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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 24.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1879.

TERMS: 81.50 per anuum
In advance.

## THE P. L. F. B L. O. L.

Au Authentic Report of the Proceedings at the Last Meeting of the Female Ornige Lodge, Showing How the Reporter Gained Access, What He Heard, and Why He Left.

There was a strange fascination about herno doubt as to that. Not that she was beautiful, in the strict sense of the word; but her stately carriage, her flashing eye, and, above all, the majestic independence with which she pursued her undeviating course through the crowded street, attracted the reporter's attention and aroused his curiosity. The lady, for such the least discerning observer could perceive her to be, was evidently a person of importance and responsibility. She might have passed for Dr. Mary Walker in unfamiliar attire, or for one of those female voters who, at times, adorn the musty precincts of the Recerder's Court with their forensic eloquence. And yet there was an air of mystery about her closely shrouded form. There was a secret connected with the lasty glances which she ever and anon cast backward. There was something untathonable in the manner after which she grasped her gigantic umbrella. The reporter, true to his instinct, resolved to arrive at the bottom of the matter, and, with a dogged perseverance, not unworthy of Detective Fahey, shadowed her along the street. Nor had he to wait long before he obtained a clue. As the mysterious female passed one of the city lamp-posts, the reporter's keen eyes caught a glimpse of something yellow and blue on her breast, which, despite all her muffling, she had not been able to conceal, owing, no doubt, to its enormous proportions. The truth flashed upon his mind like lightning; this was no less than the immortal "Orange Taking care to keep on the dark side of the pavement, he followed cautiously, and his labours were at last rewarded by perceiving her enter a small hall not a hundred miles from St. Catherine street, receiving at the same time a hearty welcome from a knot of ladies who were congregated in the brightly lighted passage Here the scent came to a fault, and the investigation seemed at first likely to arrive at an end, for it was evident that none of the sterner sex had access to these sacred pre-cincts. Wild thoughts of disguising himself

stealthily behind the inner door, which, fortunately for him, was left open. The poetic genius of the Orange portion of the community has long been recognized by all impartial parties, but notwithstanding the many examples thereof already witnessed by the reporter, the proceedings which he overheard overwhelmed his mind with astonishment. The meeting, in fact, partook more of the nature of a concert than anything else, as will be seen by the following account of the proceedings, taken in the dark, in shorthand notes, in the crown of his hat. The first tacked and defended. One member said that

in female attire flitted through the mind of

the reporter, but want of time, as well as

other equally weighty considerations, at once

extinguished such an idea. So he remained stationary, and not until the last female had

ascended the stairway, and there was no one in

view, did he venture to penetrate into what his

acute mind discovered to be the meeting

place of the Princess Louise Female Benevo-

lent Loyal Orange Lodge. Cautiously thread-

ing his way up stairs he perceived that at the

top were two rooms, in the innermost of

which were seated a number of females.

There were not fifty of them, by any means,

and the aspect of their countenances, so far as

he could judge, did not have an expression of

simple benevolence. Half fearful of dis-

upon plucking out the heart of these Eleu-

sian mysteries, the reporter, not without

Our bosoms with confidence swell, As we ask sympathisers to aid us; We're "The P. L. F. B. L. O. L.," Or "The Fifty Benevolent Ladles."

Our motto is "Kindness for all,"
And no one can question its fitness
If he judge what is done in our hall
By reports which appear in the Witness.

From such sources he'll certainly find
That a wrangle with us is a rarity;
Our chief is a woman of mind,
And our chaplain a model of charity.

The end and the aim of our labors Tends always to other's salvation; If we curse and insult our dear neighbors, It's to save them from eternal d-n.

So up with the Orange and Blue, Wherever we go let us show it; To our colors we'll always be trne, and the next 12th July they shall know it.

Solo, by the chair:-I rise, dear sisters, just to say What are the orders of the day, And hope you'll all keep silence, pray. If you have got complaints to lay, Or fees not yet forked up to pay, Or views to offer—fire away.

Miss Jemina Maggs:-I am a maid of thirty-four,
Though bud folks say I look like more;
Passing last night down Bieury street,
Upon the ice I slipped my feet'The shock my nerves sustained was great;
Now, who's to blame?—pray, sisters, state.

Fifty female voices-

The matter certainly admits
Of no deliberation,
That man should doubtless clear the streets,
Who heads the Corporation.

Our principles are touched in this, As all must be aware, And our resolved conclusion is, That Beaudry can't be Mayor. CHORUS.—No, Beaudry can't be Mayor.

Mrs. Huggins-My blood does boil, my voice does shake, As my complaint I rise to make. My small-souled husband—horrid fright! Called me as I went out to-night. He asked me where I went, and I, Who never, never, told a lie, Answered at once; he cried out "Fudge!" Applied a strong verb to the Lodge, Asked me what he should do for tea, And who would mind the family?" He said "a woman and a wife Should not mix up with party strife; Her husband and her children share The larger portion of her care; You injure them by your neglect And scarcely benefit yoursect, By spreading scandal round the town. Take off your bonnet and sit down." I blush to say these words were his: I blush to say these words were his; Dear Sisters, what say you to this?

Fifty female voices .-

Astonished we stand, In a Christian land, To learn of such disgraces; These unendurable, Wholly incurable Men must be kept in their places.

The Orange lady-

I am the Orange lady As all of you may see
My dress is a little shady,
But my heart's where it ought to be.

I wore a rosette of yellow, On the street the other night, And an insolent young fellow Brought a crowd to see the sight.

They laughed and jeered me badly Till I searce knew what to do, So now, dear sisters, sadly, I submit my case to you.

Fifty female voices-

How ill's our charity requited,
Have pity for the poor benighted!
The splender of Truth's brilliant ray
Has not yet bearned on such as they.
And we who labor for their good
Their wicked taunts for long have stood.
The thing to do 's as clear as crystal,
Take with you next a loaded pistol.

Mrs. SLOPPER-

I'm sorry to create dissension, But really, sisters, I must mention That Mrs. Guller, who sits next, My tender heart has greatly vexed: She's whispering things about my bonnet.

Mrs. Guller -

I never passed a word upon it. Twenty-five female voices-

It's not much wonder if she did. Twenty-five other female voices-This sort of thing must be forbid.

Twenty-five female voices-The ugliest thing we've ever seen! Besides, the ribbons are of green.

Twenty-five other female voices-There's just as bad on some of you. And not so good on quite a few.

Twenty-five female voices-

Insulting women! and are we In this, our Lodge, such scenes to see? Different voices-

'You horrid meanly dressed old thing,"
"You're old enough to know much better,"
'Where did you find your old brass ring?"
"How much are you your milkman's debtor?"

The color on your cheek's not fast!"
"If I'd a brain like your's I'd let it!"
When did you beat your husband last?"
"You drink, you know, when you can get it."

At this stage a water jug, placed near the platform, and hurled from thence at the head of one of the contending parties, diverged considerably from the course it was intended to take, and passed in dangerous proximity to covery and its consequence, yet resolved the intellectual forehead of the reporter. He took the unintentionally given hint, and glided down stairs, but not until he had some inward perturbation, planted himself | reached the foot of Beaver Hall Hill did he hear die away the echoes of the interesting debate he had just witnessed in the meeting room of the P.L.F.B.L.O.L.

#### A HIGH OLD TIME. Liberal Baptists and Intolerant Baptists -Wigs on the Green.

[New York Paper.]

At the Baptist conference in this city, politics were discussed and some exciting scenes took place. The Roman Catholics were atthe Roman Catholic church was the beast of piece, then, was a song, explanatory of the nature and object of the Lodge, which was reedered in beautiful harmony by fifty female of his brethren applaud whenever it was in conference. If the Roman Catholic the conference. If the Roman Catholic church was the beast spoken of then that church ought to be prayed for, and not triumphed over from a spirit of display by some brethren. He inferred it would gained great power. Dr. Fuller said New failed to put in an appearance, thus admitting the claim of the clerical the world, and that it had money and power on its side. The Roman Catholic religion is as good as any other. No Protestant missions are needed in Europe, because that church Catholic and Protestant by Jones should be a few weeks before the elections transpired, Jones. The Herald says the conference is becoming decidedly entertaining. From scarlet woman and the beast, the reverend gentlemen got to politics, when the liveliest kind of a row followed. If this sort of a thing contiques, they ought to hire the largest hall in

Soldiers Who Shirk. An officer who was at the storming of Ali Musiid writes:- "When a regiment or a brigade is out practising skirmishing, you often hear the commanders pressing on the men the importance of taking advantage of everything which affords protection from an enemy's fire. In real war the difficulty is, not to get the men to take advantage of "cover," but to induce them to quit a cover when once they have got behind it. In the attack on Ali Musjid I myself saw many men who were well in rear, and who, having got into a comfortable spot quite safe from the enemy's fire, utterly refused to stir when I endeavoured by sarcastic remarks to induce them to go to the a leading member of the Bar in our city, posfront on the ground that they "had lost their sesses some experience in the management of regiment," or they "did not know where their company had got to." These are the men who, according to their own accounts as related round the camp fires, have performed tain the reputation which he has achieved in prodigies of valour. In our naval the past, the citizens will have no cause to reengagements at the end of the last and gret their choice. A feature in this contest was beginning of the present century I believe it the presence of F. H. Medcalf as a candidate. was the custom to place officers, pistol in hand, He had the courage to present himself once at the hatchways with orders to shoot any man who left his quarters and endeavoured to

" run below."

## Interesting Letter From Toronto.

for some time has marked the management

SEPARATE SCHOOLS Those animosities and dissensions which

fairly assumed to have permanently disappeared, and in school affairs, Catholics may look out upon a future serene and untroubled. The harmony which for so many years had reigned amongst the members of the Board, was dissipated by the introduction of the anti-clerical party. The innovations and 'reforms' which they sought to introduce were distasteful to the older members, and being persistently pushed, were bitterly opposed. The debates became extremely animated, mutual denunciation seemed for a time the general order, and the business of the schools was frequently interrupted by the discussion of personal matters. These evidences of discussion in a body whose deliberations had formerly been marked with a quiet and complete unity, attracted in the early portion of the past year a large share of attention. The meetings became numerously attended, the press sent their representatives, and, as a consequence, people generally became better informed on school affairs than they had ever been before. Many of the measures proposed by the anti-clericals were well timed, and some of them were adopted; but the majority of their proposals were of too sweeping a nature to merit the consideration of the Board. In the heat of these discussions many things were said and done which a cool reflection would not sanction; still it was plain to all that both parties were animated with a sincere desire to improve the condition of the children. The withdrawal of the most extreme members of the anti-clerical party had a tranquilizing effect, all former animosities were for a time forgotten, the business of the Board was debated amicably and despatched quickly, the result was seen in the improved condition of the schools and the general satisfaction of the people. The scenes which made

ened to revive the whole business. The election took place on Wednesday, January 8th, and resulted in the return of a

memorable the early months of the year were

forgotten, or remembered only to contrast

with the existing state of affairs, but some

misunderstanding at the late elections threat

double set of trustees for 1879. At the last meeting of the old Board, a special committee presented a report recommending a number of places as polling booths in the different Wards the report was adopted; and they were subsequently empowered by the Board to nominate returning officers to act in these places. Mr. Robertson, who, before his resignation in the early portion of the year, was the leading spirit in the "Opposition," perceived, as he thought, in these proceedings a violation of the law. He the consent cers who had acted in the municipal elections, had his candidates nominated, and there being no opposition after the lapse of an hour, duly declared elected. In the meantime, at the same hour, were being held the nominations under the direction of the Board. There was no opposition to the clerical party save in two Wards, where the contests terminated in their favor. And so events stood; both parties claiming to be legally elected, and prepared to contest the matter in the Courts. This, however, has been happily

Grace the Archbishop.

In a pastoral, read in all the churches, His Grace deplored the evils resulting from the course of action adopted by the lay party, denounced them for the divisions they were striving to effect amongst their co-religion-ists, and warned them, if they persisted, he would find it necessary to render all their future attempts vain by an act of public

excommunication. This condemnation of their recent policy, and publication of the terrible consequences that would result from it, appears to have had a salutary effect. The good sense of the obstructionists has induced them to withdraw in time, for at the first meeting of the new Board, held on Tuesday evening last, they members, and their intention not to contest it. Apart from the action of His Grace in the matter, it is hardly credible that the Board could have made any mistake as to the manner of holding elections legally, since cation (Hon. Adam Crooks,) full and complete instructions as to the proper manner of holding elections. The complexion of the new Board is decidedly orthodox, there being only one member who may be said to pessess "Reform" tendencies. It is a matter for rejoicing to Catholics that this important question is finally disposed of, that they will no longer be threatened with a repetition of those scenes, which, while they continued, were a source of sorrow and humiliation.

MUNICIPAL BLECTIONS. Owing to the steady increase in our city debt, and the oppressive taxation which has marked the administration of municipal affairs during the past few years, a more general interest was manifested in the late elections, with a view to remedy the existing evils, than had been usual in the past. There were no less than eix candidates in the field for the office of Mayor, and the result was the election of Mr. James Beaty. This gentleman is municipal affairs, having been elected to the Council of 1877, is a fluent speaker, keen and energetic; and it his actions in the future susmore to the people not withstanding a humiliating defeat on a former occasion. The large number of aspirants to the office gave from Padus, 1229.

him renewed hope, and through them all he fancied his way clear to the chair-and the salary. But the good old days are past, and the "Order," which for so many years placed him in this prominent position, has found him of Separate Schools in our city, may now be out. From a total of 7,700 votes, he received the magnificent sum of 136. This man, whose appearance is a burlesque on humanity, has made his name synonymous with avarice and intolerance. He is a man whose hatred of Catholics was so wide and deep as to include Cathelics was so wide and deep as to include Galvin, W Hegarty, T Jones, W C O'Connor, the good Sisters and their helpless D Ryan, J Fox, and J B Sandtord. charges, and it is he who made himself an object of public derision and scorn, and been already published—from General Rich-inflicted an indelible insult upon every intel- mond, United States Consul at Queenstown, ligent citizen by appearing at every petty Orange banquet in the North of Ireland in 1875, as Mayor of Toronto. He has met, at last, his reward; long since held in loathing and contempt by every liberal mind, he is now despised by those who were once his most willing tools. It may now be fairly assumed that this last rebuke will convey to his obtuse mind some idea of his proper position, that

the citizens will be no longer insulted by an appeal from such a man for their suffrages. The Aldermanic elections occured on the same day, Monday, January 5th, and resulted in a large infusion of new blood into the present Council. Of the twenty-seven members who con posed the Board of 1878, only sixteen sought re-election, and four were defeated; consequently, there are no fewer than fifteen new meillers in the Council for 1879. Politically, the members stand Conservative two to one, and we have one Catholic to represent There were five Catholic gentlemen in the field, men of undoubted ability and tried integrity, head and shoulders over their successful opponents, but the spirit of intolerance is too strong to permit of a Catholic being elected in the wards those gentlemen sought dent Grant objectionabl to the people of Ire-to represent. The successful Catholic is Mr. land, nor did he (Mr. Harris) think his direc-Peter Ryan, and the ward which he will represent is one of the wealthiest and most intelligent in the city. He will bring to the Board an extensive business experience. He is a good speaker, and in every way will prove decided acquisition. The gentleman, Mr. Hughes, M.P., who last year possed the "sole honor," was not a candidate on this occasion, but Mr. Ryan will prove an efficient substi-

EDWARD HANLAN,

our champion, is to be tendered a citizens' testimonial on the night of January 21st. It will take the form of a grand promenade coucert, the boats, trophies &c., will be on exhibition, and the affair gives promise of realizing something handsome. Mr. Hanlan leaves for England by way of New York, on or about the 1st of February. He will be under the direction of the Banlan Club, and will be accompanied by Mr. James Ward and Wm Heasly, his companions and attendants during the last season. He will bring with him nent Catholic citizens to allow themselves to | the boat he rowed in at Lachine, and another be nominated under his direction, and on the | which has been ordered from the same maker, day of election sought out the returning offi- (Mr. Elliot,) and which will meet him at New York. He will be followed in about a month's time by a number of Toronto gentlemen, who intend investing to an unlimited extent, if they receive an opportunity, in the coming series of races.

## Toronto, January 18, 1879.

Bishop Dubamel. [Ottawn Herald.]

The latest advices from His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, received yesterday, give avoided by the firmness displayed by His the following proximate dates of his main movements returning home:-From Rome, February 3rd; Paris, February 20th, and Liverpools March 6th. He will probably arrive in Ottawa about the 17th of the same month. He reports with eminent satisfaction that in his audiences of Our Holy Father and the Cardinals of different congregations, many inquiries were made by His Holiness and their Eminences touching the geography of Canada, its system of civil government and public works, and the manners and customs of its people. The splendid maps of the Dominion which he had brought with him were carefully studied, and elicited their astonishment at the extent of our territory and its various and important resources, although they had already far more general knowledge of this country than is enjoyed by most of the public men of England. Pope Leo XIII., like his great predecessor, is deeply interested in the religious education of youth, and no information concerning this diocese pleased him more than the success of its college and numerous academies and schools. His Lordship will leave Rome with regret, but will be glad and happy to find himelf once more in his episcopal Sec, amongst the people he loves so well.

## First Things.

Envelopes were first used in 1839. The first steel pen was made in 1830. The first air pump was made in 1850. The first steamship was made in 1830. The first lucifer match was made in 1829. The first balloon ascent was made in 1780.

The first steamer plied the Hudson in 1807. The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in Gold was first discovered in California in

The first watch was made in Nuremburgh n 1477.

The first newspaper advertisment appeared in 1652. The first copper cent was coined in New

Haven in 1687. Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826. The first almanac was printed by G. V

Purback, 1450. The first telescope was probably used in England in 1608.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

What Actually took Place in Cork. [From the Cork Herald, Jan. 4.]

The weekly meeting of the Improvement Department of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Mayor in the chair. There were also present Messrs D Finn, H Paul, P O'Sullivan, R Day, J Tracey, J Dunlea, B J Shee-han, H Dale, R Meade, J Buckley, J Hayes, W R Harris, J Dwyer, T McSwiney, R Mayne, C Keller, T Creedon, G R Barry, W Haley, D J

The Town Clerk read a letter-which has stating that he had received a telegram from the Consul General at London, informing him that ex-President Grant intended to visit Cork within a week, but the date was not yet fixed. Mayor-Does anybody wish to offer any ob-

servation on the letter? SIR GEORGE PENROSE-It is entirely in your

hands, Mr. Mayor. Mr. TRACEY .- Mark it " read," sir.

MAYOR-It is a letter for me; in fact, I believe it was addressed to my predecessor. At shattered wood exposed the contents, all in

ought to take into consideration that the ex-President of the United States represented the governing party in that country, and that the Irish emigrant nation—he might call them a nation in that country—had to be considered. Their fellow-countrymen in the United States were subject to the influence of party, and he considered that it would be for their interest if a proper reception was given to the representative of the United States in Cork. There was nothing in the government of ex-Presitory was in any way unpleasant to their fel-low-countrymen in the United States. Probably he would be at a future time again at the head of that country, and he (Mr. Harris) thought it would be to the interest of their fellow-countrymen in the United States if a proper recognition was given to President Grant on his arrival in Cork.

Mr. Barry-That President insulted the Irish people in America. He got up a "No Popery" cry there. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tracey-Hear, hear. And I say that i would be unbecoming for the Catholic consti tuency of Cork to entertain such a man. Alderman Hegarty-I rise to order. I don't think one leather man has a right to

get up and run down another leather man. (Laughter.)

The Mayor-Mr. Tracey is not out of order Mr. Tracey-I really think it would be ungenerous on our part to refuse him hospitality the career of General Grant, or ex-President Grant, that calls for the sympathy of the Irish nation. I have had interviews with many persons who spent years in America, and I their religion. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Dwyer-There is no mistake but I would not be disposed to couple his name with that of America, because while any hospitality and kindness and attention were shown to the Irish people when they were in want by the American people he showed a contrary disposition, and always regarded them as not entitled to the same recognition as the other inhabitants; therefore, I really think it would be an act of impropriety on the part of the Corporation of Cork to go out of their way to say any mark of respect personally to Gen. Grant.

Mr. McSwiney-I think the fact of ex-President Grant having gone out of his way several times to insult the Irish people, is sufficient to disentitle him to any respect from us (hear, hear).

Mr. Creedon said that, having spent several years in America, he could speak from experience upon the subject. It was a very unusual thing for any member of a government to interfere with the religious matters of the people, and above all other men, ex-President Grant distinguished himself in that way with regard to the religion of the Irish. There was no doubt in the world that he went out of his way to insult the Catholic religion, and consequently he (Mr. Creedon) considered that Cork being a Catholic city, should not put itself out of of the way to show him any respect (hear, hear). He (Mr. Creedon) was not a bigot on religious questions, but when a man who occupied the high position of General Grant did put himself out of the way to insult their religion, acting quite differently to the people who came before him, he held that paying him respect would be something similar to the dog licking the hand of the man who beat him (hear, hear). He did not think they ought to go out of their way to show ex-President Grant any respect (hear, hear).

The Mayor said the proposition before the chair was that the letter be marked "read." All who were of opinion that that proposition should pass would say "aye." There was almost a unanimous shout of

'aye," no one dissenting from the proposition.

The letter was therefore marked "read." The Irish Times, of Dublin, says, ....... Of the trange proceedings reported by telegraph from Cork, we must speak in terms of unmixed regret. They were undignified, and altogether out of place.'

General Grant and the Irish.

General Grant was wrong in assuming that as President he represented more Irishmen than does the Queen. Certainly he represented a greater number than there are in Ireland, but to these he must add the Irishmen of Canada, Australia, India, Great Britain, and various settlements, probably all the world best calculated to give it rest. amounting, if we take blood into consideration, to ten millions, nearly twice as many who has ever used it, but what will tell you The first chimney was introduced in Rome ation, to ten millions, nearly twice as many as the United States. •

## HUMAN GHOULS.

Body-Sunichers at Riviere des Prairies-An Old Man's Corpse Torn Out of His Coffin—The Ghastly Bargain made at Bishop's College.

At Riviere des Prairies, on the 27th Decemher last, a farmer named Louis Gesselin, aged 87 years, died of senility. His corpse was placed in a coffin and deposited in the deadhouse adjoining the parish cemetery, where it remained until the 16th of this month. At about noon, on the 17th inst, a habitant who was passing along the road near the graveyard, observed

A HOLE IN THE ROOF OF THE DEADHOUSE.

and suspecting that something was wrong, as the mischief was evidently done by human hands, he at once informed the authorities, who repaired to the spot without delay. The door was opened, and all at once an appalling sight burst upon their view. The four cossins which had been deposited in the building were broken up, and in three of them the any rate, it properly comes before the Council.

Mr. Tracer-I move that it be marked a read."

Mr. Harris said he thought the Council had seen, the visitors, after looking in vain for any clue as to the thieves, conveyed the news to the son of the deceased, Louis Gesselin, Jr. Mr. Gesselin communicated the intelligence to the police, who

GOT OUT A SEARCH WARRANT,

enabling them to visit and examine the premises of the various medical institutions in the city. McGill College they visited, and Victoria College, but without finding what they wished. Next the indefatigable Mr. Bissonnette betook himself to Bishop's College, and a brief investigation revealed the object of their search. The corpse, which is that of a tall and well developed man with grey heir and features that must have been striking, was partially decomposed, but evidently not so much as so to unfit it for dissecting purposes, as an incision with an instrument had already been made upon it. The care-taker, Robert Walker, was brought down to the station by the police, and there made a deposition to the effect that on the 10th of this month a man came to the college door in a sleigh, drawn by a white horse, and offered a body for sale. The caretaker did not notice what like the man was; in fact, he seems to have been

PARTICULARLY CAREFUL NOT TO DO SO.

"It is not our custom to notice what like the men are with whom we've transactions like that," said he coolly, and nothing more could be got out of him. He could, however, describe the horse, which was lean and lame. if he deserved it, but I can't see anything in | To this mysterious individual did Mr. Walker furnish a written document, acknowledging of the body, and F. W. Campbell to give the man a cheque for \$25. This the man took and drove off learned from them that he never thought of contentedly. Here the matter rests at the Irish race as he thought of others, and present. That there are other parties implithat he actually went out of his way to insult | cated the police have not the shadow of a doubt. The entrance to the dead-house could never have been effected by one man, nor whatever but there is a debt of gratitude due | could be alone have raised the corpse through to America from the people of Ireland for the the aperture. The reason why the body of manner in which they were received there, Gesselin was selected was because it was comparatively fresh; the others had been too long in a state of decay.

## A FLOURISHING TRADE

in this business seems to be carried on in Montreal. The care-taker's evidence goes to show that he had authority to receive bodies from any one who called with them, and that, too, without asking any embarrassing questions, or taking any stock of the vendor's appearance. The witness, or the prisoner-as he was until released on bail this forenconspoke of it as an every-day kind of transaction. It is to be hoped the guilty parties may be found.

#### A Venture to Australia. [London Free Press.]

Early this month seventeen carloads of merchandise, consisting of a great variety of goods, were shipped from Hamilton, at which place they had been collected, to New York, where they are being carefully loaded on board a fast vessel bound for Australia. This enterprise follows directly as a result of the exhibit made by Canada at the Sydney Exhibition in 1877. The vessel was purchased for the venture by a number of enterprising manufacturers, who are sending out the goods spoken of, while at least two persons, who are well acquainted with Canadian markets and manufactures, are taking passage on board. It is expected by the consigners that returns will be made in about five months, and if they are sufficiently successful further and larger shipments will be made in the same manner. In that case the establishment of a regular line of merchant ships from this country to Australia may be regarded as a probable enterprise.

## The Dufferin Rifles.

The Dufferin Rifles, of Brantford, have ordered crests from England. The crest is a neat design, incorporating the metto and crest of Lord Dufferin with the numeral and style of the battalion.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilous & Purgative Pills.

Is there no cure for Neuralgia? Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PAN-ACEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, Neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

We sincerely believe that the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S.; SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of at once hat it will egulate

## Archbishop Bourget.

- To one who sits him down to rest a while,
  Upon the desert's edge o'er which his feet,—
  Faithful through many a hard and weary mile,—
  Have trod the path of duty; O'tis sweet
  To view the benefactions of his hand
  Scattered on right and left in blessings free;
  Upon the poor soujourners in the land
  Whose voice of praise resounds from sea to
  sea.
- n.
- The holy sunset of a well-spent life
  Casts no long shadows back upon the past;
  Gone are the painful struggles and the strife,
  So hard to human nature while they last.
  Faithful through all! what holier memory can
  Light up the falling shadows on that shore,
  Where stands in gloom the destiny of man.
  To be revealed when time shall be no more?

- Bourget! the benediction of thy name
  Life shall not end; for in the years to come
  A sweet increase shall be of saintly fame,
  Whose voice shall never o'er thy worth be
- dumb;
  And white-haired Penitence shall tearful tell
  To bright-eyed Innocence the lesson given,
  That he who did his earthly task so well,
  Now holds his people in his heart in heaven.

# LLOYD PENNANT.

A TALE OF THE WEST.

## By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

#### CHAPTER XI .- CONTINUED.

They had marched but a few miles when they on Mike's providing for his own and sides by an overwhelming English force. Humbert Insisted on Mike's providing for his own and his people's safety, while he, before surrendering, would make a show of resistance, to give them time to escape.

The miserable village of Balnamuck, which the French occupied was surrounded by vast

The miserable village of Balnamuck, which the French occupied, was surrounded by vast bogs, interspersed with small lakes and intersected by mountain torrents; and while Humbert maneuvred, apparently in preparation for attack, and the English, apprehensive of a second Castlebar, hestiated to advance. Mike and his party were gaining the bogs. A hill on their right abutting on the village concealed their movements, and before laying down bis arms the French General had the satisfaction of knowing that, for the present at least, his allies had secured their safety. After three days and nights of suffering and fatigue, the fugitives approached the anxiously-desired haven of refuge—the mountain under whose opposite side Carroll's cottage nestled stood before them—but the country appeared descried, and they met no one from whom they could learn the condition of their friends, or ascertain if they night with safety proceed on their journey. The dangers already encountered made them cautions, and they determined to remain concealed until night fell. When it became dark they cutted their friends, or ascertain if they might with safety proceed on their journey. The dangers already encountered made them cautions, and they determined to remain concealed until night fell. When it became dark they quitted the heathery bank on which they had him for rest, and traversing the valley, arrived at the ford of a rapid mountain river, which they must cross. There was dead slenee—no one appeared to obstruct their passage—they had gained the opposite bank and were ascending from the water, when a shot struck down the youngest of Carroll's sons. Darcy, assisted by Mike and the wounded boy's brother, bore him off. Concealed in the position from which he had fred, the sentinel did not attempt to pursue; but a burly sounding some distance down the stream, as if in reply to the alarm, made it evident that the King's forces were close at hand. The young men, knowing the ground, proceeded rapidly with their burthen; and now, fearing to approach the inhabited part of the country, took a path which struck further into the mountains and brought them to the concealed mouth of a cave. When about to enter they felt the smell of burning turf, and hestiated, but Darcy insisted that there could be no danger, as a sentine of a cave. When about to enter they felt the smell of burning turf, and hestiated, but Darcy insisted that there could be no danger, as a sentine of a cave. When about to enter they felt the smell of burning turf, and hestiated, but Darcy insisted that there could be no danger, as a sentine of a cave. When about to enter they fill the smell of burning turf, and hestiated, but Darcy insisted that there could be no danger, as a sentine of a cave. When about to enter they fill the smell of burning turf, and hestiated, but Darcy insisted that there could be not danger, as a sentile would be placed if the loyalists were limited to the conceased mouth of a cave. When about to enter they fill the smell of burning turf, and hestiated, but Darcy in the conceased well, and you ought to be grateful.

"Well, as I

son with whom he had come in contact was moving. While determining what he should do, a footstep passed rapidly towards the entrance; there was a shock and a cry of alarm, "Hould him fast, Jenmy!" shouted Darcy. "Oh, then, Jemmy dear, is it you, and Phelim?" exclaimed Kitty Carroll, now firmly secured in her brother's grasp. "Thank God! ye are safe again; wait until I get a light, and don't frighten the rest."

The girl was not long in procuring a candle, when they found Carroll's wife and second daughter on a bed of straw, laid down on the opposite side of the cave. A few minutes served to explain the cause of this unexpected meeting. The soldlers had been to the cottage. The hag-

opposite side of the cave. A few minutes served to explain the cause of this unexpected meeting. The soldiers had been to the cottage. The haggard was burned, and the cattle driven away—the house itself was spared, at Mr. Sharp's request, who opposed the destruction of any fixture upon the estate of which he had the management. The women had time to fly before the royalists reached the homestead, and so escaped the barbarities inflicted by a licentious soldiery on others of their less fortunate neighbors. Their retreat was yet undiscovered, and food was supplied them by old Carroll and Roddy, who remained unmolested on account of the age of one and the infirmities of the other. The fire was quickly renewed and the wounded boy carried in and laid upon the bed of straw. There was no external hemorrhage, but the increasing difficulty of respiration already indicated his dangerous condition. He refused to taste food, and after dozing for a short time suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh, mother, send for the priest, I want to see Father Hugh!"

