. The sales were chiefly in tens, sugars, tobaccos, and general goods. No specially large transactions were reported, but the "turnover" was considerable in a moderate way, showing that many were inclined to purchase a small supply ahead.

TEAS.—In teas, the transactions have been chiefly confined to Japans, ranging from 27c to 35c. The other kinds sold at the following prices:- Young Hysons, 23c to 25c; Black Teas, almost nominal at 25c to 30c for common; better qualities range from 35c to 65c; Greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, 27c to 30c; common, 12c to 25c; Congou, fair, 26c to 46c; fine to best, 50c to 60c; choicest, 65c. Japans, low grades, 21c to 24c; medium, 26c to 38c; fine, 40c to 45c; choicest, 48c to 52c.

Corress.-The demand was almost wholly for the mild grades of coffees, the common sorts being quite neglected. Prices :- Java

the former, and 7%c to 8c for the latter. has been selling to some extent at from 74c sugar offering. American Yellows are relatively cheaper. In England raw sugar has been very dull for some time past, but prices having given way, there is an improved busi-ness to report. Refined—The demand for Canadlan and American is on a small scale. Exports to the Mediterranean, however, continue large, and this checks, any decline in prices. Transactions in fruit were light

Proiris.—Transactions in fruit were legal, but holders were firm at current rates. The latter are as a follows:—Raisins—Valencias;

Latter are as a follows:—Raisins—Raisi

\$2; Extra Black Crown \$3.75 to \$4; Sultanas new, \$9 to \$9.50; Sultanas, old, \$4.75 to 5.50; Russian dissenters from the Greek Church are now, computed at 15,000,000.

Strange to say, there are not enough lawyers in the lower house of the North Carolina Legislature to make a judiciary computed at 15,000,000.

> Sago was steady at \$6,00 to 6.75. Tapioca, \$7.75 ito 0.00. Spice A fair trade his been done in spices, particularly in black pepper. In other kinds, business has been moderate. Prices:—Pepper—Black, 9c to 91c; White, 19c to 20c; Allspice, 15c to 16c; Cloves, 40c to 45c; Cassia, 17c to 20c; Ginger, Jamaica, bleached, 23c to 25c; do, unbleached, 21c to 22c; Mace, 85c to 90c. Tobaccos-Were quiet at the following prices :- Black chewing, 32c

to 38c; Bright smoking, all grades, from 36c

to 55c. Fish.—There has been a good demand for most grades, with prices tending upwards. Stocks of salted fish are generally light, and it. is estimated that there are not over 400 barrels of Labrador herrings and 100 of salmon, in the city. The increase of sales are caused by the near approach of Lent. The stocks are expected to run out by the end of the second week in Lent, when, of course, prices will be much dearer. The wholesale prices of salt fish, per barrel of 200 lbs., are as follows :-Labrador herrings, No. 1, \$4.50 to 4.75; Salmon, No. 1, \$13.50; do No. 2, \$0.00; do No. 3, \$10.50; Mackerel, from \$3.50 to 8.00, according to grade and quality; Green Cod No. 1, \$5.50 to 6.00; white fish, per barrel of 100 lbs. \$3.871 to 4.00; trout, 100 lbs barrels, \$3.75 to 4.00; American dry cod, per quintal

112 lbs. \$4.00 to 4.25. OILS .- A sale of 800 barrels of Raw Linseed Oil was reported at between 54c and 58c. In other kinds, comparatively little was The financial market, with the exception of an increased demand for money on the part to 61c; Olive Oil, 95c to \$1.00; Petroleum, small lots, 171c to 181c; by car-load, 17c; Cod, 35c to 45c; Steam Refined Scal, 47c to though the enquiry has been greater, the 49c; Pale Seal, 421c to 45c; Straw Seal, 35c

LEATHER.-Trade has been very quiet with little immediate prospect of much im-provement. There was less than usual doing in the country, bad roads being the chief cause. Stocks of all grades are large. Prices

are unchanged:		
Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1 0 921		0 24
Do Do, No. 2 0 19	• •	
Buffalo, No. 1 0 20		
Do. No. 2 0 18	• •	0 19
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 23	• •	0 26
Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 30	• •	0.87
Do. do. heavy 0 32	• •	0 36
Grained Upper 0 33	• •	0 35
Splits, large 0 21	••	0 28
Do small 0 23	••	0 26
Calfskin	• •	0.65
Sheepskin Linings 0 20	• •	0 25
Harness	• •	
Rough Leather 0 22	• •	
TITDIN Ifficence lead has been see		~==:-4

HIDES.—This market has been very quiet luring the past week, enquiries being few and far between. Tanners showed no inclination to lay in any stocks at the present prices, for the reason that the leather market is so flat that they cannot get paying prices for their leather. The selling prices of hides are as follows :- Green butchers', No. 1, \$7 to \$8; do No. 2, \$6 to \$7; do No. 3, \$5 to \$6 Calf skins, 10c per lb. Sheep skins, 75c to 80c

BOOTS AND SHOES .- So far the spring business has been light, buyers preferring to purchase small lots at present. A more hopeful feeling pervaded the trade, and the enquiry for goods has slightly increased during the

