### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 20

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879.

### CHRISTMAS.

How it was Spent-Church Services. Wednesday was real Christmas weather and no mistake, a Canadian Christmas day of the olden time when hard times were not, but hard frost reigned supreme. The jingle of sleigh hells was heard all over the city, and every one that could, drove as hard and as fast as he could. Divine service was held in the Catholic and Anglican churches of the city on Christmas Eve night, and very large crowds attended them. Midnight Mass at St. Patrick's Church drew the usual large congregation together with a good many outsiders eager to witness the impressive and solemn ceremony. Father powl celebrated the Mass, assisted by the Rev. Messrs, T. Sweeny and J. McCov. from the College Seminary. The altar of St. Panish was brilliantly lighted up, as well as the crib, which was very beautifully constracted to the right front, and showed the usual representation of the manger at Bethlehem containing figures of the Infant Jesus, the Holy Virgin, St. Joseph and the other conconsitants, the whole surrounded with ivy artistically arranged. Haydn's Fourth Mass in B tlat was that selected for the occasion brought out the very best powers of a fit e choir. The choral programme was arranged and carried out by Professor J. A. Fowler, organist of St. Patrick's, Miss B. Me-Nulty, soprano, Miss Corley, alto, Mr. T. C.

"Brien, tenor, and Mr. James Shea, basso,

sang solos, and all did remarkably well in

their several parts and lines. The "Et incor-

autus" of Mr. O'Brien was given in a manner

that stited the occasion, finely rendered as it was in a rich clear voice. Miss McNulty's cultivated soprano voice, and Mr. Shea's deep

less, were, if possible, heard with more pleasure than usual, and that is saying a great deal. The solo singing of Miss Corley was second to none ever heard in St. Patrick's by an arrateur before. At the beginning the orchestra was out of tune. The singing of Mississian Morrison-Fiset, however, was the resistance of the grand choral service, and when at the offertory this lady moure with value in Gounod's "Are Marie" healed through the church from its length to its breakh, filling all the spaces with its thrilling tones, clear, distinct and impressive. The concregation of St. Patrick's, accustomed to good singing as they are, felt that they never before heard the beautiful Ave Marie har in this city, in connection with concerts and musical progress generally. Miss Me-Sulty's solo of the Kyror was also very well done, and her voice distinctly heard.

### The Church of the Gesn

was crowded to excess, Protestants being as usual present in large numbers. The altar was one blaze of light, in fact light was everywhere and placed to such advantage that this truly beautiful of Churches, and its frescoes and decorations were seen to great advantage. Midnight Mass was commenced by Professor Ducharine playing Adeste nilelis on the organ. The choir was composed of Mesdames Boucher and Leblanc, and Messrs. Hudon, Larriviere, Mount and Marcel, Boucher and Ducharme. The Mass sung was Gounod's Messel. Sacre Cour, while at the offertory Professor Ducharme played the favorite Fren in canticle of Lefebvre, entitled Cabergers descrittons nous, allons voir le Messie. The Rev. Pere Cazeau celebrated Mass assisted by Fathers Cote and Schmidt as deacons.

### St. Ann's Church.

Midnight Mass in this church was celealmost needless to say that the congregation examples of the flocked in crowds to be present at the first mass of welcome to their new-born Redeemer. The music, which was plain chant, the enect of the holy scene. The yearly collection for the poor of St. Ann's and St. Patrick's parishes was taken up at this Mass. The altars, but more especially the high altar, where the Midnight Mass was colebrated, and last-mentioned altar a crowd of devoted worshippers were assembled welcoming their Lord to the earth.

by the Rev. Father Callaghan.

### St. Bridget's Church.

The midnight Mass at this church was celebrated by the Reverend Father Lonergan, in tion, several of our East End ladies having kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. The last grand High Mass the folthe English-speaking people, was celebrated by the Revd. Father Pineau, of St. Bridget's Parish. The attendance at all the celebrations was large, fully convincing any casual visitor of the zeal of our Catholics in their belief. The crush was so great outside, that several of the ladies had to cry out; but fortunately no accidents oc-

### Church of Notre Dame.

robes and vestments of the priests, the re- fessional jeniousy, having been first violin at splendent lights on the many altars, the pow- Carlsruhe. Offenbach looked at him. The

near 7,000 people partook of Holy Commu- A SCANDAL ACROSS THE LINE. St. Andrew's Day at St. Benedict's Monanion. Professor Labelle was the organist.

#### St. James' Church,

there was scarcely standing room. The Rev. affair resembles in many points, the Beecher-nity. At five o'clock in the morning, when Cure Sentenne, assisted by Rev. Fathers Tilton bases, the only difference, in fact, being Scotland was husbed in sleep and snow track several times during the day for short Vacher and Maillet, celebrated Mass. Profes- that all the parties concerned are lay instead sor Duval was organist, and Mr. Conture led of clerical folks. The following is the story the choir. The music selected for the ocea- as told our reporter :- C. W. Searles is mail sion was from the "Messe du Sacre Cour" of agent between Newport, Vt., and St. Albans Gounod, with "Gloria" and "Credo" from via Richford. In the last mentioned town the Gregorian Chant.

heart-warming sight to see the patients shake hands over the simple Christmas dinner furnished them. The various wards three week ago village gossip took the matter three week ago village gossip took the matter three week ago village gossip took the matter. Christmas term. were very tastefully decorated by some of the jup and it was soon conveyed to the ears of the inmates, and if the patients were not exactly injured husband. He was furious, but all his merry—as could hardly be expected—they at questioning could not get an admission from any rate seemed to enjoy themselves in a quiet his wife. At last he mot Searles in an lovel. sort of way.

#### 54. George's Society

distributed large quantities of provisions to down for Palmer, who having enough, vacated, the poor of English nationality on Christmas the field. Finding be could not get any satis-Eve. The number of persons supplied was faction out of the body of Searles be deterbread, meal, flour, and other provisions, and pocket. He renewed the examination everything considered, especially the present of his wife and that hely, no doubt limited means of the society, the poor and moved by her quickened conscience a needy were dealt with in a broad and generous | Mrs. Tilton, confessed the whole intrigue. manner, none being allowed to go away empty, Palmer immediately took the necessary steps but all sent on their way rejoicing.

The Irish Protestant Renevalent Society stand his trial before the grand jury of the was also besieged by the destitute, who were State of Vermont, next April or September. supplied by ladies and gentlemen present for Scarles has been suspended by the small authe occasion. This aid was not given indis- thorities, pending the result of the action criminately, each person was closely ques- taken by Mr. Palmer. He claims that it is tioned as to his or her wants and dealt with inothing but blackmailing, gotten up by the accordingly: a comparatively large number injured lady and her injured husband to ex-

#### Joe Beef's Canteen.

and tempts one into speculation regarding feeling on his side. The punishment for the his antecedents. Perhaps the time was crime with which Searles is charged is a very when he, in common with the rest severe one in the State of Vermont, as it is, of the community, enjoyed Christmas in fact, all over the whole of New England. eve respectably and rationally, while it rendered in such rich, sweet and joyous strains may be that his most pleasurable associations Mr. Alfiel Deseve, the great violinist, accompanied Miss Morrison-Fiset with violin obligato. The names of both those talented artists have of late become known and popularly far in this city in generating of the Brain and Intelligence, and a condition that he had a reconstruction of the day are memories of the Brain and Intelligence, and a condition that he had a reconstruction of the day are memories of the Brain and Intelligence, and the last condition that he had a reconstruction to the Brain and Intelligence, and had a reconstruction that he had a reconstruction to the Brain and Intelligence, and had a reconstruction that he had a reconstruction that he had a reconstruction to the Brain and Intelligence, and had a reconstruction to the present a face of his shows, and he is darked on his sho Having some curiosity as to the Baptist ministry, and was one of the most popular preachers on the continent. Last: preached to a fashionable congregation in ence, who decided that their brother had vielded to sin in a moment of temptation, and

WHIRLIGIGS OF FORTUNE deemer. The music, which was plain chant, dividual, who, when our reporter saw weight of the brain, shows the relations exist. as to not the music, which was plain chant, dividual, who, when our reporter saw weight of the brain, shows the relations exist. The building, although small, is compact and in the feat of most impressive and harmonious manner. Of forty-rod rye. He, it appears, was possible the construction of tables which, one tive quarter-hours. Mr. Wilson made the organ notes peal what is called in Scotiand an S. S. C.— of them being known, permit the determinthrough the large edifice, adding greatly to Solicitor to the Supreme Courts. Unfortunation of the others of the series. It is seen ately during his sojourn in Edinburgh, he ac- for example, that a head the circumference of doing old jobs around the wharf for the last continetres, and the volume of 1,550 cubic few weeks. Then there is a miserable week centimetres. The probable weight of the St. Joseph's, on which the image of the Intant of a creature, with scarcely a trace of intel-Jesus was exposed for the veneration of the ligence in his once shapely features, who faithful, were a blaze of light. Before the seems a hopeless case, if ever there was one. And yet this man, according to his statement, has a mother and loving sisters in the The High Mass at 10 o'clock was celebrated for him this Christmas Evc. Drink, in this case also, has been the root of evil. The young man was at one time Lieutenant in the oth Bengal Native Cavalry, and is descended taken at random, are merely given as exthe high Gregorian chant. The music from amples of the persons to be found at the the choir was of the most excellent descrip- "canteen." In many cases, no doubt, the frequenters of "Joe's" have been brought low by their own evil courses; but at this time, with the sound of the Christmas bells ringing lowing morning, especially for the benefit of in one's ears, it is well to forget what wrong may have been done in the past, and wish a the following order :- 1. savants and learned After kites have been flown, tops spun, but-Happy New Year-if not a Merry Christmas | men ; 2, the Parisian bourgeoisie ; 3, the old Niedore and shuttlecock played, sweets and -to the poor creatures who linger around Joe Beef's stove.

Here is a story of Offenbach. In Viennahe was interviewed by a shabbily-dressed German, who described himself as formerly chief clarionet in the orchestra at Pesth, and the victim of professional jealousy. Moved by his story, Offenbach parted with five louis. for savage women taking part in the struggle for savage women taking part in the struggle The services at midnight in this immense Oddly enough, a year after, a man called upon for existence under the same conditions as church was most impressive. The music, the him in Paris who also was the victim of prothe men. erful tones of the magnificent organ, all face was different. The voice the same. daughter of a lady, of a modest youth at the combined to fill the worshippers' minds and hearts with grateful and awful thoughts. Happy thought! He caught up his violing like as with grateful and awful thoughts. The voice in a drive back, The young lady blushed, perhaps indignantly, and said, "Pluy!" The "victim" drew back, and it is said that the kindly offices of a few hundred dollars of the money voted by the Crand Saminary or described a classical bands when deleacon, was the celebrant. Something that rascal plundered me in Vienna!"

## What Made Mr. Palmer Mad-Confession

a la Mrs. Tillan. The little town of Richford, Vt., has a St. Denis street, was full to such a degree that scandal and is making the most of it. The this year at St. Benedict's with much soleurdwells a handsome brunette of thirty.
Scarles is also fine-hooking, but is some-In the Hospital what aged. Leing over fifty. For glad to near that the college is filling fast. The support things were quite cheerfal. It was a more than a year a very close intimacy has Carpeners are busy fitting up the second large and was looking well. He ran a few laps and the college is filling fast. and after a few hot words strack him in the face. Searles returned the blow and a rough! and tumble ensued, resulting in a bad knock 172, who received turkeys, geese, roast lamb, mined to try and get some out of his

tort money out of him. He is married, but like Palmer, has no family. He has the reputation or being an accomplished lady killer. The If we can associate anything pathetic with is addal has created a sensation over the line. the "canteen" and its frequenters it would and is in the mouth of everybody. Mr. surely be on such an occasion as Christmas. Searles is spoken of by his friends as a kineteve. Even a "sun-fish" or "wharf-rat," as hearted man and a jolly good fellow. Mr. the terms go, has a certain amount of melan- Palmer has always been a respected citizen of choly importance about him at this season, the town of Highford, and he has got public

number of his patrons have been in vastly gence. According to observations made on better circumstances. The various profess amount of the various profess in proportion to the volume of the most noteworthy of those present when the cranium, the best endowed vaces, and the distinct the country of those present when the cranium, the best endowed vaces, and the distinct the country of the proportion of the most noteworthy of those present when the cranium, the best endowed vaces, and the distinct the country of the proportion of the proportion of the volume of the proportion of the our reporter entered was an old man, with among races the most intelligent individuals long gray hair and beard, and singularly re- having the most voluminous cranium. By comfined features, leaning against the stovepipe. paring these series of crania it is also found that the superior races present a much greater man's history, the reporter made in- number of voluminous cramin than the other. quires, which resulted in the dis- T. e same phenomena is presented in proporclosure of the following facts: This man | tion to the degree of civilization: the had a university education of Harvard after Parisian crania of the twelfth century present leaving which institution he entered the a less volume than the crania of modern Parisians : at the same time, the difference among individuals becomes more considerable. Dr. Christmas Eve he stated personally he had Lebon does not believe that height exercises any considerable influence on the volume of Brooklyn; this Christmas he finds himself the cranium and the weight of the brain. Revicot, the pastor of the institution efficiated. homeless, friendless, penniless-dependent Nevertheless, with equal height, the woman upon the charity of a saloon-keeper, has a brain less heavy than the man. The It was the old story. An accusation author, from a study of seventeen male pally of those living in the neighborhood, was brought against the old man and seventeen female brains, found be. The erection of this Church fills a want long by a housekeeper who had previously tween them a difference of 172 grammes feit in that part of our city, and will be a great them. been in his service; the matter to the advantage of the former. It is; book to our co-religionists. The singing of by offering to run any man in Engineers who decided that the Conference who decided that the Lindburgham had been the former that among the superior; the Mass was after the Gregorian system and America 12 days, a match for \$10,000. races the cranium of the woman is generally much less than among the inferior races. invited him to send in his resignation, which | This is due, Dr. Lebon says, to the insignitibrated by Father Hogan, parish priest. It is was accordingly done. Another of the curious cant part taken by woman in the work of for the opening of a church could be chosen was to be found in the person of an in- nium, of that of the head, of the volume and thoughts arising from the occasion being such quired a taste for intoxicants and was dismiss- which is 57 centimetres corresponds to a craed from the bar in consequence. He has been nium the circumference of which is 32 centimetres. The probable weight of the makes holiday, all labor is suspended, and the brain contained in the cranium would be object of all—high and low, rich and poor brain contained in the cranium would be 1,350 grammes. There is a constant inequal- is to begin with the New Year a new life, and ity of development between the two halves of to bury in oblivion everything dark, unpleathe brain, which is sometimes more developed sunt, and wretched connected with the Old. on the right, sometimes on the left, without Generally, the weather is sharp and . sp. the race or state of intelligence appearing to have sky a cloudless blue, and the sun schang on any manifest influence on the direction of this | the great Sacred Mountain-now a pure white inequality of development. The circumfer- cone-and on the snow-laden trees and houseence of the cranium, on which depends the roofs, gives an air of gaiety to everything. volume of the brain, has a close connection Men, women, and children, having paid their from a good, wealthy Kentish family. These, with the degree of intelligence. With the respects to their neighbours and to each measurements of the circumference of other-a custom most scrupulously adhered to the head, taken from more than in every little detail of stiquette—and having 1,200 living subjects, Dr. Lebon has exchanged good wishes and presents, flock to constructed a series of curves which show the temples to pray for a prosperous future, that, from the point of view of their develop-ment, the heads of modern Parisians and of with shouting and laughter, and are ablaze the inhabitants of the country are classed in with the colors of every one's best clothes. nobility; 4, Parisian domestic servants; 5, wine consumed during the short hours of the Protestant horse, but the Conservatives peasants. Dr. Broca, in remarking on Dr. Lee winter sunshine, feasting is commenced with would do the same if it suited their purpose. ized races the difference between the volume

> "What shall I help you to?" inquired the New Year. to reconcile the parties.

small, while it is great among civilized mods,

### stery and College, Fort Augustus. Scotland.

The festival of St. Andrew was celebrated covered the peaks of the mountains, the sons of St. Benedict were astir, chanting again after a silence of two hundred years and more the booked very much used up and fired all day. praises of the glorious St. Andrew in the beau- and he took frequent rests and walked stirt tiful Office of Matins and Lands proper to the , and lame. At 6.23-49 he finished 105 miles.