"Tin e enough, alanna," replied the old woman, "don't he frightened, there's no

"Tin e enough, alanna," replied the old woman, "don't be frightened, there's no danger."

woman, deals of danger."

"But there is, mother, and if you don't send at once it will be too late. Oh! you wouldn't let me die like a dog?"

"No," interposed Mike; "don't fear that, my poor boy, the priest must be sent for."

"An' who'll go at this hour?" said the mother, word the country full of those murdering rob-

"and the country full of those murdering rob bere."
"I will," rejoined Mike.
"No, I'll go," said Darey. "It was I brought Johnny into trouble, and if ibere is any danger in getting him the Sucraments, 'tis I that ought to face it."

Within an hour Darcy returned with Father lugh, who administered the rite of the hurch to the dying boy. The remainder of the ight was passed in prayer round the death-bed, ad as day was breaking Johnny asked to see

and as only was ordered his father.
"I want his blessing; oh! bring him to me,

"I want his blessing; oh! bring him to me, Father Hugh."
"I will, my child, if it be but possible."
The dawn of morning was the time selected by Carroll to carry provisions to his family. The patrols had generally returned fatigued to their quarters at that hour, and there was, therefore, thou less danger of detection. It would not now be long before he made his appearance, and it was considered more product to await his arthen less danger of detection. It would not now be long before he made his appearance, and it was considered more prudent to await his arrival than to send in search of him. Just as there was sufficient light to discern his approach, Roddy was seen descending the hill, freighted as usual with ontenbread, milk, and butter; while, on the very mountain's brow, the old man stood in bold relief, carefully superintending his movements. The idiot entered, disengaged himself from his load, and was off again without making any remark, or apparently notiong the persons around him. Some short time after he left the old man came slowly down in the direction of the cave. The priest met him at the entrance.

"Harry," he, said "I have bad news for you."

"An' its enough of that same Pve had of late, yer reverence; Heaven help me!"

"Worse than all you have still to learn."

"Worset," repeated the old man, gazing intently on Father Hugh's countenance, as if to derive from his expression the nature of the new misfortune. "The boys, the boys?"

"They are here," replied the priest.

"Thank God!" cried Carroll, "thank God! as they are safe, I can bear anything."

"Jenny is well." Father Hugh paused.

they are safe, I can bear anything."
"Jemmy is well," Father Hugh paused,

"And Johnny, my own Johnny, the comfort of my ould age, there is nothing wrong with him?" Heattempted to pass, but the priest re-

strained him,
"Harry, he is ill, yery ill; you must be quiet, "Harry, ne is it, yer, it, you must be quite, and not alarm him."

"Send for the doctor," shouted Carroll, "if it was the last guinea I had upon earth, send for the doctor; where's Jemmy."

"Here, father," said the young man, coming "And why are ye here, ye lazy coward, and yer brother ill. Why ain't you for the doctor? Begone, ye ill-hearted gossoon, its not so he'd do by you." "Harry," said the pricat, solemnly, "it's

do by you."

"Harry," said the priest, solemily, "tysuscless."

"Useless!" shouted Carroll, "its not useless."

It can't be useless. It don't believe God, would be so cruel as to take my own, child from mewhere is he?—I must see him?" and he forced his way past the priest. When he reached the bedside the boy was speechiess; but he seemed to recognise his father, and made an effort to extend his hand; the shirt opened with the exertion and exposed the death would in his breast. "Ha, so they have killed you, my life's blood—the villains that plundered my, house and xobbed me of my cattle, have taken you, that was the pride of my heart, from me, too—may God's urse light upon them and theirs, and blast them to eternity!" The priest interposed, but he was unable to stop the current of imprecutions until the wounded boy expired, and the heartbroken father fell senseless on his body. The morning was passed in endeavoring to reconcile Harry Carroll to his loss, and in making arrangements for the burial. Nothing, after the death of his child, seemed to affect the bereaved father so much as the impossibility of doing honor to that dear child's memory by such a wake and funeral as might evince his own affection, and be suitable for a member of so old and respected a family. His heart, now irrevocably deprived of its most cherished object of affection, began to soften towards his otherchildren, and being assured by the priest that any attempt of the kind would not only involve himself and all that remained to him in ruin, but most probably expose the remains of poor Johnny to insult and outrage, he agreed that the interment should be privately effected. Next night the body was carried, wrapped in a winding sheet, to the church yard, where the near relations were already assembled and prepared with a coffin to receive it; the keen was made and the funeral services performed in the vaults of the reofless old church, and the sad

#### CHAPTER XII.

and the funeral services performed in the vaults of the roofless old church, and the sad ceremony was completed without interruption,

As the soldiers were now removed from the immediate neighborhood, old Carroll, with his wife and daughters, ventured home. Fortunately the only troops stationed in that part of the country had been Germans, who neither knew the language nor the people, so that many who had been engaged in the rebellion were enabled to return to their homes without molestation; but neither Mike nor Darcy, whese persons were accurately described in the public Huc-and-cry, and for whose capture large rewards were offered, dared hazard discovery by appearing abroad. The tedium of their confinement, however, was relieved by nocturnal visits from the neighbors, through whom they learned every fresh occurrence which took place.

Some days had elapsed since the return of Car oil's family to their home; the few cattle undiscovered by the spollers were collected together, and the shattered remains of the furniture mended and replaced in their former positions. Jemmy risked an occasional visit in the day-time, and everything about was assuming a more settled and comfortable appearance, when Mr. Sharp, now an active magistrate, accompanied by half a dozen dragoons, arrived so unexpectedly that his call for old Carroll at the door was the first intimation the inmates of the house received of his presence. Jemmy, with great coolness, immediately stepped out and held the bridle while "his honor" alighted.

"You are Harry Carroll, I suppose," said Mr. Sharp, as he walked past the old man and seated himself in the large straw-plaited arm-chair by the kitchen fire.

"Yes, yer honor."

"Boyou know me, sir."

"Know your honor? I can't say it at I do."

"I's Mr. Sharp, the agent, father," cried Jemmy, who overheard the conversation as he stood at the door.

"Aye, aye, yer honor's welcome; but ye must make allowance—for the last and only time I saw yon I was greatly through other—and small wonder, yer honor, seeing all I had in the world was destroyed, and that I expected nothing every minute but death for myself and my poor family."

ceiver," and he changed the subject of conversation.

"Carroll," he resumed, "I have come here to
do you a favor. I am glad to hear a good character of you from all the gentiemen about, and
as my late bailiff was murdered by the rebels at
Dunseverick, I have been thinking of appointing you in his place. The sadary is not large,
but I allow five shillings for every driving, with
liberty to distrain when you please, the money
to be paid down before you let the cattle go."

Mr. Sharp, no doubt, expected a shower of
thanks for his profiered advancement. But
there was a dead slience. He cast a look of astonishment and rage at Carroll, who stood in a
state of evident distress, twisting his "caubeen"
between his hands, as he roared out:

"What, sir! Is that the way you receive my
kindness?"

"Well, then, indeed I'm entirely obliged to

"What, sir! Is that the way you receive my kindness?"
"Well, then, indeed I'm entirely obliged to yer honor for the offer, but, in troth, myself wouldn't know how to act, for no baillif ever had anything to do with the tenants of this estate, or ever made a farthin iv them."
"Your duty is easily learned, sir," replied Sharp, "If the tenants pay regularly, you'll have only to warn them when I come to receive the rent."

I'm not cute at larning, yer honor. I can neither read nor write, an' I'm ould."
"Well, in that case." said Sharp, "suppose I appoint your son? I only want a decent man,

appoint your son? I only want a decent man, and such as Fegan was."

"I won't stand in Fegan's shoes," roared Jemmy from the door, before his father had time to reply," if you gave me the whole estate The devil a one belonging to me ever took a poor man's blanket, and I won't be the first in the

man's blanket, and I won't be the first in the family to commince so decent a trade."

"Hilloo, my tight fellow!" cried Sharp, springing from his chair, and walking up to him, "is that the way you talk?," He made a sign, and one of the soldlers instantly secured Jemmy by the collar, and drew him to his horse's side. "I'll teach you manners, you cub, that I will, and I'll have you flogged this moment until your back is as red as a beef steak."

Old Carroll, trembling for the fate of his only son, threw himself upon his knees, while his wife and daughters joined in his entreaties for mercy.

whe and daughters joined in his entreaties for merey.

"I will forgive him this time for your sake, my pretty girl,"—chucking Kitty under the chin,—"but I'll return again the day after tomorrow, and by G—d, if you're not all agreeable, I'll sell your last blanket for the rent, and attach you, my old buck, for the balance, and throw you into jail, where you may rot to cternity."

Having struck terror into the hearts of his Having struck terror into the hearts of his hearers, the receiver mounted his horse, and rode proudly away at the head of his escort. During the two days which intervened before the promised return of Sharp, old Harry made every effort to raise as much money as would discharge his rent. Jemmy was immediately despatched to sell the butter, but Film's barn, where it was stored, had been burned to the ground, with all its contents.

There were some sheen left, but there was a part of the ground of the state of

ground, with all its contents.

There were some sheep left, but there was no fair at which they could be sold. He sent amongst his neighbors, but they had been all noticed and threatened like himself. Father Hugh, on being applied to, advanced the necessary sum, and relieved Carroll from an apprehension which had never before crossed his sary sum, and relieved Carroll from an apprehension which had never before crossed his mind. To be selzed for his rent was a disgrace which he could not have anticipated, and his sensomable deliverance affored a corresponding amount of pleasure. Prepared to meet the agent, he felt a degree of pride and independence even amids the ruin of his property.

The morning came whon Mr. Sharp was expected. The girls were early afoot to clean the kitchen, and make the most of the scanty remnants of their furniture. The old man had the money in his breeches pocket, and moved in and out incessantly, impatient of the delay. At length a solitary horseman appeared on the

and out incessantly, impatient of the delay. At length a solitary horseman appeared on the narrow road leading to the house, when the entre family went out to observe his motions. He stopped more than once, wheeled his horse about, and looked around him.

"It's a new balliff," said Jemmy, "spying out the cattle, to have them ready when his master comes; but he'll be disappointed, the rascal."

The horseman approached, and the family retired within doors to receive him. The stranger tied his horse by the bridle to a tree, and walked into the house. walked into the house.

"God save all here," he said, as he entered the

kitchen. "And you, too." (The customary reply.)
"Is this Harry Carroll's house?" "Yes, sir. I suppose you belong to Mr. Sharp, the agent"
"I belong to no one but myself."
"St down, sir." said old Carroll, and each of the children hurried to hand him a chair; now that he had disclaimed the odious connection, hat he had disclaimed the odious connection, Ali," said the man, seating himself, "and these are your children, I suppose?"
"Yes, sir," replied Carroll, meekly.
"Have you no more?"
"I had," with a sigh," but God was pleased to take them."

take them."
"This country is greatly changed," said the

Greatly," said Carroll.

"This country is greatly changed," said the visitor."
"Greatly," said Carroll.
"I remember when it was a happy, merry place, but it seems altered, greatly altered. Unsitemore is a ruin, and the Martins are living in the home of the man who hanged Squire Ulick. It's like a judgment.
"Aye, aye," answered Harry, with the caution habitual to Irish pensantry, as he scrutinized the appearance of his visitor," aye, that was a bad business, but the poor Colonel can't be blamed; he thought he was doing right."
The conversation was interrupted by Mr. Sharp, who called in an authoritative tone for some one to take his horse.
Jemmy and his father ran to the door, where they found the receiver, accompanied by l'incher Martin, his usual escort, and an itl-looking fellow, who carried an ink-bottle slung from the button of his coat, and a pen fastened in the band of his hat. The two gentlemen walked into the house without offering the usual salutations, and sented themselves by the fire. Their ill-favored follower placed a small table which stood in the kitchen before Sharp, who drew forth an account book and turned over the leaves, easting occasionally a furtive glance at the stranger, who had not the politeness to rise from his chair when they entered. There was a short conversation carried on in a whisper between Pincher and the receiver, of which he was evidently the subject. The latter, after a pause, during which he looked over his accounts, said:
"Well, Mr. Carroll, I suppose you're prepared to pay your rent?"
"I never was backwards, yer honor," said Harry, "an' I'm not going to begin now;" at the same time thrusting his kand into his pocket, he drew forth the notes, and laid the bundle proudly on the table.
The receiver seemed disappointed. He took the parcel and slowly counted its contents, referred to his book, and then demanded "Where's the rest?"
"This is only one half-year's rent; there are three due."
"But not payable, yet honors; there's always a hanging year; it is the custom of the estate."
"Due and payable,"

into a fury.
"Do your duty," he said to the ill-looking

man. "Shall I begin within or without?" asked the

man.

"Shall I begin within or without?" asked the latter.

"It's a hard thing to press a poor man for more than he's used to pay," remarked the strange visitor.

"What affair is that of yours?" said Sharp, "Begin outside" [to his man of business], "and selze that horse tied to the tree first of all."

"That horse is mine," said the s' tanger, rising to follow the bailiff.

"I don't care whose he is," replied Sharp; "I find him on the premises, and I'll keep him. And now, my good fellow," he added, drawing a pistol from his pocket and cocking it, "now, before you stir, just let's see who you are, and what's your business in this country."

"Here's what will tell you all you require," said the man, handing Sharp a paper; "if you wish to know more about me ask the General, and he'll satisfy you,"

The two gentlemen looked over the document; it was a regularly drawn safe conduct, signed by the military commander of the district.

"Leave this person's horse alone," said Sharp

trict.
"Leave this person's horse alone," said Sharp

"Leave this person's horse alone," said Sharp to the balliti:

"And the poor man's cattle, too," added the stranger. "Pil pay his rent." He opened his pocket-book, demanded the amount of the claim, and discharged it.

There was another consultation held between Pincher and Sharp, when the latter, addressing the stranger [with a knowing wink], told him he might have his money back if he wighed, as Carroll would be allowed more time to pay up the debt.

"No, thank you," he replied; "I prefer paying; give me the receipt."

There being now no further cause for delay, and the gentlemen, suspecting the mysterlous

and the gentlemen, suspecting the mysterious stranger to be a secret emissary of the Government laying saares to obtain informationfrom Carroll, were anxious to leave the field clear for his exertions, and took their departure, Pincher remarking, as they rode along, that "that was a clever fellow, and knew how to go about his bustness." business."
"There," said his visitor, before Carroll had

time to express his gratitude, "there's your re-celpt, Harry; you were the first man who stood by me when I was in sorrow, and the last who it me when I was in disgrace."
· Rory Mahon," exclaimed the old man, as he

"Rory Mahon," reiterated Nelly.

"Rory Mahon," reiterated Nelly.

"Aye, Rory Mahon," said the stranger. "It is now coming thirty years since we saw each other, and time must have dealt heavily by me, other, and time must have dealt neavily by me, for no one seems to recollect me. Yours was the first house I determined to visit, for your friendship was proved, and I wished to show that I remembered it. But I felt desolation on my way. I passed over the fields where I sported in my childhood, and spoke to the boys and girls who were my companions, but nobody blessed or bade me welcome. It's lonelier, far lonelier, a wander as a stranger amonest those who or bade me welcome. It's loneller, far loneller, to wander as a strauger amongst those who once knew and loved you than to traverse alone the dark forestor the boundless prairie. I have tried both, and I feel it. And sorrry I am to find, Harry, that your means are worse than they used to be. But don't be uneasy; I'm rich, and neither you nor yours shall have a troubled heartsolong as I have a shilling."

"And to think," interrupted old Nelly, "that we haven't a bit of bacon to offer you for dinner, nor any other kind of victuals but strabout!—all the curse-of-God sodgers left us. Only think, they even burned my butter, the savages; bad luck to them for doing that same!"

"It's easily remedied," said Rory Mahon, handing her a bank note.

"It's easily remedied," said Rory Mahon, handing her a bank note.
"Don't refuse to take it. Nelly. I often broke your bread when you were in prosperity. Send to the next village, let's have the best dinuer money can afford, and if there's any polheen, don't forget it—I'm longing for a taste.

As they quaffed their punch after dinner, Carroll told his guest all he knew concerning the affairs of their mutual friends, the mistorianes of the Blakes the occurrences which had the affairs of their mutual friends, the misjor-tunes of the Blakes, the occurrences which had taken place since the "rising," and the secret of Master Mike and Phelim Darry [who was Rory's nephew) being at that moment concealed in the caves of Benmore.

Rory Mahon's career was a prosperous one. No moral disgrace being attached to his crime, he soon obtained confidential employment at Botany Bay, where his aptitude for business rendered him useful and his probity gained him

respect,
A pardon followed in due time, he was free, A pardon followed in due time, he was tree, hen entered business on his own account, rapidly accumulated an independence, and returned to Ireland to see after his relations, with whom he had held no communication during the long period of his exite. It is probable that in his own peculiar position and the existing state of affairs, Rory Mahon would not so soon have ventured to go into the country, but fortunately on the day of his arrival in but, fortunately, on the day of his arrival in Dublin, he met the General commanding the but, fortunately, on the day of his arrival in Jublin, he met the General commanding the Western district, who at once recognized him, and gave him the protection which proved so satisfactory to Mr. Sharp. This officer had formerly served in New South Wales, where Mahon had rendered him important pecuniary services, which were not forgotten, and he resolved, if possible, to make his interest at head-quarters subservient to the pardon or escape of his friends. That same night he went accompanied by Jemmy, to visit Mike and Darcy, for the purpose of hearing the exact extent to which they were committed, and then forming an opinion as to the course which he might best adopt. His nephew, being an infant at the time of his transportation, was personally unknown to him, but he was the child of a favorite sister, whose death was caused by the sentence pronounced against himself, and from this fact he felt an affection for him.

nounced against nimeer, and from this fact he felt an affection for him.

Although "Squire Ulick's affair" had formerly aused bad blood between Mahon and the Blakes, the change which had since taken place in the fortunes of that family, and the fact that Mike himself was innocent of all offence and had risked his life in the cause of his country, obliterated all resentment and secured Rory's concentration in any scheme for his resentment. co-operation in any scheme for his resentment.

The interview between the uncle and nephew had nothing affecting in it. The former confined himself at first exclusively to the discovery of facts which might tell in their favor. His communication with Mike seemed to afford Rory more pleasure, as it not only recalled the remembrance of less, events, but he also remembrance of past events, but he also learned for the first time that his beloved mas ter's heir still survived, and that every exertion was being made by Colonel Blake to discove

him. After careful review of all the circumstances connected with their case, Rory was obliged to admit the great unlikelihood of his being able to accomplish anything in their behalf. He however, determined to make a trial, and asked for pen and paper to enter the dates of certain occurrences and the names of some persons who

might bear friendly testimony to personal acts of humanity, on which alone he could venture to ground his application for inercy. Pen and ink were quickly produced, but no paper could be found. Mike searched his pockets, so did Darcy, without success. At length the latter clapped his hand upon his left breast, then thrust it into the pocket inside, and drew out some crumpled papers,

"You may be able to find as much as will do you there," he said, handing them to his uncle. The latter carefully separated the sheets in search of as much waste space on the margin as would supply, his wants. Suddenly his eyes rested on a particular passage; he read attentively for some moments, glanced rapidly again over each sheet, looked anxiously at the signature, and then demanded of his nephew how those letters had come into his possession.

"Well, on my conscience," replied Darcy, seratching his head as if to awaken his powers of recollection, "I can't tell, unless I found them at Pincher's. It's like a dream to me that they were lying under his watch on a small table beside his bed, and that I took them to light the candle, but some one else did it before I could get to the fire, and now I think I recollect that in the hurry I put them in my pocket,"

"It's very likely to be so," said Rory,

"Is' try orly likely to be so," said Rory,

"Is' try orly likely to be so," said Rory,

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"Is try orly likely try of the congregation might get hold of them and discover on me. In the swear long faces when I produce them."

"Yorly

ngm?

"Make your mindeasy. They'll not be needed until you're safe and out of the power of your

"Make your mindeasy. They'll not be needed until you're safe and out of the power of your enemies."

Taking Mike aside, Rory showed him the signatures to one of the papers, and asked him if e knew them.

"To be sure I do. That's the surgeon's name, and it's the murdered satlor's missing declaration. Hurrah! hurrah!"

"Quietly, quietly, Master Mike," said Rory, putting the document in his pocket, "even you shan't read it now. The atmost secrecy is asyet requisite, until I discover some most important matters, which might be for ever concealed were it once known that those papers were in existence. I know that in the cause of right and justice you will excuse me, and restrain your own enriosity. One thing alone I will tell you, if what this paper states is true. Squire Ulick died an innocent man; but even that you must not mention."

Rory Malon's stay in the cave was but short after this unexpected discovery. Bidding his friends good night, and promising soon to see them, he returned under Jenmy's guidance. Late as the hour was, he did not go to rest until the precious papers were subjected to another and more minute inspection, from which he evidently derived increased satisfaction.

Next morning early, Mahon was on his way to the General's headquarters, and, on his arrival, at once obtained an interview. He briefly and candidly explained the object of his visit, without, however, intimaling any knowledge of the whereabouts of the outlaws.

"I need not tell you, Mahon," said the General that I should be happy to oblige you, for you once did me a service which I shall never forget, and to which I am matuly iedebted for my present position, but what you ask is beyond my power to grant. Those two persons for whom you solieft my interference were the first to raise the standard of rebellion and offer resistance to the King's troops. They are marked men, with a price set upon their heads, and, under such circumstances, the Government dare not, even were they so inclined, extend the hand of mercy to them. The Viceroy stay all further executions. I need not say how sincerely I participate in his feelings, and how witting I should be to second his efforts in the cause of humanity, but those are cases which I dare not recommend to his consideration, and in which he could not safely exercise his authority. which he could not safely exercise his authorny.

I don't ask where these persons are; I only wish
they may not be in my district; and although I
shall not discontinue the search after them, it
will give me satisfaction (now that no public
danger can arise from their escape) to learn that
they get safe out of the country.'

From the decided manner in which the General

they get safe out of the country.

From the decided manner in which the General spoke, Rory perceived that it was useless to persevere in pressing the matter further, and the result of his Interview did not seem to trouble him much. The fact was, he had come to the conclusion that to leave the country would be the safest course for the compromised men; and perhaps, too, he imagined that their absence might afford him more liberty of action regarding the use he intended to make of the happily-discovered papers. Emigration to the New World was then regarded as perpetual banishment, and neither Mike nor Darcy wished to abandon the hope of again seeing their relations, nor of laying their bones to rest amongst the ashes of their ancestors. France was Mike's haven of hope. He had basked in its pleasures when a youth, and would be cordially received again by a host of old friends. He had neither a profession nor means by which to support himself, and nothing, in short, to rely upon but the hospitality and kindness of his friends, until the storm under which he now bent should pass over and better times restore him to his country.

until the storm under which he now bent should pass over and better times restore him to his country.

Smuggling was, before the outbreak of the rebellion, carried on to a great extent along the southwestern coast of Ireland. Every gentleman imported his own claret and brandy direct from France without reference to the excise regulations of the Government, and communication between the two countries was at all times easily effected by means of the vessels which conveyed the contraband goods. Since the rising, the trade had been greatly impeded by the vigiliance of the British cruisers, but their activity, arising more from political causes than from commercial strictness, had become sensibly abated since the rebellion was suppressed, and the interrupted intercourse quickly extended itself again. Mahon had therefore, little difficulty in securing berths in a French clipper, and he repaired to the cave for the last time to take leave of his friends and furnish them with money to defray the expenses of their escape and support them afterwards. Having administered some wholesome advice, and pointed out the advantages of industry, he laced a purse containing a hundred and fifty guineas in his nephew's hand, and requesting Mike's acceptance of a similar sum, he wished them both success, and left them on their way to the viscel nor during the voyage, and after a quick and pleasant run they reached Brest in safety.

## CHAPTER XIII.

WE left Colonel Blake and the ladies comfortably settled in expensive apartments. The money he carried with him was greatly dimin any settled in expensive apariments. The money he carried with him was greatly diminished by the cost of the journey, and the bills contracted during the first month had nearly absorbed the balance. He wrote to Mike, giving him an account of his pecuniary position, and requesting a supply as soon as possible, but from the vigilance of Sharp, the dilatoriness of their substance before the country fairs connenced, Mike was unable to comply with those demands. Not wishing, however, to communicate unpleasant, news he deferred replying to the Colonel's letter until his answer could be accompanied by a handsome remittance. Day after day he expected to receive the promised money, but one disappointment succeeded another, until ti became evident that the bulk of those who owed the arrears were unable to discharge them. He then wrote, explaining all the circumstances, but his letter never reached its destination.

The Colonel's impatience increased, and his

but his letter never reached its destination.

The Colonel's impatience increased, and his importunities were redoubled as the termination of the second month approached and neither remittances nor answers come to his repeated applications. His temper became irritable and excited, and he not only gave way to unusual fits of passion towards the members of his family, but indulged in ungenerous expressions when writing to Mike, which he, poor fellow, by no means merited, and which caused him infinite pain.

It was the first time that Colonel Blake had found himself without the means of discharging

him infinite pain.

It was the first time that Colonel Blake had found himself without the means of discharging his household liabilities. He was among strangers, who knew nothing of him, and when the month's rent became due, and Mr. Small, the landlord, knocked modestly at the door, and then entered with the bill for payment, he scarcely knew what answer to make, and his evident discomposure tended not a little to arouse the suspicions of the astute person with whom he had to deal. At length he stammered out an excuse familiar to persons in Mr. Small's occupation: "Remittances were every moment exnected, and there was no doubt he should be expected, and there was no doubt he should be able to pay on to-morrow." The next day, however, brought no letter from Ireland, nor was a second application made for the rent.

After an interval of two days more, without a call from the postman; came a note from the landlord, stating that he had been noticed for his taxes; and would not be allowed a moment's delay after the collector called; that, in addition; he would have a heavy bill due next week, and as he had no means of discharging his debts but by the product of his lodgings, he noped that Colonel Blake would make it his convenience to meet the small sum due.

Tim was the unwilling bearer of this missive. He had heard the various insinuations thrown out against his master's respectability below, stairs, and fearing an outbreak if the landlord were allowed to make the application in person, he suggested a written demand, which would not be so embarrassing and would afford more time for consultation as to how the difficulty could be overcome.

for consultation as to how the difficulty could be overcome.

Colonel Blake's hand trembled as he broke the seal, and he was painfully agitated when he read the contents of the note. Endowed with the most sensitive feelings of honor and rectitude, he was utterly humiliated by his inability to meet his engagements, more particularly as he was led to believe that his irregularity might bring disgrace, perhaps rain, upou a struggling family. He sent Tim with a verbal answer, expressing his regret for the delay, and then taking his hat and cane, he left the house.

When passing through the hall, the parlor door stood alar, and he could overhear the conversation between Tim and the landlord which followed the delivery of his reply. The latter said "he really could not stand such nonsense any longer," while his wife, who heard the footsteps, raised her voice as she remarked, "that it was a sinful thing for people to come and take the bread out of honest folk's mouths, and consume the substance which they were unable to pay for."

This first indignity of the kind which had been

for."
This first indignity of the kind which had been cast upon him added not a little to the Colonel's irritation. He proceeded rapidly towards the job-master's, who firmished him with post-horses, and where his carriage was left at livery. Mr. Sweatem satin a small glass-fronted office, which commanded a view of his entire premises. When Colonel Blake entered the yard he came forth, all grace and activity, to meet his customer; bowed, hat in hand, most obsequiously, and begged to know what could be done to oblige him.

hlin.
"I want to sell my carriage—what can you let me have for it?"

Mr. Sweatem's face immediately assumed a new expression as he cast a sharp and rapid glance at the Colonel; his manner changed as if by magic, and the attitude before crouching and submissive became erect and Jaunty. Setting his hat on the side of his head and thrusting both hands into his breeches pockets, Mr. Sweatem pursed up his mouth as if engaged in deep calculation, while he looked abstractedly at the charlot, just then being rubbed up by one of the helpers. me have for it?

helpers.
"Well, sir, I'm blessed if I can well say what

"Well, sir, I'm blessed if I can well say what I could afford to give you at this present moment You see, the senson's over; and then, you know it's not by any manner of means what as could be called a fashionable carriage—done a power of work, too."
"Not at all,"interrupted the Colonel: "I have had it about two years, and used it not a dozen times until the journey here."
"Ah, indeed—well, I'm sure I should have thought it made the voyage round the world with Captain Cook, it looks so shaky—badly cared, sir—badly cared and badly built, too, I suspect."

It was sold me by the best builder in Long "It was sold the by the lost builder in 1201g Acres, as you may see."

"Ah, indeed;" and Mr. Sweaten approached the chariot to ascertain a fact which was perfectly well known to him from the first hour the vehicle entered his yard.

"Well, really, sir, I don't well know what to say" (after a pause) "I'm afraid I can't take it."

say" (after a pause) "I'm afraid I can't take it."

"Then, In that case," said the Colonel, "I must try somewhere else,"

"If it wouldn't inconvenience you to wait a fortnight or so, perhaps a customer might be found—'cause, you see, it really is not stylish enough for West-end business."

"I can't wait," said the Colonel, in a peremptory tone; "can you recommend me to any person who will buy it at once?"

"Why, yes, there's the man at the repository hard by; but, then, he's not likely to buy off-hand, you see, and you wants like money, so that makes every difference. I say, Jim" (addressing the helper employed at the carriage, who had heard every word of the conversation), "does you know of any cove as would be likely to buy that 'ere charlot and put down the swag al once—genuman's pressed, you see."

"Well, I can't say as I does," replied Jim, deliberately turning the quild of tobacco in his mouth, and looking exceedingly contemplative, as he suspended operations to reply to the question; "Peinty of places there is where it might be sold arter a time, but then, mayhap, that wouldn't answer?"

"And whereabouts do you think the gentle-

wouldn't answer?"
"And whereabouts do you think the gentle-man would be likely to get for it? You ought to be a good judge, for you've passed some years

at a mart,"

"Aye, that I did," said Jim, " and I think I can give as good a guess to anything of the sort as nost men I knowsof."

There was a pause, during which Jim minutely examined the carriage, which he had been in the habit of cleaning for the last two months, every knot in whose construction was an old acquaintance." quaintance.

Well," after another pause, during which he seemed to take in the tout ensemble, and in a confidential whisper, which he nevertheless managed that the Colonel should overhear, "well, indeed, I think if he touched thirty guineas he'd have made a good day's work of it." "Well, I think so, too," said the master; "I

"Well, I think so, too," see did master, "I was putting it down at pounds."