I	follows:—	45
		3 00 3 75 2 00
	" Split Brogans 0 10 to Boys' " 0 85 to	1 00 0 90
	Women's Buff & Peb. Balmorals 1 10 to	1 50 1 60
		1 50 1 15 1 20
	DRY GOODS.—On the whole, the busin	
ı	done during the past week was, so far as	

be judged, considerably in excess of that done at the commencement of the year. No doubt, the prospect of an advance in duties has to some extent stimulated this branch of trade. It is to be regretted that remittances have not improved.
FURS.—There is no change to report in

furs, and none will occur until the March sales in London. Trade was generally dull

at quotations:—		
Beaver, fall clear pelt per lb	S 1 25	to 1 75
Bear, large prime	. 500	to 8 00
Skunk		to 0 50
Winter Muskrat		to 121
Fall "		to 0 10
Coon		to 0 60
Red Fox		to 1 25
Cross Fox		to 3 00
Martin Pale (Canada)		to 1 25
Mink, Western Canada		to 1 25
		to 0 75
Mink, East, Can., prime small	. 000	to 1 00
Otter, dark prime	. 5 00	to 8 00
Otter, dark primeFisher, "	4 00	to 7 00
Lynx	. ĭ 25	to 1 50
HARDWARE Rusiness line		
HARIIWARK	Deen	THILIET

better this week, in consequence of a more extensive demand for goods, in prospect of an increased tariff. This demand must be looked upon as arising more from speculation than the actual wants of buyers. Some houses showed no desire to sell at the present low prices, until the change of the tariff is announced.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Trade on the whole has been rather quiet, with the exception of some considerable purchases of heavy chemicals in expectation of an advance in duties. The terms of these transactions have not transpired. In the English market, although there was no change in prices to report, no distinct improvement was observable, but there was a better tone and prices were steadier. The local quotations are:—Sal Soda (per 100 lbs), \$1.20 to \$1.30; Caustic, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Soda Ash, \$1.75; Alum, \$1.60 to \$1.75; Bicarb Soda (per keg of 112 lbs), \$3.15 to \$3.25; Saltpetre (112 1bs), \$7.75 to \$8. Soda Ash is extremely scarce, and the high grades only are to be obtained.

The New Dispensation, 12 53

The Emulsion of Palatable Castor Oil with glycerine, manufactured by Scorr & BOWNE, is one of the greatest medical triumphs and Mocha, 29c to 32c; Singapore, 21c to of the age. It has made what was the most 24c; Maricaibo, 20c to 22½c; Rio, 18½c to 20 detestable medicine the most agreeable of them Sugars .- The largest transactions were in all. Children take it, as cheerfully as they ac-Granulated and Extra "C" at 81c to 83c for cept a spoonful of cream, and literally creator more. To any one who knows-and who does Yellow was offering at from 63 to 71c. Scotch not—the Castor Oll is the most efficacious cathartic and cure of intestinal inflammation, to 8c. but there are no common grades of this the inestimable nature of this new dispensation will be approved. Scott & Bewne's Palatable Castor oil should be in every household. Price, 25 cents.

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soft shell, 15c to 16c per lb. Filherts, Sicily, War on the momental renewed Bat 81c to 20c, do Naples, 64c to 710. Walnuts, free) before buying fixen on the moment of the renewed Bat to 20c, do Naples, 64c to 710. Walnuts, free) before buying fixen on 10c to 10c; do Bordeaux, 7c fo 8c. War Circular. Lonest prices ever given of Buying Bat Division of the Buying Bu War Circular Lovest prices ever given Organs War Adress Danieu F. Beaty, Washing it

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DAME PHILOMENE LEBLANC HAS, THIS DAY, sucd. at Montreal, her husband, ALFRED FLEURANT, of Montreal, merchant, for separation of property.

Montreal, 15th February, 1879. LONGPRE & DAVID. Plaintiff's Attorney.

WEEKLY TEST.

Increase..... 551 CLEARING PRICES. Our White Cottons are much cheaper than ISUAL. CARSLEY'S Cottons are warranted pure and

free from any kind of dressing. Useful Plain White Pillow Cotton, reduced to 13c per yard.

40-inch Grey Pillow Cotton of a very superior quality, reduced to 13c.

Good White Cotton Sheeting, reduced to 21c only.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! Over 500 pair of Lace, Muslin, Leno, Egyptian, Java, Smyrna, and Panama Curtains have last arrived, and are marked at astonishingly low

Muslin Curtains, three yards long, with double border, reduced to 55c per pair. LARGE DIAPER TOWELS, He EACH. Beautiful large Diaper Towels, worth 15c, reduced to 11c each.

Extra large Pure Linen Huckaback Towels, worth 25c, reduced to 17c each.

TABLE LINEN FOR 22c PER YARD. Useful and wide Table Linen, reduced from Me to 22c per yard. We are selling useful Roller Linen at ic per yard. WINCEY AT 41c PER YARD.

All our Winceys that we have been selling during the past season as high as 10c per yard have been reduced to 41c per yard. THOSE BEAUTIFUL SILKEN SHOWERS.

We have marked down those beautiful Silker Shower Dress Goods to 33c per yard. SILKS! SILKS! Every piece of silk has been reduced, and in some cases 20c per yard has been takenof. Our Striped Washing Silks, worth 55c, have been reduced to 45c per yard. Pleaso ask to see our Canadian Silks. They are much superior to foreign makes.

SHOW ROOM.

During our Cheap Sale in Show Room, we expect to have a busy time in selling the following goods:— JACKETS, from \$1.75. ULSTERS, from \$2.75.

COSTUMES, from \$3 50. SKIRTS, from 60c. MUFFS, from \$1.25 BOAS, from \$1.75. ASTRICAN FUR JACKETS, FROM \$15.00.

Shawls from \$1.00. Hand crocheted Wool Vests, \$1.5 Ladles' Cotton Underclothing to be sold cheat Infants' Embroidered Walsts, all at half price Infants' Embroidered Waists, an art many prices from 16c.

Infants' Embroidered Robes at the following reduced prices:—
Embroidered Robes, \$3,88 reduced to \$2,00.

"""" 4,75 "" 258 "" 3,00.

"""" 7,25 "" 4,00.

"""" 8,00 "" 4,75.

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