Archbishop Parcell. Coursain Desember 27.—Archbishop Purcell makes a public statement concerning his thrane'al attairs, in which he says that for able that Campana will not be able to cover the building lois, churches and asylums, in which miles. His right leg is stiff and he walks with are over 100 orphans, for seminaries and va- evident pain. He continued walking to-night rious necessities, he has had to beg or borrow considerable sums, and is now pretty heavily in debt. He cannot accuse himself of having spent anything in waste or extravagance, and if the Pope will not relieve him from the duties of his office as requested, hes trusts in the goodness and charity of the clergy and miles to-morrow. laity to pay all. This statement is made at to punish Searles. Last Monday the latter lie clergy, who assure him of their united more's Garden to-night and witnessed of Leavy tional Bank of this city is paying cheques in support in an effort to pay all claims.

The Electric Light. "The lovernment authorities are trying the adaptability of the electric light," says the London Iron, e for the illumination of large workshops by some experiments at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. A new carpenter's shop has recently been erected at the Royal Laboratory yard, and, pending the provision of gasfittings, a single electric lamp has been house from the roof, and by its light men has been making shot boxes for a week past found that the lamp furnishes a good work by for fully feet in every director that for workshops where the roof is high and the spice unobstructed the electric light is suitable and pleasant.

### A Lousnit of Thirty Years' Duration.

his character of Davenport Dunn—with a New York, December 2s.—At two this Vanderbilt has entered into a contract with weak, victous fool, Lord Kingston, who owned afternoon O Leavy had completed 570 miles, John C. Senger, of this city, by which the latternoon of the sengence of the contract Pail to the contract pair to form the form of the contract Pail to the contract pair to form the contract pair to fo legal spider had spun. One counsel spoke for time consecutive months, and the agent Campana was finished last night in the preof the estate was examined four years and a sence of a large crowd. O'Leary at the end Lat. The Tichborne case was a joke to this, of his walk appeared quite fiesh, but Cam-Minchelstown Castle and estates have tow passed into the bands of strangers.

A NEW CHAPEL IN MONTREAL. The Good Maepherd. The new public chapel of the "Good Shepherd, on Sherbrooke street, was inaugurated last Christmas Eve night by the celebration ing the week and Campana spent 1 day 23 of a High Mass, at which the Rev. Father The building was beautifully decorated and the attendance very large, composed princi- ers he had in the early part of the week were was beautifully rendered, every one in the church joining in with a fervid zeal that was truly pleasing to behold. No better occasion, gross receipts to be given for charity. modern society. The comparative study of than the one taken, the inspiring and solemn the curves of the circumference of the cra- celebration of our Christmas festival, and the

New Year's Day in Japan. Brightest amongst the many bright festivals of Japanese life is that which celebrates the coming of the New Year. Every one day of the new year. Much of this good oldof the crania of men and women is relatively fashioned rejoicing is disappearing, especially in the great towns; but if the visitor can to ride both the Protestant and the Catholic will be well repaid by observing the thoroughly healthy and joyous spirit which characterizes the celebration of the Japanese

General.

### The Great Walking Match.

New York, December 25 .- Twenty thousand persons to-day witnessed the great walking match between O'Leary and Campana. At 0.52-31 O'Leary had finished 210 miles, his lameness was all gone, and he went on the rests, and at seven retired to supper. He was then leading Campana by 15 miles. Campana and went off the track, and returning at 7.23 Those interested in St. Benedict's will be he warmed to his work and walked at a lively

> creasing lead over Campana all the evening, but he is still far behind his London record. . He is evidently not pushing himself, as he expects an easy victory. It now seems probuntil 29 minutes and 19 seconds past (0) when he left the track for the night, his score says if his leg is all right to-morrow he will run 125 miles. O'Leany expects to cover 100

New York, December 33 - The whole Tambar assisted Custer. and Campana. General Sickles and other distinguished citizens were also present. By

8 o'clock there were over 5,000 persons prosent. There seems to be no chance for Compana to make 450 miles in six days and it looks as if even O'Leary would not make much over that. Campana finished his 200th mile at 9h. 28m. tos, and his trainer says he will come on the track at 1 a.m. to-morrow. and walk and run and " o'clock. At this time he was 23 mile of and O Leavy. At 10 time he was 25 mile of miles, at which them. was in bed. O'Leary a mained on the track, steadily increasing his next.

NEW York, December 25 -- It is said that O'Leary has promised Campana \$500 for keeping on the track. The receipts thus far are that even if he is able to clear himself of the charge of higher he will be total for having over \$13,000. "Sport" made better walking during the 24 hours ending at 12 last night forged the name of the Adjutant-General to Ir land has just got to the end of a Jarn-leit foot is in such a bad condition that he no from the army. It is learned here that Mrs.

The six days walk between O'Leary and pana was atterly used up. The number of miles covered by O'Leary was 400 (40), while Campana had covered 257). The former stopped walking at 10.45, the latter at 16.46. The gate money, it is said, will amount to over \$20,000. O'heary was off the track 2 days 2 hours 1 min. 35 sec. altogether durhours 30 min. 10 sec. off the track. At the conclusion of the walk, Campana in an acl- Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore have endress to the audience charged that the train-

O'Leary offers a wager of \$5,000 that he will walk 540 miles in six days, half of the

paralysing to him, and said if he had had his

present trainer at the beginning he would

have won by at least 50 miles. He concluded by offering to run any man in England or

### Pedestrianism.

BROOKLYN, December 27 .- Madame Anderson to-night completed her 1,064th quarter of

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 28 .- Madame Auderson, the female pedestrian, had accomplished at 19.30 a. m. her 1.116th quarter mile, and at 12, noon, she finished her 1,121st quarter; this afternoon she appears sleepy, and walks slowly but pluckily.

### Sporting Events Abroad.

Casarion, by Julius, out of Quality, after winning a hurdle selling race at Sandown Park, on the 4th instant, was purchased by Mr. Gibson for 500 guineas. The entered selling price was 50 sovereigns.

Hestia, six years old, by Asteroid, out of Mermaid, was sold at Sandown Park on the Irade at the request of Carcatheodori Pasha, 4th instant to Mr. Herbert Rymill for 190 guineas.

Huntingfield, after winning the selling Hunters' race at Sandown Park, for which he was entered to be sold for 50 sovereigns, was bought in for 240 guineas.

### The Protestant Horse.

[From the Mail.] The Mail charges the Liberals with riding bon's paper, said that if among the less civil- in doors, and carried well on into the second They are all good hands at that kind of equestrianism :-

"The Libera's are vigorously endeavoring

spare time to travel a little way inland, to horse. In some constituencies they denounce keep away from the big roads and from the Catholics, if the voters lists show few places where foreign influences obtain, he electors of that religious faith, while in other ridings they even go so far as to nominate a Catholic, especially if defeat is certain. A Catholic voter must be a rare bird in North Perth, or the Listowel Bunner, Mr. D. D. Hay's organ, would not venture to publish the folhe seconded a resolution granting \$50 to a at once that it will regulate the bowels, and Roman Catholic separate school."

## TERMS: \$1.50 per fannum In advance.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES. GENEVA. December 27 .- The expelled Bishop Mermilland is dangerously ill at Lyons with imiammation of the throat.

New York, December 27 .- A special convention, with the object of organizing a Catholic Lierarchy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will shortly be signed by the Vatican and Austria. It is stated twelve new Cardinals will soon be appointed, three of whom will be threighers.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, December 28 .- Advices from Mexico confirm the report that Col. Garcia, of the Mexican army, captured two lands of raiding Indians at San Carlos, and that ten or lifteen of them were killed. The surviving Indians are to be removed to the interior. If this proves true, the border

question is nearly settled.

Minrown, Par. December 28.—A body found in a creek is believed to be that of G. M. Crank, of Middletown, N. V., a retermed horse thief, recently becuring on temperance.

The New York Herald's Washington despatch says the Reno Court of Enquiry meets at Chicago, January 6th. It is said that I.t .-Col. Weir, commanding a company under Reno, and who died two years ago, left an being 205 miles. At this time O'Leary was anto-mortem statement charging Reno with 16 miles head and still walking. Campana cowardice. This statement has been investigated by a party of officers who visited Little Big Horn and made measurements which seem to prove the assertions that Reno could

gold.

New York, December 28 .- Beecher at a prayer meeting last evening said he would not be absent hereafter on prolonged lecture

The lost steamship "Emily B. Sonder Lad a cargo valued at \$50,000, and her owners think the crew may have taken to the boats and reached Bermuda. In twenty-five years the line has never her a single passenger, or any of their own slaps or those chartered by

Col. Blair, against whom the charges of bigansy have been used, has been granted a I month's leave of absence, to attend to the

ter is to furnish the New York Central Bailroad Company with iron steamships to carry freight only to Liverpool, Hamburg, Antwerp, and other European ports. Fourteen Englishbuilt steamers have been chartered. The first leaves the new wharves of the N.Y.C. road, foot of West Sixty-Pirst street, on January 8th. It is claimed that the recent decision of the courts gives to the Central road the right. of eminent domain along the water. It is stated that the wharves and elevators will be built specially to meet the demands of the West for direct European. transportation. For many years New York has been without proper terminal facilities, and has lacked elevators and wharves such as joyed. Under the present system here it is necessary to lighter and reship cargoes arriving from the West at an extra cost of three cts. per pound. Heretofore the policy of the New York Central R.R. has been to direct through freights over its line to Boston by way of the Boston & Albany road to secure proper terminal facilities. It is claimed that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's new line from New York to Philadelphia and the West and South will be running in two weeks.

St. Petersburg, December 29.-The Golos states Russia's participation in the Afghan affairs will probably be confined to offering Shere Ali the usual hospitality to royal visit-

ors.

The report that Yakoob Khan arrived at Jellalabad, seems doubtful. There is considerable contradiction in the reports about the whereabouts of Shere Ali. It is rumored that he carried away thirty lacs of rupees, and is going to St. Petersburg to appeal to Europe.

London, December 29 .-- A correspondent with the Kuram column telegraphs that Gen. Roberts convoked the principal inhabitants of the Kuram Valley at Peiwar and Ali Khegil, and informed them that the Ameer's rule had passed away for ever, and henceforth they must look to the Empress of India.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28 .- It is expected that the Sultan will shortly issue an the Minister of Foreign Affairs, decreeing the appointment of the second negotiator in the discussion relative to the definitive treaty of paece with Russia. Negotiations will commence immediately. Russia, it is said, will not exact from Turkey an immediate settlement of the indemnity, but will accept the promise of it as soon as the treaty is signed.

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 ure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PAN-ACEA and Family Liniment. Rhoumatism. 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 lowing :- I will ask Mr. McDermott why it all the world best calculated to give it rest was that he supported a Roman Catholic for and restore health. There is not a mother warden, in preference to a Protestant, and why who has ever used it, but what will tell you This night in holy Bethlehem
Beneath the midnight star
Angels and Powers and Cherubim—
Whose faces shine afar,
In golden charlots like fire,
With songs of heavenly mirth,
Are pouring down, choir after choir,
For Christ is born on earth.
O happy hour! O joyful day!
Star unto star doth call;
He comez, sweet Rabe, to take a He comez, sweet Babe, to take away The sins of ore and all!

11.

Beneath the clear December skies On hoty Mary's breast
Incarnate Love now weeping, lies,
By tender words caressed;
Creation holds its breath with awe—
The angels' songs grow still—
The New hath changed the Olden law
Because it was fits will.
Ohenry hour! Ohovful day cause it was His will.

O happy hour! O joyful day
Sing out ye spheres afar!
Hall! morn that sees the first bright ray
Of Love's immortal star!

III. In the beginning Thou didst speak,
The Universe awoke.
A shadow of the Strong and Meek
O'er chaos mildly broke:
But, on this day, O gentle Lord!
Thyself hath answered Thee,
In Thy creative, splendid Word,
From all eternity!
O happy hour! O joyful feast!
Break, break, O Time, thy prison!
A light is dawning in the East—
Our Expectation's risen!

O sweet, sweet, sweet the Mystery, Unstained by Sin's sad leaven; 'Mid sounds of happy jubilee, From joyful Earth and Heaven, A Babe is born this blessed night To men of right good will, And harmonies of strange delight The bills and ratheys till! And harmonies of strange derigat
The hills and valleys fil!
O happy hour! O speechless gift!
To hapless sinners given!
God stoops unto the earth to lift
Our nature up to Heaven!

Hearts, loving hearts! your place is here, Like lamps about a shrine, Giving the Babe a kiss and tear, Giving the Babe a kiss and tear,
With tenderness divine?
Behold! He stretches forth his arms!
Tears'neath His suffing glow;
Hell's powers fly from his hifant charms
To gloomy shades below!
O happy hour! O glorious day!
Four thousand years of night
Silant and solomy roll away Silent and solemn roll away Before the Prince of Light!

Give me thy hand, O fellow man!
This day unkindness smothers;
For, in this Christ child's love, O man,
Shall we not love as brothers?
Weak, frail and shiful, shall we scorn.
Those tender eyes' beseching?
To day a new Evangel's born:
Shall we not heed His teaching?
O happy hour! how heart with heart.
In charity is blending.
Joined in Histender, faithful heart,
Whose love is never ending.

A Merry Christmas to our friends!
And likewise to each foe!
The sunshine of His love He sends
On all that love below!
A Merry Christmas to the Saints!
And to the hapless sinner,
Who, spite of good will, often faints!
Christ yet shall be the winner!
O happy hour! a babe is born
Upon this earth to-day,
Who points the path to Heaven's morn,
And sweetly leads the way!

VIII.

Will.

Hail! Mother of the Infant God!
Hail! Virgin ful of grace!
All things obey His slightest nod
Whose eyes gaze on thy face!
Whose beby smile to Thine replies;
Whose head leans on Thy breast;
Thou Sabbath of eterulties,
Where God our Lord doth rest!
A Merry Christmas, brothers, all!
Vouchsafe we may be given,
Until His's autumn leaves do fall,
And Christmas comes in Heaven!
Fr. Graham.

## Lloyd Pennant

A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER V.-CONTINUED.

Arrived in London, Bingham's first step was to call again at the Admiralty; no news from thence he proceeded to the agents, with no better success; however, in both places they told him that they were in constant expectation of hearing from Captain Pennant. and he resolved to continue his calls daily until his friend arrived, or he should learn his whereabouts through either of these channels. A week elapsed, and Harry, as usual, dropped in at the Admiralty; having sent in his card he was called up by the messenger. After answering his inquiries relative to Pennant. of whom nothing had as yet been heard, the

secretary took him to the First Naval Lord. "Lieutenant Bingham," said the Admiral "we require your services on the moment. The 'Leopard' is leaving Chatham for the channel fleet short of officers; you must proceed to join her at once, and make no delay in delivering those despatches."

Atany other time Harry would have been delighted with his appointment; under present circumstances he should have preferred first having accomplished his mission. There was no help, however, for what had occurred; he wrote a few lines apprising his uncle of his unexpected employment, and of the failure of all his endeavors to discover any trace of Pen- mirthful conversation as on the preceding ocnant; and the setting sun saw him rattling over Shooter's Hill, in a chaise-and-four, en route for Chatham.