"No great differ that," rejoined Jim.

"Yes," said Sweatem, turning to the Colonel,
"it's about that—thirty pounds or gaineas is the most, I should say, as any one wot wants a concern of this sort would be likely to give. I shouldn't be at all glad to have it at that money myself that Lean assure you."

shouldn't be at all glad to have it at that money myself, that I can assure you."

"I shan't take that price," said the Colonel, decisively; "it cost me three hundred;" and he walked up the yard.

"Well, sir," said Sweatem, who accompanied him. "I'm sure I wish you may get an 'undred" when just at the gate, "by-the-bye, Colonel, there's a small 'account due for posters and standing, which I shall thank you, if convenient, to let me have."

"Send me the particulars," replied the Colonel.

"Send me the particulars," replied the Colonel.

"They're ready—I say, Jim," shouting, "just step in, will you, to the office, and fetch me the small bill in letter It?"

While the Colonel stopped mechanically, he went on, "Very sorry, sir, to give you any trouble, sir, but you see my expenses here are enormous—more, perhaps, than you think for—and one must get what's due to them, or how can one meet his own calls!"

Jim arrived out of breath, with the bill, which Sweatem looked over.

Jim arrived out of breath, with the bill, which Sweatem looked over.

"There it is, sir—only six pound ten—hope you'll find all the items correct; may I send this evening, at any hour you may please to appoint? I really have a large returned bill to take up, which is a great inconvenience—those 'swells,' you see, often disappoint us, but we daren't vex 'em or we'd lose their custom."

"I shall call to-morrow," said the Colonel, as he left; he had not, however, proceeded many paces when Jim was at his elbow.

"Please, sir, master sent me to say, that all charges must be paid afore any harticle's removed from these here premises; it's a rule he never, on no account wha, somever, breaks through, and he wouldn't wish you to be disappointed, in case you send any one to ferch the carriage away."

"The Colonel was staggered." Him took advance.

earriage away.,'
The Colonel was staggered; Jim took adven-

The Colonel was staggered; Alm took auvan-tage of his confusion. "Please, sir, If you takes my advice you'll let master have the charlot, if he gives the thirty guineas; depend on't, you'll get nothing like that price nowhere else; then, you see, there,il be no bother, nor no one the wiser as to how you were obliged to self it." The Colonel felt so thoroughly hurt, and so unwilling to subject himself to another such orded so shocking to his pride, that he wheeled ordeat so shocking to his pride, that he wheeled

ound to retrace his steps and agree to the

round to retrace his exp.

This broad brimined hat of the dealer was suddenly withdrawn from the gateway, and when the Colonel reached the entrance to the yard Mr. Sweatem was half way down the walk, apparently quite unconscious of his return. After considerable dekate and much persuasion from considerable debate and made persists from Jim, who seemed to be particularly interested in behalf of the vender, the transaction was closed, and the Colonel carried off some twenty-direct pounds odd in his pocket. He lost not time in re-turning home, and directed Tim, who opened the points out if his pocket. Reads no time freturning home, and directed Tim, who opened the
door, to send the landlord up immediately with
the account. The tap of this personage was
heard in a few minutes afterwords, and he advanced towards the table, making profuse
apologies for appearing so soon again, "which
he would not have done, but that Mr. Tim insisted on it." The bill with the various cullnary
items, which lodging-house keepers know so
well how to append, amounted to twenty pounds,
and the recipient left the room returning profound thanks, or the obligation conferred, and
hoping that his lodger would not think the worse
of him or feel displeased at the former application, which necessity alone compelled him to
make. Nothing could exceed the civility of the
people of the house during the rest of the day.
The moment Kate appeared Mr. Small was upon
the stairs to take her commands, or learn if he the stairs to take her commands, or learn if he the stairs to take her commands, or learn if he could do anything to serve her. As she went out or came in, Mr. Small either opened the door or stood bowing in the hall, to serve her. The Colonel seemed to be in better humor, and a great load was taken our Kate's heart, although she dared not venture to enquire from what source the supplies which came so seasonably to their assistance were derived. Dinner was scarcely over when I'm told his master that the

postillion who generally drove the family called for his accustomed granity—he had not been paid for the last two Jobs—and the Colonel sent him half a guinea. The postillion was in conversation with Small's servant on Tim's return to the half, and on his coming down stairs again, after arranging the table, he saw him leave the house, accompanied by the landlord. The cook and housemaid remained closeded with the mistress in the parlor, and silence reigned in the under regions of the establishment until interrupted by the click of Mr. Small's latch-key as he returned from his walk. The good man seemed much excited while recounting the information which he had received from the postilion over a pot of porter. And after tossing out a tumbler of hot gin and water, he proceeded to pen a letter for his lodger, which was to be presented by Mrs. Small herself, lest any mistake should occur in the delivery. Mr. Small commenced his note by expressing his regret at being obliged to disturb the Colonel, "but his missus had just received a letter from squire Thornbell's lady, to say that the family were coming to town directly, and as he could on no account disappoint them, he trusted his lodger would look out for other apartments." Mrs Small was profuse in her apologies, "but then she and her husband had been brought up in the squire's service, and it was with the wages saved there that they had bought the lease of the house and begun the world on their own account, and how could they when the woman left the room after delivering the notice to quit, the Colonel flung himself

When the woman left the room after delivering the notice to quit, the Colonel flung himself upon the soft, where he remained absorbed in thought, and Tim presented himself more than once to know if his services were required, without being able to arouse his master from his painful reverle. On that day for the first time in his life, Colonel Blake fully felt the bitterness of straightened circumstances; on that day, for the first time, he had heard his character disparagingly spoken of, his honor doubted; on that day he had been, for the first time, compelled calmly to endure finsolence and submit to imposition; and, as it to bring matters to a climax, he was now obliged to quit his apartments, which entailed the necessity of promptly paying outstanding bills, which he would be anable, it unaded by remittances, to discharge. These were trials present and prospective which he found it hard to bear. Before this he had suffered heavy losses and seen his property unexpectedly overwhelmed with dobt; but then there was always a surplus revenue stifficiant of supply his moderate expenditure, and he had never before been absolutely without the means of supporting his character for ordinary honesty. Long and patintify did he chew the end of reflection; he mentally passed in review the various staces of his life, and contrasted the brilliant prospects of his life, and contrasted the brilliant prospects of his latter years, the respect in which he was held, and the influence had reverted to transact his own business he stoudd awe inmediately started for him, and the execution would provending to the practice, most probably entailing to the practice, most probably entail provided to the change. Could he have returned to transact his own business he stoudk awe intended a printing and the execution would recording to the practice, most probably entail provided to the printing of the unit of the printing was a straight of the printing and the condition of the hig before he could receive replies to his last letters.

enough; he counted the days which must object before he could receive replies to his last letters, and then sent the same answer to all, "that it would not be his convenience to pay them before the end of the ensuing week."

The men grambled, but withdrow, saying. "That they should return again on Saturday (the last day of grace), when they expected to be paid without further delay.

Next morning neither the baker nor butter man called as usual, and it being breakfast hour, "lim stepped out to learn the cause of the delay. The butter man, who used to be so smiling and eivil upon all former occasions, received him very coldly and kept his hands obstinately tucked under his snowy apron, as if afraid that he might be induced mechanically to selve the knife and dissect the ornamented roll which lay so temptingly upon the counter. In reply to Tim's inquiry, he remarked," that until his bill was paid no further credit could be given." He ram to the baker's and received a similar everyer. Tim's inquiry, he remarked, "that that his on was pald no further credit could be given." He ran to the baker's and received a similar answer. Accustomed to nothing but the most profuse abundance, and the most implied obedience on the part of tradespeople to his commands, the bewildered buther was astonished rather than mortified at the unexperted refusals, and smited at the stupidity and ignorance of the fools, who damaged their own interests by denying credit to Colonel Maurice Blake, of Dunseverick Castle; but, nevertheless, as he returned home he was sadly puzzled what todo. The Colonel must not, for the world, have reason to suspect the real state of affairs. Tim knew well that for some cause or other which be could not divine his master was short of cash, and on that account avolded asking him for money. At that precise moment the three golden balls of a pawnbroker caught his eye; he entered the shop and ratsed five pounds on a valuable gold watch which the Colonel had presented to him on the day of his marriage; he bought the necessary articles and had them safely had on the table before the family came

valuable gold water which the Conoci may presented to him on the day of his marriage; he bought the necessary articles and had them safely laid on the table before the family came down to breakfast.

"Tim," asked the Colonel, "what's the time? I forgot to wind my watch last night,"

"I declare, then," said Tim, clapping his hand on the empty fob, "I just broke the spring of mine, sir, and left it to be mended."

How singular that his master could ask such a question at such a moment—but it's always so. They subsisted for the rest of the week outher produce of Tim's watch; but that supply was now exhausted. Saturday came, and with itthe clamorous creditors; but it brought no remittances. Tim's visage as he received the tradspeople was quite sufficient for such experienced physiognomists—they saw at once that they were not to be paid, and as quickly arrived at the conclusion that they had been "done." Their conduct was insolent even before he went up stairs to announce their attendance, and when he commenced starmering out an exense Their conduct was insolent even before he want up stairs to announce their attendance, and when he commenced stammering out an exense on his return they overwhelmed him with reproaches, and left in a body, declaring unanimously that they should immediately take proceedings to recover their money. Miss lingham had overheard the clamor, and when the noise subsided called Tim to learn the cause of the commotion. He told her what had occurred and how he had concealed the ineivility of the people from the Colonel as long as he could—bat added that it was impossible now to go on any longer without telling him—"I was thinking of asking you, Miss, for some money."

"Ah," said Kate, "unfortunntely, I have not one shilling; I paid the last I had, and did not like to ask my uncle for more until after he had received remittances; how stupid to leave my-self without any."

self without any

## (To be continued.)

Sunday in Glasgow. The Glasgow Tramway Company announce that, in consequence of a very largely signed requisition presented to them, they intend running additional cars on Sunday.

## Special Notice.

A CARD.-To all who are suffering from the errors and the indiscretions of youth, nerveus weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station, D, Bible House, New

## The Ever Present.

Beside, above, around, within, ONE lives, the Witness of our life; He sees the weakness and the sin—The victory after painful strife! Not with the partial human eye—Part hidden, and revealed a part—He sees the good and misery Of that mysterious depth, the heart.

Whoe'er thou art, when evil stings
Thy inmost thought to darksome deed,
Raise up thine eyes—the King of Kings
Will help thee in thy hour of need!
Beneath that awful Eye, the power
Of hell and death shall quickly fice—
The clouds shall pass away that lower,
And victory shall make thee free. FR. GRAHAM.

## THE GALLOWS.

Singing Under the Halter. GREENVILLE, Ala., January 17, 1879.—Sam Cook, convicted of the murder of Primus Caldwell, was executed to-day in the presence of several thousand people. A funeral sermon was preached by Stewart Adams, a colored Baptist preacher. At four minutes past M. the prisoner ascended the gallows, and addressed the crowd to the effect that he hoped that this would be a warning to all present not to act as he did; that he knew he he had by repentence gained the pardon of God and that he was going home to glory. "Friends, if anyone should come toward you with a deadly weapon you must run away from him. If I had done so I would not be here to-day. My heart is too full for utterance, but I am not afraid to die." He then gave out the hymn commencing :-

Why should we start, and fear to die? which was sung by the crowd of negroes, the criminal joining in the singing. He appeared calm throughout, and when the Deputy Sheriff placed the black cap over his face he, in a clear and distinct voice, bid the audience farewell. At eighteen minutes past twelve the rope was cut, and Sam Cook's soul went to God who made him.

#### A Happy Idea. (Toronto Telegram)

What Edison failed to do seems to have been accomplished by the landlady of a New York boarding-house. For some time past there has been a great deal of complaint on the part of people living alongside the line of the New York elevated railway, in regard to the incessant rattle and noise of the cars. It was bad enough that the bedrooms and livingrooms of these people should be open to the inspection of the thousands of citizens who were carried up and down the railway every hour in the day, and every five minutes in the hour; but what was worse than that was the terrible din and clatter kept up all day long, rendering conversation almost out of the question, and threating to fill the asylums with victims. Edison was appealed to, and it was confidently hoped that he would invent something that would stop the noise. But despite all his knowledge of science and his skill as an inventor, Edison was unequal to the task. He knew where the noise came from, and he had a pretty good idea where it went; but he could not do away with it. Just here came in the practical common sense of a boarding-house mistress. This lady suggested that the best way to stop the noise of the cars would be to fill up the hollow in the rails with sand, tar and cotton. The suggestion has been acted upon by the railway company, and the boarding-house mistress—who will in all likelihood be boarding-house mistress no longer—has been handed ten thousand dollars for the idea.

## Death of the Bishop of Raphoe.

We announce with deep and most sincere cient see of Raphoe. Donegal-classic, his- that "Cleanliness is next to godliness." Let off in description. A striking feature, howtoric and picturesque Donegal—the cloister-land of the Four Masters, and the nestling places of memories that are sacred to the Catholic heart of Ireland-has never given to the Irish Church a truer, a more loval or a more devoted son than that latest of its bishops who closed his too brief career on Sunday night. Dr. McDevitt had barely attained his fiftieth year, and had reached to only his seventh year in the Irish prelacy. He was born in Donegal, and spent in it the best years of his life. He was educated in the Diocesan Seminary of Raphoe, and passed from that to the College of Maynooth, which he entered in the year 1850. His college course, if not a very brilliant one, was marked by diligence, and by considerable successes, and was so satisfactory that at its close he received, if we mistake not, the reward of an appointment to the Dunboyne Establishment. A congenial successor to the Most Rev. Daniel McGettigan was found in the holy but humble professor of All Hallows, and in the Most Rev. James McDevitt the people of Donegal received a prelate whose coming made them almost forget the prelate they had lost. For the eight years of his episcopate Dr. McDevitt has laboured for his flock with a truly splendid devotedness, and has participated with the heart of an Irish bishop in every joy and every sorrow that, from his consecration to his death, has fallen on the country and on the people to which he was so warmly attached. A great bishop, a genuine Irishman, a constant and a largehearted friend has passed away; and in the person of Dr. James McDevitt our poor old country has lost a son whom, at this juncture, she can badly spare. - Freeman.

#### Queen Victoria on Her Daughter's Death-[From the London Gazette.]

The following letter is from the Queen :-OSBORNE, December 26 .- The Queen is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing publicly her heartfelt thanks for the universal and most touching sympathy shown to her by all classes of her loyal and faithful subjects on the present occasion, when it has pleased God to call away from this world her dearly beloved daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Overwhelmed with grief at the loss of a dear child, who was a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty, it is most soothing to the Queen's feelings to see how entirely her grief is shared by her people. The Queen's deeply afflicted son-in-law, the Grand Duke Hesse, is also anxious to make known his sincere gratitude for the kind feeling expressed toward himself and his dear children in their terrible bereavement, and his gratification at the appreciation shown by the people of England of the noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

Seventeen years ago, at this very time, when a similar bereavement crushed the Queen's happiness, and this beloved and lamented daughter was her great comfort and support, the nation evinced the same touching sympathy, as well as when, in December, 1871, the Prince of Wales was at the point of

Such an exhibition of true and tender feeling will ever remain engraven on the Queen's heart, and is the more to be valued at this moment of great distress in the country, which no one more deeply deplores than the Queen herself.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Colonel Forbes, writing for the Daily News, complains bitterly of the carelessness and tardiness of those in command. In one engagement the 51st Regiment, leading the | reported. per man left, and this, although the regiment distance. methodically allocated to the companies. They were there, and they had been loaded, it is true; but they had merged into the chaos of baggage beasts in the rear of the column. and were not at hand when wanted. One regiment, indeed, of Macpherson's brigade had drifted away in the turning movement, without any reserve ammunition at all, and the brigade had to halt until it was sent back for and brought up. The artillery ammunition, too, was all but exhausted, for the waggons had been left behind at the bottom of the ascent of Mackeson's road, and they had not yet come up. So it fell out that the troops were neither in position nor condition for bringing the day's operations to the fitting climax of an attack driven home, and it became necessary to suspend them at a stage so far advanced that their suspension then was all but liable violated the law and wronged justice, but that to the construction of a reverse. Our tardiness in the recognition of this law of nature cost us the lives of two gallant British officers and a score and more of valiant sepov soldiers, who were lost in the unwittingly impossible enterprise of a fragmentary and unsupported attack. The poor fellows went to their death in the proud belief that theirs was the merit of heading the assault of their brigade; their brigade, its progress arrested by the order conveyed by Beresford, had not the satisfaction of supporting their gallant effort, but the mortification of watching them tling their lives away. The advance from Lundi Khan to Dakka was also characterized by a general carelessness, the march being made with a slovenly absence of precaution that seemed almost to court aggression. The General and his staff constituted the advance guard; not even a sowar exploited the way Then came the 10th Hussars, marching as if they were in merry England, and then the Sikhs in column of route. No effort was made to beat the long grass flanking the path ; no thought given to crown the heights about it; we bored on blindly and got into Dakka without interference. But the illconsequence of this disregard for the rudiments of military duty was presently ap parent.

## Mottoes Belonging to, and Nicknames of.

the Various Regiments. Mottoes are much used in the army, in many cases rather unintelligibly to the men of the respective regiments, among whom classical learning is somewhat at a low ebb. Of course plain English can be interpreted by word of mouth from man to man; and the Highlanders, Irish, and Welsh recruits soon learn to know something about the meaning of mottoes in those languages, of which there are but few examples; we are told? there are more than twenty regiments that bear Latin mottoes; this must be a sore puzzle to the men. After all, what the French call sobriquets, and we "NICKNAMES."

are most in favour as distinguished marks between one corps and another. We can well imagine that some stirring incident in actual warfare earned for one regiment the title of the "Die-hards"; that powers of endurance were displayed by the "Roughs and Toughs" that the steadiness of another (probably Scotch) was complimented by the designatic Shoulder to Shoulder;" and that "Lord Lake's Dirty Shirts" told of a regiment doing regret the death of the Most Rev. James hard service in India, under privations which M. Devitt, the well beloved Bishop of the an- rendered futile any appeal to the aphorism us glance at Her Majesty's regiments of the lever, and one easy enough to catch, even at a line, and gather a few illustrations of this hand gallop, is the martello tower, which in tendency to the adoption of by-names.

The 1st Regiment of Foot, being A 1 in the order of raising, are the "Royals," or " Dumbartons," and is the oldest regiment in the army. The 2nd Foot have a "Paschal Lamb" as a badge on some part of the equipments said to have been adopted because the corps was raised mainly to defend Tangier, the dowry brought by Charles II.'s queen, Catherine of Braganza; the Paschal lamb being

THE EMBLEM OF PORTUGAL.

Some years later the men were known satirically, as "Kirke Lambs," in connection with events during the brutal proceedings of Judge Jeffries. The 3rd Foot are known as the Buffs," on account of the colour of their facings, also (seventy years ago) as the "Nutcrackers," and the "Resurrectionists," arising out of incidents in the Peninsular War. This is the only regiment entitled by special privilege to march through the city of London with drums beating and colours flying, the exception being a memento of the fact that the corps (in the time of Queen Elizabeth) was raised by combining various companies of the Trained Bands of London apprentices; the last year when the regiment exercised this privilege, was, we believe, iu 1853. (An incident connected with "Old Buffs" and "Young Buffs" will come for notice in a later page.) The 4th Foot are known as the "King's Own," or the old "Tangierienes," being a sister regiment to the "Queen's," raised for the defense of Tangier. The 5th Foot rank among the small number of regiments knows "Fusileers"—a name that has lost its original meaning.

THE "OLD AND BOLD FIFTH,"

when on service in the Island of St. Lucia, took from slain French grenadiers sufficient white feathers to equip the whole regiment. This achievement was subsequently recognized by authoritative permission to wear a white plume in the hat or cap. An amusing illustration was afterwards afforded of the lessening of value in a coveted honour when it becomes too widely bestowed. A War Office order, in 1829, appointed the white plume to be used more extensively than before in the British Army. The 5th said (mentally, if not audibly), "But we shall lose our mark of dis-tinction if so many other fellows wear a white plume" The War Office made it all right, by giving special permission to the 5th to wear a plume red in the upper half and white in the lower. Some of the men are said to have a theory of their own concerning the origin of this bi-colour, to the effect that a in sanguinary battle the 5th dipped the tips of their white plumes in the enemy's blood,-very terrible, but not very profitable.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever those is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortlified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, 43 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

(Kingston Whig.) The Township of Kingston election will likely be protested, certain irregularities being engagement the 51st Regiment, leading the reported. It is claimed that the Returning right advance in the vicinity of the general, Officer should have counted in three or four were found to have only some three rounds votes which were rejected by him-that is, ballots which were spoiled so far as the Counhad not, except in ceasual and isolated in- cil was concerned, by containing the names of stance, attained within effective firing four candidates instead of three, should have In the all prevalent scramble at been reckoned in the contest for the Reeve-Jumrood the ammunition mules had not been | ship; while objection is being raised that the room was not cleared while the returns were being made up, in consequence of which at least one ballot is known tohave been lost. It is claimed that a recount of the ballots will give the place to Mr. Clyde. Suicides in San Francisco.

It is found that suicides are more frequent in San Francisco than in any other city in the Union. On an average of the last ten years it is shown that one person in four thousand of San Francisco died by his own hand, against an average of one in eight thousand of the population of New York city during the past two years, one in ten thousand in Brooklyn during the year 1876, and one in fourteen thousand in Philadelphia during the year 1877. The Chronicle attempts to assign two causes of this undesirable supremacy :- " One, the isolation in which many men find themselves in San Francisco: the other the demoralization and distress arising from speculation in mining stocks. It is shown that in more than onehalf of the suicides recorded, the victims had no relatives in this State, and no one upon whom they could call for aid when suffering from sickness or misfortune, and under these circumstances, bereft of all means or oppor tunity of assistance, they gave up hope and took their own lives. It is shown, too, that in proportion as mining-stock speculation has nereased, so has the number of suicides.

## What the Lifeboats Do.

London [Eng.] Tablet.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has prepared a statement of the work done by its boats in saving life from shipwreck on the British coasts in the course of the past year. It appears that the society's lifeboats have rescued 471 lives. Jin addition to 17 vessels which have been saved from destruction, and during the same period the Lifeboat Institution has voted rewards for the saving of 145 lives by fishing and other boats, so that it is able to show a grand total of 616 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, since its formation, the society has contributed to the saving of 26,051 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted (80) gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £56,859. The report states that the character of these noble lifeboat services has varied much, some having been performed during the darkness of the night, others in the daytime: but nearly all have been rendered during stormy weather, which would have prevented any ordinary open boat from accomplishing the rescue And it is most satisfactory to learn that, notwithstanding the peril and exposure incurred by the crews, not a single life was lost last year from the 269 lifeboats of the society, although about 12,000 men were out in them on all occasions.

### Afghanistav.

The following account of the surroundings of the troops on the line of march is from the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph :- But nothing could diminish my admiration of the savage scenery about me. The hills on either hand are all mountains in dignity of shape and some in size also, while the suddenness of the surprises which the landscape prepares at every turn of road gives the scenery in places a wild character that is difficult to hit this lawless pass represents the "house" of other parts. Wherever there is a reach of cultivation, one or more of these towers-reminding me as I rode past of the castle pieces on a chess board-guards the crops; and further back, at the foot of the hills, occur at intervals more formidable looking structures, with supplementary towers joined together by a high loopholed wall. The door is an aperature placed half-way up the wall, and a ladder hanging from it shows how the people get in and out; but the effect is curiously comic when the house-holders sit at their "thresholds," looking like images niched high up in a wall; or when seen in the act of climbing up the ladder, they appear to the passer-by like gigantic lizards sprawling upon the surface of the tower. The perils en route seem nearly as great as those in the field. A rocky ridge, the Khotul, is a position of singular natural strength, where there had been some apprehension that the Afghans had made preparations for a further stand.

## A Pathan Sepoy Hanged.

[From the Special Correspondent of the London Standard with Gen. Roberts' Column.] Since the return of the force to Khurum courts-martial have been sitting daily upon the two Pathan Sepoys charged with firing on the night of the 1st, or rather the morning of the 2nd, with the intention of giving information to the enemy as to the whereabouts of the British force; upon a jemadar charged with not giving information of this offence, and upon eighteen Pathan Sepoys

charged with desertion by running back from their regiments to the camp when the troops were advancing against the enemy.

This morning the whole of the troops stationed here were paraded to witness the execution of Hazart Shah. The troops were paraded up on the open plain, with the Sofeid Koh forming a background. In the centre was the gallows constructed of a crossbeam supported by two rough trestles. The

regiments were brigaded so as to form the four sides of a square, with the scaffold in the centre. The artillery and hussars were to the right and left; the infantry formed the front and rear of the square. Outside, wherever the rise of the ground or the position of rocks enabled them to look over the lines of the troops, were hundreds of Turis, who had come in from the villages round.

Altogether, the scene was most singular, as well as most impressive. After the reading aloud of the warrant for the execution of the prisoner, four Sikhs belonging to his own regiment led the prisoner

to the scaffold. The man ascended the platform beneath the cross-beam, and uttered only the remark that he should have been hanged in his own country. The signal was then given, and the platform, which was a light one, was then dragged bodily from beneath the scaffold by four European soldiers, leaving the Sepoy swinging in the air. He died very speedily. While the execution was going on a most breathless silence reigned among the troops and the surrounding spectators. The effect of the execution is thought likely to be very considerable, especially among those Pathans who considered that no duty was sufficient to compel them to fight against a Pathan enemy. No sympathy what-ever was visible for the traitor among his own

or the other native regiments.

#### Canada's Neglected River.

The following is from the Boston Pilot. Annexation might do all the Pilot supposes, but Canada does not want annexation yet :-

A glance at the man is enough to show the remarkable natural advantages of Montreal It is a seaport in the heart of a continent. Even Chicago, the Lake Queen, is not more favorably situated for commercial purposes, for the "Great Eastern" would have ample depth of water in the mighty river on which Montreal is built. No river on earth, except the Amazon, will bear comparison with the St. Lawrence in breadth and volume of water. To know what the St. Lawrence is, one must cross it in a small ferry steamer. Once in the centre of the stream, its mightiness is almost overpowering. Imagine a river from a mile to two miles wide. its waters clear as crystal, rushing seaward at the rate of six miles an hour, and deep enough to float the largest ship ever built. There is something downright awful in contemplating this giant river. There is a calm majesty about it that adds to its grandeur. Rain or drought hardly affects the St. Lawrence. Six months of fervid sunshine would hardly shrink it a foot: an equal length of rain would hardly raise its waters beyond their ordinary level. Its sources are in the great lakes, whose immense expanse could hardly be affected by sun or rain to any appreciable extent.

The St. Lawrence alone ought to make Montreal the of the most important cities on the American continent. There is probably more available water-power within six miles he discovered a Kiochsa squaw whom he of Montreal than there is in the whole of the

United States.

of our large rivers, such as the Mississippi and Ohio, are subject to such great rise and drove the Captain's party until they could refall, that their waters, vast as they are, are almost uscless as a motive power. With the St. Lawrence it is quite different, for its waters are almost always of the same height, or nearly so. For five miles above Montreal, the St. Lawrence is a cataract. The river is about a mile-and-a-quarter wide, with high, dry banks, just the place where a hundred mills, exception of a few grist mills, there is hardly

wheel turned by these mighty waters. ed by the little stream at Fall River, and then | indifferent about the affair, and says of those gazes on the world of water that is running killed, with a grim sort of humor, that they idle in the St. Lawrence, he begins to look for are put away now where they cannot give States, and the St. Lawrence is in Canada. announces himself as very much disturbed. Had Canada cast in her lot with the States, and shakea off British supremacy, it is safe to say that the waters of this great river would troubled about the want of harmony among now be enriching her own people and benefiting the whole human race.

#### The Cost of Government. [From the Mail.]

We in this Dominion are governed by a Governor-General, seven Licut.-Governors of provinces, and the Lieut.-Governor of the We have sixty-five Executive Councillors,

Nova Scotia.
New Brunswick. P. E. Island.... Manitobs.... British Columbia..... Northwest Territories..... 

We have 660 representatives, the Executive Councillors included, viz.:

House of Commons	200
Senate	77
Ontario Assembly	88
Quebec Assembly	6.
Quebec Legislative Council	2.
Nova Scotia Assembly	38
Nova Scotia Legislative Council	19
New Brunswick Assembly	39
New Brunswick Legislative Council	10
P. E. Island Assembly	25
P. E. Island Legislative Council	7
Manitoba Assembly	28
British Columbia Assembly	
· -	_

This is one representative for every 6,000 souls, or one for every 600 voters, reckoning has occurred to mar all the arrangements and Gery tenth person a voter. In the same proportion, the United States would have that during her hunting sojourns in England 7,260 and Great Britain 6,000 representatives. The British Empire, with its 280,000,000 people would have over 46,000 representatives. The cost of civil government, i. e., of the salaries, contingencies, &c., of governors, ministers and departmental clerks, is as

follows :	
Dominion	\$313,000
Ontario	159,000
Quebec	165,000
Nova Scotia	34,000
New Brunswick	21,000
Other Provinces	32,000
\$	1,224,000

The cost of Legislation, t. c. indemnities to members, salaries of the speakers, clerks, &c. is as follows -Dominion ...... \$596,000 Ontario ..... 122,000 168,009 Quebec..... Nova Scotia..... 39.000

New Brunswick.... 41,000 50,000 Other Provinces ..... \$1,016,000 The cost of the Administration of Justice, i.e of maintaining the machinery of law is as follows:-Dominion.....\$ 565,000 Ontario..... 

Nova Scotia.... 18,000 New Brunswick..... 17,000 Other Provinces..... 35,000 \$1,320,000 The cost of Education, which is paid wholly by the Province, is as follows :-Ontario ...... \$ 550,000 Quebcc..... 361,000 Nova Scotia.... 220,000 119,000 New Brunswick ..... 82,000 Other Provinces.....

Lastly, the cost of Customs, Excise, Post Office, Government railways, &c., being the salaries of Government employes in those branches of the service which belong to the Federal Government, is as follows:-Pensions and Superannuations... \$

722,000 Customs..... 211,000 111,000 1.705.000 2,352,000 Total ...... \$5,885,000

These figures throughout are those for 1877 the latest obtainable.

## The Cheyenne Ontbreak.

[New York Herald.] THE FLIGHT.

The bucks dashed forward, with children under their arms, while the squaws followed close upon their heels, carrying saddles, bridles and provender for their perilous march Captain Wessells had Company C out quickly from their quarters, which run in an oblique direction to the prison house of the Cheyennes. and volley after volley was poured into the fleeing desperadoes and as earnestly returned by the Indians, who sped toward the saw mill, which lies south, and their bleeding bodies, mangled and torn, bucks, squaws and pappooses all together, literally strewed the road they had selected for their much hoped deliverance.