Her extreme sensibility prevented Miss Bingham's communicating, even to Mrs. Bolingbroke, the engagement she had entered into with Pennant: she had heard of his success, was proud of the glory with which he had covered himself, although she regretted the capture of the French ship, for she had been indoctrinated with Lord Edward's political opinions. She expected daily to see him return and claim her hand; until that happy moment should arrive, she treasured her his position, but merely bowed over his shoul-secret in her own breast. As day were on, she der, and continued his survey of the bundle he became restless and uneasy; she perceived that something must be wrong; her uncle's altered health and manner—Mike's ill-disguised anxiety-and the fact that Pennant's name was never mentioned by either—Harry's absence—all combined to inspire her with some undefined dread; but she awaited the result in silence; and each day of doubt only rendered her the more determined not to disclose what had occurred. Bingham's last let- affairs before this; perhaps you have one for ter arrived; she was only made acquainted with the part which announced his departure from England; the failure of his exertions was communicated to Master Mike alone. Colonel Blake wrote at once to the Admiralty and the naval agents, requesting that he might be informed whenever Capiain Pennant presented himself, or communicated

first to meet the postboy, and contrived to be the bearer of the bag to the library; but her anxiety remained unrelieved. At length came two English letters, one official, the other sealed with black; she nearly fainted as she presented them to her uncle, who desired to be left alone; his hand trembled as he broke the scal of the private letter, and when he cast his eyes over the contents, he uttered a loud groan, which quickly brought Kate, who had lingered at the door, to his side; she found the Colonel overwhelmed with grief. The Captain of the 'Leopard' had written to announce poor Harry's death; he had fallen in action; the other letter was but an official confirmation of the melancholy

When the family had in some degree recovered the effects of their unexpected cruel bereavement, the Colonel and Mike held counsels as to certain legal proceedings becoming necessary, in consequence of Harry's death; immediate steps should be taken to secure the due administration of his estate, which they supposed, as a matter of course, must descend to his sister. The Colonel's weakened health not permitting him to undertake so fatiguing a journey, it was arranged that Mike should proceed to Dublin and consult Mr. Clipper, who was both law and land agent to the Dunseverick and Bingham estates, as to what should be done on the occasion.

#### CHAPTER VI.

Mr. Currers was an extensive land agent as well as a solicitor in very extensive practice; in this double capacity he could not fail to realize a fortune, for law was then even much more dilatory and expensive than it is at present; its victims were still less acquainted with its mysteries, and relied much more on the capacity and rectitude of their legal advisers than their more enlightened successors do now. Clipper was an offhanded, and apparently good-natured sort of fellow to all who employed him; so long as he saw his way clearly, and felt assured that his client's estate afforded undoubted security for costs and advances, his cheques might be had for the asking; his dinners were firstrate; he occupied a splendid house in the best square, and entertained none but the very highest people." He had straps, and very heavy ones, too, on the estates of many of the leading families; and, besides paying legal interest, those aristocratic clients who were so unfortunate as to be in his power, were compelled to tolerate the insolent affectation of equality which the attorney assumed towards them, and to patronize his parties, and grace his assemblies, whenever they were -bidden to the feast." It was remarked that Mr. Clipper never parted with any of his employers on good terms; he annoyed those who were enabled to liberate themselves from his thraldom, by unexpected pecuniary claims which he sought to enforce by legal proceedings; and utterly ruined such as dared to cavil at his conduct or dispute his charges, without having the means of extricating themselves from his gripe. The political importance acquired from the uncontrolled power, which he exercised over the tenantry committed to his care, added in no small degree to his importance; he obtained access even to the Viceroy's table, although the members of his profession were then exleuded from the honor of attending the Irish Court; and the fact of his procuring snug berths for some of his relations obtained credence for the report that he was often consulted by the representative of majesty, and that his advice not unfrequently determined the measures of the Government.

Mike called three times on the solicitor before he could obtain an interview. On the first occasion a peer was closeted with Mr. Clipper; on the second (a special appointment) the clerk informed him that Mr. Clipper's engagements would not admit of his seeing him, "as immediately the gentleman and very fortunate it is to have so respectable means disposed to submit quietly to such a then with him was dismissed, he must go to the Cawstle' on important public business; but if Mr. Blake would call to-morrow at ten, long as he continues to act professionally, which he had received, and stating that he probably Mr. Clipper could spare him half an | which I suppose will now be but a very short hour." Mike was punctual to the second, but | time." the solicitor, being particularly occupied, could not be disturbed; "if Mr. Blake would sit down for a few minutes, he might possibly be received." Half an hour passed, during which Mike heard the learned gentleman in lond and merry converse with his companion. At length the door opened, and forth came per; they were too much engrossed with their conversation to notice Mike.

"Well, then, you'll be to dinner at the opare this evening—half-past-seven, sharp? "Without fail; you may depend on it," replied Mr. Clipper.

"Lord Kilmore will be there, you know, added Pincher. "Ah, a capital fellow, that Kilmore, I'm

orprised he should be a second day in town without calling on me.' As the friends were about separating, in

talked this important personage. "Ah, how do, Clipper? Fortunate to find "Quite well, thank you, my lord; pray walk

n. I hope your lordship's health is good." Clipper was following his noble client into he sanctum sanctorum, when the clerk whispered something; he turned quickly round, and looked towards Mike-"Ah, yes, I really am very sorry, but it is impossible for me to see you now, Mr. Blake, as you may perceive; be so good as to call at twelve to-morrow."

It can easily be supposed that Mike's temper, disturbed as it had been by late occurrences, was not in a condition to be trifled with: he did stille his resentment, however, and came next day; but he encountered another delay, heard the same boisterous and casion, and at length saw Mr. Pincher come not pass Mike unnoticed this time, as on the round and gave him a most impertment stare, then deliberately put the documents in his pocket, and stared again, this time with a sardonic grin on his ill-favored countenance. After a moment's conversation with his prinder, and continued his survey of the bundle he held in his hand, while he addressed Mike

without looking at him.
"Well, Mr. Blake, I hope Colonel Blake is well, and that he has not taken the death of his nephew too much to heart. Those things must be expected, sir, and I was happy to hear at the 'Cawstle' that the young man behaved most gallantly. I did expect a letter from the Colonel concerning Lieutenant Bingham's

Mike informed him that he had come specially on that very account, because Colonel Blake's state of health neither permitted him to write nor to make the journey.

"That, sir," rejoined Mr. Clipper, "is very unfortunate, for business can always be transacted more conveniently with principals than with any one else; and I'm very sorry to say,"

Two months had clapsed—two months of he added, "that there seems but little reason misery to poor Kate, such as she had never to hope that Lieutenant Bingham has made Mike, who saw with horror that the total at to settle his accounts as land agent, to whom in her wishes while she remained a minor;

some other office, and lodged it either there or with his uncle."

"But that, I suppose," said Mike, "can be of little consequence, as, of course, his sister inherits."

Mr. Clipper laid aside the papers-sat down -prayed Mike, who still remained standing, to follow his example-raised his spectacles to his forehead-and said, in a mysterious and rather melancholy manner-

"Not a matter of course at all, sir; in fact, I fear greatly that it is quite otherwise, and that if the necessary precautions were not taken, namely-to have the young man levy fines and suffer recovery, when he came of age, and make a will afterwards-it is but too probable that the estate may pass to his next male heir. I should have been consulted on this subject. A small expense, sir, sometimes saves great disappointments, and "if the sheep be lost for the hap'orth of tar,' those only have themselves to blame who neglected to take the necessary precautions." Mike was completely dumbfounded.

"Nonsense, Mr. Clipper; that can't be." "Perhaps not, sir; you may know the law better than I do; I can only tell you that the opposite party' are quite alive, and are determined, as I am informed, to prosecute their claims. Will you be so good as to write by this night's post, sir, to Colonel Blake, and ascertain the facts, and call on me some day next week, after you have received his answer? Until then there is no use in my seeing you."

The magnate touched his bell-a clerk appeared—" Is Mr.——come ?"

"Yes, sir." "Show him in;" and Mike was bowed out, without getting time to make the slightest observation. He wrote as directed, and after a week's delay received a reply, announcing that no steps of any kind whatever had been taken by the deceased young man to cut off the entail, and that no will was forthcoming. With a heavy heart Mike again proceeded to the attorney's office; again he found Pincher there, standing in the doorway of the private office, in conversation with Mr. Clipper. Having his back to the outer office he did not see him enter.

"Well, then, I shall send the notice to you to-day, and you may admit service; that will facilitate matters, and you can afterwards

send it to old Blake." As he closed the door to depart, Mike confronted him, but Pincher passed on without so much as looking at him. Mike's blood boiled; he asked no questions-was his own usher-and walked straight into the august presence of the man of law, who bowed formally, and requested him to be seated.

"Well, sir, I suppose you have heard from 'elonel Blake?" "Yes, here is his letter." The attorney

glanced his eyes over it—
"Well, sir, it is very unfortunate—most unfortunate. It only shows what calamities people bring on themselves by neglecting to consult those who are capable of giving them sound advice. I fear, sir, there is little doubt that the estate is lost; in fact, the adverse

party is quite on the high-horse. His solicitor has just left, after announcing his determination to take proceedings." "Mr. Pincher, I suppose; I met him."
"Yes; do you know Mr. Pincher? Ah, to

be sure, I suppose you do. A rising man that—a lucky fellow. You have heard, no doubt, of the splendid match he is about to employment. make with Miss Martin, the heiress of the immense Castlemore estates?" Mike made no reply, but he could not conceal his surprise and mortification. "Yes," continued Clipper, Pincher, will get at least eight thousand year, and lots of ready money by his wife, who has absolute power to dispose of all as she likes. The match was made by his uncle Blatherwell, who will, no doubt, take care that it is properly settled on his nephew. Yes, sir, Mr. Pincher is the opposite solicitor,

"You make a very wrong estimate of Pincher's character," rejoined Mike, now fairly ronsed. "I know him to be a coward, and I believe him to be a knave."

"Mr. Blake," interrupted Clipper, your language, if reported, would be actionable. You are safe, of course, with me, but I don't Mr. Thomas Pincher, followed by Mr. Clip- like to hear an absent friend maligned, and therefore, sir, we will change the conversation; if you please, let us return to business."

Mike was about to give him a further spice of his mind, but the communication which Mr. Clipper proceeded to make turned the current of his thoughts into quite another

channel. "If, sir," continued the attorney, " the loss of the estate were all, it would be less matter, for what one never had, one never loses; but the fact is, that if the estate does go (mind I say, does go, without in any way committing my own opinion on the subject), Colonel Blake loses at least £15,000 in addition; and the inheritor will receive it, not

owing one shilling."

Mike remained silent with astonishment. "You are aware, sir, I suppose, that Colonel Blake has directed me, at various times, to pay off certain mortgages, affecting or supposed to affect, Mr. Bingham's estate, in order to prevent its being put into Chancery during his perience too late, began to feel the unpleaminority. This, of course, I did, according to instructions, although I repeatedly warned my client at the time of the danger he incurred. Paying off incumbrances, sir. unless they are first declared to be valid, and well charged by the decree of an Equity Court, is a very ticklish proceeding, as the result in this particular case will, I fear, show. The fact is, sir," (and Mr Clipper dared not look up as he said it), "that as I before remarked, if the out with some papers in his hand. He did estate goes, the money goes with it. The mortgages were not properly recharged; and previous day, but on the contrary turned this again shows that to be penny wise, is often to be pound foolish.' Colonel Blake would take no step to protect himself until his nephew came of age, and was not determined to do so even then. 'Mr. Bingham would,' he said, 'inherit both properties, and what and when night came the mountain sides cipal, the clerk told Mr. Blake he might walk is e could there be in encumbering one for the in. When Mike entered, Mr. Clipper was debts paid by the other?' I told him things standing with his back to the door, in the act might unexpectedly turn out disagreeably; of arranging some papers; he did not alter and now my prognostications are but too likely to be verified."

Mike was too much occupied by his own thoughts and too ignorant of the merits of the case, to interrupt him.

"For assuming that the opposite party should unfortunately succeed, Colonel Blake will have to repay me the advances, made by his direction; together with interest and expense, as well as all the law costs incurred in the management of Mr. Bingham's estate; and in defending his rights, amounting to a very large sum. Indeed, I have been looking over the accounts-(he took up the same papers which he held in his hand at Mike's first visit)—and made a rough draft, which my clerk is now copying; you shall see it." Bingham a. Bingham, had been that day filed. (He touched the bell.) A lank, miserable and as proceedings were about to be vigorcreature entered, handed him a paper, and withdrew.

"So," ejaculated Mr. Clipper, after examining its contents, "it is even more than I anti- be in anywise concerned. He further sugcipated," as he presented the document to gested that some person should be deputed experienced before. Every day she was the a will, unless he may have had it drawn at the bottom exceeded fifteen thousand pounds. he might surrender his books when a final and caused serious apprehensions in her

"It's a noble property," he continued, "and would be ample security for three times such | clined holding communication on this or any a debt, were it properly charged. It will be other subject with Mr. Michael Blake. very painful to me, sir, to apply to Colonel Blake on this subject : but you know that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and it would be absolutely criminal in meindeed it would be a positive injustice to my family-to risk the loss of so large a sum; so that I must request the Colonel to make arrangements for giving me suitable security. Security, sir, is all I require, for I should be unwilling to inconvenience so old a friend, with whom I have been on such terms of intimacy all my life."

Mike was ready to explode. The fellow was a tallow chandler's son, in a village near Dunseverick, and had never been received there except on business. He restrained the existing state of feeling between the perhimself, however, for, although rash in his own affairs, he could suffer martyrdom for the interests of others.

"And I know," proceeded the "limb of the law," " that ready money is not now to be expected. Will you have the kindness to take adhering strictly to this well-established rule the document home with you and show it to than Master Mike. As the Colonel had no the Colonel? And as you seem to be in his predilection for any member of the profesconfidence, just say that it will oblige me if sion, the appointment rested in his hands, and he lets me hear from him on the subject as as might be expected, he engaged a gentlesoon as possible. The matter should be set- man more remarkable for his pugnacious captled before the threatened proceedings are abilities than for his legal lore. Mr. Pepper bad commenced. There is another paper, too, been imprisoned some months for flogging which you might as well take him; it is a Mr. Clipper at a contested election-this was notice served by the plaintiff in the suit."
Mike jumped from his chair.

"I will do no such thing, sir. Do you presume to make me the bearer of your writsyour 'bum bailiff'? By——(raising his oaken stick, which was no trifle,) for one pin's point wouldn't leave a whole bone in your car-

time resumed his self-control.

"There is no occasion to ring your bell, sir; I have not the least notion of molesting you but I won't deliver your papers; and if in your power."

He stalked from the office and banged the door after him with a crash that shook the whole house.

That night's post carried a letter from Clipper to Colonel Blake, formally apprising him of the steps about to be taken by Harry Bingham's next heir male to obtain possession of the property, and informing him that it was now full time that the moneys advanced by himself in part payment of the debts of that estate should be either refunded or secured. There was no security for this money, as his client must be aware, but his own letters, and as the sum was large "and man but mortal," he requested that the affair should be at once wound up. He regretted that Colonel Blake had not communicated with himself directly, as he used to do; but that, instead of doing so, he had sent a person who not only insulted, but would have assaulted him, were it not for the interference of his clerks. He suggested that when confidence appeared to be shaken between a solicitor and his client, it was better they should part; and concluded by requesting that the Colonel would appoint some one else to manage his estate and conduct his law business, as he did not wish to expose himself to further insult by continuing in the

Mike also wrote, giving his version of the affair, and stating that he should set out for home the next day, as his continued stay in Dublin could be of no possible service.

The Colonel threw Clipper's letter aside after he had read it. . He had no particular interest in that person, and felt no regret at being obliged to change his man of business. It struck him as being very odd indeed, that an estate should not be liable to the debts which had been paid for it, and he was by no should comply with Mr. Clipper's request as

quickly as possible.

Mike's arrival afforded great comfort to his relative, From his long absence and retired habits, Colonel Blake had no intimate friends | himself in the enjoyment of the pleasures in his own neighborhood. Unaccustomed to law; there was no one to whom he could apply for advice on his private affairs but his kinsman; and although Mike had been improvident and unfortunate himself-like many persons who have failed in life-he was considered capable of giving sound advice to others. It struck the Colonel that, in the new arrangements, the management of the estate might safely be confided to him, for the duty of an agent at that time was confined to the letting of land and receipt of rent, and those duties Mike was perfectly competent to perform. By this means a respectable and Incrative occupation would be provided for Mike, and his constant residence at the Castle would be secured. It was now particularly irksome to the Colonel to receive strangers and it was indispensable for his comfort that he should have some one near him who would serve as a connecting link with the outer world, with which he was more than ever disinclined to hold any direct communication.

The proposal was gratefully accepted by Mike, who, poor fellew, having acquired exsantness of being a dependent; not that he perceived any falling off in the attentions of his friends, nor diminution of their hospitalities, but he had lived long enough to repent the consequences of past indiscretions and to ambition an independence acquired by his own honest exertions. He was no fool, but only the victim of the vicious system which prevailed in his youth, and was rather to be pitied for the false position in which he was placed on entering life than condemned for yielding to the temptations which surrounded him and following the example of the thoughtless and pleasure-sceking class

amongst whom his lot was cast. The day of his public appointment to the agency was a happy one on the entire estate, were illuminated by bonfires. The poor tenantry considered it a blessing to be released from the grinding oppression of the attorney and their delight was unbounded at "getting under a real gentleman, and one of their own

fine ould stock." When the intelligence of this event reached Mr. Clipper, he became more formally importunate; had a regular specification of his claims served upon Colonel Blake, accompanied by a notice that if they were not satisfied or arranged before a certain day legal proceedings would be had recourse to for the purpose of enforcing their liquidation. A private letter, forwarded by post, expressed the regret Mr. Clipper felt at being obliged to adopt such a course, and requested that, as Colonel Blake had appointed a land agent, he would without delay appoint a law one. A bill ously pushed, it would be necessary to have some solicitor to look after the defendant's interests, for whom he could not thenceforth

arrangement was made; but he positively de-

In those days people expected that the egal gentlemen employed in the conduct of a suit should fully identify themselves with the feelings of their clients. They were never looked upon as competent to defend the rights unless they proved their sincerity by being prepared personally to resent the injuries inflicted upon their employers; and the attorney or barrster who was not always ready to counterbalince a check in the court by a shot in the "fifteen acres" was at once suspected of "selling the cause" and sacrificing the interests of those who placed confidence in his honesty. The first consideration which then generally influenced a litigant in selecting a solicitor was son pitched upon and his legal opponent on the opposite side. It was considered sound policy that they should if possible be the most determined personal enemies, and no one felt more convinced of the absolute necessity of one qualification; he was at daggers drawn with Mr. Pincher-that constituted a second and from those antecedents, Mike sagely concluded that there need be no apprehension of a compromise and no danger of a "sell."

Mr. Pepper, of course, scouted the idea of Mr. Clipper's being able to substantiate his demands, open war was declared, and Colonel Mr. Clipper rang his bell violently, and shouted "Murder." The clerks from the outer office rushed in, but Mike had in the meanvolved, and in common law proceedings on his own account.

During his employer's absence, Clipper had instituted proceedings of all kinds to harass Colonel Blake takes my advice, he'll neither the tenantry, on pretence of maintaining royleave his business in your hands nor himself | alties, which could never be of the slightest value to the owner in fee, and thus, in his double capacity as solicitor and land agent, had robbed the landlord and ruined the occupier. His bills of costs under those heads were taxed after a fearful contest between the attorneys, and Mike was quite charmed with matters as far as they had yet proceeded. Nothing could be more commendable than Mr. Pepper's conduct. He had thrice during the conflict given the lie direct to Clipper, without, as he triumphantly remarked, "put ting a tooth in it," and at length became so violent in his demeanor that it was considered necessary to bind him over to keep the peace. His attachment to his client's interests could not possibly be doubted after such a decided exhibition of his feelings, and when unable to succeed in reducing the amount of his opponent's claims to anything like the extent he had anticipated and promised, he assured Mike, to his great comfort, that his failure was not of the slightest consequence, as they were then only battling the amount of costs, which he was sure to get rid of altogether by proceedings in equity, as all the suits for which they were incurred had been unwarrantably undertaken.

### CHAPTER VII.

When the elder Martin died suddenly soon after his son's execution, the estate passed to a cousin, then far advanced in life. The person who so unexpectedly inherited had squandered his paternal property in the dissipation of a fashionable life, and when quite cleaned out had married a widow with a well-paid jointure of six hundred a year. The honeymoon was scarcely over before the lady's income was disposed of to relieve the household furniture from an execution laid on by one of her husband's creditors. As Mr. Richard to liquidate debts which she had had no har in contracting, it may be easily supposed that the "menage" was not a happy one. When good luck did arrive, it helped not to allay the family dissensions. The husband consoled which his newly-acquired wealth enabled him business, and particularly unacquainted with | to indulge in. He rarely stayed at home, while the wife remained altogether at Castlemore, her only society being a son by her former marriage, then about fifteen years of age. They had not, however, been a second year in possession of the estate when the exulting lady announced to her liege lord that she found herself in an interesting condition. To a person of his selfish disposition this commnnication afforded no extraordinary pleasure. He had already all he cared for in life-abundance of money to gratify his tastes and appetites. He professed no affection for his wife, and was indifferent as to who might be his successor. It was only when subsequently apprised by letter that the certainty of having a family was now fully confirmed that the old gentleman began to evince any particular interest in the matter. He then formally proclaimed the anticipated event at his club, and seemed gratified at being quizzed on the subject by his companions during their nocturnal revelries. It was not until he received intelligence of the birth of a daughter that he considered it necessary to set out for home, where the young heiress was duly presented for paternal embrace. After a few months, the happy father died of gout in the stomach at "Daly's Clubhouse," leaving this daughter to inherit his fortune, and a widow easily reconciled to his loss.

The infant was at once made a ward of Chancery, the mother being allowed the house and demesne, together with a handsome provision for its maintenance, which constituted her chief means of support, for less than onethird of her first jointure now remained; no settlement had been made at her second marriage, because her husband had then nothing to settle upon her, and the suddenness of his death, or disinclination, prevented his taking the necessary steps to rectify the omission, when he possessed the means of doing so.

Mrs. Martin. therefore, in a worldly point of view, had gained nothing, but a loss, by what turned out to be a splendid alliance. So long as she continued to be entrusted with the personal guardianship of her daughter, all would be well, for the allowance she received was most liberal; but should the young lady marry, the mother would be suddenly reduced from affluence to comparative poverty; and this, to a woman of expensive habits, was by no means a satisfactory or pleasing prospect; she therefore early determined that the heiress should not form any matrimonial connection during her minority, if she could help it; and she hoped that filial affection, together with the ascendancy which she expected to attain, would induce her daughter, when she came of age, to make a suitable addition to her income. | the favor of this particular personage Blather As the heiress advanced in years, she became more and more unamiable, her personal ap- | self; but his fordship was a man of ancient pearance grew less attractive—and her guardian's influence over her gradually decreased; she scon acquired a knowledge of her own importance, and was not slow in taking advantage of it. She made the concession of a settlement, when she could attain her majority, wholly dependent on a complete acquiescence

mother's mind that, notwithstarding a strictly domestic education, and the studied care taken to exclude all suitable tale society from the house, she might followher own inclinations, and escape from her tuttage hefore the object her guardian had in view could be attained. It happened that Mr. Pincher having been professionally concerned for Mrs. Martin in some small matter at the Quarter Sessions, where the family so icitor would have considered it a degradation to attend, had come to Castlemore to render an acount of his proceedings, and willingly accepted an invitation to remain for dinner; being the only gentleman the heiress had been allowed to come in contact with, he, without suspecting his good fortune, made a deep impression on her very susceptible imagination. The young lady, however, determined that he should no remain long in ignorance of her feelings tai wards him; she contrived to establish a paw vate correspondence, which was regularly dear ried on, notwithstanding the mother's visced ance, until Pincher succeeded in entrappi her into a clandestine marriage. Having so far secured the prize, he had no objecti to humor his wife's fancies, and becoming : quainted with her desire to live in Dublin, and with her mother's opposition and designs, he urged his better-half to persevere in her demand, hoping that Mrs. Martin's fear of consequences would induce her to resist, and that ill-feeling being thus generated between them, his future income might remain undir inished, without the necessity of any open interference on his part. Meanwhile, he too every precaution to conceal his connection with the heiress, for an application to the Chancellor, before she came of age, would not only have subjected the husband to pains and penalties, but worse still, would have released the lady from her engagement, and left her hand again at her own disposal. Pinche too, had another motive for giving such com, sel; he had already become in some degree acquainted with the unrestrained violence of his wife's disposition, and dreaded leaving her exposed to temptation, in a position where he could exercise no control; he feared her in constancy, well knowing that his matrimonial claims were legally untenable, and he wished her to reside in town, where she would be surrounded by his friends (for his uncle, Mr. Blatherwell, had long been Mrs. Martin's legal adviser), and where he would find more constant opportunities of holding intercouse with her. Mrs. Martin's rage and disappointment may

be imagined, when, on the very day she vis discharged from the control of the Chancel of her daughter announced her determinata legally to confirm a connection which she lif already privately formed. The mother's fraless opposition was made a pretext for res ing the additional settlement, and breaks off all future intercourse between them. mediately after the publication of the narriage, Pincher was appointed to the commission of the peace, and named high shelling the county. Captain O'Mahoney's trick hi nearly upset all his designs, but having la recognized by an officer in the ship, to win he was transferred from the tender, Pinds was quickly set at liberty; and, suppose that the Captain would observe silence a the subject, for fear of consequences, he durmined to let the matter pass unnoticed onlis part. But Mrs. Richard Martin was not to be so easily disposed of. She proposed tems, and when they were rejected, wrote both to Pincher and his uncle Blatherwell, threaming some terrible disclosures. She had be letters delivered by her son, the day previous to the marriage of her daughter, and concluded by stating in legal phraseology, what they were now purchasers with notice. contents of those mysterious communications produced a very unpleasant effect upon the parties to whom they were addressed; but: was now too late to hesitate; and well know ing that any vaccillation on his part would only increase his mother-in-law's pretensions Martin formed the connection from mercenary | Pincher set her at defiance. Fortune seemed motives, and his wife found herself despoiled to smile on the rising man; disappointment minated fatally, and released him most seasor ably from all further apprehensions on M

Martin's account. Mr. Blatherwell, the eminent barrister as Pincher's uncle being an attentive and corous frequenter of church, contrived to i sinuate himself into the graces of some p sons of rank, who were charmed by the pre ity of his life, and the unbending stermess his political principles; yet under the garb meek humility, the lawyer concealed an ar rogant and aspiring disposition; he postesse no remarkable abilities, but he had ind mit able perseverance, and understood the science of "booing" to perfection; independent pri vate circumstances enabled him to play hi own eard; to join an aristocratic connection was the first object of his solicitude, and he clearly perceived that his best chance of success lay in making his approaches to those he sought after, by the "covert way" of religion. His sons and daughters were good-looking; and as he already posssessed wealth, he now ambitioned station; he, therefore, when his children arrived at a presentable age, and he felt himself fully enabled to launch into the necessary expenses, commenced operations in a wost strategical manner. There wis no church to be endowed-no mission to be suceored-no charitable institution to be supported-no political act of his party to be sustained-that his hand was not epen, and his money expended with liberality. It was always, too, an additional cause of admiration in the eyes of his patrons, that he invariably divided the merit derived from those good acts with his family. It was said to be "touching" to see his children introduced on every possible occasion; it was at once proof of his paternal love, and of his desire to set an example by which others might profit No old lady took up a morning paper without scanning the long list of Blatherwells appended to each charitable announcementuntil at length their names became familia, to the public, and were stereotyped by the newspaper people as a permanent source of diumal

Mr. Blatherwell had attained the rank o K. C., and the "silk gown " communicated additional humility and unction to his manner but he felt that his exertions and his expenditures had been, as yet, at least, all but fruitless; he was asked out a good deal, and mixed much in the religious society of the class with which he desired to be identified; but somehow or other his family were not treated with the same attention. He was, however, too good a tactician to relinquish the advantages already obtained, and too persevering man to abandon all hope of ultimate success. It happened that a meeting was called in distant county town, by a nobleman of much influence and strong religious feeling, in aid of the Society "For Conversing the Bushmer of New South Wales to Christianity." Inf well had long endeavored so introduce him descent, and high aristocratic ideas; patronized the aspiring lawyer in public chatted to him in committee-rooms, and drank wine with him at charity dinners, y

"entree" to his house, or admission to h family circle. Mr. Blatherwell saw the notification in the papers while preparing to go to circuit.

never dreamt of granting the "Parvenue"

ounty town, where the Assizes were to be field, lay within a few miles of the place of hibit his devotion to the cause—his respect for the peer-and might possibly procure an invitation to Heatheringfield Manor, which lay close by. Great was Lord Heathering-field's astonishment on seeing the worthy King's Counsel standing before the inn door, as he drove up, accompanied by his family. He was charmed and flattered at the attention, and expressed how much he felt the compliment to himself, when he considered the inconvenience which his attendance must entail upon a barrister in such extensive practice. e presented Blatherwell to the Countess and er daughters, and insisted on his accompanyig them home when the business of the day s concluded, and passing the night at the

nor. It was only after the invitation had en warmly pressed that the cunning lawyer semed to remember that his son accompanied im; he professed the honor he should feel t being his lordship's guest, but then his eldest boy, whom he begged leave to introduce, happened to be with him, and perhaps it would be inconvenient. Lord Heatheringfield was evidently taken aback; however, he could not possibly avoid asking the young man to partake of his hospitality, and he did so. As the peer and the barrister walked arm in arm to the committee-room, to make the preliminary arrangements, the latter took the apportunity of informing his lordship that he brought Theobald Frederick with him, because he wished him to see how a man of wealth and runk should conduct himself amongst his own people. "The fortune which Providence permitted him to leave his hild was considerable, and would enable him, if properly expended, to do much good, were he even, at an humble distance, to follow the to induce the haughty nobleman to sanction bright example which would be exhibited to so thequal a match; but he also knew that him during his short visit to this part of the Heatheringfield ladies had long been rehim during his short visit to this part of the country.

The court house was crammed with ladies, but in the committee-room there was only a small attendance of gentlemen, and there was great difficulty in finding proposers and seconders for the long string of resolutions which Lord Heatheringfield had carried, ready cut and dry," in his pocket. Blatherwell, of coarse, undertook the charge of one, but it was only by shifting the "personal" and changing the proposer of one into the seconder of another resolution, that the necessities of the occasion could be at all supplied. By the time they arrived at the last on the list, all possible combinations had been exmansted, and it was an important one; no less han a vote of thanks to the noble chairman. Every one's modesty seemed to recoil before the task, not that the character of the Earl did not merit every encomium which could be heaped upon it, but because each person professed an inability to do justice to his merit. Mr. slatherwell suddenly left his place, held a short colloquy with his son in one of the windows, during which he appeared to coax and encourage the young man, and returned just in time to intercept the dispensary docfor, who was on the point of announcing his own readiness "to undertake the great re-"My lord," said Mr. Blatherwell, in his

neckest accents, "I have just persuaded my boy, (if your lordship and the gentlemen present consent) to propose the last resolution. I should not have taken the liberty of interfering, but it strikes me that any illusion to your lordship's character and conduct will come with better grace from one altogether anconnected with your lordship, than from those who are naturally prejudiced in your lordship's favor by the enthusiastic admirabound to your lordship by a grateful recollec-tion of the benefits, which, as neighbors or tenants, your kindness and generosity may have conferred upon them."

The chairman bowed-the meeting cheered. "My child," he continued, "may not perm his task to our perfect satisfaction, but what he does say will, at least, have the merit of coming from the heart, although it will not have the advantage of previous prepara-

While the managers were arranging matters in the committee-rooms, the sexton and clerk had been sent round the town to announce the unexpected appearance of the distinguished Barrister, and to notify that he intended to address the meeting. The exertions of "the whips" were attended with considerable success, and when Lord Heatheringfield took the chair, he presided over " a numerous and respectable" assembly.