KILLING THE WOUNDED.

The soldiers, who all along, from officers down to the privates, had treated them with the greatest kindness, were now aroused to the highest pitch of exasperation and, where the shot did not dispose of the victim, a coup de grace was readily given by final pistol charge. NUMBER OF THE KILLED.

Twenty-two braves, eight squaws and two hildren were thus killed, although one of the latter is believed to have frozen to death.

A DESPERATE BRAVE.

Some very ludicrous as well as tragic scene: occurred in the bright moonlight. Captain Wessels, with six men, was following moceasin tracks, and, dismounting, he, with the six men, crawled upon the high ridge, when knew, with a buck beside her. He called to her to surrender, when the buck charged the It must be remembered that most, if not all, party like an infuriated demon, discharging his revolver at close quarters and actually load, which done, Private George Lavalle killed him. Sergeant Casey, of the group, says it was the most astonishing case of resolution he ever saw.

EFFECT ON THE STORY

Some apprehension is felt here about the effect of the unfortunate affair upon the neighboring powerful tribes of Sioux under Spotted of every kind, should be built: but with the Tail and Red Cloud. The former chief has been visiting the new agency of the Ogallalas, and spent much time with your correspon-When one imagines all that is accomplish- dent during the past few days. He appears an explanation of this astonishing fact. The any more trouble. The half-breeds and squaws only cause is that Fall River is in the United are very nervous, and the agent, Dr. Irwin, Red Cloud has not made his appearance much for the past three or four days. He was

the people and his control over them. Many of the Cheyennes are intermarried with the Sioux, and hence since the outbreak there has been considerable wailing and funeral chanting, accompanied with war whooping.

SETTLERS FEARFUL.

Among the white people generally through this country there is a feeling of uncertainty Northwest Territories-nine governors in all. as to the condition of affairs in the near future, and a large war in the spring is regarded now by those who are familiar with Indian mat-caped Cheyennes get into the camps of either Red Cloud or Spotted Tail, and arouse the young men and old women, a dangerous state of things will at once reign from this point to the Black Hills. It will become necessary to send a strong force of military to this section and keep them here else, as a retaliation for the punishment given the Cheyennes by the army's raids will doubtless be planned at once upon Camp Sheridan and Fort Robinson, now 65 too weakly defended, and hence affording a fine field for plunder and massacre.

## Ireland and an Empress

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.) A curious story about the Empress of a and how intended visit to 1 cland i going the rounds of the press. As our readers know, Summerhill House, county Meath, the residence of Lord Langford, was taken some 9 short time since by order of Her Majesty as 6 a hunting lodge for the season. The imperial hunting stud was sent across a few weeks ago, and we believe that next Wednesday had been fixed for the starting of the imperial suite from Goedoello, where the Imperial family passed Christmas. Her Majesty was to follow on the 2nd of January. Now, if we are to believe the gossip, a hitch put a stop to the projected trip. It is said the Empress received neither that attention from the Queen nor that respect from the aristocracy which she might expect, and, indeed, courtesy demanded. Her Majesty carried away with her, in consequence, an unfavorable impression of England, so great as to cause her to accept the suggestion of choosing Ireland instead next time as a hunting field with greater pleasure and alacrity. When the Queen, however, heard of the preparations, whether from herself or by the advice of some one at Court, she is said to have charged Prince Teck, who is married to the Queen's cousin, and who was formerly an officer in the Austrian service, with a mission to the imperial family, to represent the inconvenience that might arise from the visit and dissuade the Empress from her journey. It is told that Prince Teck was to impress upon the Emperor especially how demonstrative a is not, however, the first Irishman who has people the Catholic Irish are; and how they taken service with the Afghans. When Sir the Emperor especially how demonstrative a would be likely to show their respect for a Catholic sovereign by giving her a very enthusiastic welcome, which might be used for other purposes than merely as an illustration of Irish hospitality.

A ROYAL ROW. The Emperor, so the story goes, coincides entirely with the Queen's view, but the Empress appears not to see it at all, and is determined to have her own way. So, as old Tom Carlyle would put it, there is "a tongue and eye skirmish" in the Imperial "circle of domestic tea." The whole story is probably the imaginative invention of a society jour nalist who finds himself in the recess and out of the season: but si non e vero, e ben trovato. It is true that on whichsoever side the cause lay the Empress of Austria abstained from connection with the Windsor or St. James' during her time in England. It is also true that her oneness of faith with the people here, who are Catholic first; that the history of her court, where our Nugents and our Nolans found so generous a home and so fair a field; that our soldierloving sympathy with the gallant whitecoated service, apart from hospitality, our reputation for which virtue, thank goodness, remains untarnished, would insure to the Empress Elizabeth from a chivalric Celtic people not only welcome, but warmth. But such an expression of natural good feeling and good taste could not be construed or tortured into a political demonstra-tion, and the fear of a similar construction or misconstruction might prevent our island from ever being set foot on by man or woman of distinction. It would be an obstacle to General Grant, who has just left us, a Protestant, and been feted by us as it would be to the Empress Elizabeth, who, we hope, will not be deterred or prevented

from visiting us. But perhaps we are taking the fable quite too much au serieux. We hardly believe that the Queen would be so ill-advised as to make the storied remonstrance. When Her Majesty came herself she was loyally and warmly received. It is only to be regretted that she has not come again and often.

#### Spain wants Gibralter.

It is rather an unpropitious moment for the panish Government to make overtures to reat Britain for the re-cession of Gilbraltar, et the overtures have actually been made. England has had Gibraltur in her possession since 1701. It was besieged several times by the Spaniards. In 1779 it stood a memorable siege against the combined forces of France and Spain. Its Governor, Gen. Elliott, had only 5.382 men, which were afterwards reinforced by 1,000, through Admiral Rodney; the siege lasted until 1783, when peace was de-clared. It is not now likely that Great Britain will sell the placed at any price, epecially as it is on the highway to India. While she holds Gibraltar no European naval combination can shut her flect out of the Mediterranean or Suez Canal.

#### Suffering Among the Glasgow Poor,

A special cable despatch from London to the Mail says :-- Advices from Glasgow state that there is a fearful amount of destitution existing in that city, and applications for relief are on the increase. There are also many skilled workmen out of employment, who are subsisting on their last savings, or on money received from benefit societies and Trades Unions, as well as other temporary expedients. Advices from Manchester, Salford, Birmingham, Burnley, Merthyr, South Dur-ham, Southport, and Wolverhampton, state that the unprecedental distress in those localities continues to increase, and is attributed to the prolonged severe weather, the stagnation in the iron trade, the extreme dullness in most branches of the coal and coke trade, the depression in other trades, and the notices to workmen. Many of these notices were issued to bring about reductions in wages. Hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation, and the work-houses are full to overflowing. Charitable societies are hard at work, and collecting boxes have been placed in many places of business and public resort,'

#### Bad for England, Good for Canada.

The Birmingham Daily Post says .- It is an unfortunate thing for England if a scheme proposed to be carried out in Canada should be generally adopted. The agent of an English Iron Company "of some magnitude" is, we learn, negotiating with the authorities of Toronto for the removal of their entire plant to that city, as they believe that Canada offers a better field for their enterprise. The proposition is, that the city shall give the company a lease at a nominal rent for twenty-one years of twenty acres of marsh land near the River Don, and also that the work which it is proposed to erect shall be exempt from taxation for ten years. The project, says a Canadian paper, seems to have been received with general favor by the citizens, and it is probable that the Council will concede the terms that have been mentioned. It will be rather unpleasant if concerns " of some magnitude" are to be taken from us in this manner. Still, the iron trade has been so exceedingly bad of late that one cannot wonder at a large company taking bold steps in pursuit of prosperity. Should the transfer really be made, the result will be watched with great interest.

## The Explosion on Board the "Thun-

A cable despatch reports that the terrible gun-bursting accident on H.B.M.'s turret ship "Thunderer," is ascertained to have been caused by the depression of the gun in loading, whereby the ball slipped forward, leaving nearly six inches between it and the cartridge. The probability of this was pointed out long ago. The "Thunderer's" two huge 38-ton guns in the forward turret are loaded by a new hydraulic gear for running the gun forth and back, first used on that vessel, and afterward applied to two other heavy ironclads, the "Inflexible" and " Dreadnaught." Chief Engineer King of the American navy, in his report on European ships of war, made over a year ago, said of the "Thunderer's" system of loading her forward guns: "An objection raised to this system is the alleged liability to premature explosions in loading." He then mentioned one or two precautions or expedients that might partly obviate this danger, but noted with more approval "the arrangement that will be applied to the "Inflexible," in which the loading gear is placed so that the gun is little depressed when in the loading position."
Two and a half years ago the ill-omened "Thunderer" burst a boiler, and there was a loss of life of which from such a cause had never before been known-all because valves would not open that ought to have opened, an imperfection wholly preventible.

#### Irishmen in Cabul. (London Observer.)

It is stated that there is one Englishman, or rather Irishman, in the service of the Shere Ali, and that probably there are others; but the only individual about whom there seems to be any certainty is a Mr. O'Donnell, an exprivate in the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers. He A. Burnes's mission was on its way to Cabul in September, 1837, it was received with military honors at Ali Musjid by the commandant, "an ill-conditioned, dissipatedlooking Englishman, slipshod, turbaned, and robed in a sort of Afghan dishabile, having more the look of a dissipated priest than a military man." This worthy called himself Lieutenant-Colonel Rattray (a name more Irish than English), and received the mission at the head of his column, as he called it, in line. The men made a fair enough show, all things considered, in that position, but the show took a ludicrous turn when he began to manœuvre them. Having hoplessly clubbed them, and despairing of getting them into order again, Colonel Rattray gave the word to break off, and immediately commenced laying about him with a shillelah, but was eventually overpowered by numbers and compelled to desist. In the evening he waited on Burnes for orders, and tried to borrow five hundred rupees for the expenses of the march to Cabul, tendering as security an order on his regimental paymaster at Cabul. Failing in this, he ingeniously free-quartered his men on the mission, telling off a captain's guard here, a subaltern's there, and so on, which resulted in all provisions ordered by Dost Mohammed for the mission being gobbled up by this ragged and famishing crew. In the course of his edifying conversations with the officers of the mission he took occasion to point out to Burnes an error in his book, assuring him that " although forty bottles of wines might formerly have been procured in Cabul for a ru-

The first society for the promotion of Christian knowledge was organized in 4,698.

pee, nothing like that could now be obtained."

qulified to give an authoritative correction,

-a point on which he was probably well

as also for the justice he has done me in some

of his remarks. I feel perfectly sure that, like

myself, his only object in writing is for the

sake of truth, and to me his letters are refresh.

## The True Witness

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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 attending to their correspondence.

#### Ald. Clendinneng.

There is some pleasure in standing by a fallen foe. There is a delight which, it is said, brave men feel when they shield a wounded enemy from harm. Yesterday morning we would, no doubt, have fought Alderman Clendinneng with whatever energy we possess; to-day it is a pleasure to be able to say a word in his defence. Whatever mistakes we believe him to have been guilty of in public life, at least he was a kind employer. He had many Catholics in his service, and he treated them all with uniform consideration and kindness. To all outward appearance, he was an anti-Catholic; but, if we are to believe those who knew him best, he was tar from harboring feelings of unkindness towards any one. We write in ignorance of the greater part of his public life; but we know sufficient to warrant us in saying that there are no people who regret the failure of Alderman Clendinneng more than the Catholics who were employed by him.

## Afghan.

The designs of Russia on India have been thrown back by the energetic policy of the British Government in prosecuting the Afghan war. If the Anglo-Indian army had delayed operations until summer, no one can tell how wide a scope the war would have taken. Even in heaven the Church tells us that there Russia might have, nay, would have in all probability, intrigued to support the Afghans, and the crisis in the East might have come in how can it on earth, The truth is that one carnest. But the policy of the government man is not as good as another. Everybody in prosecuting the war with so much vigor, thinks that he is in some way better, and no against attack. The Afghan war has turned out to be a serious barrier rupt; the fraudulent bankrupt will not admit to the future of Russia in the East. that he is as bad as the highway robber: the England will, no doubt, not let the hold she highway robber thinks himself better than the has obtained slip through her fingers. She murderer, and even the murderer will find sees how Russia has advanced towards India, palliation for his crime, and think that there and now England advances to meet Russia were far worse murderers in the world than a lion and the bear come closer but the chances of collision do not increase. England has strengthened her position, and that increased strength will have the effect of know no distinction. Political Democracy making Russia pause before she ventures an has the good result of making the people

#### but it will be prevented from doing harm. Cutting Down Expenses.

If reports from Ottawa can be relied upon, an effort will be made to cut down the "indemnity" of the members. If this is done, it will be a step in the right direction. It circumstances is an unmixed evil. There would be better to pay some of the members to stop at home than to pay them to go. Many of them are mere machines—men destitute of vigorous thought, and who follow my leader as a tlock of sheep follow a bellwether. In fact a great number of our M.P.'s will make no pecuniary sacrifice by going to Ottawa. We do not presume to insinuate that the "indemnity" has anything to do with their efforts to secure a seat in the House of Commons. 'The Dominion Parliament is above so mean a policy. The fact of accepting railway fare and expenses in the Capital is a mere bagatelle to many of the M P.'s, but we dare not say to all of them. It is perhaps, in this country, right that our legislators should be paid, or at least should not be expected to make any pecuniary sacrifices, yet if that pay became a source of revenue it would become an evil. The difficulty appears to be that to some gentlemen the indemnity does not cover their expenses. while to others it is-we were going to say, a "harvest"-but perhaps we had better say a "crop." Whatever the M.P.'s may think, the country will rejoice if the salaries are cut down. M.P.'s as M.P.'s should feel the pinch of the hard times as well as everybody else.

Free Trade or Protection for Chinamen. The United States, Australia, a portion of Canada, and, recently, New Zealand, have been overrun by the Heathen Chinec. To quiet our alarm, we are told by a bogus Uninese scholar that the population of China is only 100,000,000; but the writer, instead of being a Chinaman, turns out to be a literary hack in San Francisco. But the consequence is that the price of labor is lowered, the American and Colonial poor suffer, and the Chinaman grows fat, saves money, and leaves for parts unknown. When he comes he brings with him all his vices, and they are said to be many; when he goes, unfortunately he leaves some of his bad habits cehind him. He lives in hovels, burrowing in San Francisco like a rabbit, and he lowers the morals of the community. On the other hand he is frugal, apt, and as industrious as a bee. He is just the man to make the most of everything, and under proper guidance to develop a country to its utmost. Now, the question is keep the Chinamen out of the country or to let them in-Protection or Free Trade. A time will no doubt come when Free Trade in men will be universal, and all men will be at liberty to come and go to any country just | communicated or deprived by the Pope, or as they please, but has that time come yet? It is a hardship to be obliged to say it, but posed or murdered by their subjects or any we think it has not. Our duty is to look other whatsoever." If this means anything,

evils. No doubt such a policy savors somewhat of Know-Nothingism, but the cases are so different that those who are opposed to Know-Nothingism may well advocate the total, or certainly the partial, exclusion of Chiuamen. Protection is necessary for men and women, as well as for cotton, and we hope the men and women will obtain such office to take an oath which is offensive to Protection if it is ever required.

#### The "Star."

The Star is a non-conductor of public It is insensible to the burning and electrical questions of the hour. It invents "interviews" with ex-Fenians, and slyly ridicules "mythical" St. Patricks; it champions Orangeism, as flunkeys enter drawing rooms, by a side door; but it will not do it editorially, for it has, seldom or never, the courage of its convictions. It stabs in the dark, and will hit a man when he is down, as it hit Alderman Clendinneng. When Alderman Clendinneng was able to fight, the Star was his obedient servant: when Alderman Clendincourage" thought to tear him to pieces. And to return the Star became his obedient servant again. This may be journalism, but local questions. That would cause too much discussion for the Star. Once in a while it mildly ventures an opinion upon some question of local interest, but it does so as a man might walk over the glass roof of a ten-story house. The Star is afmid of public opinion, and of itself as well. It will not discuss-it prefers to nibble at-public quesorganization is delicate, its thought is stereotyped, its frame is of wicker-work, and it is as destitute of vigor as a jack-snipe is of brains. But it will not speak out. Discussion is unpalatable to it. It avoids it, as a plague, by which it might lose some of its readers. And the Star can discuss if it likes, but it prefers to insinuate. Fair discussion would force it to take sides, but that would not answer the Star. If Chiniquy was bellowing for ever the Star would be silent. It will not openly touch Orange, but sometimes hits slyly, very slyly, at the "Green,' but all the time it looks to the interest of the Star, and no one can blame it very much. It is, in fact, minding itself, but it is not journalism.

Social and Political Democracy. It is somewhat singular that it is the Social Democrats of Europe who give an impetus to Communism in the United States. The native Americans are never Social Democrats. Communism finds no sympathizers in the ranks of the American people, and this fact is a flattering comment on the Republic. The leaders of Political Democracy in the United States never identify themselves with the brawling Social Democrats from Germany and France. The Social Democrat is a social leveller; the Political Democrat is a political leveller only. The Social Democrat is simply a Communist under another name. He thinks one man is as good as another," a fiction which those who believe it, blaspheme God. thwarted the designs of Russia, doubt in some way not as good as somebody English rule in India is secure else. The respectable citizen thinks himself somewhat better than the fraudulent bank-Politically, and before t is, or ought to be, as good as another. In the treatment of its subjects the State should Afghanistan may not be annexed, masters of their own destiny. It cultivates thought and encourages men to feel the responsibility of the franchise. is good for human freedom, and we believe for human enlightenment. When guided by high motives, Political Democracy is good for man-but Social Democracy under any are, perhaps, few countries in the world in which Social Democracy has so poor a hold as it has Canada. Political Democracy is here all powerful, but Social Democracy, the Democracy of the Commune, has no abiding place

## among us, and we hope we shall long remain The Installation of the Anglican Bishop.

The Anglican Bishop of Montreal has been installed in office, and, personally, we wish him long life and happiness. We shall not follow the example of the "religious" daily in publishing extracts ridiculing his claims to the position he now holds. When his surroundings are satisfied it is none of our business to interfere. His election concerned his own people exclusively, and as people are the best judges of their own affairs, it is to be presumed that those interested in the election knew what they were about. We are in favor of allowing every body to look after the interest of their own church, and we are opposed to any one interering with them, unless they stand on other people's corns. To us it would matter not if all the bishops in the universe were congregated in our city, if Josh Houses and Buddhist Temples were side by side with Unitarians and Christians. We would let them all go their way, and allow time and true enlightenment to point out the best path to follow. We would like to see reasonable discussion, calm debate, logical deductions, and every weapon of reason used, and we could enjoy it all. We would like to see men stand by and defend their own convictions until convinced of their error; but there is something we would not like to see, and that is, one set of fanatics abusing another set of fanatics, or insulting even the prejudices of their antagonists. Bad as such a state of affairs would be in heathen life, it is worse in our Christian surroundings. For this reason we cannot but regret that the oath taken by the Anglican Bishop of Montreal contains language which is not calculated to better the condition of our society. First comes the Governor.-General. and we find in his oath an allusion which it would have been better, if possible, to omit. Then comes the installation of the Anglican Bishop of Montreal, and here again we find, to sar the least, an offensive reference to -Which is the greater evil of the two-to Catholics. Who on earth believes in such nonsense as, "I, William Bennet, do swear that I do from my very heart, abhor, detest and abjure, as impious and heretical, that dannable Doctrine and Position, that Princes exany authority of the See of Rome, may be de-

us. It appears to us to be the least of two Indeed, so "heretical" and "damnable" is that doctrine that Catholic priests equally "abhor" it and the Jesuits every day, in their exercises, repeat their "abhorrence" of it, even when persecution fires man's heart to take revenge. We cannot but regret that a gentleman, for whom Catholics have always had a great deal of regard, should be obliged by the forms of Catholics and an outrage on common sense and Christian decency.

The French-Camadian Missionary Society. Chiniquy was missed from the French-Canadian Missionary Society. He is in Australia, where we learn from the newspapers that he is reported to have said that he had caused, we do not know how many hundreds of thousands of Catholics in the Province to change their religion. He said publicly from a platform in Sydney that the Bishop of Montreal hired men to assassinate him; that one of these men came into his, (Chiniquy's) house, but that he (Chiniquy) softened the heart of his would-be-assassin, forced him neng was disarmed, the Star with wolfish to tears and "brought him to Christ." Chtnique is mad, and he is not unenjoyable. If then when Ald. Clendinneng was expected he could restrain himself he would be troublesome, but as he is, he is amusing. If he were not sacrilegious he would be rositively it is not manly. The Star will, too, write of funny. But if Chiniquy is away there Timbuctoo, but it will not write much about montreal. It does not care about fighting heap abuse on Catholics. At the French-Canadian Missionary meeting, last night, this was made clear. Resolutions were passed about the "spiritual thraldom and ignorance in which" Catholics "have been so long held by their priests." There is no timidity about that. Again in the same resolution we find "ecclesiastical tyranny," and the general tone of the meeting was such as we have become tions. It is to journalism what a mouse is to so well accustomed to. There is but one part the animal world—a timid creature, afraid of of the proceedings which surprises us and its shadow. And then it is so nervous. Its that is the names of the gentlemen on the committee. Here they are :-President-Rev. Henry Wilkes, DD, LLD. Vice-Presidents-Hon James Ferrier, Messrs.

Joseph Mackay, John Dougall, Wm Lunn, Henry Vennor, Hugh McLennan. Treasurer-Mr James Court. General Secretary-Rev William Williams. Committee-Revs Geo Douglas, LLD, George H Wells, Gavin Lang, JS Black, J F Stevenson, A J Bray, Dr Usher James McCaul, M L Pearson, Prof Fenwick, F H Bland, Messrs Robert Anderson, J C Becket, G Rogers, Laird Paton, W F Light-hall, S H May, James Dougall, Warden King, George Cruikshanks, Adam Stevenson, J S McLachlan, Robert Irwin, Edward Rennick, John L Morris, W S Paterson, Yuile, George

Hague, Major Mills. Can it be that all these gentlemen approve of the offensive language used? There are names in that list the owners of which Catholies were accustomed to look upon with respect, and are they, too, to rank beside men who cannot open their lips without offending their fellow citizens? It puzzles us beyond measure to think that we never, under any consideration, hear of Catholics insulting any one, and yet "missionaries"-Heaven help us!-cannot open their lips without giving vent to offensive language. By all means let "missionary" societies and every other society work themselves blind in the interest of their way of thinking. No one objects if they were so working until doomsday, but when they meet and take occasion to outrage the sacred feelings of their neighbours, they must take the consequences of all the bad blood that poisons our city, and which is caused by the putrid utterances of base bigots who know not what tolerance is.

## The "Star" and the Mayoralty.

The Star has always been a staunch advocate of non-sectarianism in public life. It reasoned, and we believe reasoned well, that public life should be free from sectarian feuds and the avowal of sectarian ambition. "We want no Irish, Scotch, English, Protestant, or Catholic; we want Canadians," said the Star. should be the rights of settlers whom the "Men should stand on their merits as citizens, and as citizens only," repeated our control to come back and settle in the woods; but as ments of Canada about all." This country their home should come here place their duties as citizens first. But now when this theory is put into practice by our contemporary, where does it find itself? Let us see. In its issue of yesterday the Star discusses the question of the Mayoralty. It points out that there has been a good old arrangement here by which English-speaking Protestants, French Canadian elected Mayor. Continuing its reasoning the Star reminds us that it is now the turn of a Protestant to be elected to the Mayoralty. It certainly is, but we thought our contemporary was non-sectarian, and that men should stand on their merits as citizens and not because they were of this or that religion! When Irish Catholics call for fair representation all over the country, and when they say it is their turn now, the Star reproves them indirectly, by telling them not to haul their religion or their nationalty above board. In theory the Star is one thing; in practice it is quite another. Now, cannot we reply by saying about the Mayoralty, "Let men stand on their merits as citizens and let | would only acknowledge it, that there is many us hear no more of their miserable sectarianism. English-speaking Protestants, French. Canadian Catholics and Irish Catholics, let other manufactured timber from his lot to us be Canadian citizens above all." If we did so we would just paraphrase the Star, and like it prove our own inconsistency. We must face the facts, and we mean to face | to his little family vithout being able to bring them. The facts, then, are these. No doubt it is the turn of an English-speaking Protestant to be Mayor of Montreal. The arrange- do such things. He seems to think that I am ment by which the Mayoralty falls to the representative of the different elements is an let him re-read my other letter and excellent one, and this year an Englishspeaking Protestant should, in theory, be elected. It is the custom in Ireland in most of the large towns to give Cathoric and Protestant their turn, and the same custom has in the Government that would be for the been found necessary here. Where Catholics | general good, and also to deprecate any action are powerful they always give Protestants fair, in fact, more than fair, representation, But is this the case where Protestants are powerful? Does Toronto ever elect a Catho- an increase of \$23,000 to the revenue during lic Mayor? We do not say that Toronto would the first year of the establishment of woodnot elect a Catholic Mayor, if the proper man ranging. This was the handle of his argucame forward, and it would be a graceful act if it did. Why not be liberal and generous careful to avoid going over the whole all over the Christian world, and why cannot statistics to show what the Government all shades of Christians act with tolerance lost or gained in all its branches and offices towards each other. Catholic France has throughout the Province by its economy and Protestants in the Cabinet, treats all religions | retrenchment. This would tell something alike, and Catholic Ireland is represented by hosts of Protestants in Parliament, in Town | this is foreign to the question. He keeps the Councils and on Boards of Guardians. Let Ontario show a good example, and do its evades another "stroke under the belt," and share to prove that the curse of bigotry so I must leave him, but before I retire I is not a ruling passion in its policy. would ask him to bear in mind that As for our part, we would, under or- an ounce of prevention is better than dinary circumstances, rejoice to see a Protestant Mayor in Montreal. We do not want religious ascendancy of any kind. But the than to have to use their endeavors once present circumstances are peculiar. The city has passed through an exciting time. For

alyzed. Citizen armed against citizen. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost to the city. Men were half crazed, and the question occurs-How long is this to continue? Is it not better in the interest of peace and prosperity to stop it now—once and forever?

If a Catholic mayor is elected, no one will seriously dream of an Orange procession. It may be spoken about in the lodges, but it will be spoken about only. The city cannot stand continual loss by the threat of riot, and we shall pass a peaceful, instead of a turbulent, summer. Or give us a Protestant Mayor who will enforce the law, a man who will promise to act as Judge Ramsay indicated he may act, and it will come to the same thing. But elect any one who has the slightest sympathy with Orangeism and the fever will begin again, the shooting will be once more in vogue, and turbulence will be triumphant. It is on these grounds that we feel ourselves obliged to advocate the candidature of some one who will give us a guarantee of peace, and who will assure the enforcement of the law. Peace is necessary to prosperity, and Catholics and Protestants who like to live on amicable terms would rather "up sticks" and be off than live in a community in which each recurring summer brings hateful strife and unchristian feuds. But as men are obliged to live here, it is bet-ter that we should live in peace; and the first step towards this permanent peace is to take measures to secure it by electing as Mayor a man who is opposed to Orange processions.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Destruction of the Forest.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sir,-I find by the Evening Post of the 27th ult., that "A Backwoodsman" has answered my letter of the 7th, and that he declines any further correspondence on the above subject unless I write over my name. This I will do, but only under a protest that he claims an undue advantage for having written his first letter in the name of " A Backwoodsman;" he also put forth his rejoinder over the same name, and forthwith requires

me quit my vantage ground. Before answering his letter of the 21st ult., will candidly acknowledge myself to be the author of "Another Backwoodsman's" letter, and also to disabuse him of a wrong suspicion. would respectfully inform him that my correspondence signed "Another Backwoodswas not only in part, but wholly cooked here by no other than myself, and served up with my own pen. I would also wish "A Backwoodsman" to understand that I have no personal object of my own in view in writing write solely in the interest of the people living back here in the mountains, and I can assure "A Backwoodsman" that I shall always use my best endeavors to defend those interests; but I wish to do so without interfering with what should properly and justly be taken to be the rights of the government. But to answer his letter. He accuses me of

striking under the belt," insinuates that I have a poor knowledge of this part of the country, and says he is " not surprised at my want of knowledge," but he politely avoids 'an individual disquisition" on this subject, and I presume also, on any of the questions to which I pointed in my other letter. He asks me what will become of the vast district in rear of the twenty miles of settlement? I would answer by asking him did a woodranger ever go back there some hundreds of miles to the Hudsor Bay Territory when use of a wood-ranger back far in the wilderness where there are no settlers to be accused of trespassing? And I also answer, that the practice of wood ranging, when it was in use, was confined entirely to the parts where settlers reside. I could say much upon this hand by taking in what (not according to law is, but according to justice,) be blended into the harmonious ele- to his theory in defence of wood-ranging, declining to deal with any other points, I will right in theory. Men who make this let this pass for the present. He says, doing away with wood-ranging "is sure to be ruinprepared to be loyal citizens, and to ous to the best interests of the country and its revenue." I fail to see how it can be so here in this part, and he does not show how it will. I do not pretend to speak against wood-ranging in other districts; let the people of other

districts speak for themselves. Although I have never seen any return that was made by the wood ranger for this part whom I know personally and would respect Catholics and Irish Catholics in turn are as a gentleman, I am certain that around here, even for the twenty miles back, is at present of little and in future will be less acquisition to the increase in the revenue quoted by "A Backwoodsman." For, go where you will in the intersecting woods here, and you will find the bush weeded of the best of its timber, in fact, of all except what should by right go with the lands to the settler's own use; and moreover, the lots being mostly all taken up and occupied by settlers, a wood ranger could only detect or seize timber in the hands of some settlers taken from their own lots. And such a course, although lawful, looks a little hard, for "A Backwoodsman" knows as well as I do, if he a poor settler back here in the woods who is often in need of a case of shingles or some procure bread for his family. I would blame not the wood-ranger for seizing a poor habitant's load of shingles, and sending him home them their supper, but I would blame the law that would give a wood-ranger the power to in the tail of the present Government, but he will see that I did not say I was the only one who applauds its retrenchment, particularly here in this part. I belong to no party, but I am always ready to admire any policy in the present, or any other government, that would be detrimental to the interests of the country. He has recourse to statistics to show ment in his first letter; and he is still against him, but he will possibly tell me that one narrow course and will not widen. He a pound of cure, and that it is better for the people here to speak up against it. more to have it again done away with. I can

have been a question of time, for it was discussed last year in higher quarters than between two backwoodsmen. Had he net required my name, I would not say so much; I would have answered him, and retired under

my nom de plume. Now, Mr. Editor, I have to thank you sincerely for having kindly allowed me so much of your valuable space and to show "A Backwoodsman" that I have nothing against him, and when I come to know who he is I shall be ready to offer him the hand of friendship. I will now wish, together with you, sir, and all the readers of the Post, a happy New Year, and if he chooses to write again, I will expect him to come from behind the curtain and expose himself to the public as I now do. Yours, &c.,

W. WHITTAKER, Jr. Rawdon, January 2nd, 1879.

### LETTER FROM "G."

The "Witness" and the Jesuits Again. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. There is an old couplet which is perfectly applicable to the Witness alias Calumniator of

Montreal:-Break through the spider's web; 'tis all in vain;
The creature's at his dirty work again."