The lion of the day came out strong; he was by no means an orator, but his auditory tonsidered it a duty to recognize his reputed talents, and they applauded accordingly.

When Theobald Frederick rose he appeared nervous, but was encouraged by his father, who stood beside him. He apologised for the ashness with which he had undertaken to peak at a moment's notice, relied on the lindness of his auditory being extended to lis first attempt in public, and declared that le should never have been able to muster ufficient courage to proceed were not the virhes of the noble subject of his culogism so ransparent as to need no additional embel-Ishment. His exordium over, he recovered is self-possession., "laid it on thick," and dewered with considerable effect (as extemore) a studied panegyric on the public and tivate virtues of Lord Heatheringfield, which is father had carefully prepared the very our he first saw the advertisement, and which he himself had been in the habit of reciting very day since. His success was complete, he fair occupants of the galleries waved their andkerchiefs, and none seemed more touched y his eloquence than Lady Olivia, the Earl's

The chairman, in returning thanks for the pnor conferred upon him, referred to the reat and promising talents of his young and complished friend, and trusted that the eriod was not far distant when such talents build be rendered beneficial to the good wise, in another and more important as-

Blatherwell sat down to dinner that day the hpplest of men. He had previously lectured his son, and had the satisfaction to perceive, dwing the evening, that Lady Olivia was deciledly prepossessed in his favor, and received his respectful, but studied attentions with evident marks of pleasure.

What a glorious prospect now opened heore the ambitious lawver's eves-his son martied to a daughter of one of the proudest and most powerful houses, with a seat in Parliement secured for him through the influence of his father-in-law; he himself might possibly gain, too, for some borough. He resolved, at least, that it should be so if money could accomplish the object. With two votes in the lower house—backed by more than one in the upper (for in the lady's family and connections there were several peerages)—standing at his profession—weight with his party—leafth—and the influence derived from it— What minister could resist so powerful a com-Mination? He saw the great seal within his gasp, and spent a sleepless night in selecting the title which he should (when called to the "olsack) submit for the approbation of his

The next morning he set out for the Assizes, but as Theobald Frederick intended returning meeting; and, as the commission would not to Dublin, it was settled that he should rebe opened until the day after the meeting was main until evening and travel by mail. A held, he determined to attend It would ex- servant sent to secure his seat found all the inside places already engaged, and the ladies protested against his professed determination to travel on the outside. Lord Heatheringfield had previously started for a distant estate, where he should be detained on business for some days, and after much pressing Theobald Frederick consented to remain until the night following. The coast was now clear-the peer absent, and the peeress occupied in personally attending to the sick and indigent poor who repuired her charitable assistance, and being alive to the necessity for despatch, played his part so well that before he drove to meet the coach next evening he had established a perfect understanding with Lady Olivia; she had already assured him of her affection, and arranged a plan which would enable them to correspond without any danger of detection.

It would be difficult to describe the transports of old Blatherwell when he received the tidings of his son's success. Prudence, however, forbade his going at once straight to his object-an elopement could be easily managed, but then a marriage without the consent of Lord Heatheringfield would balk half his expectations; a lady wife might indeed be insured for his son, but then the seat in Parliament by her family interest-the woolsackmight be jeopardized by so hazardous a proceeding. He therefore determined to make his advances cautiously, fully aware of the vast disparity of rank which existed between his son and the object of his ambition, and well knowing the Earl's pride of ancestry, he was abashed at the disclosures which must be made relative to his own humble lineage, and almost despaired of succeeding in his attempt markable for self-will, and that more than one had given way to impulse and contracted considered disgraceful by " misalliances" their family, and this encouraged him not a little

Blatherwell's first step now was to secure territorial possessions. He purchased a considerable estate a few miles distant from Dunseverick Castle, which happened to be then in the market, and publicly announced his determination to start his son as a candidate for the representation of the county on the very first opportunity. As he had no family connections, and no claims for support, he resolved to influence the electors by other means; he commenced buying up the charges affecting the properties of the county gentlemen, and proposed further accommodation at reduced interest to such as required it. The transactions were carried on in the names of others, and Mr. Blatherwell did not appear interested in the matter, when in reality he had many of the leading proprietors of the county already in his pocket. At that time the tenantry never dreamt of opposing their landlords. The election was generally prearranged in the grand jury room, and the creditor was prepared to exhibit his power over his unsuspecting debtors, and to use it, too, in case of non-compliance with his wishes. The wily lawyer proceeded "pari passu," to make good his ground with the Earl. The property of the Marquis of Tullavin, a near connection of the Heatheringfields, was about being brought to the hammer, when he was con-fidentially informed that the amount necessary to discharge the claims affecting it was ready to be lent him at a reduced rate of interest, provided that in return he gave his sapport to young Blatherwell at the next election. The Marquis was at first disposed to resent the proposition, but on reflection, the terms being advantageous and the candidate's political opinions congenial with his own, he accepted the offer.

Preliminary matters were all arranged, but when the deeds came to be drawn a blot was thoughts. How beautiful to foster such pracdiscovered and an objection made. A mort-range for £10,000, vested in Lord Heatheringfield was said to be badly charged. The Marquis declared that rightly charged or not it must be paid. Blatherwell's solicitor pleaded duty to his client. The Marquis stormed, and the negotiation was broken off. The creditors of the Marquis became infuriated and the suit was pressed with the utmost vigor, when the same friend who first made proposals to the disappointed nobleman informed him that the affair might still be satisfactorily concluded if he would use his influence to forward young Blatherwell' union with Lady Olivia; in case of success the mortgage would be accepted for the bride's fortune and instantly cancelled. The Marquis, now quite driven to the wall, swallowed the bait. Lord Heatheringfield was shocked at the insult offered to his family, but the young lady expressed her determination to marry, whether her father would or not. The settlement proposed was handsome; the mother interceded: the Marquis tendered his disinterested advice, and a reluctant consent founded on a dread of the consequences of refusal having been wrung from the Earl, the world was astonished to see, under the heading of "Marriage in High Life," the union of T. F. Blatherwell, Esq., with Lady Olivia

Heatheringfield. The Assizes were now at hand, and the High Sheriff came down to take possession of the mansion of the ancient family, whose had assumed. He visited the jail officially, and amongst other important acts displaced a century; dismissed the former sub-sheriff, who was an universal favorite, and filled the situations with creatures of his own. The day Pincher Martin made a splendid appearance; his turn-out was unexceptionable, his liveries gorgeous, his javelin men numerous and well appointed, and he himself seemed in the highest spirits as he dashed proudly through the town, conveying the judge, who had been his guest the night before, to the courthouse.

Although his father's property in the country was so lately purchased, Theobald Blather-well was placed very high upon the grand jury, to the great disgust of the ancient magnates, some of whom openly declared that pared with the unhappy people of Italy. They they considered being called below him as an insult for which they were determined to bring the sheriff to account the instant the judge should have passed the confines of the county. True bills were found against Richard Johnson. for the murder of James Bradley, his messmate, but the prisoner's attorney having sworn that he was unable to secure the attendance of important witnesses, the Court adjourned the trial until the ensuing Assizes.

Fortune seemed to favor the ambition of the elder Blatherwell,—one of the members for the county was appointed to a lucrative situation, which would oblige him to resign his seat. The fact was privately communicated to the old gentleman, who posted express to the family mansion, where his son resided, and the first intimation of the vacancy in their representation which the electors received was the address of Theobald Frederick Blatherwell soliciting their support.

(To be continued.)

**₩** There is a lady who has come out at Treviso under the stage name of "Eme Albini." This lady is not Emma Albani. "Visiting the Crib."

A merry Christmas, happy parents, cheerful children, universal joy. Nature has clothed herself in her wedding garments, nature's tribute to nature's God. "The beauty of the king's daughter" is from within, and loving breasts rebound with joyful greetings; all is love to-day; the God of love tenderly sways his sceptre over the whole world. The little boy sets the whole household in an uproar perfectly jubilant in possessing the horse, the sword, the drum and the numberless etceteras for racket. Noise is his element; and to-day he has, or makes, a plenty of it, aglow with the pleasure of having all that his little heart desires. Innocence has but few wants, while vice is insatiable. Sister plays mother for the tiny doll; her whole guileless little mind is attention to the serious duties of decking "dolly" in the gayest dress, of tucking the pet away in the dainty crib. The pearly eyes sparkle with all the earnesiness of purpose that might well do honor to older heads in important affairs. She revels in the atmosphere of contentment that her Christmas gifts have created. Erother and sister vie with each other in praising the dear old "Santa Claus" -he is so good, and they declare they will always love him-he loves good children, and they will always be good, so that he will love them and give them lots of nice Christmas presents. Nor is the charm of the day confined to the careless innocent hearts of childhood; the young and the old, all feel its influence; cheer and merriment adorn every Christian hearth. Father and mother hail the day with delight: home breathes and exhales joy; the children that God has blessed them with mirror back from their sparkling eyes the thoughts that mutely speak volumes to fond parents.

The Infant Jesus is their Christmas gift. loy, pure and unalloyed—joy unclouded by faces, beams forth from their eyes. In the congenial soil of hearts bedewed with showers of divine grace blooms the lily of purity. Faith lights them on their way to "the crib;" the various images strike the eye, and at once the habit of faith received in baptism envelopes their mind, and in thought they are wafted to the cheerless stable, where with Jesus and Mary they adore the new-born King, the King that still rules their hearts; none other has as yet attempted to dethrone Him; none other divides His power, unique in its singleness.

Many are the thoughts that well up in the mind in witnessing the beautiful sight at "the crib"-purity paying homage to purity's God-the child-priest offering the sacrifice of love to the Creator-the precious heart, refined by faith and redolent with choicest virtues, is vowed to the loving Infant Jesus. Oh! that this sinless sanctuary would never be violated by the entrance of sinful intruders! The heaving heart of the fond mother has a language of its own to express its hopes and toucking than words, a language by which self communes with self. Kneeling at the crib are her darling treasures, while the Christian mother prays the child Jesus guard them as His own. The first impressions on hese minds are the most lasting. She then endeavors to trace faithfully and deep upon them the lineaments of virtue. She lays the foundation of faith, and in this rears the edifice of solid virtuous habits. The "crib" is but an instrument among others that she uses to accomplish her sacred duty. The universal and beautifully holy custom of visiting the "crib" at this season breathes the spirit of Catholic faith and expresses the fond solicitude of Mother Church for her children. In the humble hamlet chapel, in the rich city church, in the stately marble cathedral, will you find the crib guarded by the brave little army of innocence. Towards the different shrines we see them winding their carnest way, the bright eyes telling their joy, the playful smile, the merry laugh echoing their murderer will be conveyed back to Canada. herd's flock! Such and similar thoughts rushed upon the mind of a looker-on St. Patrick's Church last Christmas, as he eagerly gazed upon the mirthful but devout groups that pressed onward to admire the tasteful though simple beauty of its " crib," to bend in

childhood's prayer while The earth cry dies in echo sweet Of heavenly song of grace." An MULTOS.

Rev. Father Crombleholme.

The following will no doubt interest many

of our readers who were acquainted with Father Crombleholme during his sojourn in Canada.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER CROM-

LEHOLME -On Saturday evening a musical

entertainment was given in St. Ann's Hall to welcome the esteemed priest of St. Ann's, the Rev. Father Crombleholme, who returned the same day from a visit to Rome. On the rev. gentleman entering the room he was received with joyous acclammations. The hearts of those present were evidently overflowing with thankfulness at once more beholding the kind familiar face of their pastor. In the course of the evening the Rev. Father Schriber, who has had charge of St. Ann's during Father Crombleholme's absence gave a welcome home to the rev. gentleman, in which he expressed the gratification of everyone heiress he had married and whose name he at the safe return of their much beloved shepherd. A present of a purse of gold was then made to Father Crombleholme, the governor, who had served for nearly half and in reply he assured them that they did not feel happier in seeing him than he did in seeing them. He was exceedingly obliged to them for their present, and he felt thankful for opening the commission arrived and that in doing so they were giving expression to what he knew they felt sincerely. Whilst in Rome he had audience of the worthy successor of Pope Pius IX., and he obtained from his Holiness, Leo XIII, the Papal benediction. The portraits that they saw of Leo XIII. were very good, but he was not Pius IX. The late Pope could have no equal, because it was impossible to equal him. After the audience with the Pope he went to see how Italy was. The times were very bad in England, but they were rich and happy comwere starving there. If they were riotous and did things they should not do, it was because the state of Italy was so fearful at present. He could not describe what he had seen, and the things he had seen had been more than confirmed by things that he had heard from persons living there. What might happen to-morrow would be hard to say, but the bank, and got it cashed by the teller, who it was very likely there would be very soon a complete upset. Secret societies and revolutions were rife, and they were seeking every year to overturn the present state of things. When it did come it would be terrible as things could not last as they were much longer. He could say this for Italy, that he did not find himself insulted in the streets of Rome this time, as he did last year. He teller could put it to his credit. He then inquired the reason, and he was told took the cars for Boston, where he was that a law had been passed by which it was arrested two days ago by Detective Rowell. forbidden to insult any priest. Up to last Here comes year such insults were very common. In con- names wrongly the gentlemen whose names clusion Mr. Crombleholme informed those present that he had said mass every day since up and swear that it is their names affixed

dearest and nearest to him. A programme of songs, &c., was gone through, and a pleasant evening was speut.-The Reporter, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

The German Socialists.

A cable despatch to the New York Times from Berlin says the Socialist law is being enforced with renewed severity. Seventeen publications have been prohibited in Leipsic

**Drinking Blood for Consumption.** 

It is said that between 200 and 300 men and women of St. Louis drink daily from a half to a pint of blood, piping hot from the veins of slaughtered cattle. More blooddrinking by consumptives and aged persons is done in September and October than during the remainder of the year. The blood of young steers is the best, and should be caught as it comes from the animal and drank while the foam is still on and the steam rising. Consumptives are advised, in addition to drinking the blood, to sit in a slaughter house for a couple of hours every day at killing time to inhale the "steam" of the running blood.

#### A House of Paper.

The articles made of paper at the late Berlin Exhibition comprised the roof, ceiling, cornices, and interior walls of a house the exterior walls of which were of pine wood, but all the furniture, blinds, curtains, chandeliers, carpeting, ornamental doors, mantel and table ornaments were of paper, including a stove made of asbestos paper, in which a fire was burning cheerfully. There were also exhibited wash basins, water cans, a fullrigged ship, lanterns, hats, shirts, full suits of clothes and underclothing, straps, handkerthe hideous shadows of sin, lights up their chiefs, napkins, bath tubs, buckets, bronzes, flowers, urns, jewellery, belting and animals.

#### Canadian Turkeys for Great Britain.

For some weeks past, turkeys alive by housands, and turkeys dead by tons, have been shipped to Great Britain and the United States from points along the Grand Trunk Railway from Sarnia to Brockville, and along the Great Western from Windsor to Toronto. Shippers from Cobourg, Belleville, Napanee, Mallorytown, Brockville, Prescott, Morrisburg, Cornwall, Lancaster and the Eastern Townships have commenced sending consignments of dressed poultry to Montreal commission-houses, which have found no difficulty in working off good stock at very fair rates. Several large shipments of dressed poultry were forwarded from Toronto to St. John's, Nild., last week, and more will be sent on in a few days.

#### CAUGHT AT LAST. fears, a language that is more intelligible and He Brenks Out of Sherbrooke Jail, and

is Found Skulking in Texas. Our readers will remember the story of a very brutal murder which took place a few | miles from Coaticook about three months ago. The victim's name was Daly, and Bowen that of the murderer. The latter was arrested and placed in Sherbrooke Jail, from of all inflame our snobocracy and plutowhich, with assistance from outside, he managed to escape. All trace of him was lost. A thousand dollars was offered for his recapture, and detectives scoured Canada and the States for him in vain. It was thought he had taken refuge in the woods, where he would remain until public feeling had somewhat cooled down. There was one man, however, who suspected Bowen had fled to the States. It was Detective Walker, and he quietly traced his man down to Texas, where he spotted him last Saturday in a miserable shanty near Galveston. As soon as the requisite papers can be got, the alleged

### Catholic Education In Scotland.

[From the Catholic Sentinel.]

The progress of Catholic Education in Scotland for the past eight years has been marvelous. In the government report upon educational matters, are some statistics showing the magnitude of the work accomplished by the Catholics. Dr. Middleton, the government inspector of the Lanarkshire district. says that during the past five years, no schools have been built in this district, except by the school boards and by the Catholics. The Catholics have erected eighteen schools, accommodating 9,874 children, at a cost of £70,635, and have in immediate contemplation the erection of four more, at a cost of £14,100. He spoke highly of the thoroughness of the education imparted in these schools. It appears from the same report that there were no Board schools in Scotland in 1872. In 1877, there were 2,260 receiving grants. There were 1,311 Church of Scotland schools in 1872, receiving Government grants, and in 1877, 372. There they saw a thousand schools had disappeared in the interval of five years. The Free Church of Scotland had. in 1872, 523 schools receiving Government grants, and 115 in 1877. Thus 400 had dropped in those five years. The schools that increased were the Episcopal and the Catholic. The former had 46 schools in 1875, and 72 in 1877. The Catholic schools receiving Government grants in 1872 were 22, and after five years' labor they were in 1877, 112.

A Complicated Case. A. E. Moore, alias Fisher, has been arrested in Boston for forging a note on the Newport (Vt.) Bank for \$650. The gentlemen whose names he used were Messrs. Webb, Porter, John Crawford, and MacComber. It appears that, some three months ago, Moore came down to Newport, representing himself as a rich man, but at the present time rather hard up for ready money. He got in with the bank cashier and often called in to have a chat with him. During one visit he said \$650 would just do what he wanted and he intended getting the names of the three gentlemen mentioned above affixed to a note for that amount. The cashier remarked if he got those names he would have no difficulty in getting the money. At the same time he made out a note for Moore, telling him to get it signed by his three backers, and come back to have it cashed. Moore went away with it, and forged the names of the three, misspelling them all. He then returned to was new to the place, and therefore a little green. The money was handed to him in packages of one hundred dollars each, and the teller was just turning to the drawer to count out the odd \$50 when Moore started for the door. The teller called him back to get the remainder of the money, when he said he would not mind the fifty, but the the rub. As he spelt he was supposed to have used, cannot come years, and to a very large extent. It is feared he left, sometimes at the shrine of one saint to the note. The only charge the bank can receive a very serious check, owing to the dates for the gold medal, which is the reward, Their spiritual and temporal welfare were under false pretences.

A Romance of the Franco-German War. J. Moreau, an artillery soldier, who in 1871 lost his eyes, his nose, and his lower jaw by the bursting of a shell during the Franco-Prussian war, has lately left the hospital of Val-de-Grace, in Paris, with an artificial face of metal, with eyes, a nose, and a jaw which enables him to masticate his food properly. Before going to war he became engaged to young girl, who on his return, far from discarding him on account of his frightful mutil-

The Native Army of India.

ation, married him without hesitation, and

has since devotedly supported him.

The 15,000 men who are to be added to the native army in India will bring up its total strength to about 140,000. The present force consists of 900 artillery, 18,700 cavalry, 3,200 sappers and miners, 102,000 in the present force to the strength of infantry, and some 200 body guard, or a total of 125,000 men. The strength of the European troops upon the Indian establishment, exclusive of those temporarily detained in India is sbout 62,600, consisting of 4,300 cavalry, 12,500 artillery (horse, field and garrison) and engineers, and 45,800 infantry. The total force will thus number for the future over 202,000.

#### Antiquity of Lotteries.

If the antiquity of a practice could justify its existence, lotteries might claim peculiar everence. The Romans, we are told, used to enliven their Saturnalia with them, by distributing tickets, all of which gained some prize. Augustus instituted lotteries, that consisted however, of things of little value. Nero also established lotteries for the people, in which 1,000 tickets were daily distributed, and several of those who were favored by fortune got rich by them. The first lottery of which we find any record in our annals was in the year 1659, which, according to Stow, consisted of 40,000 lots at 10s, each. The prizes were plated and the profits were to be applied to the purpose of repairing the havens of the kingdom. This lottery was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, and began on the 11th of July, 1508, and continued inressantly, day and night, till the 6th of May cessantly, day and night, till the 6th of May following. The tickets were three years in being disposed of. In the year 1612, King James granted a lottery to promote the plantation of English colonies in Virginia, which was also drawn at St. Paul's.

Signor Broccolini (Italian for Brocklyn) is a Brocklyn gentleman who is creating some stir in London as a concert suger. His real name is John Clarke, and some years ago he resided in Detroit, where he was proof reader on the Detroit Tribune, and a famous baseball player. which was also drawn at St. Paul's.

#### American Catholic Papers on Canada. [From McGee's Illustrated Weekly.]

That bright sheet, the Cleveland Catholic Universe, in a trenchant article, entitled "Our Cousin Canada," says: - Others again will contend that the Monroe Doctrine, so called. contend that the Monroe Doctrine, so called, would not permit the United States to peacefully stomach a king on this North Continent. That is stuff. If the Canadians want six kings, an emperor, a mikado, and General Grant thrown in—why, it is purely their own affair. All the Monroe Doctrine amounts to, sentimentally at that, is to preserve Republican institutions among our neighbors, where a foreign power might interpose to foist a dynasty upon them, against their will. For the rest, Louise and Lorne can go ahead, No loubt a king of the Canadas would first of all inflame our snobocracy and plutocracy to caperings innumerable. But cracy to caperings innumerable. But if the Canadas were to have a run of luck under their new form and new rulers, it would likely effect a more serious influence in the end. What is the difference? The world hankers after effects; and sooner or later they are all produced." The Catholic Universe evidently thinks that anything is possible in a country which has allowed itself to become the prey of the most corrupt politicians in the world-that even a monarchy might be borne with meekness and cheerfulness by a nation which allows its will to be defied by a clique of self-seekers. The flame

### Latest Irish News.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan,-Mr. A. M. Sullican, M. P., has come forth as an inventor, having taken out a patent for the "improvement of

The banquet came off under the presidency of the Mayor, and amongst the speeches de livered on the occasion the most interesting was that of Mr. Sullivan himself, who related, with his usual modesty, some fresh reminiscences of his career on the stage.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE MONAHANdeath is recorded of ex-Chief Justice Monahan—a gentleman who had a somewhat notable career. He it was who, as Attorney-General, was elected member of Parliament for Galway despite the opposition of Thomas Francis Meagher, and who shortly afterwards conducted all the State prosecutions of '48. He was a typical specimen of the Irish political lawyer, and he rose to office in the worst days of political corruption in this find that the man was dead, having been run country.

STRANGE AFFAIR .- On Thursday night an attempt was made to bury somewhere in the Comeragh Mountains, in consecrated ground, the body of a man who had committed suicide in Carrick-on-Suir, but the inhabitants of features were unrecognizable. A one dollar Carrick-on-Suir stopped the cart containing bill and two gold rings were found on him, the coffin, beat the three men in charge of it, brought the coffin back to the town, and deposited it in an old unused limekiln, where it lies, the magistrates not daring to interfere lest bloodshed should ensue.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN CORK .- A large shipping trade has been carried on between Cork and Bristol for a number of years. Immense quantities of butter are exported annually from the Cork Butter Exchange for Welsh and English markets. The shipping of cattle for the Bristol markets has been carried on for these two important branches of trade will tion such development should take." Candiand sometimes on the shrine of another. have against him is for obtaining money financial crash which has just occurred in the are to be officers on full pay and members of West of England.

William James, a hero of Trafalgar, recently dled in East Nissouri at the age of 10s. He was born in August, 1774, and served under Nelson over seven years, during which time he was only

twenty hours on land. ACTIVITY IN RUSSIA.—The Russian force at present north and south of the Balkans is estimated at about 250,00 men. An artillery park of 500 gans has been established at Kischineff and Bender, in Bessarabia. The number of workmen in the Tula rifle manufactory has been doubled.

Sixty thousand to eighty thousand dollars a year are spent in New Westminster in liquor, and the Pacific Revald thinks it pretty hard the town cannot afford \$1,000 for running expenses of a nechanics' institute, the one recently established there having had to close down for want of funds. want of funds.

HARD TIMES IN GERMANY.—The effect of the long commercial depression upon the German people is best seen from recently published statistics. In the kingdom of Prussia marriages have decreased since 1872 by about one-sixth, births remaining at a figure much more closely approaching that of six years ago.

The German papers announce that the Berlin police service is about to be very much increased. The number of adult males in that city per police officer will, after the addition, beseventy. The object of the increase is the better supervision of rallway stations, hotels, suspected places and persons, and secret meetings, and to prevent the spreading of revolutionary publications.

tions.

Most of the Socialists who were expelled from Berlin by the recent order of the police have left. Their applications for extension of time, in order that they might arrange their affairs and make provision for their families, were uniformly denied, and in some cases great distress and suffering will result. A number of the expelled will permanently Chilgrale to America, England, and Switzerland, while a few will endeavour to remain in those parts of Germany which are not affected by the decree of expulsion.

#### Busic and the Drama.

A new exponent of Shakespereau characters takes the stage in the United States next month, heralded by the highest Europeau encomiums. His name is Herman Linde.

The three highest salaried stock actors in America are Charles Coghlan, Charles R. Thorne, and Harry Beeket. The former receives \$375 per week, Mr. Thorne, \$375, and Mr. Beeket, \$250.

Cara Morris is a native of Montreal. Her maiden name was Morrison, but in announcing her first appearance the last syllable was acci-dentally omitted, and she adopted the change from preference.

Miss Fanny Davenport has been offered \$80,-000 for four hundred nights' performances, allowing her the option of playing wherever she wishes, either in England. Australia, or America, She hesitates to accept it, as she wishes to appear in some new characters before leaving Apierien.

#### Still Fortifying Constantinople.

as completely as on the eve of the Russo-Turkish

### New Parcel Delivery System.

The English papers make the announcement The English papers thake the aunouncement that twenty-five radiway companies in Great, Britain have resolved to issue from and after the 1st of January next radiway stamps to the public of the denominations of fourpence (8 cents) and eightpence (16 cents) which shall carry parcets of two pounds and four pounds respectively throughout their whole systems. They baxe also agreed to accept parcets at these weights and at these rates throughout the whole of their systems, fand to grant an insurance up to \$5. Some of the companies, among them the Londou & Southwestern, London. Brighton & South Coast, and Southeastern, have not come into the arrangement, but it is hoped, we are told, that defied by a clique of self-seekers. The flame which burst up during the late war seems to have consumed all the patriotism in the hearts of the people. They have lost sight of the principles of the founders of the Republic, in their desire for gain. Irreligions education has wrought the feightful evils which now afflict Europe; in time, unless our people awaken to a sense of their danger, it will work similar evils here."

Coast, and Southeastern, have not come into the arrangement, but it is hoped, we are told, that they will do so, and also that the Post Office arrangement, but it is hoped, we are told, that they will do so, and also that the Post Office arrangement will econoperate. The Pott Matt. Garette adds:—It would be difficult to overestinate the value to the public—who are under existing arrangements unmercifully fleeced by local earriers (express companies) and often subjected to the most injustifiable extortion and inconventience, of a really well-regulated post. Shopkeepers, and, indeed, the trading classes generally, would derive great benefit from the adoption of a system securing the transmission of small parcels of goods with case and regularity at reasonable and fixed charges. charges.

#### ................. Unhealthy School-Rooms.

taken out a patent for the "improvement of railway brakes." Perhaps the learned and versatile gentleman got some inspiration from watching the process of "obstruction" in the House.

School of Mesic.—The School of Masic lately established in Cork was recently opened. Spacious premises have been secured in one of the leading streets, a competent staff of teachers have been engaged, and in a short time the school will be in full, and, it is hoped, efficient operation.

Inishmen in India, and it may not be uninteresting to state that the hero of this war, General Roberts, is an Irishman, as is also Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. Lord Beaconsfield might, indeed, have said that most of the military reputation of this Empire has been made by Irish Generals.

Barry Sullyan.—The leading citizens of Cork have followed the example of those of Dublin and entertained at a public banquet the great Irish tragedian, Mr. Barry Sullivan.

The banquet came off under the presidency (From the Free Press.)

work.

The question of ventilation is beset with differently, and to obtain absolutely pure air in a crowded room with our present architectural knowledge appears almost impossible. But the existence of these difficulties instead of being a reason for culpable supineness on the part of School Boards, ought to be an incentive to extra

#### KILLED ON THE EVE OF CHRISTMAS. Who is He? Unknown and Among Strangers.

As No. 9 train was steaming along through Vaudreuil and St. Dominique, the engineer spied a man lying on the track a little in front. He immediately put on the brakes and stopped the engine before it got to the man. On inspection, the engineer was horrified to over and horribly mangled by a passing train. The body was so much cut up that the remains were actually shovelled into a box and carried to St. Dominique, where an inquest was held by Coroner Harwood. The features were unrecognizable. A one dollar but no letter or card whereby he might have been identified. The clothes he wore were good, and, in fact, as far as could be made out, the body was that of a well-to-do person. The verdict was, "Accidentally killed." The remains were buried in St. Dominique.

ENTRENCHMENTS IN THE FIELD,-The Royal Artillery institution prize essay for 1879 is to be on the following subject:—"Whether any development of the material of field artillery is necessitated by the general adoption of entrenchments on the field; and if so, the directhe institution.

### The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

WEDNESDAY, 761 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL.

By M. C. MULLIN & CO.. Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) 82.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1.

### NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to mate of the best judges, worth at an outside our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be The fortunate vendors-Messrs. Desmarteau any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been recelving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date any Government in this country than is your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

#### Church Baznars.

We lately drew attention to the subject of church bazaars. We pointed out our objections to such bazaars, if held in consecrated places. But we also pointed out that for the commission of crime. Charges of shops is that, in the hands of the author, crated ground. The great bazaar in the Cathe-That Cathedral is not consecrated. If it was the bazaar would not be held there. Catho- Gentlemanly feeling is deadened, and the it is dressed in the deceptive language of lies have too much reverence for their religion to use their churches, after being consecrated, | door of an honourable man are made with a | sibility by not watching and knowing the for any end save that for which they are de- stoical impunity, and received with a jeer. held in the basements of churches, but never rous instinct of political straightforwardness in the churches themselves. So much for cannot be found, and both sides bandy "liars," Catholics. As for others we do not object if "thieves," "robbers," with as much nonthey use their churches for bazaars. The chalance as if these charges were true. Well, Witness rails at Catholics for holding a bazaar in a church not consecrated. Well, the Witness is, of course, only following its special mission in senselessly railing at Catholics where, when and how it can. But let us call as honourable men. the attention of our contemporary to the report of a bazaar held in a non-Catholic church, one that is, we understand, consecrated according to Baptist rites, and which report we publish to-day. Here is food for the denunciation of this pieus brother of ours. "Pretty girls at rifle practice in a Baptist Church." Now, if the Witness has any pretence to impartiality, it will give this bazaar of Baptists a raking. As for our part, if the Baptists wish to hold a bazaar in their church, and make a target of their pulpit, we would be sorry to say one word against it. The Baptists may do as they please, get all the money they can, by every legitimate means in their power, and it is none of our business. So long a they do not abuse us, or outrage public decency, they have as much right to hold bazaars as anyone else. But the Witness has denounced a bazaar held by Catholics in a church that was act consecrated, and we shall be curious to see how it treats a Protestant bazaar held in a church that, we believe, is consecrated. The Witness must either boldly denounce the Baptists or else be content to allow fairminded men to look upon all it says with re-

ference to Catholics as unfair and unworthy

We wonder if Vennor is in the pay of the furriers, the coal proprietors, and the timber merchants? It is not at all unlikely that he likely to prove of great interest, for O'Leary is. If he is not in receipt of an allowance from the timber, fur and coal interest, at least may not, indeed he cannot, equal his London he ought to be. Vennor has been their best record, but it is quite evidennt that he is friend. For instance, immediately after his playing with Campana. But if O'Leary as a last "prediction," coal went up a dollar a ton, a walkist" and Leonard as a sprint runner, and wood increased is price a dollar a cord. | are supposed to be able to beat all before them, People-that is, the silly ones-who believed | the United States have produced no men to in Vennor must have looked more or less to compete with the English long distance their fers, and so the triple interests were runners. From one mile to thirty miles benefited. His "early and severe winter" the English pedestrians beat the world. How startled everybody out of their ordinary calculations, for all Canada took up of Englishmen it is difficult to say, but they the cry. The triple interests benefited, unquestionably hold it at present. In speaking while the people at large suffered by the prophetic soul of the latter day Moor. Unlike that poor Indian who "sees God in and he is find in the wind," Vennor clouds and hears Him in the wind," Vennor of "boys" running about the bogs who could sees only "probabilities" in a nimbus cloud, and a rainstorm in a hurricane of wind. But could only be induced to try. is it not time that he should be shelved and placed upon a pedestal for our laughter. Make him a bust and inscribe underneath: "But I am an ass, masters, I am an ass." The ancients tell us that Protein had the power of assuming every imaginable shape, while Shakespeare seriously assures us that Prospero -could turn barren rocks and bleak lands into at an enormous and extravagantly fraudulent smiling plains and fertile gardens, and we price by Mr. Joly, and the corruption charged see no reason why the ancients or Shakespeare ... are to be discarded while Vennor holds his own. Did he not predict a snowstorm on a certain day! That happy hit almost made his future, and resulted in inducing him to keep on "predicting" until he has made a fool of Limself. But he is not without courage, for any man who can continue to predict probabilities in face of the many blunders he has made, reminds:us of the story of the planter in Alabama and his slave. It happened at the commencement of the civil war a planter was made colonel of a Southern regiment, and one of his slaves seeing him for the first time in uniform, clapped his hands, then putting them upon his knees, grinningly shouted out: " Massa, massa, you look brave as a lion." "A lion, you fool; where did you ever see a dion?" replied the planter. "Me see lion restorday, massa, at de uder end of plantation," answered the negro. "Go away you idiot," pettishly replied the planter; " that was an Well, massa," answered the slave · \* Well, massa, you look brave as kim."