There is a commandment-to which I against thy neighbor." Or, perhaps, the Witness imagines that that Supreme order is only binding in the case of individuals, and not with respect to communities.

Bigotry is sufficiently detestable of itself; but when joined to ignorance it becomes a thing of portentous malice. Society scorns the pander who lives on the sins of his fellows; what shall we say of him who lives on their prejudices?

The Witness considers the coming of Jesuits enment. The Witness has been in existence for years. What good has it done? What is Mammon; whose worship is a legal tender; whose chief virtue is cent per cent; whose Mephistopheles might profess and Judas henesty and honor weigh as nothing when Catholic Church, to spread the poison of machanging endeavor of the vilest sheet that a too lenient public opinion has ever permitted love and diligence, as far as they could practo disgrace established propriety. A long tice those virtues, that they would thereby impunity has made the paper bold, and it help to develop their intellectual and moral dares to insult, continually, persistently, the faculties. I conceive it would have an enormost cherished principles of three-fourths of the citizens of Montreal. It is well for the rally. To know that we can do something for Witness that these three-fourths are Catholics. otherwise it might not get off so cheaply. Catholic contempt saves it; it is a moral leper which no clean man will touch. It is like a superannuated tiger; the fangs and claws are drawn, but the malignant nature wood ranging was in use? And where is the lives, only to display its disgusting impotency and paintless rage.

Will the Witness deny that the Jesuits are civilizers?

Did Francis Xavier elevate or debase the East ?

Did Canisius bless or curse Germany when afflicted with the gangrene of religious anarchy?

Did the Fathers Brebouf, Lallemand, &c., And if not, who have brutalized them? Can temporary, and "the races and colors should "A Backwoodsman" seems anxious to cling the Witness see nothing but right in the Puritan exterminators of the Indians, and nothing but wrong in the benevolent efforts of the Jesuits? In the whole history of the Jesuits in America is there one Piegan or Cheyenne massacre?

Was Peter Claver-the slave of poor negro slaves for forty years at Carthegena-a Spanish nobleman of the sangre azul, was he a misfortune to the thousands whom he comforted and evangelized?

Were the noble legislators of a true Christian republic in Paraguay a curse or a blessing to mankind? Listen to unsuspected testimony :-

Buffon says :- "The meekness, charity, good example, the exercise of every virtue, constantly practised by the Jesuits, touched the savages and vanquished their suspicion and ferocity They presented themselves of their own accord and asked to be taught that law which made men so perfect. They submitted to that law and united in society. Nothing has done more honor to religion than to have civilized those natives and laid the foundation of the empire without any other arms than those of virtue." [Hist. Nat. Vol. xx. Of Man. p. 283.]

The Scotch historian, Robertson, says: "It was in the New World that the Jesuits exercised their talents in the most brilliant and useful manner for the welfare of humanity. The conquerors of that unhappy part of the globe had no other object than to despoil, to enslave and to exterminate its inhabitants. The Jesuits, alone, established themselves there with humane views." [Hist. of Charles V., vol. ii., p. 229.]

Bancroft and Prescott have done justice to the illustrious Jesuits of America in words of enthusiastic eulogy. Even Voltaire forgets his malice for a while when speaking of their labors. "The establishment in Paraguay," says he, "of the Spanish Jesuits appears to be triumph of humanity." [Essai sur les Mœurs, vol. x., p. 59.]

I might fill a volume with quotations from generous Protestant authors of every sect. praising the immense good accomplished by the Jesuits in every portion of the earth for the civil and religious regeneration of mankind. Many of those authors were excessively prejudiced against the Order, but, unlike the Witness, they considered truth of more importance than bread and butter.

Ere long, those who wilfully misrepresent their fellow-men will have to appear before the tribunal of God. Falsehood and unchristian malice may serve their little home here below, but truth is immortal, and if she be eclipsed on earth, she will find her vindication before Him who hates, with an infinite hatred, the liar and caluminator.

#### DR. HOWARD AND "G." Another Interesting Letter From Dr. Howard.

To the Editor of the TRUE WICNESS and POST. Sin,-If your very gentlemanly and clear correspondent "G," knew how very little to the interest of our own people first, it means that Catholics may, with two years the strain has been at its utmost that I have written upon this subject, and if the sanction of the Church, murder tension, and it might have oroken any mother tension. time I have at my disposal, I am sure he would excuse me for not having taken earlier poor, or of keeping the Chinamen out, then certain people. Such a doctrine would be ment. The country was on the verge of, what office, the doing away with wood-ranging, at dent for the notice he has taken of my letters, we prafer to keep the Chinamen away from indeed "heretical" and "damnable." might have been, civil war. Trade was par- least here amongst the settlers, would only and for the mild manner he has treated them,

ing. If he affects to criticize my scientific theories, he may be sure I have not the presumption to criticise his theology; he startles me, however, when he says "What I want to snow is the great danger of the so-called science of the day, which ignores a providential factor in human conditions." I hope your correspondent has never seen anything in my writings that would make him class me among such writers. I was under the impression that all I had ever written would lead to the very contrary results. Science would never lead me to doubt of that which was above my reason, nay, it has only confirmed my belief; and the more I study mental science the more convinced I am that I must of necessity believe in many, very many things that are above my reason. For example, I feel and believe that I have an immortal soul-I know that I have consciousness-yet are both these facts inexplicable on scientific grounds. Both are above my reason; but I maintain that I have the right to explain all and everything in the natural order that can be explained on scientific grounds; and while I cheerfully give my belief to that which is above my reason, I am not, that I am aware of, called upon to believe that would beg to refer the Witness,—after this sort:—"Thou shalt not bear false witness tific truth. I therefore state, based upon the tific truth. I therefore state, based upon the reasons already given, that man's mental organization—that is to say, his intellectual and moral faculties-are not of the supernatural, but of the material, order, and are part and parcel of a man's brain. Now, I ask any reasonable being, does this scientific truth deprive God—the great Creator—of any of the honor and glory due to His most holy name? I don't believe it does; moreover, I believe that it is in the power of theologians to take hold of and reconto Canada a calamity. I do not wonder, for cile all scientific truths; and this is wilful ignorance is, always afraid of enlighting the what is wanted in the present just what is wanted in the present day to keep men with badly balanced brains from running into infidelity. We might true principle has it ever enunciated or de- as well expect to stop the world from revolvfended? It whines to the world that it is ing on its axis as to stop scientific inquiry. "religious." What kind of religion are falsehood and calumny? Such religion is that of consequences may be, and it behoves theolo-him who "steals the livery of heaven to gians to meet the questions as they arise upon serve the devil." It is a religion whose god their merits. No greater mistake could be made than to attempt to stop the discussion of these questions. Revelation should have noblest end is gold. It is a religion which nothing to fear from scientific truth; and l would like to know what injury can a man practice. It is a religion in which truth, suffer from knowing that his intellectual and moral faculties are part and parcel of his tested against the philosophy of a brain? Will he take less care of them for well-filled pocket. In short, it is the that reason? Will he be less inclined to seek religion of the Witness. To stir up strife-to assistance from God to enable him to cultivate engender ill-will-to fan the embers of and develop these organs, to avoid the obdiscord-to set citizen against citizen-to jective which would be injurious to them, and misrepresent, distort, impute motives, to seek the objective which would purify to encourage every filthy cur that yelps at the them? I think not; I hope not; I believe not. In fact, I believe the very contrary. lignant calumny broadcast throughout a believe that if men only thoroughly under-peaceful community—such has been the un-stood that by practising humility, liberality, chastity, meekness, temperance, brotherly

mous influence for good upon mankind gene-

ourselves does not prevent us asking for help.

No man shows his want of faith in God be-

cause he sends for a physician when he is

In teaching that man's mental organiza-tion, that is, his intellectual and moral facul-

ties were purely of the material order, I did

not do so to do away with man's moral responsibility, but with the object of graduating responsibility, that is, holding each man responsible according to the degree of his intellectual and moral faculties; and, if that man must be punished for crime (a barbarous remedy), that the punishment should be adjudicated not so much for the enormity of the crime, as in accordance with the offender's moral responsibility. Again, believing most fervently in hereditary taint-from reasons already given, another object I had was to prove that there were a class of criminals that were incurable, or irreclaimable, and that, for the sake of society, the best thing that could be done with them was to lock them up for life. Notwithstanding the proofs I have given in support of hereditary, your correspondent evidently doesn't like to admit it, and asks why were not the children of certain great men, "geniuses of a high order. I really don't know whether or not if that the children of these men were fools; but supposing that they were all fools, as the children of so many great men are, the reason is that all these men, who leave such an offspring, spend all the intellectual force they possess upon whatever may be their calling in life, whether in the field or the senate, and have nothing but a barren intelligence to hand down to their offspring. Then, it must be remembered, that the most intellectual have not always been men. the most moral or honorable Moreover, the mother must be taken into account: what will your correspondent think when he hears the fact that it is no unusual thing to find one of the parents and a whole family of children fools? He will see there is no possibility of getting over the fact of hereditary. In the whole animal creation indeed, it is a fact too well established, even for discussion, "the parents have eaten sour fruit and the children's teeth are set on edge. maintain, therefore that parents are, to a very great degree, responsible for the whole physicial organization of their offspring, either by hereditary or by some breach of natural laws, willfully, or through ignorance; and I consider that the great truth should be taught to every parent. The knowledge of it should make parents more cautious, to be sure, and live in obedience to natural laws, which your correspondent very properly says is the law of God. Your correspondent dwells very much on man's free will; I fully agree with him, the will is free, but the will to guide the acts of man must have a sound mental organization; to act upon the will is the power to play upon the instrument, but it gives but very imperfect music except the instrument is in tune, very many things a man may will to do, but for want of physical power being incapable of accomplishing any of them, and this truth is as applicable to a man's mental organization, as to his motive powers In conclusion, I ask of your correspondent to look at my views, not from a theological standpoint only, but to look at them from every point, to try while examining them, to divest himself of all preconcived opinions. Should hethus take a broad view of the whole question, I have strong hopes that such an intelligent and educated man will find but little to condemn in my writings.

Your obd't serv t,

HENRY HOWARD, M.D. January 23, 1879.

Pointe aux Trembles.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sir,-O dear! O dear! Glory! Hallylewyer! They're at it again! This way, young men and maidens |-especially the maidens |-this. way! Gil-lory! Here's plety for you! Here's

oiliness! Here's the real, original indwelling of the speret; none of your humbug second-and article, but a fresh supply, by celestial hand article, pointe aux Trembles; express express paid, of course, otherwise the devil a charges party bit of the package would Pointe aux Trembles

Say, dear friends, respected friends, enthusi-siic lambs! is there one among ye that doth astic lead the purse-strings losen ? that doth not beerve the mouth of the wallet to expand observe that not fallen into an ecstatic state of contribution generally? O, Glory! Rejoice, contribution generally: 0, Glory: Rejoice, with a howling joy, Pointe aux Trembles! with a howling joy, Pointe aux Trembles! for, behold! the prophecy of Brother Parsons (of Buffalo), and Brother Wells, and Brother Sniggins and eke Brother Chadband, et cetra, Sniggins and Sniggins and Exemples (Sniggins and Sniggins and Snig hath gone forth into this Pagan land, and filthy lucre, thick as leaves of Valland hath gone thick as leaves of Vallombrasa, filthy lucre, thick as leaves of Vallombrasa, or the circulars sent forth per balloon (a windy or the that the soaring genius of the Witness, is seen afar off coming unto the pockets of the clect!

And O! we hope and trust, and, likewise, we pmy, dear brothers, that Popery may get kicked, cuffed, flabbergasted, and prodded, even in that portion of the Beast's anatomy that sitteth on the Seven Hills and reacheth that sitted on the habitable globe, to the the extremal consternation of mankind, and to the abiding disgust of Point aux Trembles, which, being interpreted, meaneth Very Great Shakes! And, moreover, do we pray that, here, in America, the same Popery may meet with catacylysms, and catastrophes, and camp meetings, even such as she endureth on the Continent of Europe and the isles of the sea, to the eternal confusion and unto the greater expansion of the aforesaid purses of filthy

Come forth, ye pretty kids, from the awful domination of the Popish hierarchy! Come forth, ye tender lambs, from the shears of the shearer! If ye will be sheared, ah! we can accommodate ye! Look at us! Here are brands plucked from the burning! Here are saints, once miserable victims of Popery! Had we not been virtuous we had never escaped the shipwreck! Will yo not follow our example, O benighted French Canadians? What happiness is ours! No fasting, no mortification, no alms-giving, no confession! Eat and drink all you can, enjoy yourself generally, hate Popery, and then-glory! Can any one be so foolish as to hesitate?

Moreover, we have imported an evangelist from that land of Beulah, Buffalo. Oh! if ye but knew what he and his brothers have done for Buffalo! They have made it a model and a phenomenon of morality. And why did liuffalo deserve such a boundless blessing? Because Buffalo fainted not in contributions. Ah! there is a plaintive chord in our bosoms which vibrates discordantly when we think of the tightness of French Canadian purses. Ah! money! money!—what a contemptible thing ye are, except when encouraging the spread of the Gospel in this Popery-ridden

Just think of it! Our beautiful brother Chiniquy has been compelled to brave the terrors of the ocean and the savages of the Southern seas in search of contributions! We have trusted the apostle of Pointe aux Trembles, of Sabrevois and Kankakee to the midnight storm and the tattooed tribe, and, alas! who knows if that pious champion will ever come back to his own dear 500,000 converts! All for what? Because of the disastrous indifference of the not impecunious ladies and gentlemen who pray for our cause but will not give a penny for the furtherance

thereof. When our religious views rule Lower Canada and Popery is forgotten we shall strongly oppose any favors, civil or otherwise, which those ungenerous Christians may demand. Glory! to think of Mr. Parsons (from Buffulo) preaching in Notre Dame; subject: "The late religion called Popery!" And it will come! but-contributions!

## TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES

London, January 27 -- The Pall Mall Gazette understands that the announcment of England's intention to purchase Cyprus is unfounded.

A British gunboat left Cork on Saturday to seek intelligence concerning an alleged piratical steamer. The gunboat overhauled many vessels, but learned nothing.

In the Admiralty Court an action has been brought by the owners of the steam tug "Admiral," against the United States ship "Constitution," to recover £1,500 for salvage. £200 has been tendered to the owners of the tug, but rejected.

VIENNA, January 27 .- The Lower House of the Reichsrath has approved of the treaty of Berlin by 154 to 112.

Losbox, January 27.—A Paris despatch says the rebellious natives of Bolar, in Guinea, defeated the Portuguese troops. A private telegram says the Portuguese lost 300, including 50 Europeans and two officers. The Governor of Guinea has been superseded. A corvette, with 200 men, has been despatched from Lisbon.

Sorma, January 27 .- It is believed that a group of influential Bulgarian Deputies to the Assembly of Notables for the election of a ruler over Bulgaria will propose an adjournment of the election for Prince, and the prolongation of Russian military occupation and civil administration for two years, on account of the difficulty of finding Bulgarians competent to exercise civil administration, and because of dangers arising from weak government at the outset. Reports have been drawn up by a majority of the foreign consuls for their Governments, in which ther express the opinion that it will be impossible for Turkish troops to return to Roumelia and the Balkans, and that there is Roumelia will meet with a general passive

HALIFAX, January 27 .- The Direct Cable Company's main cable which gave out during tested, and the fault located at four miles from the shore at Tor Bay. The trouble is evidently owing to the cable chafing against the rocks. The necessary boats, apparatus, etc., for repairing it have been waiting at Tor Bay for the past two weeks for favorable wenther to repair it. The weather is moderating to-day, and the cable will likely be repaired this week.

Loxbox, January 27.—Russian and German medical journals state that the east of Europe is in great alarm at the progress of what they allege is the plague. After the disease obtained progress strict quarantine was enforced, but the inhabitants of Astrakhan had begun to fly, scattering the disease as far as Nijni Novgorod, which is but a few hours distant from Moscow. One reports that telegrams from the Governors of the infected provinces to the Minister of the Interior report the present state of affairs most hopeful, but the Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift draws a most terrible picture of affairs, and says it is almost too late now to attempt to stop the disease. The symptoms are headache, fever and swelling of the glands. There is need of of the Russian doctors died either during the A large number of students have been sum-

# AN ASTONISHING MIRACLE.

The Body of St. Francis Xavier Found Uncorrupted and Unchanged, at the Recent Examination in Goa-Testimony of an Eye-Witness, Bishop Leo Meurin, of the Society of Jesus-Graphic Account of the Opening of the Tomb and Coffin of the Apostle of the Indics at

Unnoticed by the Protestant press of Europe and America, almost unnoticed by the Catholic press, the ancient town of Goa, once the mistress of the East, was during the early part of last month the scene of the revelation tounding miracle of the preservation incorrupt of the body of St. Francis Xavier, who, after death, was thrown into a vessel of unslacked lime; then buried in moist earth, but whose body nevertheless, "was not allowed to see corruption." Three times since its pearls, covering the rest of the body. I looked final burial in Goa, the Portuguese capital of at him, as others did three centuries ago, and the East, the Saint's tomb was opened. The stood last of these occasions was on December 3, 1878, the Feast of St. Francis Xavier. The result of the examination of the relics is told S. J., Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, in a letter to a brother Jesuit. We owe this letter as well bishop of Goa, to our excellent Oriental also furnish us with an account of a similar examination in 1859, from the pen of Bishop Canoz. Bishop Meurin, S. J., writes:

giving you an account of my pilgrimage to the shrine of our glorious brother, the Apostle of the Orient, St. Francis Xavier whose body, miraculously preserved up to this day, has just been exposed to the admiration and veneration of the faithful. I do not intend to speak of the past, of the travels, labors, virtues, afore-mentioned occasions. I was allowed to tween labor and capital—the haste to get rich and miracles of our Saint, nor of his death on lift up the right foot, and, being the 2nd of December, 1552, on the Island of Sancian, the door to China, which death closed to his insatiable thirst for souls. I only wish to call to your memory the following bistorical facts: that his body was placed

A COFFIN FILLED WITH UNSLACKED LIME.

for the purpose of accelerating decomposition, so that the bones might be ready to be removed at the time of the return of the Portuguese to Malacca; that on re-opening the coffin on the 17th of February, 1553, more than two months after the burial, the body was found uncorrupted, and, on an incision being made in the thigh, fresh blood issued copiously from it, a fact which repeated itself when, on the 23rd of March of the same year, the body was hurt while being placed in a narrow vault outside of the Church of Our Lady of Malacca; that, when taken out from that humid resting-place, one day of the following August, it was found as fresh as before and diffusing a sweet fragrance, but the face was injured by a falling sharp stone; that it was taken to Goa, and placed, on the 15th of March, 1554, in the Church of St. Paul, of efficient decomposinng agency of fresh and which only the facade remains, whence it was unslacked lime, and to the humidity of an removed in 1590 to the Chapel of St. Thomas, underground burial place: that not even the to the College of St. Paul, and then to the professed-house of the Bom Jesus; that on the cernible, as the official enquiry made by the churches who actually retain as a guide to ard of November, 1614, his right arm was cut off by order of Paul V., who wished to possess laws of nature, and their invariable action, in | tacitly profess. Of this minority most are old the arm that had built up the Church of the Orient, on which occasion

BLOOD ISSUED AGAIN COPPOUSLY FROM THE BODY the arm was taken to Portugal, and thence to here is Rome, where I had the great consolation to see it in 1869, in the Church del Gesu. The attributed to no other power than the divine, body which from that time began to shrivel, which alone can inhibit the laws of nature, was translated in 1655 to the Church of the and suspend their action for some higher pur-Bom Jesus, where it has been kept up to this pose. The purpose of God's working this untime, and twice exposed to the view and vene- deniable miracle is to prove the sanctity of ration of the Christian people, first from the His servant and the veracity of his teaching. oth till the 12th February, 1782, and then It is impossible for God to confirm by evident from the 3rd December, 1859, till the 8th miracles a false doctrine. The religion taught January, 1860. It is not here the place to re- by St. Francis Xavier is therefore a divine recount the miracles which happened on all ligion. It is the only one that has ever been the occasions mentioned; they have been confirmed by the visible finger of God, by duly examined, and, when found to have evi- miracles which dently been the work of God, have been declared as such by the competent ecclesiastical authority. At the invitation of his Grace Dom Ayres d'Ornellasse Vasconcellos, the present zealous and virtuous Archbishop of Goa, I repaired to Goa together with their Lordships Bishop Bonjean of Jaffna, and Bishop Barbero of Hydrabad, the Very Rev. Fathers Pagani, Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Mangalore, and Colgan, Vicar General of Madras, and a number of our clerical companions, leaving Bombay on the 29th November at ten A. M., in the steamer Alalama, chartered and fitted up for the Bombay pilgrims, and reaching Goa on the following day at ten A. M. Having anchored before Nova Goa or Panjim, the Governor's barge, manned with fourteen men in their state dress received and conveyed us in about an hour's time to Goa Velha, the city of ruins, the former capital of

THE ONCE MAJESTIC PORTUGUASE

Empire of the East, still grand in the magniticent churches and convents, partly standing well preserved, partly fallen more or less into ruins. How often already have the lamentations of Jeremias been recited over this city, and how often hereafter will travellers recite them! It is impossible to look at Old Goa without remembering the "Threni." Will Archbishop Purcell's Resignation and they after another three hundred years be repeated over our Bombay? Through shrubs and rubbish we wound our way to the palace of the Archbishop, contiguous to the cathedral, a stately building, sufficiently put in repair to be used occasionally by the Archbishop and those whom his amiable hospitality calls every prospect that the future Governor of to that marvellous city, which is now inhabited by nobody except the canons of the cathedral. who are at the same time guardians of the still extant churches and convents, and by St. Francis Xavier, resting so to say, alive the night of the 3rd of January has been in his magnificent silver shrine of the beautifal church of the Jesuits of old.

HOW CAN I CALL DEAD him whose body dwells there preserved from corruption by God's power, and preaches with open lips to all who come to receive from the sight of an evident miracle a confirmation of their faith, consolation in their hearts, and, perhaps, relief from bodily ailments? Being received by the Archbishop with truly brotherly love, we were lodged, as many as possible, in his palace, the others finding a resting-place in the cells of the old convent of St. Monica, prepared for the occasion. On the three first days of December we were able to say Mass at the shrine of St. Francis, in prechest, but already lowered, so as to be conveniently taken to the magnificent baldachin prepared for it in the transept of the church.

thoughts that cross the mind on an occasion like this. To say little in to say nothing; TO SAY MUCH IS TO SAY TOO LITTLE.

Permit me to refrain from recounting the feel-

ings the heart experiences, and the host of

The man, the Christian, the religious, the experienced medical men. About one-third Bishop, had his say, his emotions, his petitions, not in a defined logical order, but in a war or from the typhoid fever which followed. throng, like the multitude that moved about the shrine, every one pushing his foreman, and being pushed on by others after him. It speculator—except, of course, in size.

was very gracious on the part of the Archbishop to give us bishops a prominent place not only in the solemn and gorgeous procession which moved on the festival day at 8 A.M. from the Cathedral to the shrine of the Saint, and thence with his body to the sauctuary of the church of the Bom Jesus, but also during the Pontifical Mass at his right side, and especially at the opening of the chest, after the Mass, sermon and Papal blessing were over; for it was at his direction, that only we bishops had to assist him in removing the lid. I am told that

IT WAS A MOVING AND IMPOSING SIGHT, when we four bishops, in mitre and coper lifted up the cover that hid the Saint's body, a standing miracle, from the view of the faith ful, and thus exhibited it to the eager eyes once more to public knowledge, of the as- and hearts of the thousands that thronged the church in the nave below and in the galleries above. I did not observe the multitude; I stood for a long time gazing at the head, the hand, the feet, for they alone were uncovered, a rich chasuble, embroidered with gold and

CONVINCED THAT THIS WAS THE SAME BODY, once the tabernacle of that noble and holy soul, chosen by God for the salvation of milin the following letter by Bishop Leo Meurin, lions and millions of souls. I kissed most reverently the feet of him that preached the Gospel of peace; and was then carried away as our extract from the pastoral of the Arch- from the privileged place I occupied, by the order of the day, which was to grant to as friends of the Catholic Examiner, whose files many faithful as possible the consolation of seeing God's marvel in His Saint. In the evening, on that and on the four following days, the Archbishop took us again to the I hasten to fulfil the most cheerful duty of body of the Saint, in a private manner, when we had full leisure to pour out our prayers for ourselves and for those in our charge, and to examine most closely the body in its present state. We clearly found the statements corroborated, which the historians made about

> BY NO MEANS OF AN ENTHUSIASTIC FRAME OF MIND,

> the injuries the body had received on the

to inspect it leisurely from all sides; the same I did with the hand and the head. The right foot was quite complete and intact; the heel, the sole, the toes, the nails, the muscles and tendons beneath the skin, everything in perfect order and well preserved, though hardened, shrivelled, and of a brownish color The left foot I found somewhat injured: the second toe hanging broken, the three smaller ones were missing, and the skin of the heel was in some parts detached, yet very strongly coherent like the strongest leather. The right check and the tip of the nose appeared injured, but the eyes were full and not at all sunk in, so too the abdomen, as the physician told me, who had examined the body. The left hand showed in like manner the sinews beneath the skin, and the fingers with the nails in perfect preservation. Nowhere any sign of decay! [Italics in the original.]

THE BODY HAS NEVER BEEN EMBALMED, but on the contrary, subjected to the most viscera have been taken out, but are still disphysicians assures us, and that according to the action the doctrines which they expressly or every other instance of a dead body, the body of the Saint could not be preserved incorrupt, as it is. I wish to know who will gainsay that

A MIRACLE OF THE FIRST ORDER

NEITHER NATURE, NOR ANGELS, NOR DEVILS

are able to perform by their own innate powers. The poor Goanese have to thank the Portuguese nation for very little besides the precious gift of that holy faith, which, however, suffices to fill their hearts even now with grateful attachment to a Government from which they receive and expect nothing, except now and then a good shepherd and the permission to see the body of their apostle and patron. Possessing in their Catholic religion an infallible guide to heaven, they can afford to ignore the scoffings of those who, in their ignorance and wilful prejudice, are unable to discern the supernatural from the natural,

CALL OUR VENERATION OF GOD'S SAINTS SUPER STITION.

We left Goa on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, filled with great and ineffaceable consolation, ready to give witness to every one of the marvellous honor bestowed by the Almighty on our brother, the great Apostle of the East, St. Francis Xavier, to walk in whose footsteps is our heartfelt desire and sole ambition.

## Financial Trouble.

CINCINNATI, O., January 19.-A definite plan has been finally decided upon for settling Archbishop Purcell's affairs. All the property of the Archbishop's will be turned over to five trustees, who will manage it in the interest of the creditors. The indebtedness is \$500,000, and the property to be turned over exceeds \$1,000,000. The trustees will raise the necessary cash by issuing bonds payable on call after three years, and not later than twenty

The property consists of the Cathedral and Archbishop's residence, the Cathedral School Buildings, St. Joseph's Seminary, the old St. John's Hospital property, now unoccupied, a tract of twelve acres known as the Considine bequest, together with a large amount of mortgage notes and accounts, all of which will be turned over to Father Quinn, of the Cathedral; J. C. Albrinck, of Holy Trinity Church; Charles Stewart, wholesale paper dealer; Joseph Rodgers, of the Marine Rail-way, and Joseph Greever. These trustees are to issue bonds secured by mortgage on all the real estate for the entire amount of the Archbishop's indebtedness, and pay off with them as fast as practicable. The bonds are to run sence of the body still closed in the beautiful from three to twenty years, and to bear five per cent. interest. As fast as they can realize money on mortgages and other securities, they are to take up these bonds, and it is expected that country churches in the Diocese, which have been assisted by the Archbishop, will be able to do much toward relieving him of his liabilities.

## General Tom Thumb.

General Tom Thumb was forty-one years old last Saturday. He has a heavy moustache and chin whiskers, and has somewhat the appearance of the typical San Francisco

#### A RECENT INDICTMENT OF PROTESTANTISM.

(Catholic Review.)