### Robbers.

A morning contemporary, in an editorial in fts issue of to-day, charges the Joly Administration with robbing the public. The charge is clear and distinct, and it is written in a the which induces the reader to think that s uch charges are of common occurrence. In the old country the Liberals or the Conservatives may err in their policy. They may do thi. 1gs with which the country cannot agree. or Conservatives on some great issue—such Land Act-Education-Foreign Policy-or to be thieves in and thieves out. The Re-

suspects the other party of dishonest intentions—nay, of being guilty of positive fraud. This morning we have another illustration of gratify their miserable thirst for power. this. Here is what the Conservative organ

says:--PROPERTY GOING UP.

It is reported that some thirty acres of the Gale farm have been purchased by Mr. Joly, for railway purposes, at the rate of twelve and a half cents a foot. This same property was offered to-nay, pressed upon—the late although their manhood revolted, yet the Government, about two years ago, at seven Of course ill-natured people may be disposed to remember that that emineutly honorable person, Mr. Henry Starnes, has an interest in the Gale farm-that, in fact, it was a case of the Government purchasing from a member of the Government. But that would have no influence. No one who has studied the evidence in the famous Metropolitan Bank can doubt Mr. Henry Starnes' scrupulous regard for honesty in the administration of any trust with which he may be charged! The other case was the purchase of a nortion of the Belle Rive propurchase of a portion of the Belle Rive property, near Papincau road, at sixty cents a foot, the property being, according to the esti- and "Jack-o'-the lantern," while others of a price not more than twenty cents a foot. and others—are, however, warm friends of the Government. Of course, as in this case, their imagination to find a "warning" in the this had no influence upon the transactions. These Rouges are so honest, you know Seriously, we venture to say that more disgraceful corruption never was practiced by shown in these purchases.

This may be true or it may not, but one thing is certain, whether it is true or not they declared, "of hunting bears and scalp-Canadians should hang their heads in shame ing Indians." The dime novel had done its Canadians should hang their heads in shame at the charges of jobbery and corruption on both sides of the house. If we are to believe pear like virtue. The danger of the immoral one half we hear parties here are but agencies Catholics never held their bazaars on conse- robbery scarcely raise a ruffle on the temper of our political chiefs. They have become of all its grossness." What any boy or girl dral in New York is an illustration of this. accustomed to accusations at which honourable and sensitive gentlemen would blush. most serious charges that can be laid at the signed. The church would not permit it, and The fact appears to us a proof that, politically, it is never attempted. Bazaars are sometimes | Canada is Americanized. Here the chivalperhaps they are, but true or false the condition of affairs which they indicate is neither creditable to Canada as a Nation, nor to Canadians as a people who aspire to be regarded

### Athletics in the United States.

It is only within the past ten years that athletics have grown into an occupation in for their speed. Now, however, all this is changed, and, between long distance "walkists" and short distance flyers, the athletes of The American sprint runner, G. Seward, is the only man who ever ran 100 yards in nine and a quarter seconds, and that he did this we have for authority so reliable a sporting jourtheir long distance performances have also experience has established its utility. been the means of introducing a new element into athletic competition. The present contest between O'Leary and Campana is not appears, now, to have it all his own way. He the English pedestrians beat the world. How long this supremacy may remain in possession beat him or any man in the world, if they

### Silent.

A few days ago the Gazette made a serious charge against the Joly Administration. It was, in plain language, a charge of swindling the public. Land was, it was alleged, bought against the Reformers was open and above board. To such a charge we expected the Kurald would have replied. Fraud is charged against the political friends of the Eerald, and yet the Herald is silent! Swindling the publie treasury is placed at the door of Mr. Joly, and Mr. Joly's friends have, up to the present, not said one word in his defence! What is the meaning of this? Why is it that men, who should be above suspicion, have a covert "swindler" flung at their reputation, and remain silent under the charge? Is it too contemptible to notice, or is the charge true? If too contemptible for Mr. Joly to notice personally, it is not too contemptible for his organs to explain. If Mr. Joly cannot notice so wild an accusation, if it be wild, at least the Reform journals cannot afford to treat it with so much hauteur. Silence, on their part, will be construed into an admission that what the Gazette states is true, and if it be true, the sooner Mr. Joly and his Government stand aside the better. To tolerate such alleged evils would be to accept a rule of, not only jobbery, but of fraud. The man who could be guilty of committing such a crime, as that charged by the Gazette, should be sent to the penitentiary. We would punish the robber who is in office, quicker than we would punish the robber who is out of office. The one is a breach of trust; the other is not. But we do not yet accept the statement of the Gazette as being incapable of explanation. Bad and corrupt as Canadian politicians are, placing as they do the interest of party above all the interest of State, knowing no God but The people may condemn either the Liberals the idol of their political Juggernaut-even so, we are slow to believe that any as Household Suffrage-the Ballot-the Irish man, with the responsibility of government upon his shoulders, could be guilty of the some question which is calculated to influence crime of robbing the people in so barefaced the country at large. In Canada, however, it a manner as Mr. Joly is said to have robbed is not questions of great political interest that the Province of Quebec by paying an exorbialways decide who is to win. Here it appears tant price for a few acres of land. We hope we shall hear the truth of this, and that when

cians who use everybody and everything to the city battalions are comparatively neglect-

#### About Youngsters.

Never frighten a child. It unmans a boy, and it unnecessarily shocks a girl's nerves. Men who were known to have been fearless soldiers have trembled in a "haunted" room. They were frightened in their childhood, and subtle influence of their early training overcame their manly efforts at composure. It is possible, no doubt, to overcome this early terror of the unknown, but in the majority of cases the men-and they are more numerous than they themselves will admit-who are timid when alone in "haunted" chambers are those who, in early life, have been unnerved by senseless stories about ghosts. In the good old times, when the "gentle fays and lulled to sleep with stories of " and " banshees," "leprelawns" then fiercer mien brought terror to the young one's mind. And they all did harm. The child crouched in terror, and men so reared often started at the rustling of a leaf, and strained murmuring of a brook, or the banshee's call in the whining of a dog. When still older children should be guarded against reading the vicious novels which now inundate the market. The other day we read of three respectable boys who, incited by stories of Indian hunters, went West for the purpose, as work, and crime was so glossed over as to apliterature now sold in so many booksellers' "crime loses half its vice by being robbed would admit to be wrong if asked deliberately, is yet made appear as if it were right, because subtle deceit. Parents incur a grave responcharacter of every book their children read, and at this season of the year the two evils to which we have referred are particularly liable to be fallen into.

#### A Secret Police Fund.

The Police Committee of Montreal transreted some important business on Thursday The committee decided to establish "a secret police fund," to be used by the detectives in hunting up crime. This appears to us to be that the detectives should be obliged to spend any portion of their incomes in following criminals. Mr. Cullen, one of the Montreal detectives, stated that he spent Section 1. the United States. Before the present decade | detectives, stated that he spent \$20 in bringthe Republic produced but few men celebrated | ing to justice a notorious gang of criminals. That this is unfair everyone must admit. Detectives are very often obliged to spend money in trailing the men they follow, and in the United States have surpassed the world. all cases, where such expense is legitimately he is depicted. In fact, devil worshipping is The American sprint runner, G. Seward, is the incurred, the detectives should be reimbursed. a welcome feature in their lives. If If his individual judgment can be depended on to trace crime, that same judgment must | man had his sins written upon his forehead, be depended on to know when it is necessary nal as the London Field. While admitting to incur expense in order to detect it. If a if not more worshipped, at least was more that no Englishman has yet surpassed this man is energetic and reliable enough to be a followed than God. The world has come to remarkable feat, it says that the "veriest detective, then he must be trusted enough to sceptic will admit that the evidence that spend a portion of the secret police fund as in it have lost faith in everything; they obey G. Seward did so is irresistible." This fact is his experience directs him. Even the most significant because of athletics being of such enthusiastic member of the force might read of right and wrong, and the instant that a recent development in the Republic. At sonably be expected to pause before he short distances American professionals and spent his income in following criminals, American amateurs are said to beat English- while the city, that principally benefited by men, and, if the timing is correct, there is no the sacrifice, refused to reimburse him for his doubt that the speed of the American is suoutlay. If citizens want protection they perior to that of the professional or annateur must pay for it. A judicious expenditure of Englishman. But it is not only in sprint this Secret Police Fund must do good. Such racing that the Americans take the lead, for a fund is common to all large cities where

### Charitable Societies.

There are four societies among the Englishspeaking people in Montreal that deserve to be well supported. These four societies are St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's and the Irish Protestant Benevolent. When the English, Scotch, or Irish poor find themselves in want, they make for these societies, and the English, Scotch and Irish public expect that their representative charitable society will meet these demands. At this season of the year the appeals to charitable societies are many, and we doubt if any of the societies we have mentioned are as well provided with funds as they ought to be. Each society, no doubt, does its best, and does it well. But do they obtain the active support of the people at large? We have reason to think that they do not, out of blast, and rents are falling, and there is In each case, certainly in the case of two of no market to sell our goods in. There must them, some miserable petty jealousy inter- be a cause for all this if a man might find it feres, and Charity is strangled because of private feuds. The poor shivering starvelings are allowed to shiver and stance, because either politics or private broils triumph over | cure it has been long believed to be." what is men's better nature. Let us, for a moment, grant that some members of those societies did wrong. Let us, for instance, admit that some of the members of St. Patrick's Society were politicians, and for being politicians the society was punished. Well, so it ought to be punished for at one time allowing politics to creep into its workings; but is that any reason why the poor should suffer, and why the unhappy dependents upon our bounty should aq given a stone when they ask for bread? In charity, what other Society takes its place? Not one! Men do not give to the Society, they give to the poor, and whatever faults St. Patrick's Society may have had, at least it has stood faithfully by the poor creatures, who, were it not for it, would probably have starved. We are not apologists for St. Patrick's Society, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that it is the only Irish Catholic Society in Montreal that gives to the deserving poor, who have no claim upon the charity of the public but the one-

their poverty. The Volunteer Militia. Canada will have no standing army. We are satisfied that no such action is contemplated and that we may number the rumor among our "explosions." Not only will Canada have no standing array, but we doubt it, after ell, the Volunteer Militia will be very much improved. The fact is, that the Volunteer city battalions are as effective as they well can be. Their ranks are well filled, and both officers and men show an average knowledge of their duties. It is to them that the authorities look for supporting the Civil power When there is disturbance, even in the country, the city battalions have all the work to do. It never occurred to the authorities to though surrounded by country Volunteer Militia, yet the Montreal Volunteers had all

illustration of the doings of corrupt politi- battalions receive all the good things while to get feverish over proposed changes when ed. Let us be frank. In the country, officers make money by being associated with the Volunteer Militia. They save drill money, money for the care of arms, and their pay, and it all amounts to something at the end of the year. The arms are neglected, the clothing is used for private purposes, and the country battalions, as a rule, are no credit to the country at large. An efficient staff of ser-geants could whip a battalion of recruits into working order almost as soon as it would take to get a country battalion into a fair state of discipline. On the other hand, the officers of the city battalions spend money, give their time, drill all the year round and turn out battalions of which the country may be proud, wear out their clothing in doing duty on the very ground that should be covered by some country battalion, and yet, expect a courteous recognition from our popular Lieutenant-General, do not receive as much as "Thank The pay of the officers, and in vou." some cases the pay of the men, are given for the benefit of their respective corps. Is it not fair that the city battalions should be treated somewhat better than the battalions who only meet for a few days' drill in the year and then relapse into nothingness? The men who do all the work should receive at least some exceptional recognition of their services, and if the Hon. Mr. Masson persists in treating the city battalions, the same as he does the country ones, he will simply continue to perpetuate a great

#### Devil Worship.

mistake.

The devil was a striking and pictorial figure in mediaval art. In history and in modern poetry he is, too, well known. Klopstock, Milton and Goethe have paid the devil marked attention. But whether under the name of Devil, Satan, Abadonna, or Mephistoplieles, he has been universally execrated. vo, not exactly universally, for there is, we believe, a solitary exception to be found somewhere in Asiatic Turkey, where the devil is worshipped, and where the devil worshippers expect to be rewarded for their fidelity, because they alone of all mankind did the devil honor. These Yezides, a Kroodish people, believe that the devil will be reconciled to God, and that when that reconciliation takes place, the faithful worshippers of the devil will have their reward. But, after all, is it not a mistake to suppose that the Kroods are the only people who worship the devil. Do we not do it in Canada? What is Party but a political devil which all men fall down and adore? Does it matter whether Party is right or wrong? Not at all, it is Party and ninety men out of a hundred would follow worshipping. Again, do not some of our young men worship the devil in their haunts at night? To many of these young men the devil is far from being the hideous monster the truth were known, and if every young the world would see that the devil was,

### ping the devil to the devil's content. What Free Trade Has Done.

such a state that a great many of the people

man or woman does that they are worship-

Free Trade made England the greatest commercial power in the world, and Free Trade is ruining her. Protection first made a foundation for her industries. Under Protection, England built up her commercial greatness, and when that was secured Free Trade then, when she had no competition, enabled her to undersell her wares in nearly every mart in the world. But other countries meanwhile were determined to profit by the experience of England, and now of a surety English commercial supremacy is going to the wall. Here, for instance, is a choice item from the Pull Mall Gazette:

"We have enjoyed the blessing of free trade now for some thirty years," remarks a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. "We are undersold in our own markets in corn and iron. The very envelope this goes in is French; America is running us hard in cotton, and may shortly do so in woollen and worsted, and in beef and mutton; and, notwithstanding all our purchasing in the cheapest markets, laborers are locked out, looms are standing, furnaces are out. It is possible that we have been mistaken all the while, and that what we are pleased to call free trade may not be the universal

This is just as we have often pointed out. Similar statements to these now admitted by the Pall Mall Gazette have often appeared in these columns. The truth is plain, and Canada has done well in seeing in time that her only calvation lay in Protection, a few years of which will, we confidently believe. place the country in a prosperous condition

### The Future of Canada.

We do not profess to have a prophetic soul. or, like "Mine uncle," to haunt the pale glimpses of the moon with stories which would harrow the blood. But it requires no seer's knowledge to predict that the future of Canada will not be in connection with the British Crown. A time must come, in the nature or things, when our relations with the Empire will cause Canadians to adopt one of two courses...Independence or Annexation. Every thoughtful mind must see that this is but a question of time. The theories and speculations of Goldwin Smith will not much forward it; the policy of the Canada First Party will not much advance it; the efforts of Annexationists will not tend to bring it about, for it will come in the nature of things, by the force of circumstances. That it will come we do not doubt, but when no one can say. The future of Canada is not that of a dependency of the Crown. Canada will, some day, become either a nation on this continent, or a part of a nation, having all its vitality somewhere on American soil. Militia is in a discouraging condition. The But, meanwhile, when we are well enough to do, as we are, why cannot Annexationists or Canada First men let well enough to do alone. The people are contented as they are; they have as much liberty as they require; any more would not be good for them; they have free institutions and they are not subject to the corruptions and frauds which characterize the Presidential elections. The people of generation of Canadians take care of themthe work to do. In fact, there is no force in or Canada First, at a time when the

the issues are before the country. Some of our contemporaries appear to become beated point out who is to blame, who it is that in about Goldwin Smith, but we see no reason troduces those feuds, who it is that glories in why that gentleman cannot be allowed to them, or who it is that resolves to continue place his views before the world without them. In avoiding these facts our contemwe find it, give it our allegiance, and the poraries in Ontario, "Keep those issues out of future may take care of itself.