A thoughtful article on "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life," which appeared as a leader in a late number of the Atlantic Monthly, has, for several good reasons, received much less consideration than it deserved at the hands of the religious press. It was a powerful but at the same time a dispassionate arraignment of the popular religion of forms from which the living spirit has dethe country—the religion which its author describes as "evangelical Protestantism"-as having failed to engender a public or private. morality which will bear the stress of modern life. To give the writer's own words: "The morality based upon the religion popularly professed has, to a fatal extent, broken down. Multitudes of men who are religious are not honest or trustworthy. They declare themselves fit for heaven, but they will not tell the truth, nor deal justly with their neighbors.

under their control is not safer than in the hands of highwaymen. There is no article of food, medicine, or traffic which can be profitably adulterated or injuriously manipulated that is not, in most of the great centres of trade, thus manipulated and sold by prominent members of Christian churches. I have made all these statements as colorless as possible, desiring to present a coldly accurate report of the more important facts and tenden-cies of the life and thought of our country as I have observed them." ...... "The church is now, for the most part, a depository

The money of the widows and orphans placed

of social rather than religious influences. Its chief force or vitality is no longer religious." Some of the evils resulting from this state of things the essayist discusses at length, and with much penetration. The "fiat money" craze-the spirit of insubordination and lawlessness which impresses every thoughtful observer as the chief characteristic of American social and public life-the disturbances beand the inability to use riches wisely-popular superstitions as evidenced by the growth of spiritualism-the increase of secret societies and their dangerous tendencies-all these he speaks of with the tone of a man who has not only studied his subject, but who loves his country and seriously desires that the evils which threaten it may be averted. He is not, however, contented to analyze and describe the fruits whose growth he despises, but goes back to seek the root of the tree from which they sprang. His diligence and his insight are alike commendable so far as they go, but for obvious reasons, they do not go quite far enough. All that he says is true, but there is a truth that lies beneath those he has unearthed, and for lack of seizing it his indictment, though forcible, is superficial, and the

remedies which he suggests have an air of un-

reality and sham which recall the advertise-

To begin with, he deplores the divorce

ments of a quack.

which exists in the thought and practice of a majority of our countrymen between morality and religion, and he rightly affirms that it has been caused by the silent but widespread disbelief in the doctrines which are still nominally held and taught by "orthodox I'rotestants." He declares that there is only a small minority of those who still attend the or elderly persons, and their presence and influence in the community is and has been most precious. But they are dying out, and they have begotten no inheritors of their sterling virtues. As to the ministers, they "are men of intelligence and considerable culture. They believe even less than their people of the doctrines of their creeds." In fact, he lays at cism has caught them, but other influences, the fate of America also. position, family cares, the necessity of carning an income and so on, have prevented them from being carried out into the open sea. They disguise their sentiments—they preach sermons in which they aftirm little positive truth and denounce no popular evils; their congregations understand the state of affairs, and the influence of pews and pulpits is reciprocally bad. This is a state of affairs which the essayist deplores. He thinks there is great need of a religion which should enforce the duties of this life; which should teach men to be orderly, decent, and honest, to love their country and their kind. Once, in fact he lays his hands upon the very spring from which all these disorders flow, and describes it so well that one grieves that his eyes should be holden from that other source from which come the waters of healing for nations as well as for individual souls. "The error," he atfirms, "which has misled a large portion of American society, is the opinion that the moral order to which man's life belongs is subjective only; that nothing is true or right in itself, but only as it seems to us; that there is no real standard of human conduct, only a conventional one; and that, if men would generally agree to it, the relations of right and

wrong might be reversed." Obviously, the man who sees this so clearly and states so plainly, believes that there is an objective moral standard-that truth is not simply what we choose to believe,-that souls can never be inwardly at peace nor communities in a state of real growth until the beliefs of men accord with the facts of the spiritual and moral law as well as with the laws that govern the physical world. What good, then, has he to propose to that immense body of fellow-citizens whose dangers he deplores and seeks to avert? Has he found any certain, positive good to which to cling ?-any absolute verity which he can himself profess? Listen to him: "We must insist on the necessity of sincerity and knowledge in our religious teachers. We need the development of a religion for this world, for the needs and duties of life here. Strictly speaking, we have no knowledge of another world or a future life. We may believe profoundly, but we do not know. Belief, trust, and faith are also, as We must have a religion and moral philosophy which will inspire patriotism, and hold us strenuously to the work of making this country a clean, orderly, and wholesome dwelling-place, school, and home for human beings." But that is precisely what every ruption and final degeneracy. Will the philosophy of Emerson, the ethics of Channing, and the religion of Mr. Joseph Cook do more for Massachusetts or for America at large?

Looking about him on every side for some hopeful feature in the moral landscape, the author discerns but one of which he speaks famous "school system and the "general intelligence of the masses." On the contrary, he finds the public schools open to serious objections, and charges them with the parentage of one of the most serious of our public evils -the aversion to manual labor on the part of those educated therein. "Two things," he says, "are especially to be noted in our popular school education; it usually leads to no I mainder of his life."

Shahir La Chadhail Tao Shahir Sha

interest in literature or acquaintance with it, nor to any sense of the value of history for modern men-a very serious defect; and its most characteristic and general result is a distaste for manual labor." Nor does he hope for any better things from the popular churches in the future than they have brought forth in the past. In the early history of the country he believes that they counted as a great factor for good. The ministers had then some positive creeds-so had their flocks. But these have crystallized into outward parted. He does not see, or at least he does not say, that if the spirit which informed these visible growths had not been moribund when it entered them, it would not have passed into vacuum when it departed. We should find it active and living still, energising in new forms, and not be bidden to deplore the absence of all powerful influence for good in those departments of life and thought which it once claimed for its own.

The one thing which he does recognize as a positive helpful influence is the one thing which really is so-the Church. What he says about it is this: "The priests of the Roman Catholic Church occupy a position of great importance in relation to the new conditions and tendencies of our natural life. Although many of them are rather Churchmen than American citizens, their influence is likely to be, on the whole, rather helpful than otherwise. They do a vast deal of good work upon very different material. Their course should be critically observed, but they deserve far more sympathy and recognition than they receive. Their teaching ferbids consultation with the spirits of the dead, and membership of secret societies. This last requirement will keep many voters out of the movement for the inflation and debasement of the national currency, as the leaders of that enterprise make great use of the machinery of secret societies. Has he, then, no remedies to propose for

the diseases which he diagnoses? He has, in fact several, the first of them being that which we have just quoted-a more generous recognition of the services of the Church-which we take leave to say is the only one which goes near to being a specific or even a tolerable palliative. In addition to this he would have the wealth and the "culture" of the country turn its attention to the ignorant, the halfeducated and the laboring classes, with a serious desire to better their condition. He would have the schools improved by making them more practical and thorough; he would have the principles of an "objective morality" having its foundation in "the nature of things' publicly taught: he would have the elements of political economy, of the laws of health, and so on, treated of in plain language by competent hands, and widely diffused throughout the country in cheap tracts or in the columns of the press. That is about the scope of his suggestions, and he thinks that we ought to spend at least a million dollars in the next three years" in carrying them into execution. Frankly, we have to aver that we believe any amount of benefactors of their race, "cultured" to the utmost, and as honest and upright as any men can be who are not God-fearing for the simple reason that "strictly speaking they do not know" whether there is a God and a future life or not, could be found to put that "million" to appropriate uses if ever it should be offered by a generous people or voted by an alarmed one. But unless the majority of the people who compose this nation shall be drawn back by the grace of God from that semi-paganism into which the revolt of the sixteenth century plunged their progenitors, and be made to believe in the God who made and redeemed them, and to bow to the authority of that Church in which He dwells and through which He speaks, there will be no stay in their descent to the abyss. What Greece the foot of the pulpit-steps the blame for their descent to the abyss. What Greece much of the prevalent unbelief. The minis-sank to, what Rome became,—a sink of all minis-sank to, what Rome became,—a sink of all minis-sank to, what Rome became,—but will be ters are men of reading-the wave of scepti- public and private corruption-that will be

## The Electric Light.

The Thames embankment, from Westminster to Waterloo (about a mile and a half), is now lighted with twenty Jabloohkoff (electric light) candles, worked from an engine at Charing Cross Bridge, which stands between Waterloo and Westminster Bridges.

The New Scotch Marriage Act.

The Echo says that the new Scotch Marriage Act, just come into force, practically destroys the Church of Scotland as a marrying institution. No man or woman north of the Tweed can reasonably complain that the law places obstacles in the way of legal and regular marriage. There is still a residence qualification, though reduced from six weeks to two, but the other essentials are few and simple. The bridegroom, on turnishing the registrar of the district with a marriage notice, hands over at the same time eighteen-pence, after the notice has been due at the registrar's office a week, the bridegroom obtains a "certificate of proclamation," and with this in his pocket he can go straight with his bride and get married by the nearest clergyman. The new Act does not affect the previously existing arrangements, which however, are no longer compulsory. Dissenters, as a rule, will probably marry under the new Act, as it removes all necessity for the presence, in any form, of Church influence.

## Success of a Scotchman in India.

The Deccan Advertiser, published in India contains an account of the services rendered to the Crown by Najor Proudfoot, uncle of Mrs. Walter Renwick of Port Hope, and late Military Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government. It is an instance of the success that crowns a life of unflinching integrity and hard, earnest work. "He arrived from England fifty-four years ago, joining the Madras Horse Artillery in 1824. In 1830 he was transferred to the Madras Cavalry. In 1850 he retired from the service on pension, and entered the firm of Taylor & Co., Madras. In 1857 he rejoined the effective establishment with the benefit of former service; commanded a squad- a madman, turned upon the old man Johntruly as knowledge, great dynamic forces in | ron of Cavalry, and was appointed Adjutant | ston, and seizing the third finger of his left human life, and have a value of their own. of the Madras Sapper Militia-a corps which he organised. On the disbanding of these corps, he was appointed Adjutant of the Madras Infantry, at the same time holding the position of Secretary to the Military Fund, Paymaster of pensioners, and Superintendent of Family payments. In 1864 he was obliged land, every nation, every age has wanted to resign the Adjutancy, as his services Greece wanted it, but the philosophy of So-had been placed by the Imperial Government crates and Plato did not prevent public cor- at the diposal of the Resident at Hyderabah as Military Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government. This position he held with great credit until the 18th of May last when failing health necessitated his retirement. His Excellency the Minister granted Major Proudfoot a pension of 500 rupees per mensem, which, added to his pension from the British Governwith unmixed approval. That one is not the ment, will enable him to spend the rest of his days in comfort. Major Proudfoot carries into his retirement the good wishes of numberless persons. In office, and out of office, he was mild and fatherly to those with whom he had intercourse. He is now close upon three quarters of a century old and we are sure his friends, colleagues, and all who know him, wish him health and happiness for the re-

#### The Indian at School. [New York Herald.]

While soldiers and civilians are almost unanimous in the opinion that the North American Indian is practically useless except as a target, another but reputable authority offers an entirely different theory. General Armstrong, president of the Normal Institute at Hampton, Va., and himself an ex-soldier with a good record, has been telling of the experiences of two or three score of young Indians whom the government sent to the Hampton school for instruction. The general fully admits the lazy, ugly, dirty condition of these Indian children when first received; but he claims that they have improved greatly since their first appearance at the school, and that they now comport themselves in a manner almost faultless. The difference between the fate of these school-going youths and that of their brethren who infest the Plains cannot fail to strike the observer's attention, as suggesting a safer, cheaper and even speedier method of solving the Indian question than has yet received acknowledgment. Not all Indians can be sent to school, but barbarous people have before now been civilized through the influence of a few of their own people who have come in contact with the better points of civilization.

#### Interesting French Statistics.

It appears from the French population tables drawn up from the returns of the census of December, 1876, that the foreigners resident in France numbered 801,700 persons, thus forming 2-17 per cent, of the total population. In 1851 the proportion was 1-06 per cent., and in 1861 1/33 per cent. Of these 801,700 foreigners, 374,500 were Belgians, 66,500 Germans, 165,000 Italians, 62,500 Spaniards, 50,000 Swiss, and 30,000 English. The most striking fact shown by the tables is, of course, the relatively very great number of adults in France and the small number of children. Whereas in England children -that is persons under 15 years of age-form about 36 per cent of the population, and persons of above 15 years 63 per cent, in France the former only number 29 per cent, and the latter 71 per cent. The figures are as follows:-Under 15 years, 10,008,000; from 15 to 60, 22,527,000; over 60, 4,361,000. As regards the occupation of the French people, 18,963,000, or 53 per cent, are engaged in agriculture; 9.274,000, or 26 per cent, in manufacturing and similar industries; 3,837,000, or 14 per cent. in trades, and 1,231,000, or 4 per cent, in liberal professions, 2,150,000 being of no occupation. Of the agricultural population, 10,620,009 cultivate their own property, 5,708,000 are farmers (metayers), and 2,630,000 are laborers and gardeners. Of those engaged in industries, 133,000 are attached to manufacturing. The numbers of those engaged in the liberal professions are as follows :- Religion, 229,600; police, 567,500; public instruction, 222,600; law, 148,000; medicine, 141,800; art and science, 90,600.

#### Economy in Legislation, (Mall.]

Consider the following facts. Ontario, with population of 1,620,000, has 88 Local momers, who are paid \$800 per session. The State of New York, with 4,380,000 people, has 160 State representatives, Assemblymen and Senators, who are paid \$3 a day for each ses-sional day. The constitution declares, however, that the indemnity shall not exceed \$300 per session. Hence Ontario has a Local representative for every 18,400 people: New York one for every 27,300 people. Ontario pays her Local representatives \$70,400 a session; New York never pays her Local representatives more than \$48,000 per session. And New York, be it repeated, has two and a half times our population, and five times our wealth. Look at it in another way. Besides her Local representatives, Ontario has 112 Dominion representatives, viz., 88 members in the Commons and 24 in the Senate, making 200 representatives in all, or one for every 8,100 people. New York has 35 Congressional representatives viz., 33 members of the House and two of the United States Senatemaking 195 representatives. That is to say, Ontario has actually more representatives than the great commonwealth of New York, which has two and a half times more people, There is vet and five times more wealth! The State of another way of looking at it. New York has a larger population than the whole Dominion, and is at least twice as rich, yet, while New York has only 195 representatives, the Dominion has no less than 660, counting Dominion and Local members. In New York there is one representative for every 22,500 people; in the Dominion one for every 6,000 people! No one, not even the so-called Reformers, who have become fossilized under Mr. Brown, can in the face of these figures successfully dispute the necessity for economy.

#### CANNIBALISM AT WOODSTOCK. Savage Attack of an Army Veteran on an Old Woodcutter.

A most horrible affair took place here on Saturday night, writes a Woodstock correspondent. An old man about 67 years of age, named Johnston, who had been out sawing wood during the day, and on his way home, about 5 o'clock in the evening, he met a Mr. McKay, who accompanied him to his house in the west end of the town. On the way down McKay, who is an old soldier, having belonged at one time to the 100th Regiment, went into a hotel and had a drink. Arriving at Johnston's house, they went inside, where they found a Mr. Spinks, a man well advanced in years also. Leaving the two men in the house, Johnston went out into the yard to cut some wood. He had not been out long when he heard a noise within, and going in to see what was the matter he found McKay and Spinks engaged in a desperate fight. Johnston at once interfered and attempted to pull off McKay, who being the most powerful had overcome his antagonist, but the latter, with the fury of hand between his teeth, bit about half of it completely off; then, as if the taste of blood had only added to his madness, he seized the whole of the thumb of the right hand and endeavored to bite it off also, but he had got too large a bite and he could not make his teeth meet. Bowever, he held on firmly, his teeth grasping the fleshy part between the thumb and forefinger, until Spinks came to the rescue, and by inserting a stick pried open his jaws. McKay then left and Johnston bound up his hand as best he could, and this morning crilled on Dr. Swan to have it attended to. He appeared to take it very coolly, for on coraing into the Doctor's office he felt for a mor dent in his pockets, and pulling out a little I arcel he handed it to the Doctor with the rer nark, " Unrap that and see what you think of it," which the Doctor proceeded to do, ar d found it contained part of the finger, bit' een off between the first and second joints. The man then told his story and showed his hands, with the finger of one beadly lace sated by the teeth of the human beast .F is wounds were properly dressed and will J robably heal up all right unless erysir elas should set it.—Oxford Tribune.

#### Patriotism of the French.

Nine-tenths of the thousand million dollars which France borrowed of English bankers in order to pay Germany, are now held in the shape of national bonds by Frenchmen at home. As fast as the foreigners would sell, the bonds were bought up on the Paris market, and thus, though France owes that vast sum, she owes it in bulk only to her own people.

### Don't Smoks Where the Canary is.

(From the Kingston Courier.) A city gentleman has a beautiful canary bird, which has been kept for some time in his reading-room, as the gentleman was very fond of hearing the bird sing. Now, it so happened that the canary's cage hung just above the chair in which the gentleman used to sit and smoke. As time wore on it was noticed that the bird had ceased to sing as much as formerly. After a while the bird ceased to sing altogether. Finally, one day the bird was observed wildly endeavouring to keep on its perch, and floundering about the cage as though dizzy and very weak. It occurred to the gentleman and his wife that perhaps the tobacco smoke might have something to do with the bird's strange condition, and it was taken into another room. The pure air seemed to have an effect. In a day or two it was heard singing, though in a weak and tremulous voice. After a week had gone by, it began to send forth notes of purity and

#### New War-Ship.

clearness, and at the end of a fortnight it was

itself again.

A new steel-clad man-of-war called the "Conqueror" has just been commenced at Chatham. She will carry but one turret, with a gross tonnage not much more than half that of the "Thunderer," now doing duty in the Mediterranean. Its guns again will be no heavier than those of the "Thunderer"—38 tons -and it will carry but two such heavy weapons instead of four. By being steel-clad the "Conqueror" will offer great projectiles now in abeyance in England, and London may in use in the British and Foreign navies. Yet judging by what the Whitworth steel shot the maxim that precaution is better than cure, have already done on the Essex sands, at the | the authorities are increasing the police force School of Gunnery, there appears every and concentrating troops in and around Lonprospect of their gaining a victory over steel armour in the end. The possibility of pierc- popular upheaval shortly. Not only in Enging steel plates by steel shot has, indeed, been proved already, and the question only remains | multiplying of extensive uprisings of the whether more highly-tempered plates can be miserable and breadless. manufactured. To such a pitch of perfection and solidity are steel shot nowadays manufactured that they can be sent not once, but repeatedly, through a twelve-inch iron target without suffering the least injury.

### A Fearful Revenge.

(N. Y. Sun.) pants of neighboring ranches. A fight ensued, in which Mitchell and Ketchum killed Olive. A Sheriff arrested the two homicides in an adjoining county, but their conviction of any crime was improbable, as they had acted in self-defence. Olive's brother offered \$1,000 reward for the return of the prisoners to the county in which they had lived, and the Sheriff accepted the offer. Olive's object was ing Secretary: I. Foley, Esq. Corresponding to get them in his power. He and the Sheriff, Secretary: J.F. Golden. Esq. Treasurer. rewith the victims securely bound, started ostensibly for a place called Plum Creek. A can of coal oil was taken along. On the following day the charred bodies of Mitchell and Ketchum were found where they had been tied to a stake and tortured. The oil had been smeared over them and then ignited. Olive is under arrest, but the Sheriff

## "Getting Even" With An Iriishman.

When I was at school there was one boy an Irish youth named Barney, and like many of his countrymen he had a fair share of mother wit . I believe I disliked him mainly because of his wit, which sooner or later made every boy in the school the butt of some joke. Never shall I forget how I tried to "get even" with him, and woefully he beat me with my own weapons. Laying my own plans carefully beforehand, I drew Barney into a controversy, in the presence of most of the boys, upon the comparative bravery of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races. After a warm discussion, in which history was largely drawn up, and much bantering exchanged, I said:

"Look here, Barney—we can test the thing right here. You are an Irishman and I am a Yankee. Now I will engage to do something right here, this moment that you will not

"Go ahend!" returned he, defiantly; and the boys crowded around to see the fun. I took a large pin from my coat, and deliber-ately thrust it through the lobe of my ear pulled it through to the head, and then drew it out. It hurt dreadfully, but I never

"There, Mr. Celt," said I, handing the pir

to Barney, "dare you do that?"

"Yes," he replied slowly, "I dare do it—but I'm not such a blasted fool!"

What a shout the boys did raise! I slunk away, looking and feeling silly enough. I had a sore ear for many days, and firmly resolved never again to outbrag an Irishman.

## A Parrot's Piety.

Captain James Fitchberger vouches for the following bird story. About thirty years ago when, in Honduras, in command of the bark "Eldorado," his wife, then accompanying him, was presented with a parrot, a sprightly bird and a fluent discourser in the Spanish

The bird was brought to the city, where after being domiciled in the household of the Captain's family, it soon acquired a knowledge of the English tongue. The next door neighbor of the Captain was a garrulous womanan incessant scold-forever quarreling with

some one or something.
Polly, being allowed full liberty, was pleased to take an airing on the yard fence and in a short time had Icarned to mimic the scolding neighbor to perfection, and finally became aggressive. Polly not unfrequently rued her impertinence by being knocked off

the fence with a broom-stick. This brought forth a torrent of abuse from her injured feelings, upon the head of her assailant. Finally the bird's language became so abusive that the Captain was obliged to send it away, and Polly was trans-ferred to a good Christian family in the country where in course of time she reformed, and became to some extent a bird of

edifying piety.

It is proposed to construct a tunnel

The cost is estimated at from £300,000 to £400,000. Businees in Alsace and Lorraine has nearly

eye everywhere.

The total yield of precious metals in the United States during the past year is estimated at \$70,000,000. The death is announced of Sir James

Matheson, Bart. He was the sole proprietor of

the Island of Lewis, containing 25,000 inhabitants. A great meeting of German Catholics will shortly be held at Fulda, to consider the position of affairs in the struggle between Church

and State. Amongst parliamentary papers is a Bill for the better auditing of Scotch banks, brought in by Mr. McLaren, Alex. Gordon, George Balfour and Mr. Whitehall.

Domiciliary visits have been paid by the German police at Sarreguenines for the purpose of seizing busts of the French Republic executed in 1873 by the workmen of Schneider's porcelain factory.

It appears from a return issued that there are 5,783 English, 1,386 1rish and 785 Scotch officers in the British army. Of non-commissioned officers and men the numbers are, 124,709 English, 38,121 Irish,and 14,235 Scotch.

The Grand Trunk and Temperance. A manifesto has been issued to the employees on the Grand Trunk that any of them seen going or coming out of a saloon, on or off duty, will at once be discharged. This is owing to two or three cases of drunkenness recently detected, one of which, it is reported led to the cancelling of a train.

### Hard Times in England.

(From the Kansas City Times.) The evil days of "blood or bread" are only again see what Paris has seen. Acting upon don. The indications point to a terrible land, but throughout Europe are the signs

## St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary In-stitute, Quebec.

The annual general meeting of this association called for the election of new council, and reception of reports was held in their rooms last week, at which the annual reports and treasurer's statement were read and adopted, and the following gentlemen were The rumor that two men had been burned alive by revengeful enemies, in Nebraska, is verified by later investigation. The origin of the trouble was a quarrel between the occupants of neighboring ranches. A fight enemed of the design of the trouble was a quarrel between the occupants of neighboring ranches. A fight enemed of the design of the points of the points of view of the several Provinces; they have calculated the effect of differential legislation from the trouble was a quarrel between the occupants of neighboring ranches. A fight enemed to the control of the design of the points of view of the several Provinces; they have consulted every conceivable interest; they have calculated the effect of differential legislation from the trouble was a quarrel between the occupants of neighboring ranches. Alleyn, Jos Archer, sr, L Foley, W Shanahan, B P Gunn, Thos Kelly, B Leonard, L Mulrooney, and J. Hanrahan, and at a subsequent Council meeting the following gentle-men were elected office-bearers:—F Carbray, Esq, President; W M McDonald, Esq, first Vice-President; S P Grogan, Esq, second Vice-President; Thomas Kelly, Esq, Record-Secretary; J.F. Golden, Esq, Treasurer, reelected; J Hanrahan, Esq. Assistant Recording Secretary; B P Gunn, Esq. Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

## St. Gabriel's Literary and Benefit Society.

A large meeting of the young men of St. Gabriel's parish was convened and held on Sunday, 19th instant, in one of the rooms of their large and commodious school, to take into consideration the advisability of organizing a new society, to be known as the St. Gabriel's Literary and Benefit Society. The Rev. Father Salmon occupied the chair, and in a most foreible and telling speech, pointed out the advantages derived from such associations as the projected, morally, socially, and intellectually. He dwelt with emphasis and cloquence on the talents with which God in His infinite mercy had endowed the Irish race, the accountability to be rendered at the Divine Tribunal if those talents were misused instead of turned to advantage, when such a society as the projected is within the reach of all. The Rev. Father concluding his splendid rates of fire insurance, and thereby effect an address, hoped that no young man in his parish, no matter how high or how humble his position, would shirk the duty of becoming a member of the St. Gabriel's Literary and Benefit Society. The reverend gentleman is to be congratulated on his work of progress and perseverance. His indomitable spirit and energy conquer and triumph over all difficulties, no matter how formidable. He never cries fail when the welfare and prosperity of his people are in view—with such weapons has he raised the poor suburban parish of St. Gabriel to a position of importance and influence second to none in the diocese. Go on, Father Salmon, with your good works and noble designs, and all your aspirations and efforts on behalf of your parishioners will be crowned with their just reward—success.

## Translation of an Indian Warrior's

Oration. Blaze with your serried columns! Injun no more bend the knee and white man's shackle shall no more bind Injun's arm. I've mailed it with the thunder when the tempest muttered low, and when it falls something must drop, as the pale face says. I've scared you in the city, I've lifted your hair on the plain, and Injun is still carrying on the same business at the old stand; your patronage respectfully solicited; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. I scorn your profferred treaty, because those fellows at Washington are a gang of scallawags who would rob Injun's squaw of her last blanket and turn it over to the Government and collect \$150 for it. O, no indeed! Revenge is stamped upon my spear, and you will see if you examine it closely, and " blud" my battle-

Some strike for hope of booty, some to defend their all, but I do not do that kind of business. I battle for the joy I have in seeing the white man bite the dust. You've trailed me through the forest, you've trailed me o'er the stream, but the first thing you know some of you won't knownothing for I stand as should the warrior, with his rifle and his spear, or his shot-gun and meat axe, as the case may be; also, the scalp of vengeance still is red and

warns you to look a little to your top-knot.

Think ye to find my homestend? I gave it to the fire, and I didn't have it insured for twice its value either. But, should you seek life's nourishment, enough have I and good-Some time ago while she was sunning her I live on hate, with just enough of white solf in the garden, a large hawk swooped down and bore the distressed parrot off as a prize. Her recent religious training came to her aswith my bosom, I scorn you with mine eye, Her recent religious training came to her as-sistance, as at the top of her voice she and I think you are, on a general average, shrieked, 'O, Lord save me! O, Lord, save the doggondest dead beat and low-lived skinflint that I have met in a month's travel. The hawk became so terrified at the unexpected cry, that he dropped his intended dinner and soared away in the distance.

Polly still survives her attempted abductive.

The hawk became so terrified at the unexpected cry, that he dropped his intended dinner and soared away in the distance.

Polly still survives her attempted abductive.

The that I have met in a month's travel. I never will ask for a quarter, and I never will be your slave, but I'll swim the sea of slaughter till my eyes stick out like ink bottles. Ugb, big Injun eat railroad

## Raw-Hide Horse Shoes.

A method of shoeing horses with raw-hide has long been in use on the plains and found so serviceable and convenient that it might doubtless be found useful in many places come to a stand-still, and misery meets the where there are long periods of hot weather. There are also cases frequently occuring, in which disease of the feet might at least be alleviated by the temporary use of shoes cut from raw-hide or properly prepared sole leather. With these, that portion of the foot which needs the most precaution, viz., the crust or walls of the hoof where it meets the sole, will be preserved from contact with hard or rough surfaces; while the frog, generally too much protected, will reach the ground and become subjected to healthful action. For farm work, upon smooth soils free from stones or gravel, this kind of shoe will be useful during the summer season. A simple strip of raw-hide or sole leather, well filled with hot pine tar to make it hard and waterproof, will be sufficient for general use. A more durable shoe may be made of two or more thicknesses fastened together with copper rivets.

## Destitution in England.

Special Correspondent London (Ont.) Advertiser I happen to be connected with one of the Relief Committees, and every week I meet with cases of destitution which are harrow-And yet this country spends twice as ing. much in strong drink, proportionately, as does the United States. The carefully ascertained facts are these: In the United States, 45,000,000 of people spend £93,000,000 every year in drink; in the United Kingdom 33,000,000 of people spend £142,000,000 annually in drink. Here is an excess of £74,000,000. The consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom is, therefore, more than double that of the same population in the United States, Since 1870 the consumption in the United States has diminished, whereas during the same period that of the United Kingdom has grown from 118,000,000 to 142,000,000. Thus heavily we are handicapped in the great international industrial competition. Moreover we have a tremendous national debt, amounting to £20 per family of five, for all the nation. Then again, we have heavy taxation, sixteen shillings out of every twenty shillings going to keep up our army and navy.

#### Protection.

We take the following from the Ottawa Free Press. The Free Press is a Reform paper, and its opinions will, of course, be taken for what they are worth. We hope it is mistaken:

The Government's policy, as a matter of fact, is still in embryo. They have consulted effect of a Protectionist policy on the relations, not only of the Dominion, but of the Empire, with the United States; but, as yet, no decision has been reached. All that is actually known is that a purely Protectionist policy is impossible, and we are now able to discover some manufacturers "who have never asked it and do not expect it." On the other hand, there are those who expected a good deal, who now expect little. They came to Ottawa to advise, and after lingering awhile in the hope of carrying back cheering intelligence, they have departed at once disappointed and discouraged. We do not believe there is going to be a National Policy at all in the sense promised before the elections. Indeed there are people who declare their conviction that the first session will pass over without the House being called upon to decide upon the wisdom or otherwise of making radical changes in the present tariff.

## Steam for **Heating Cities.**

[London Tablet.] As an instance of the economy to be effected in the matter of heating houses, it is said that, whereas it now costs six hundred thousand dollars a year to warm the public buildings in New York, it can be done by steam for four hundred thousand dollars. Again, the introduction of steam for domestic purposes would, by removing fires from houses, reduce the immense saving, while the introduction of a system which would substitute the simple turning of a cock for the labour of setting fires, carrying fuel and attending to fire-places, would be a welcome relief in any household. The doubt suggests itself whether all this is possible, and whether it is safe The Holly Company reply by pointing to the result of the experiment which they have made in the town of Lockport, near the Niagara Falls. In that town the Company laid down three miles of pipes in the summer of 1877, and in the winter of that year heated about forty houses, a engines, one of them about half-a-mile from the boiler house, and for other purposes. What has succeeded in Lockport is now to be tried on a larger scale in New York, and if it answers in a limited area will soon be extended to the whole city. Naturally the matter has excited no little alarm among the interests injuriously affected, such as the coalowners, gas companies and insurance agents.

## The Episcopal Church in Ireland.

(New York Sun.) If a true history of the late Episcopal State Church of Ireland could be written, it would present a picture of ecclesiastical corruption only parallelled by the annals of the worst period of the papacy. Take for example the history of Warburton, Bishop of Limerick, 1806-20, who even at that corrupt period was remarkable for the way in which he disposed of his church preferments to enrich his fam-The real name of this "Right Reverend Father in God by divine permission Bishop of Limerick" (so runs the style) was Morgan.
No one ever knew precisely when or by whom
he was ordained, and very likely he never went through that ceremony at all. The tradition in the diocese was that he was apprenticed to a trade, but misconducted himself, ran away, and determined to make a fresh start as a missionary. With this view he went to Canada in a troop ship, ingratiated himself with the officers, and became chaplain to the troops. He then managed by his agreeable qualities as a boon companion to become a favorite of a nobleman high in command, and having somehow accumulated money secured terms. The loan was returned in the shape of starving country! Swift said that in his day extinction of the Irish church.

## Mestruction of Smelt.

The reckless destruction of smelt in the Miramichi must soon render the fishery worthless. Meantime the price has fallen so low in the American markets, because of the enormous quantities forced upon them, that in several instances the proceeds of the sales were not sufficient to pay the cost of forwarding. Eurely something should be done to prevent this desperate waste.

#### Wine From Oranges.

The orange growers of Florida are turning their attention to the making of wine from oranges, and several experiments have indicated a possibility of success in that direction. The first wine made from oranges in Spain has lately made its appearance in Madrid. Three or four kinds, one sparkling, and all said to be of "an attractive color, perfectly clear, of an agreeable, sweet, slightly acid flavor, and of an alcoholic strength of about 15 per cent."

#### The Snowdon Iron Ore.

The following paragraph refers to some iron ore that has been found at Snowdon, Ont. The paragraph is taken from the Whitby Chronicle, but we would rather hear of Cana-

dians working the mine themselves: The Snowdon iron ore sent, some time ago to the States for testing, turns out to be of the very best quality-much superior to what was expected-and of the right kind to produce all interested, and will, doubtless, lead to the early development of the mines by the American capitalists who owu 98 acres of the 100acre lot-Mr. Myles owning the two acres, for which he paid so considerable a sum.

### The Cause of the Wealth of the French

Much of the success of France has been ascribed to the subdivision of the country into small farms, which, thoroughly tilled, support a large population. Although we do not usually regard France as agricultural, she produces more wheat, it is said, than the whole of the United States. Her crop for 1868 is represented at 350,000,000 bushels, while ours for the same year was only 240,-000,000 bushels. Wines, silks, laces, oil and fine fabrics of divers kinds are not her sole exports; she sends enormous quantities of grain, butter, eggs, and other household products to Great Britain. Two-thirds of the en-tire area of France is under cultivation, while little over one-third-if so much-is under cultivation is this country, and her farms yield, on an average, per acre three or four times what the broad regions of the West do.

#### Home Reading.

RICE PANCAKES.

Two large cups of rice well washed; boil in a quart of water; when the water boils off, add one quart of milk, one cup of wheat flour and one egg.

#### PUMPRIN PIE.

One quart of stewed pumpkin, stewed until an egg (more to be richer), one nutmeg, sugar and salt to taste.

### BREAD PUDDING.

To about a pint and a half of milk, take a slice and a half of bread, break the bread in half the milk and let it soak. Then break two eggs, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, beat with a little salt and nutmeg. Then add the rest of the milk, and pour over the bread and bake. Raisins can be added if desired. More sugar will then be neces-

## FRIED OYSTERS.

Select the largest; take them out of their to rinse off all the particles of shell which may adhere to them. Drv them between napkins; have ready some grated or rolled crackers seasoned with Cayenne pepper and salt. Beat the yolks only of some eggs, and to each egg add a spoonful of rich cream. Dip the oysters one at a time first in the egg and then in the cracker, and fry them in plenty of hot butter, or butter and suet mixed, to a light brown color. Serve on a chafing or hot

## THE USE OF THE LEMON.

A piece of lemon bound upon a corn will relieve it in a day or so. It should be renewed night and morning. The free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a to make it a feature of your farming. Encoucough. A lemon caten before breakfast every day for a week or two will entirely prevent that feeling of lassitude peculiar to the approach of spring.

## LEMON PUDDING SAUCE.

One Iemon-the juice and half of the grated peel; one heaping tea-cup of sugar; one-third of a cup of butter: one egg; then the lemon (and a little nutmeg, if you choose). After a thorough beating together, add slowly half a large school-house, and the principal hall in | tea cup of boiling water, stirring it constantly the town, besides supplying steam to run two | for a few minutes, keeping it as hot as possible without boiling it.

## LEMONADE.

Pare off the yellow peel, unless the lemonade is to be used immediately, because the peel, by standing with the sugar, imparts a bitter taste to the drink. Some roll the lemons before they are peeled and sliced, to break the cells and set free the juices. Others slice the lemons upon the sugar, in the proportion of one lemon to two large spoonfuls of sugar, mashing the slices with the sugar, and leaving it just covered with water for ten or fifteen minutes before filling up with water. NEW ALBUM FOR THE PROTECTION OF NOTES,

A German inventor has devised a bank the protection of notes, cheques and valuable documents. By placing them between the asbetos leaves, especially if the book is firmly clasped, they may, it is said, be kept legible, even after exposure to a fire which reduces them to cinders.

CHECUES, ETC.

## COPYING INK.

Professor Ginti gives the following recipe for making copying ink. Treat a solution of campeachy-wood with 1 per cent. alum and 1 per cent. lime-water, so as to get a permanent precipitate. A few drops of weak calcium chloride are added, the fluid becoming a blueblack, and into this is dropped hydro-chloric acid until the fluid turns red. This is the ink A little gum-arabic and half per cent. glycerine are added.

USEFUL CEMENT. Dissolve five or six bits of gum mastic each the nobleman's good offices by a loan on easy the size of a large pea, in as much spirits of wine as will suffice to render it liquid. In Irish church preferment, which the noble- another vessel dissolve in brandy as much isman's influence secured, and this ultimately inglass, previously softened in water, as will led to the bishopric. It is probably only one make a two-ounce phial of strong glue, adding instance out of many. Numbers of these pre-lates died enormously rich. An Archbishop be rubbed until dissolved. Then mix the of Cashel left some \$2,000,000, and this in a whole with heat. Keep in a phial closely stopped. When it is to be used, set the phini the bishops were the only people who had any in boiling water. This cement perfectly remoney. It was remarkable that in his be sists moisture, and it is said to be able to quests he made arrangements anticipating the unite effectively two surfaces of polished tioned at Toulon. The admiral and two cap-

## AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Hints. Young Man .- Do not waste your time about

the corner grocery. . . Poultry.-Have you provided a clean, warm place for your hens and turkeys this winter? If so, your hens will lay early, when eggs sell high. Otherwise you will have no eggs to sell when they bring the highest

SHEEP.—Take care that your sheep are not exposed to cold rain-storms during the winter. They should be sheltered during such weather, else they will take cold and die of consumption. Wearing a wet fleece is like wearing a wet dress,—very unhealthful.

Mode of Feeding Live Stock.-Hay and grains should be used together in wintering cattle, horses and sheep, as it is more economical than hay and straw with corn-fodder without grain. Roots and potatoes may be used to advantage with dry forage, as some farmers know, and as all should practise in winter feeding.

Pies.-Have a good warm place for your pigs to eat and sleep, during the winter season. some farmers are very remiss in regard to this, seeming to act as if a mud-hole was a good place to keep hogs. A hint on this subject would seem to be enough, at least with a humane man, one who cares for the life of his beasts.

FARMERS' CLUBS .- We often refer to this subject, because Club meetings tend to diffuse Bessemer steel. This will be good news to knowledge, and promote agricultural progress among farmers. Conference in conversation in an orderly, methodical manner, as it is carried on at the conference of farmers' clubssuch as we have often attended, and to which we have not unfrequently lectured when desired. Knowledge gives the farmer power; therefore, let him get knowledge, as he may do; as these long winter evenings are passing away, every one as it passes brings him nearer the next season's campaign.

ASPARAGUS .- An English horticulturist, on wisit of inspection into the French methods of gardening, tells us that nearly every head of asparagus is grown to the regulation size, and that is a circumference of 21 to 5 inches. The French growers also take care of the vegetable after it is cut-do not, as with us, leave it exposed to the wind, the sun, and the rain. It is on the contrary, packed in loose grass, and put in close wicker baskets, and kept in them at the market till it sold, so that its erispness are all preserved intact till it appears on the table. This is very diffdrent from its treatment in our Detroit murket, where it is cut and put in bunches, and then bounced about as it it were intended for cattle feed instead of one of the delicious spring vegetable that is grown for the supply of the table. PROTECTING TREES IN WINTER .- Many fruit-

trees are lost every year for want of a little care at the proper time. Many young trees are destroyed by rabbits, and many almost every winter by the heat of the sun in warm days towards spring. Frequently the rays of the sun, shining on the south side of the trees, will it is just soft enough to go through the co- take out the frost, and, if near spring, start the lander. Add four eggs, one pint rich milk sap and probably in a day or two it will turn (cream is better) a piece of butter the size of very cold. This sudden thawing and freezing will cause the bark to crack up, and perhaps peel off the next summer, and very frequently kill or cripple the tree. A preventive is to take what is called "straw board," or the thick vaper used under the ceilings in building houses, or to take tin, or basswood, or hemlock bark, and put around the tree, and let it extend pretty well up around the body of the tree, so it will keep the sun from taking the frost out. When setting the trees they should be marked so that the side of the tree that stood to the north in the nursery is set to the north when put in the orchard. This will also save many

CLEAN YOUR POULTRY-HOUSES .- Do not let liquir with a fork and endeavor in doing so the cold weather come upon you, until you have first attended to your autumn clea for the hens. Take out and burn all the straw from the nests, and if the latter are very old, add them to the bonfire, and put up new boxes. Whitewash the house inside, putting carbolic acid into the slacked lime, and give the roosts a coat of kerosene oil. In whitewashing the nests be careful to get the lime into every crack and crevice. Dust the fowis with sul-phur and carbolic powder if they are badly troubled. It pays to take care of your poultry.
We frequently have letters asking if poultry raising is profitable. It can be made so, but seldom is. Let one of the children assume the rage him by selling him the fowls at a fair price, allowing him to pay for them in eggs you buy at the regular price, or which are sold and placed to his account. Get him to keep his own accounts; let him pay for the feep purchased also by the sale of eggs and chick ens. The boy will be happier by the experiment, and will gain habits of industry that will be valuable to him all his life.

## Cattle Disease.

A peculiar disease has broken out in a herd of cattle at Victoria, B.C., carrying off nine, four of them in one day. It was noticed that the tongue and mouth of the animals began to swell, followed by a frothing at the mouth, and stiffening of the limbs, and in six hours death would occur.

## Sugar Beet.

A correspondent of the St. John, N. B. Telegraph, writing from Madawaska, says :-- " I have talked to a great many of our farmers with reference to raising the sugar beet, and they are all willing to try it, provided they can get from four to five dollars per ton, and the Government or Agricultural department will place the seed for sale with the different note album with leaves of asbestos paper, for agricultural societies. I think, with our deep rich soil, there is no doubt but that Madawaska will furnish her share. It has been suggested to me that if some of the railway companies took stock in the enterprise, they could reap a double profit, first on the manufacture of the beets, and second on the increased freight for the road."

#### American Poultry in England. Speaking editorilly of turkeys in the English

market, the Daily Telegraph observes :-From Canada and the United States extensive and systematic arrivals of poultry are likewise reported, and the birds have reached our shores in excellent condition. Our own poultry farmers should bear in mind that the American turkey, both from the Dominion and from the States, are much finer and fatter birds than we as a rule can show. The acknowledged superiority of the New York specimens of both these branches of the feathered creation has been accounted for by the fact that the New Yorkers eat goose and Day, New Year's Day, Evacuation Day, and Thanksgiving Day-whereas we only eat them on one.

The Pope has sold the sole remaining ship of his navy, the "Immaculate Conception," statains, who were abroad, are superannuated.

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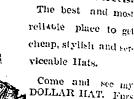
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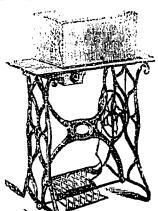
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#### General News.

The Spanish Cortes have voted 190,000 pesetus for the reparation of Cordova Cathe-

General Hidalgo, one of the leaders of the Spanish Bevolution of 1868, was ordered to leave Madrid at 24 hours' notice. MONUMENT TO M. THIERS .- The subscription of a maximum of one franc, opened for a

statue to M. Thiers, has produced upwards of 44,000 francs. A ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The Madrid Imparcial announces that a marriage has been arranged

between the Infanta Maria del Pilar and the eldest son of Prince de Joinville. THE DISRRESS AMONG THE KAFIRS .- The

Government are distributing grain among the Kafirs on condition that an equal amount be returned by them after next harvest. The Russian language is to to be taught in the middle schools in Servia at Russian cost.

The Servians (says a telegram) regard the Russian language as a patois of the old Servian, and show a disinclination to acquire it.

The Swiss Catholics having received permission from their superiors to vote in elections of parish priests, instead of leaving the Old-Catholics the monoply of this privilege, they have just carried by 446 to 25 the nomination of a Catholic priest at Saignelegier, in the Bernese Jura.

Gabriel Ibrahim, the last survivor of the Mameluke Corps formed in Egypt by Napoleon, has just died at Marseilles, where thirteen of that body were massacred by the Royalist mob eleven days after the Pattle of Waterloo. He was eighty-four years of age and had long been a Catholic. R.I.P.

THE TSAR AND THE QUEEN.-It is stated that the Tsar has written an autograph letter to the Queen expressing his sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the death of the Princess Alice. The Tsar also expresses a hope that the relations between England and Russia will soon be replaced on their former cordial footing.

The eruption of mud at the foot of Mount Etna continues, and a smoking lake of steadily increasing dimensions has been formed. Professor Silvestri says there are two kinds of craters—one in constant activity, emiting muddy and oily water, with exhalations of carbonic acid: and other intermittent, issuing with subterranean noises volumes of thicker mud.

Mgr. Mermillod, Vicar Apostolic of Geneva, has been dangerously ill at Lyons, but we rejoice to learn that the health of the illustrious prelate has much improved during the last few days, and it is hoped that he will soon be completely restored. Repose is what the Bishop needs, and very little he gets of it in his exile, for he frequently preaches three times a day.

THE NEW PRISONS ACT .- The magistrates of discussed the new Prisons Act, and severely condemned the new regulations in regard to the education and the exercise of prisoners. Lords Norton and Leigh, Mr. Newdegate, and the Recorder of Birmingham expressed similar opinions, and a report embodying their views was adopted.

LIVE STOCK FROM CANADA .- Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, reports that 1,243 horses, 32,115 head of fat cattle, 62,461 sheep, and 1,768 pigs have been exported from Canada to Great Britain, by way of Canadian and United States ports, during the year 1878. The importations in 1877 were—7,412 cattle, 6,825 sheep, 375 pigs, and 298 horses; and in 1876, 2,797 cattle, 2,697 sheep, and 353 horses.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE MHAN.-Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, his son (Alexander Karageorgevitch), and six other persons, all of whom have been declared, by a court-martial sitting at Semendria, to be implicated in the plot to assassinate Prince Milan in November last. The Government appeals to the home and foreign authorities to assist in the capture of the accused.

A locomotive, perhaps the largest ever made, is now en route for work on the long. heavy grade on the Rocky Mountains of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. It has ten wheels of paper with steel tires, and the fire-box is ten feet long. When in working order it weighs 118,000 pounds. Its weight is so great that the Western roads won't let it go over bridges, and it will have therefore to be dismantled. It ran however, over all the bridges of the Pennsylvania road.

THE GREAT CLOCK AT MANCHESTER .- The great clock and carrillons in the tower of the Manchester Town-hall, the greatest work of the kind in the world, were started on Wednesday at noon by the Mayor, many thousands of persons crowding the square to hear the carrillons. The big bell upon which the hours are struck weighs six tons nine hundredweight, and the other bells form an almost chromatic scale of twenty-one, reaching within half a note of two octaves.

Russia and China.-The Chinese Ambassador, has, it is said instructions from his Government to demand from Russia the surrender of the Kashgar insurgents who have taken refuge on Russian soil, and also the surrender of Kuldja, which has been annexed by Russia, as the Chinese maintain, contrary to the law of nations. It is stated that Russia is not prepared to stand out altogether on the latter point; but that it proposes in the event of giving way, to make the concessions dependent upon repayment of the full amount of the cost incurred for its military operations by the Chinese.

DECREASE OF DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY .-With the expiration of the year 1878 the custom of awarding good conduct gratuities to soldiers has been abotished. The money realised by fines for drunkenness in the army has hitherto been appropriated for this purpose: but it has been found of late years that the amount falls short of that expended upon good conduct gratuities. While, therefore, it is to be regretted that this encouragement to worthy men has been discontinued, it is a source of congratulation to the military authorities that drunkenness in her Majesty's army has so far diminished as to materially reduce the amount of fines inflicted for this

#### How Providence, R.L. Trampsare Treated (From the Pilot.)

Mayor Doyle, of Providence, touches the tramp question in his report to the Common Council. The wood-yard remedy is the one that is tried on tramps in Providence, and Mayor Doyle says it works admirably. Any man who saws wood for two hours receives a meal for his labor. "The imposition of labor has almost wholly kept away the thoroughly vagrant, dead-beat class, who used to preregrinate the city." Since May last, when the wood-yard was established, only 1,568 persons have been lodge at the station-houses, while during the same period in 1877 the number was 5,191. This is a pretty good showing, certainly. The Providence system is a vast improvement on the New Hampshire one of treating every wanderer on the highway as a poor man a chance to earn a meal than to set | collaratte is made in large hollow pleats comthe dogs on him.

Mr. Fred Mather, the well-known pisciculturist, is editing a very interesting fishing department in The Chicago Field. In a recent article he refers to the reports that triching had been found in fish, dissents therefrom vigorously, and offers to eat any fish said to be affected by them.

Professor Peck in the Popular Science Monthly demonstrates by a few simple experiments the fact that all combustible material when finely divided, forming a dust or powder, will, under proper conditions, burn with explosive rapidity. Thus many explosions in flouring and other mills are accounted for.

The Plumber and Sanitary Engineer is very anxious to have Edison pronounced a fraud. It claims that \$440 per year would be required to heat a good house, if Edison's figures are taken as the basis of calculation. But the plumber's journal may be supected of devotion to the interests of the gas companies.

To make mallcable brass thirty-three parts of copper and twenty-five of zinc are alloyed, the copper being first put into the crucible which is loosely covered. As soon as the copper is melted, zinc purified by sulphur is added, The alloy is then cast into moulding sand in the shape of bars, which when still hot will be found to be malleable and capable of being brought into any shape without showing cracks.

Mr. Stanley Jevon's arguments to prove he coincidence of maximum sun spottedness with times of commercial depression are certainly ingenious, but we fear will do nothing to remedy a bad state of trade. With all his spots the sun is a very necessary evil. As we cannot prohibit his existence, legislative measures calculated to regulate and control his vagaries ought at once to be carefully con-

#### Fashion Notes.

Beaver is also very popular this winter New clasps for cloaks are of silver, with a number of small chains with coins attached. Guipure lace is again coming into favor. It is a beautiful lace and its return to favor will be a matter of rejoicing to those who own

any quantity of it. Crochet mittens are worn over kid gloves for walking and visiting purposes; in the latter case the mittens must be taken off before the wearer enters the parlor.

Bonnets are barren of any particularly new innovations. The cottage shape in pale tinted felts is becoming when trimmed with

garniture of a suitably contrasting shade. Frizzes for the hair are not so popular as formerly, but are by no means out of fashion. The banged hair, slightly waved, to a great

extent takes the place of the light frizzes. Another favorite way of using Breton lace is to make breakfast caps of it. These have usu-Warwickshire, assembled in quarter sessions, ally a foundation of colored silk or satin, making a turban-shaped crown, which is simply covered over with the lace finely pleated.

For very dressy occasions the "side cut" kid gloves are deemed most suitable. They are cut to button on the side and fasten under the arm, by which device the fastening is concealed. They are made with from four to ten buttons.

Bouquet-holders to fasten on the cordage for a small bunch of roses are brooches with a ring at the back to receive the dowers. They come in turquoises, in silver and in yellow Roman gold, in serpent and lizard patterns. or representing a bee or butterfly amidst the flowers.

For an evening coiffure a popular method consists of parting the hair in the middle and allowing it to fall in careless waves down each side of the forehead. The back hair is rolled in a coil and is softened with short curls made from the front hair, which is festooned underneath the middle of the coil. A large cluster of flowers is set on one side of the

coil. The hair is now dressed low, in putts and The back is dressed in the same way, with the braid often forming an oval. The forehead is still covered by the Breton bandeau. This bandeau consists of short, natural waves, which fall over the forehead without having any "part." A net made of hair, in the same color as the natural hair, is placed over this to keep it in place.

Lavish extravagance is still shown in the construction of evening dresses, and there never was such brilliant trimming seen on costumes. An exquisite Paris made dress for evening wear consists of the palest shade of rose pink satin, lined with white satin, and thickly sprinkled between the two linings with very strongly scented powder. front of the dress was covered with old lace and grebe fur.

The majority of the new articles of jewelry are fine in quality, but simple and unostentations. Since the introduction of so much lewelry, the effort with those who have tine articles is to make it as little conspicuous as possible. The heavy gold chain and pendent lockets have been discarded, and the newest sets consist of a tiny bar with perhaps a tiny padlock suspended from the centre, the earrings corresponding, only small.

White bonnets trimmed with pleatings of Breton lace are the novelty for receptions and dress hats. The entire bonnet may be of white net, or else it is of ribbed silk, velvet, felt, or, more elegant still, of white satin, put smoothly on the frame. The Breton lace of trimming width-between two and three inches broadis pleated as finely as if crimped, and put in several rows across the crown, or else there are only two rows around the brim of the front and edging the curtain band below the crown.

An embroidered blue satin screen, of Indian character, made in Paris, embodies a variety of adornment in its make up. On one flap a small bridge spanned a rippling brook, at whose bank a stork was refreshing itself. A second flap displayed a bold applique ornamentation outlined with gold, while a third was adorned by a vase in satin application containing real peacock feathers, toward which fluttered little painted birds. The willow tree at the side was quaintly wrought by wax, covered with gold in imitation of Japanese lacquer work.

There are now made a great number of black satin underskirts. They are wadded and trimmed on the lower border with a scalloped satin flounce, embroidered with colored silks. The skirts are generally cut bias and placed upon a belt. The lace in the back, and the eyelets are placed upon a band which forms the centre of this part of the skirt. A great deal of underclothing is now trimmed with pleatings scalloped on the border of the same muslin. Chemises are trimmed with jabots of lace. Jahots are much used at present, and are considered necessary with the Louis XV. vest. These are not always made in the same style; they sometimes consist of a shell-shaped ruffle, sometimes of a plain, straight pleating, and sometimes again of a torsade of mousseline de l'Inde, loosely draped. Another style consists of a "rabat de juge," which is generally of mousselaine de l'Inde, or "gaze iris" trimmed at the end with a ruffle of Breton lace with white satin loops intermixed. The posed of the same lace.

#### Irish News.

Workingmen's Club.-It is proposed to establish a working men's club in Dublin.

Home Rule.-The prospects of a vigorous revival of the Home Rule agitation are in the ascendent. Mitchell Henry, M.P., writes in favour of it, and an important meeting will be held on the 6th February.

The death is announced of Mr. Michael Sullivan, who was elected M. P. for Kilkenny in 1847 as a "Repealer," and heid his seat down to the dissolution of 1865, when he retired into private life,

dent of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, stating that the Board has decided to advise the Oueen to issue an order legalising a new standard weight of one hundred pounds to be called the cental. IRISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF INTEMPERANCE .- At a recent meeting of this association, the secretary reported that the

Dublin memorial in favor of the Saturday

A New STANDARD WEIGHT .- The Secretary of

the Board of Trade has written to the Presi

Night Early Closing Bill has been signed by 56 Catholic and 90 Protestant clergymen, 112 doctors, 50 Magistrates, and 44 Town Councillors and poor-law guardians. TAXATION.—The returns of local taxation in Ireland for the year 1877 have been issued The total taxation for the year is put down at £3,165,113, a decrease of £76,980, or 2-4

The new Weights and Measures Act has come into operation, and hence all commodities are sold by the imperial cwt. or 112 lbs. The custom hitherto prevailing was to buy and sell by the barrel; a barrel of oats contained 14 stones, a barrel of potatoes 24 stones The usual practice in buying large quantities of potatoes was to reckon 100 stones at four barrels net. Indian corn and all foreign grain must now follow suit, and adopt the imperial standard of 112 lbs.

£507,898; and other receipts, £198,351.

ALARMING DEATH RATE IN DUBLIN .- The death-rate in Dublin last week has excited general alarm. It was 51 per thousand, while the highest rate in England was only 37. Three hundred and six deaths were registered altogether, of which 104 were from diseases of the respiratory organs and 53 from zymotic diseases. The deaths from small-pox alone numbered 22, and we may add that the number of new cases admitted to the hospitals increased to 72. Thus this terrible disease is once more epidemic in the city .- Nation.

THE RECEPTION TO GEN. GRANT.-The Dublin Nation says: He has received one very decided snub. To a communication from the American Consul-General in London announcing the ex-President's intention to visit Cork, the Corporation of that city returned | nounced that there are no means to continue | a height of fifty feet, and measuring a yard in the answer that, in consequence of his anti-Irish and anti-Catholic policy in office, it would not go out of its way to offer him any mark of respect. The objection to such action as that is that the American people may not understand that the rebuil is intended for Gen. Grant alone.

THE KICKHAM TESTIMONIAL FUND.-The Kickham committee have resolved to appeal for aid outside Ireland. At their last meetng an address to the Irish people of America was adopted asking them to bear a part in the good work of preventing a man of such varied talents, stainless integrity, and great moral worth" as Charles Kickham from being overwhelmed by adverse fortune. We join the committee in thinking that the anwer of the exiles will be worthy of themselves and of the occasion.—Nation.

REPRESENTATION OF NEWRY .- It is generally conceded that Mr. Wm. Whitworth, M. P., will not be brought forward by the Liberals at the general election, and that an effort will be made to put forward a stronger candidate. Mr. P. G. Carvill, a Catholic merchant, and a large employer of labor, who is at present High Sherin of Armagh, is spoken of, and would be very acceptable to large numbers of the Liberal party. I have also the name of Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P., mentioned, but the Liberal candidate has not yet been selected.-Newry Correspondent of Freeman.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM FOREIGN Countries.-The Dublin Gazette contains an Order in Council, entitled "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order," prohibiting the importation into Ireland of animals from any of the following countries until this order is revoked :- Austria, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Roumania, Russia and Turkey, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. This order came into effect on the 31st day of December, Animals from the following countries are allowed to be landed in Dublin without being subject to slaughter :- British North American Colonies, United States, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal.-Irish

HARD TIMES WITH FARMERS .-- At the meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club, Mr. D. J. Riordan, president of the club, said the farmers felt the present depression very severely. If the landlords did not decrease the rents he did not know how they could manage to exist. He had heard of one landlord doing so up to the present. The times were as bad as they had been in the time of the famine (hear, hear.) If the landlords did not reduce the rents tenants could not compete with the American farmers, who had no rent to pay, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. Farrell and Mr. Baggot spoke to the same effect; and it was agreed to call a conference of all the clubs of Munster on the subject .- Cork correspondent of the

THE IMSH LANGUAGE .- The council for the Preservation of the Irish Language was held at 4 p.m., W. H. Doherty, Esq., C. E., in the chair. There were also present—Rev. M. H. Close M.A.; Rev. J. Nolan, O.D.C.; Captain appreciation of the Irish people, who are R. M'Eniry, Dr. Ryding, and Messrs. Marray, never wanting in distinguishing between Corceran, Comyn, Griffiths, and J. J. M'Sweeney, Secretary. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The death of of Raphoe, and Vice-President of the Society, having been announced by the meeting, it was proposed, and unanimously resolved :-That the council do now adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased prelate, who, being one of the officers of the Society from the time of its formation, always manifested a warm interest in its progress. The council adjourned till Tuesday next. at

## Statistics-Immigrants and Natives.

"It was stated some time since in a prominent medical journal of New York," says the London Medical Times, "that medical men of that city found an average of not more than three children in a family. Among the higher classes very few families had more child, and many had none at all. Statistics are adduced which prove that the decline in the birth rate of New Englanders-which corresponds very nearly to that of France-is so Irish, English, German and French Cana- action of the Queen, Lords and Commons of that the energies of the Board will be profit-

#### Canadian Items.

Brantford has a flourishing Philharmonic Society.

Halifax Harbor is as free from ice as it was

in the middle of July. There were 281 births, 127 marriages and 193 deaths in Belleville during the past

An unprecedented number of sheep and eattle were exported from Antigonish and the Gulf Shore during the past fall, good prices being obtained.

St. Jean Baptiste Society .- The St. Cunegonde section have elected the following officers:-President, Silfrid Delisle, Esq.; 1st Vice-President, Hubert Morin, Esq.; 2nd Vice-President, G. N. Ducharme, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Isaie Rainville, Esq.; Treasurer, Francois X. Desjardins; Marshall, Joseph Porlier.

#### Catholic Intelligence.

The death is announced of the Rev. Thomas

Kieran, P.P., Swords. The most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, has been pleased to appoint the Very Rev. Thomas Brady, P. P., Ballinasloe, to be parish priest of the parish of Larah, in the room of the Rev. James Brady, deceased.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SOUTH AUS-South Australia was at Morphett Vale. The per cent, on the returns for 1876. The total building, which is dedicated to the Blessed called Briefs and has remained so ever since. is made up as follows:-Rates on real pro-Virgin, is about to be thoroughly renovated. On Sunday, October 6, his Lordship the Right Rev. C. A. Reynolds, assisted by the Rev. M. O'Brien and the Rev. M. O'Sullivan, solemnly perty, £2,458,864; tolls, fees, stamps and dues, blessed and laid the foundation stone of a new chancel and transept in course of erection. In answer to an appeal from his Lordship, the sum of £55 was placed on the stone.

RECEPTION OF PILGRIMS AT THE VATICAN. On Monday a number of Italian pilgrims asked the favour of being presented to the Pope, and after their Communion at St. Peter's, they were admitted. M. Acquaderni read an address, expressing to the Holy Father sentiments of profound veneration and unshabable attachment. The Pope, in responding, praised the devotion of the Italians and recalled the benefits Catholicism had conferred on their beautiful country. He encouraged them to remain submissive to the Holy See, in order of its faith in the encalyptus trees as a means that at the proper time they might be ready of destroying the malaria which exists in the to defend the Church and discharge all their duties as her children.

INEVITABLE. -- Formerly, at Erfurt, the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis maintained who were either orphans or whose parents were destitute. More than a year ago the Sisters were sent away, but it was promised than fifty sorts of the encaleptus, but it seems that the children should not be cast admit on | that the variety known as the blue-gum tree the world. Some means were taken to maintain the refuge for a year; but it is now anit, and ithas been closed. Hundred of destitute girls have been brought upwithin its walls. society. Who dare now prophesy the amount follow from the forcible ending of its valuable work?

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.-The sum of 320,135f, 65c, has been sent by the Society for | The Separate School Question in Toronto. the Propagation of the Faith to bishops in the United States, to be used in the founding and maintenance of missions. Of this amount 66,311f. are for Southern and Southwestern dioceses, and 15,000f. for work among the Indians. The diocese of Santa Fe receives the largest amount : 29,410f.; Kansas, Arizona, and Natchitoches receive each 24,000f.; Galreston, 22,000f.; Savannah and St. Augustin, 20,000f.; each; Natchez, 17,337f.; Colorado: 12,000f. to 967f. 50c., which latter amount the dioceseof Louisville receives. Eastern dioceses were not included in the mission lists of this society.

## Letter from the Archbishop of Tuam.

the Freeman by the Archbishop of Tnam :-disheartening divisions that prevail in the ranks of the Irish popular representatives in the British House of Parliament. The evils of discord, existing for some time past, have been aggravated by recent manifestations as senseless as the worst enemies of Ireland could desire. The nation heartily laments the existence of such dissensions, and will suffer no longer the continuance of a disorder that paralyses the best energies of all for the common benefit of their native land.

Without attempting to offer an opinion as gentlemen, a mover, a seconder, and a candito the correctness of the views of the con- date, made their appearance at the places of tending parties, it may be affirmed that the | nomination in certain of the Wards, and went moment has arrived for united and energetic through the form of an election, as they beaction on the part of of all. Let the errors of lieved, in strict accordance with the letter of the past be generously forgiven and forgotten, and let the opening year usher in the dawn of | four gentlemen named by us last week were a brighter era, dispelling for ever the present | declared elected. dark and dreary prospects of our downtrodden people.

first month of the new year shall witness in mand made on their behalf for seats at the the capital of our country an assembly of the faithful, devoted and experienced sons of made the required declaration of office pre-Ireland, judiciously framing wise and efficient | sented. rules for the future direction of our members of Parliament, regardless of the interests of the contending parties of the British nation. Let the existence of Home Rule be vigorously insisted upon. Let unity of action among the members, as far as possible, be ensured by summoning them in due time for seasonable deliberation in London, whenever great measures for the benefit of Ireland or of the British dominions are about being introduced into Parliament, as well as during the progress of such measures through both houses. Let the deliberations of the consulting assembly in London be duly submitted from time to time, by means of the Press, to the discriminating their real and netitious friends, and who will not fail to consign to suitable retirement those members who prove themselves more the most Rev. James M'Devitt, D.D., Bishop interested for the well-being of Great Britain row circle. or their own, than for the freedom and religious and social amelicration of the people whom they faithlessly represent.

Above all, even with the sacrifice of what may be deemed by some public duty, let the views of the able and learned chief of the party receive from all the consideration to which they are justly entitled. Great measures are needed for Ireland, which must be wrung from a powerful, overbearing, and hostile adversary. For this end union and combination, of which the English and Scotch members in the hour of need furnish striking illustrations, are absolutely needed on the part of the Irish representatives. By thus pursuing a steady, united, and, when prudent, an aggressive Parliamentary form of action, Ireland will soon be raised up by her than five children, very many had but one faithful representatives from the abject and humiliating state in which she still lies, owing to the inhuman legislation of centuries, to an equal participation with England in the vaunted benefits of the Constitution, and ultimately decided that the birth rate of that stock of to the glorious condition of having her laws people is now only about one-half that of the made and her interests secured by the joint the new direction in which it is very probable Ireland.

## Swinburne About to Become a Catholic?

Dublin Irish Times :- "Your readers will, I dare say, not believe that Algernon Swinburne, the poet, is preparing for his reception into the Roman Catholic Church. I cannot bring myself to credit it either. Nevertheless it is so reported, and the story goes even as far as the assurance that Father Koogh, the Superior of the Brompton Oratory, is the clergyman who has under his instructions the writer of 'Laus Veneris.'

## New Catholic Bishops for United States.

A despatch from Rome states that, in addition to the proposed appointment of several Vicars Apostolic in parts of America destitute of Episcopal Churches, the Vatican intends to establish several new Bishoprics in the United States, and institute a new hierarchy different from the present one. The Pope has sent a circular to bishops outside of Europe with the view of extending the collection of Peter's Pence in all countries of the world.

#### The Pope's Piscatorial Ring.

The Pope's Piscatorial Ring is so called from its containing a stone engraven with a figure of St. Peter drawing in his net. The carliest record of its use is, according to a high Italian authority, 1265. Originally it was nothing more than the Pope's private signet for his own correspondence; but from TRALIA.—The first Catholic church built in the middle of the fifteenth century its use became reserved to the Pontitical utterances

#### Cardinal Manning.

Cardinal Manning did a kindly and courageous thing on Christmas Day. Preaching at the pro-cathedral, he severely lectured his wealthy co-religionists on their inconsiderateness to servants, and protested against the system of working their domestics on holidays and Sundays. His Eminence had another word of rebuke, too, and gave a not very flattering picture of professedly pious people whom he had seen "in wealthy mansions sit down to costly viands" without the outward reverence usually observed by devont Catholics.

## The Encalyptus.

[Rome Letter to London Times.]

neighborhood of Rome. It appears that it has made a concession of 500 hectares of land to the monks of La Trappe, who reside a short distance outside the walls of the city, on conan asylum for forty helpless female children, dition that the monks undertake to plant a certain number of the above trees every year. They are growing at Tre Fontana no fewer of Australia has thus far proved the best, specimens only eight years old having grown to circumference at the stem. There is every reason to believe that great benefits will result to be virtuous women and useful members of from the extensive planting of this tree in and around Rome. As our readers are aware, a siof mischief for the city of Effort which will milar experiment is being made in Cyprus, but we do not yet know whether on an equally extensive scale.

(From the Toronto Tribune.) The Toronto Tribune, in reply to the repeated attacks of the Toronto Telegram, on the separate schools in Toronto, says :--

Here are the facts:

(1.) The financial question, up to the close of 1877, was settled and set at rest, and has never since been mised, except through the Telegram, and by no Catholic known to the public as the reviver of the exploded charges. 15,000f, and all others sums ranging from The financial administration of 1878 has

never yet been called in question. (2.) There was a dispute last year about the mode and place of holding the election. A case was taken into Court, and according to our recollection, Judge Mackenzie ruled it out on the question of jurisdiction, and the parties appealing allowed the matter to drop for that year, with, it is said, the intention of It is high time that a term be put to the trying if over again, in 1879, should an opporfunity be presented; and they were doubtless strengthened in this resolve by Vice-Chancellor Blake's decision in the Belleville case, which was almost, if not altogether, analog-

(3.) This year (as we explained last week) the Board made arrangements for the elections at one of the polling places in each Ward, believing that in this they were complying with the law, in spirit, if not in letter. (This point is yet unsettled.) Certain other the law, and in virtue of this proceeding the

(4.) There were no returns of the four elections last mentioned brought before the Board It is to be hoped and expected that this at its first meeting after the elections; no de-Beard, and no certificates of their having

But to dismiss the subject with a statement

of the bare, substantial facts in the election dispute, without reference to the manner in which they are viewed by the people, would be to leave the unfounded statements of the Telegram an appearance of substantiality which they do not possess, as the following additional facts will prove :-

(1.) In two out of nine wards, the anti-Board party took no action; in another ward their candidate declined a nomination.

(2.) In two wards their plot was discovered in time to enable the Board candidates to contest the election, and the anti-Board candi-

dates got only three votes each ! (3.) In the four wards in which they claim to have held on election they had the poll closed at ten o'clock, and before there was time to offer them any opposition, their action being unknown outside their own nar-

We scarcely need to say that the Catholics of Toronto utterly repudiate the gross and baseless slanders which the Telegram, in its struggle to achieve even an infamous noteriety, has heaped upon his Grace, the Archbishop. There may, indeed no doubt there are, a few "bad Catholics" aiding the Telegram in its vile work. But they are not utterly bad. They have still left a rag of shame with which to veil their iniquities, and sense enough to save themseives from contempt by hiding behind the skirts of the Telegram. And that journal's impertinent remarks are not likely to deter His Grace from administering such rebukes as their conduct may require, no matter what their social status may be, or however earnestly the Telegram may vouch for their respectability.-Would it kindly name one who endorses its course?-As to the breaking up of the Separate Schools let it dismiss its fears, and turn to the few remarks made by the Very Rev. Father Laurent at the last meeting of the Board, if it wishes to learn ably directed.

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Ottawa.

#### The National Policy. [Cobourg Sentinel.]

Somebody either sold the Globe reporter at Ottawa, or he sold himself by a miserable concoction of what the change in tariff is going to be. The Ottawa Free Press undertook to correct the Globe, and fell into as great an error on the other side by intimating that the changes would not be of such a character as to be worthy of the name of national policy. The government is going to give the country a National Policy at next session of Parliament; but no Globe or other reporter will know what the changes will be until the night they are presented to Parliament and adopted. No government could allow the details of their tariff changes to be made known in advance, and all such rumors must be received as the production of

Large Farms a Failure in the West.

such fertile brains as the Globe employs at

The experience of the last few years has shown that the cultivation of great farms in the West, where they were almost entirely owned, has been anything but incrative. They have proved in the main both injurious to individuals and the country, the failure of the colossal farmers in Illinois being examples of the untoward fate attendant upon gigantic enterprises of the kind. Farming on a grand scale, even with the assistance of improved machinery and implements, is a dangerous experiment here, and usually terminates disastrously. The majority of agriculturists who have made money on small farms have lost it on large farms, and this experience has been repeated in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Dakota. The trouble is that the big farmers undertake far more than they can accomplish, and their grand ambition ends in partial or slovengly cultivation. It is estimated that the money sunk by large farmers during the last ten years amounts to more than \$100,000,000, and it is thought that their failures have taught them a valuable and much-needed lesson.

#### A Modest Man.

A modest ring at the door-bell of a house on Brady street called the lady to the door yesterday to discover a tramp, who, to her great astonishment. pulled off his hat as he said: " Madam, did a big tramp with one eye call

here to-day?" "Yes-about an hour ago," she replied. "His breath smelt of onions, didn't it?"

" Yes terribly." " And he asked for mince pie and cold beef

tongue, didn't he?" "Yes, he did, I never saw a more impudent fellow."

"Well, madam, I am following him around to tell the people just what sort of a fellow he is. Don't you give him a mouthful-not even a drink of water."

"But you look like a tramp, too," she ob-

"Well, I is one, ma'am, but I don't eat onions, and I never ask for mince pie. All I want is a slice of bread with a bone on it, and if they dips the bone in vinegar first so much the better. Those of us who sleep in the old straw-stack back here wants to give families a chance to get through the winter, while that 'ere chap with one eye rushes around and demands the very luxuries of kings and queens. Don't encourage him ma'am; he can't appreciate good wittles after he gits 'em.—Free Press.

#### THE CHEYENNE FIGHT. Indian Heroism-Determined to Die in Their Trenches and Refuse All Terms.

FORT RIBONSON, Neb., Jan. 23, 1879. LATEST ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

Several courriers arrived this morning bringing further details of the battle between Captain Wessell's command and the escaped Cheyennes yesterday afternoon. All four Company F, Licutenant Baxter, moving from the south to the northeast side; Company H, Captain Wessells, directly opposite; Company E, Captain Lawson, closed in at the mouth of the ravine, where the Indians had intrenched themselves, and Company A moved to the rear, thus hemming them in on all four sides, leaving no possible avenue of escape. The Indians had placed themselves in a deep washout, keeping under cover.

FIRST BLOOD FOR THE INDIANS. As soon as the skirmishers were within 150 yards of the savages' stronghold the latter opened a deadly fire, killing Sergeant Taggart and Privates Brown and Nelson, of Company A, and dangerously, if not fatally, wounding Private Dubois, of Company, H. Despite the dreadtul volley poured into the troops they steadily advanced, and when within seventyfive yards of the savages' position fire was opened on all sides with terrible effect. At this moment Captain Wessells, leading his company and loudly cheering them forward, received a slight scalp wound from a pistol in the hands of the bloodthirsty Chevenecs, rendering him completely insensible. Lieutenant Chase, of Company A, seeing the com-manding officer fall, rushed forward instantly, seized Captian Wessells and carried him beyond the range of the enemy's fire; then dashing at the head of his own company, he gallantly led them to the very edge of the washout, where they fought the enemy with unabated fury.

DEADLY CHARGE OF THE TROOPS.

Mcanwhile the intrepid Wessells, having regained consciousness, again came to the front, and seeing the ground strewn with the dead bodies of the savages implored his men | are not attributable to anything serious as a to cease firing, with a view to getting the remaining Cheyennes to surrender, but the Indians stubbornly refused and rushed at the troops with formidable hunting knives, having expended all their ammunition. They seemed determined to surrender to death only, but ere they had advanced many paces a volley was fired by the troops and all was over. Companies F and E were in bad positions to accomplish much, while Colonel Evans, with B and D companies, remained on the opposite bluff from where Captain Wessells started, and not knowing the position of Wessells' command, arrived too late for Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1, action.

## THE DEAD CHEYENNES.

When the firing ceased the dead bodies of Za twenty-three Indians were found in the rifle pits occupied by them. This number included seventeen bucks, four squaws and two papooses. Nine remained, of whom one buck and five squaws were more or less wounded, and three squaws were unhurt. Ambulances left here at an early hour this morning to G. bring in the dead and wounded, and are now | SI moving back slowly. They are expected here with the troops to-morrow afternoon.

Asmovement is on foot, and is receiving the attention of the principal commercial organizations of the country, to have the pound taken as the unit of weight in the sale of all articles of produce, and to make all quotations and dealings in produce to be exclusively by weight, instead of by the bushel or other quantity, as is now the

#### The Causes of Dyspepsia.

A new family medical journal, just started in Boston, begins life with the assertion that a large part of the dyspepsia, indisgestion and general ill-health that affect humanity results from the habit or eating full-sized dinners at midday. This practice hurts in both ways. The citizen rushes from his work to his dinner, bolts his meal with his mind absorbed with what he has done in the forenoon, and is going to do in the afternoon, then rushes back to his work without giving the blood time to get from his head to his stomach. When night comes with tea time in train, the citizen is still carrying round the undigested dinner he bolted six hours before. Naturally, he has little appetite for the evening meal, and little life or animation to make himself agreeable withal to his family. The Englishman or Frenchman, and to a great extent the well regulated American, does his work first, and then goes about his dinner deliberately, and with the air of a person who has the chief event of the day yet before him.

### Australia's Exhibition.

[New York Herald, Saturday.]

Mr. R. W. Cameron, the representative in the United States and Canada of the Australian International Exhibition, to be held in Sydney in August next, said yesterday that every assistance will be given to exhibitors, that no charge will be made for space, and that motive power will be provided if early application is made for it. He computes all expenses to be incurred by an exhibitor having 6 by 6 feet at £15 from the arrival to the departure of the exhibit. The bark "Princess Louise," which sailed on the 15th ult., carried out some American products, and the bark "Clarn," which is the next vessel to leave this port, will sail between the 10th and 15th of February. Mr. Cameron also stated that all exhibits which are not at sea before April , will be too late to go by sailing vessel and will have to be forwarded to Sydney by steamships via San Francisco.

The French government, it is claimed, has appropriated 250,000f. for the purpose of making a good exhibit at the fair, and has premised the use of a steam transport to carry articles to Sydney.

Ship Building on the Clyde. The returns of ship-building on the Clyde for 1878 show that there were launched during the year by the thirty-five firms carrying on business from Glasgow to Greenock, 233 vessels of an aggregate tonnage 222,314 tons. This is an increase over the years, 1877, 1876 and 1875, but a decrease as compared with 1874. The exact bearing and relation of the returns will be seen by reference to the following figures, giving the amount of tonnage launched during each of the last twenty years:—1878, 222,314; 1877, 169,710; 1876, 174,824; 1875, 211,824; 1874, 202,430; 1873, 232,936; 1872, 230,346; 1871, 376,5553, 1870, 180,461; 1869, 102,310; 1869, 1871, 1869, 102,310; 1869, 1871, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 20-1407, 1673, 232,9305; 1872, 230,346; 1871, 196,225; 1870, 180,461; 1869, 192,310; 1868, 160,571; 1867, 108,024; 1866, 124,513, 1865, 153,932; 1864, 178,505; 1863, 123,262; 1862, 69,967; 1861, 66,801; 1860, 47,833; 1859, 35,709. "If the other factors which require to be taken into consideration were as favorable as the returns of completed work," say: the London Times, "then the Clyde ship-building trade might be described as being in a perfectly satisfactory state; unfortunately, however, such is not the case, for at present this great industry is passing through an ordeal of the most trying nature.

## Liability of Stockholders in Europe.

(London Times.)

Writing when the call of £500 per £100 share was made upon the unhappy shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank, we pointed out the novelty of so large a call in any important liquidation, and the effect it per gallon, 3.00 to 3.25; do., cases, 9.871 to would probably have on the public estimation of companies with unlimited liability. The call, as we remarked, meant ruin not merely for the imprudent shareholder who had put nearly all his fortune into one venture, but it per gallon, 2.50 to 2.70; J. Denie, H. Moument ruin to the man who had only put a nie & Co., 2.50 to 2.70; Quantin & Co., 2.50 fifth or a less part of his fortune into the one undertaking, and who now found that instead Rum, Jamaica, 16 o. p., per gallon, 2.00 to of having to pay up 50 per cent., or, at the 2.25; Demerara, 1.80 to 2.00; Cuba, 1.70 to worst, 100 per cent, more, which was all there was precedent for, he had to pay five times the amount of his original investment. Subsequents events, as we feared, have given a startling meaning to unlimited liability and have more than confirmed our expectation that the public estimation of unlimited sheres would change. It has become evident that the City of Glasgow Bank shareholders must pay far more than five times their holdings. Calls of £2,000 £5,000 £10,000, and even more, are freely talked of as probable. The Caledonian bank, which held four shares only, has been obliged to suspend its business, setting a sum equal to its whole paid up capital of £150,000 against its liability on these four shares, and the shareholders in that bank being expressly recognized to be liable in case that £150,000, or nearly \$40,000 per share, should be insufficient. A liability of this kind simply fills the people with dismay.

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

In New York Sterling Exchange was easier, the poster rate of 60 day bills being reduced to \$4.86 and of demand bills to \$4.89, with the actual rates \$4.85½ and \$4.86½. The money market continues firm and without new feature. Stock loans cannot be negotiated under 7 per cent on call. The Stock market is rather demoralized. Prices all around are carried down to great extent. But fluctuations fact, various rumors having affected it. There does not seem to be any assignable reason for the feeling more than a general kind of want of confidence in everything which falls particularly upon all stocks which are offered for sale; it being noticeable that those stocks in which no sales have been effected are comparatively stronger.

LEATHER.—Waxed Upper and No. 1 B.A Sole are in fair request at current rates, and some demand is experienced for measured leathers. Stocks continue large and prices are in buyers' favor. We quote :-

B.A., per lb 23	to	24}
Do do No. 2, B.A 21	to	22
anzibar Ordinary, No. 1 20	to	23
Do do No. 2 19	to	20
uffalo Sole, No. 1	to	21
Do do No. 2	to	19
lemlock Slaughter, No. 1 24	to	26
Vaxed Upper, light and medium. 30	to	36
Do do heavy 29	to	36
rained do 32	to	36
plits large. 28 plits small. 22 alf skins 27 to 36 lbs per lb 55	to	31
plits small 22	to	28
alf skins, 27 to 36 lbs per, lb 55	to	70
Do 18 to 26 lbs, " 50	to	60
heepskin Linings	to	32
farness 22	to	30
uffed Cowper foot 12	to	15
namelled Cow do 17		18
atent Cow do 18	to	18
ebbled Cow do 13	ŧο	16

Rough Leather..... do 20 to 25

BOOTS AND SHOES .-- A few orders for

spring goods are being received, but our

manufacturers are not so busy as they anticipated they would be. There is, however, a healthy feeling in the trade, and a more than average spring business is confidently looked forward to. There is no change in our quotations, which are as follows:-

Men's Stoga Boots	ÐΤ	10	w	₽4	UL
Men's Kip Boots	2	25	to	2	7!
do French Calf	3	00	to	4	25
do Buff Congress	1	60	to	2	00
do Split Brogans					
Boys' Split Brogans					
do Buff and Pebbled Con-					
gress	1	20	to	1	60
Women's Buff and Pebbled Bals	1	20	to	1	60
Women's Prunella Bals	0	60	to	1	75
do do Congress	0	60	to	1	25
Misses' Buff and Pebbled Bals.					
do Prunella Bals and Con.	0	65	to	1	10

do do .065 to 100 do Pebbled and Buff Bals 0 65 to 1 00 TEAS-Trade remarkably dull. Prices are as follows: Japans, low grades, 21c to 24c; medium, 26c to 30c; good medium, 33c to 38c; finest, 40c to 45c; choicest, 48c to 52c; New Japans, 54c to 60c; Greens, firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, 27c to 30c; common, 12c to 25c; Congou, 26c to 40c for fair and 50c to 60c for fine to finest;

choicest, 65c. COFFEE-Business quiet. We quote:-O G Java ..... 27c to 29 c Singapore ...... 21c to 24c Maracaibo...... 20c to 221c Rio ...... 183c to 20c

SUGARS—Dry Crushed, 9 to 0 to 9 c; Granu-lated, 8 to 9c; Extra C, 8 to 6 to 8 to; bright yellow, 7c to 7½c; fair yellow, 6¾c to 7½c; Raw, 7c to 7½c. SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—We quote:

Sugar loaf drippings, 55c to 58c; amber, 48c to 52c; honey, 45c to 51c; standard, 40c to 43c; Barbadoes molasses, 40c to 43c; Trini-

dad, 30c to 34c; sugar house, 23c to 27c. RICE, SAGO, &c—We quote; Rice, S4.25 to \$4.50; sago, 6c to 6½c; tagioca, 7½c to 8c; arrowroot, 11½c to 14½c.

RAW FURS.—In some parts of the Eastern Townships we hear there is a brisk business in fur skins, although prices have been complained of as being very low. In this city skunk, muskrat and fox have been dealt in recently at prices that favor buyers. There is a fair demand for good skins. We quote:

—Mink, prime dark large, \$1.50 to 1.75; do small, \$1.00 to 1.50; Martin, prime, 75c to \$1.00; Beaver, prime dark, \$1.00 to 1.60; Bear, black prime large, \$7.00 to 10.00; do small, \$2.00 to 4.00; Red Fox, prime, \$1.00 to 1.25; Muskrat Fall, 9c to 10c; do small, 5c to 6c; do kitts, 2c to 3c; Lynx, prime large, \$1.00 to 1.50; Skunk, prime dark large, 40c to 50c; do prime white large, 20c to 35c; Raccoon, prime, 25c to 50c; Fisher, prime, 86 00 to 7.00; Otter, prime dark, \$6.00 to 8.00.

COAL.—Dealers report the filling of numerous small orders during the past week, and winter stocks are being gradually reduced, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, although they will be ample for all requirements until the spring supplies arrive. There is no change in prices, which are as follows: We quote prices per ton delivered as fol-

,,	101101.					
c	Pittston and L	ackawanna				
-	Stove. 2,000	lbs	\$7	00	to \$0	00
8	do	Egg	6	75	0	00
		Chestnut				00
-	Grate	<i></i>	5	50	0	00
<b>-</b>	Pictou Steam.	2,400 lbs	5	50	0	00
8	Scotch Steam.	do	5	50	0	00
f	Scotch Steam, Newcastle, Smi	iths, do	5	<b>5</b> 0	5	75
	TOOWARD	3 _The supply	of f	irev	പോർ ഗ	on-

tinues large, and prices keep low. Some dealers are shading regular rates in order to effect business. Long maple is selling at \$5.50 to \$6 per cord; Birch, \$5 to \$5.50; Beech, \$4.50 to \$5; Hemlock, \$3.75 to \$4.

LIQUORS.—Brandy—Hennessy's, per gallon, \$3.00 to \$3.25; do., cases, 10.00; Martel's,

to 2.70; Riviere, Gardrat & Co., 2.50 to 2.60 1.80; Gin: DeKuyper's, 1.58 to 1.60; Boll & Dunlop's, 1.53 to 1.55; Houtman's, 0.00 to 0.00; Green, per case, 3.50 to 400; Red, per do., 7.50 to 7.60; Geneva (Fockink), cases, 7.00 to 7.25; Booth's "Old Tom," cases, 5.50 to 6.00; Highwines, U.C., per imperial gallon, in bond, 0.00 to 0.00; Rye Whiskey, per do. do., in do.; Lorne Highland Whiskey, per gallon, 0.00 to 2.50; do. do. do., per case, 6.50 to

OILS.—Linseed, boiled, per gall., 56c to 57c; do, raw, 52½c to 53c; Olive, 97½c to \$1.10; Cod, Newfoundland, 42½c to 45c; Seal, pale, 43c to 45c; Steam Refined, 47c to 48c Seal, straw, 40c; Lard, No. 1, 70c; do, No. 2 65c; Winter Pressed Rard, 85c to 90c; Para-fine, per gall., 221c to 25c; Patroleum, re-fined, car-loads, 17c; do, do, in small lots, 171c to 181c.

PAINTS-Venetian Red, \$0.013; Putty per 100 lbs, \$2.50 to 0.00; Dry White Lead per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to 6.75; Red Dry Lead, \$5.25; White Lead, genuine, per keg, \$2.12\frac{1}{2}\$ to 2.37\frac{1}{2}\$; do do No. 1,\$1.87\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$2.12\frac{1}{2}\$; do do No. 2,\$1.62\frac{1}{2}\$ to 1.87\frac{1}{2}\$; do do No. 3,\$1.39\frac{1}{2}\$ to

PRODUCE	
G.T.R.	Q.M.O. & C
700	10
600	
95	
	1
428	2
43	3
700	
-	<del></del>
	700 600 95 . 428 . 43

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe in 1846.

The first society for the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible was organized in 1805, under the name of "British and Foreign Bible Society."

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "Brown's Bronchied Troches" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, has given them a favorable Netoriety.

Tread on a Worm and it will Turn, is true, but no more so than Give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, and they will turn over and dle. It is better they should, than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMPLOYMENT.—At State which preferr per month for services a honorable, permanent, Write us. SLOAN & Co cinnati, Ohio.	red; also amount wante and expenses. Busines

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

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

W. DeC. HARNETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

# $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{EEKLY TEST.}}$

Increase..... 1162

DLEASE READ!

LESS THAN HALF PRICE. Small Boys' and Girls' Undervests and Drawers for 10c each; original price was 25c each.

VERY CHEAP. Men's Ribbed Shirts and Drawers for 33c each. Men's Double-breasted Ribbed Shirts (heavy) for 50c each. Men's heavy Ribbed Drawers for 50c.

IMITATION SCOTCH See the excellent Undershirts (imitation Scotch) with Double-breast and Ribbed Cuffs, which are selling at 95c and \$1.05 each. Drawers to metal.

REAL SCOTCH.

Real Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers at \$1.40. MIXED LIST. Men's Kid Mitts, Canadian make, with heavy Tweed Suit, English, for............88.25.

MINED LIST.

Men's Kid Mitts, Canadian make, with heavy lining, good quality, 25c pair.

Children's Canadian Wool Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, good quality, 10c pair.

A lot of Ladles' fine quality Frills in the new azureline blue and mauve, 1c each.

Men's really good quality hand-knit Socks, full-sized men's, for 15c pair.

Children's fine Wool Galters, some of them sold for 55c pair; price now, 15c per pair.

A lot of Children's fine quality Wool Hose, being sold at about half their former price, ranging from 10c to 23c.

Just twenty pieces left of fine quality brown Fur Trimming, which was sold at 65c per yard reduced price, 5c yard.

A few pleces more of handsome imitation Fur Trimming, in good shades; former price, 75c; price now, 25c per yard.

Our interesting Baskets have all sold but one; this you can buy for \$1.95.

Colored Ball Fringes, all shades; former price, 20c yard; price now, 25c for one dozen yards.

Children's extra fine quality Hand-knit Wool Boots for 15c pair.

Men's good quality Frame-knit Socks; price now, 11c pair.

Black Silk Fringes; reduced price, 7c, 8c, 9c, 13c, 16c, 23c.

All our Ribbons, Tulles, Laces, Frillings, Scarfs and Fancy Goods, right through the house, have undergone a great reduction.

Men's long Silk Scaris, good quality; former price, 75c; price now, 38c.

Ladles' fine Wool Knitted Socks to sleep in; former price, 60c; price now, 15c.

SHOW ROOM.

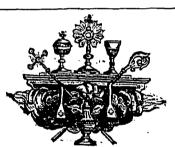
Real Astracan Fur Jackets, guaranteed to be well made, and made from the best quality of Fur, all to be sold at tremendous low prices.

Astracan Muffs to match Jackets, to be sold at very low prices.

very low prices. Black Squirrel Tail Boas, \$1.75. Black Muffs, from \$1.35. Other Muffs at low prices.

## S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL



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

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

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

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

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QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

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

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

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, }
QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. }
MR. JOHN BÜRNS:—
DEAR SIR,—The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation. ire approbation. Respectfully yours,
P. HENCHEY.

Province of Quebec. Superior court.

District of Montreal. District of Montreal. Some MARTINE LACASSE, of the parish of Saint Vincent de Paul, in the District of Montreal, wife of Benoit Rocan, alias Bastien, contractor and farmer of the same place, duly authorised to ester en justice,

Plaintiff,

12-23-g

The said BENOIT ROCAN alias BASTIEN, of the same place, Defendant.

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

L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

# Country People! NO

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

## CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Good Overcoat, Beaver for......\$6.00.

١.	Good Overcoat Diagonal 88 50
,,	Good Overcoat, Diagonal88.50.
	ulsters.
	Heavy Nap Ulster for
,	Heavy Fur Nap Ulster for
0	Heavy Fur Nap Ulster for
	Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster\$9.00.
ı	SUITS.
	Tweed Suit, Dark, for
- 1	Tweed Suit, Scotch, for

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## NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer. 1st Reader. 2nd " 3rd " 4th " Young Ladies' Reader. Speller and Definer. Catechism of Sacred History Illustrated Bible History. English Grammar.

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Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique Lines indicating the Slant of Writing.

Small for Primary Course.

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Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keeping.

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We have also a very large and complete assortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books. Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blotting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Penknives, &c.

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THIS TIME.

# BUSINESS! BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

YEA! READ!

Hosiery Lambs' Wool.

Read the following.

Fine French L. W. Hose for Children.

"L. W. Fancy Hose, for Children,
Fine Scotch L. W. Hose, for Children, in all
colors, of all sizes, and at all prices,
Fine Canadian L. W. Hose, in all sizes—Silver
Grey, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Oxford,
Black and White.

These Hose are seamless, perfectly free from lumps and warranted last colors.

Fine Canadian half-hose, beautifully made, warranted perfectly free from seams and lumps, light, medium and heavy makes, ranging from 20c per pair. Special Lot home-knit half-hose, or Gentlemen's Socks, for 25c per pair.

## Underclothing.

Men's Wear.

Shirts and Drawers, heavy make, 40c each; better makes ranging in price as follows; 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1 each. Our \$1 Shirts and Drawers are of superior make, Shirts and Drawers, Scotch make. Fine Lambs' Woo!.

Every piece warranted-ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$3.50 each.

Blankets, in White and Grey, from \$1 to \$10 per pair,

### Underclothing,

Children's Shirts and Drawers, in two qualities all sizes, ranging in price from 50c to \$1.50 Children's Dresses for Boys or Girls-or Shirts and Drawers in one piece—made of the finest Lambs' Wool, seamless and fine finest, all sizes. These goods are going fast.

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