### The Water Committee.

The Water Committee must be in favor more beer and spirits consumed. That the responsible for the introduction of party water we use in Montreal is impure everybody appears to admit. The reservoir is full of newts, water snakes, and other creatures of sive nature among the Irish Catholics : but a repulsive nature. The people are occasionally shocked at finding some hideous monster able to make them public-nor do we believe water as a beverage has decreased, because people object to turn their persons into aquariums. In all reservoirs, where cleanliness and purity are considered essential, the water is filtered. Care is taken that the people are guarded against the pollutions which, in the religion is a more contemptible creature still. Montreal reservoir, find refuge. Here, however, there is no filter, the water in all its impurity passes into the reservoir, and from thence to our homes. The water tax is enormously heavy-ten per cent on the rent. It must be paid in advance, or the supply is cut | Grand Lottery, in aid of their Hospital, at off. The Water Committee looks after its Montreal, for the infirm, aged, helpless and own interest with prompt surveillance. deserving poor will take place. When it is No one can find fault with the manner in remembered that a great number of the class which they collect all monies due, but is it just mentioned have to go through the riges not time that something should be done for of a Canadian winter with but scanty elother the people who pay for all this, and who have and scantier fare, shivering and hungry, the a right to expect that, at least, ordinary pre- effort of the noble Sisterhood to afford then cautions will be taken to secure the citizens | shelter will be appreciated as they deserge against the foulness in the water supply, The benevolent all over Canada should prewhich now is so repulsive. If the Water chase tickets: they are only 50 cents each Committee does not mean to have the water and by sending to Mr. R. J. Devins, of Devis in the reservoir filtered, then the sooner the & Bolton, Montreal, they can have all the people know it the better. In that case, all require. Among the prizes are thirteen los who can must provide filters of their own. of land, value for \$6000; a splendid store To drink the water as it comes from the tap house, worth \$1200; a double action han is a dangerous experiment. Pure water is as | \$400; a draught horse, 100; watches, clock, necessary to health as pure air. The two are musical instruments, opera glasses, article & the essential elements of vigorous life. The vertu, ormolu, &c. The drawing will take the essential elements of vigorous life. The artificial life we lead, in places, vitiates the place at the Nazareth Asylum, St. Catherin air, but the water can be made better and purer, and if it is not, and accidents follow, the Grey Nunnery on the 18th. Among the we hope the Water Committee will at least | directors are the Archbishop, Dr. Hingston,

#### Plutocracy.

Money is God, and party is money, therefore party is God. Is that logic? Some will say "No," and some will say "Yes," while we will hold on to the belief that it is as true as Holy Writ. In this age there is but one power-money. That power rules everybody and guides everything. For money we waste our bodies and for money we are ready to damn our souls. Do you want to "Find Livingstone,"to travel Europe after the fashion of Boyton; to best O'Leary, to reach the Pole or shoot Niagara, you have only to count what it will cost, and it will be done. If you want to be worshiped, you have only to make enough of money, and one-half of the world will erect a pedestal, while the other half fall down and adore you. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was the golden calf in his day. Sir John A. Macdonald is the golden calf now. The hungry place hunters are, it is said, already crowding around the illustrious chief, and if they do not fall upon their knees, it is because they worship after another fashion. But it is all or money. Mammon is King everywhere. Confess you are poor, and you get no more respect than you deserve. The bench can be bought, the courtier can be seduced, the nationalist can be bribed, the very sentinels of a nation's honor can be tempted from their allegiance, and all because Money is God; party is money, and therefore party is God. People will tell you now-a-days that it takes a certain sum of money to buy their way to heaven, and tour-fifths of the world laugh at the idea that "It is as difficult for a man to go to heaven as it is for a came to go through the eye of a needle." Of Christ a few men are sincere worshipers; of Mammon nearly all men are slaves. Money is the crucial test by which the world judges all men. It is the one necessity which is the mother of invention, of sin, and of crime. still value money for all the good that can be done with it, but the fact is that our Christianity is, in too many cases, unfortunately a pretence. Mammon is our God, and we will do anything or everything to win his favor. There is only one class of men in the world who can resist him and they are-Editors.

### Home Rule.

The English people never made a greater mistake than to suppose that Home Rule is dead. Home fulle cannot die. The phrase by which the present popular movement in Ireland is known may be changed for some other phrase, but Home Rule in some form or other is a passion with most Irishmen, and it cannot die. Disputes may occur, disruptions may take place, chaos may, for a time, apparently destroy the National cause, but out of chaos will come order, and once again the same old cause will startle mankind with its undying vitality. Ireland without a national struggle would not be Ireland at all. It would be West Britain, and that Ireland never will become. And the time is, we confidently believe, fast ap-proaching when English statesmen will be induced to take a different view of the attitude of Irish agitation from that taken by them at present. England will sometime or other see the Irish question as it is, not as prejudices make it appear to be. The penny press will some day make itself felt on Irish questions as it has done on other questions. The constant dripping will wear the stone, and Irish questions will yet be discussed on their merits. Despondency is not in the character of Irish struggles, and at no time in the history of Ireland was there less cause for despondency than at present.

Irishmen in Canada. Some of the Ontario papers have been reating the subject of Irishmen in Canada. Those papers complain, and, in our opinion, complain justly of the introduction of old country feuds into this new land. They appear to think that when a man becomes an immigrant he should leave behind him as much as possible of the evils of the country he comes from, and not inflict upon the people of a new world the miserable brawls which disgrace society in the old. All this is true. If native-born Canadians were as vicious as the imported ones they would take the matter into their own hands and take very good care that they would put down these miserable strifes which cannot but end in disaster to all concerned. Social relationships are destroyed, political issues are put aside, business is suspended, the country is put to enormous and unnecessary expense, the state of call out the country battalions in the case of Canada are content to remain as they are at the people is such that a shot from a revoldown to the watchman; but the railway riots or the Quebec disturbance. Alpresent, and they are willing to let the future ver might bring about civil war, and all for must be a fearful lot of them, as what? For what but because some unfortu- ing the number of provinces, countie selves. Agitations in favor of Annexation nate malcontents want to proclaim a triumph cities, towns and villages that have to furnit or Canada First, at a time when the over a portion of their fellow-citizens. Is it each its staff of senators, members of Parli Canada, having any pretence to be effective, people are contented, are as injudicious as a Ribbon or an Orange triumph, it is all the ment, chiefs and deputy chiefs of department

merely lay down general principles. We do not state enough, nor do our contemporaries creating a turmoil. We do not agree with poraries avoid all that will lead to a solution his views. We are satisfied with Canada as of the difficulty. We say, like our contem. Canada." True; but who brings them here? Do the Irish Catholics? If they do we are not aware of it. Celebrating St. Patrick's Day cannot be construed into a feud. Let with the publicans; the less water drank the | us hear where or how the Irish Catholics are strife. Canada is a large place, and there may be, for all we know, organizations of an offerone thing is certain, the press has not been forced through the water pipes, and the use of there are any. But there is a preat difference between defending one's convictions, when attacked, and in attacking the principles held by others. The man who will not defend himself is a poor creature at best; the man who will insult another man because of his Bigotry is a great curse in any country, and the sooner it ceases the better for our future happiness and prosperity.

> On the 16th of January next, the Grey Nun street, and the prizes will be distributed a Mr. Judah, Q. C., R. J. Devins, &c.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Destruction of the Forest.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Pcs. Sir.—In the issue of the Evening Postor the 16th instant appears an article under the heading "Destruction of the Forest," data Rawdon, 7th instant," and signed "Anotle Backwoodsman," purporting to be a strictue on a previous letter in your issue of the 19th November last, over the signature "Badwoodsman."

He commences by "striking under the belt," when he states that there is no time ber in that vast territory north of Montral to pay an officer for its protection, and casequently not worth the notice of the Goernment, owing to the rapid settlement of the

country for the last thirty years.

If "Another Backwoodsman" does not wish to ignore the truth, he ought to know that the country in the territory alluded to is not settled further back than twenty miles at most from the old established settlement, with the exception of one or two isolated small cantons; but I am not surprised at his want of knowledge on this point. I would like to ask "Another Backwoodsman" what is to become of the vast district in rear of the twenty miles mentioned above as far as the Hudson Bay Territory, a distance of some hundreds of miles? I presume, according to his theory, it must be supposed to produce nothing but heath and bullrushes.

Again, the writer comes on with the " pound! foolish policy" of the former Government for appointing officers to protect the public demesne of the Province which the "penny wise policy" of the present Government wished to dispense with under the pretence of economy and retrenchment—a policy which is sure to be ruinous to the future pest If we were Christians, we would no doubt interests of the country and also to the lavenue of the country, although such como my may be highly applauded and appreciated by

Another Backwoodsman." The writer alludes in another part of is correspondence to the "Backwoodsma "coming down with figures to show 1.84 enormous acquisition that wood-ranging was or would be, to the revenue of the country; but he is very careful to say nothing about the large salaries that were paid to those as well as other officers, many of whom did not collect or make for the Government one-half of what it took to pay them." Well, Mr. Editor, the figures alluded to went to show that the first year after the appointment of wood-rangers the revenue under the head "Trespass" had increased from \$3,186.67 to \$32,906.06, which, no doubt, induced the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in his next annual report, to appreciate the benefit of these officers to the comtry by showing the increase of the revenue under that head, and even to state in that report that it was the intention of the then government to further extend the office of wood-ranging For the further information of "Another Backwoodsman " as to the large salaries said to be paid to these officers, he will find that the sum of \$9,501.20 was paid to woodrangers in the winter of 1874 and 1875, which sum deducted from \$32,906.06, will will leave a balance of \$23,404.86 on the item of Trespins in favor of the revenue of the province. So much for the "pound foolish policy" of the former government.

Mr. Editor, it was not the intention of "Backwoodsman" to enter into an individual disquisition on the above subject, more par ticularly with "Another Backwoodsman, long as I believe he does not reside in this part of the country, although the article, no doubt, may have been in part cooked here! I therefore decline further to trespass on the columns of your valuable journal unless the writer comes out over his own signature as "A Backwoodsman" is willing to do

if required. A BACKWOODSMAN. Rawdon, December 21, 1878.

## Officialism.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post Sir,-I would like to call your attention the alarming spread of officialism throughout Canada and the evils it entails on the people of this country, including the officials them selves, and those who have to pay them their salaries. I have not at my command the bli books or other statistical data which won enable me to give the number of officials one description or another that Canad groans under, from the Governor-General formers point to Pacific Scandals; the Content that it will not be assertious formers shout "steel rails." Each party as it looks; but if it is it will present another but the country want no change, and it will be time enough execution. But in stating thus much we other officials that go to keep the accountry want no change, and it will be time enough execution. But in stating thus much we other officials that go to keep the accountry want no change, and it will be time enough execution.

We, unlike European countries of our population and importance, have neither a standing army nor navy to support-we rest secure under the shadow and majesty of the British flag; and yet, strange to say, we are not what might be termed wealthy, and we have certainly a great many poor people in our midst. We have a large commerce too, and, although our manufactures are not as well developed as they should be, we enjoy a fair share, while for agriculture there is ample scope and verge enough. To what cause then is our poverty in a great measure to be ascribed if not to our terrible number of officials who have to be paid? Just think for a moment. Leaving out the towns and villages and coming to the cities we have the Mayor and City Clerk, with his assistants, the departments and their staffs, the City Attorney, and, in a word, a whole host of public servants. Next, there are the counties, with their small army of paid officers, and then we jump to the Provinces, which are nine in number, each having a machinery of its own, and some of them having Senates (Houses of Lords no less), and all having Legislatures composed of members with stated salaries. Climbing to the apex we arrive at the Dominion Government and its army of paid-officers, frightful to behold. The cost of carrying on the Department of Marine and Pisheries alone for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878, was, in round numbers, \$350,000, and it goes on steadily increasing and keeping pace in expenditure with the other branches of the public service. The cost of maintaining the staff of this Department a: Ottawa alone is about \$35,000.

I have neither the time nor the space to go into details on this important subject, but any intelligent man who pays attention to it can come to no other conclusion than that the life blood of the country is drained by officialism. Every tenth man you meet is connected in some way or other with either the city, county, Provincial and Federal Government, and the taste for place is growing in the hearts of our young men, whose highest and chiefest aim is to secure a nice government berth, where there is little to do but dress and spend a fair salary, while many of the poor people who contribute to pay it don't know where to obtain the money to pay the next month's rent. There are two remedies for this state of things. One is centralization, or the doing away with local governments altogether for the next twenty years, or appointing those only to place who can pass a strict competitive examination. I doubt if Canada is prepared to go in for centralization-quite the other way, in fact-as some of the provinces are tiring of confederation; but, by adopting the competitive system, as advocated by Mr. Casey, the member for West Elgin, a step in the right direction may be made, and for this reason: Under the present system a class of people crowd into the public service, whose only principal qualification is the political influence they can wield at an election. It is very clear they cannot give an amount of work to the country commensurate with the salaries they receive, and the consequence is that two of them will do only as much-if as much-as a competent man; whereas, if the competition system obtained, we would have clever men of education who would enter at small salaries while young, work hard to improve themselves and gain promotion, and thus save a million or two dollars to the over-taxed farmers, laborers, merchants and mechanics-the industrial and producing classes generally. In other words, one of the competitive men would, and could do twice us much work in a day, and do it better, than the election bummers who secure the appointments at present for no other reason under heaven than that they are election bummers. If the Dominion Government employ the educated class of civil servants, there is little doubt that the Provincial administrations will follow their example, and thus it may come to pass that smart electioneering agents, seeing their occupation gone, may utilize their talents on Manitoba farms : and instead of being a burthen to the country, pay their taxes and help to enrich it like honest

Yours, &c.,

### TWO LETTERS FROM . G." A Strange Witness.

To the Eiltor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sin, -Many centuries ago men were warned against the devil, because, among his other accomplishments, he could change himself into "an angel of light."

All the world, I suppose, knows that the Witness is a pious paper, strictly Evangelical, prayerful as to the whites of the eyes, and sanctimoniously abject as to prostration of the spirit and a tearful searching for the indwelling of the "specret." Everybody knows that the Witness is a very Boanerges at scrunching the beast-id est. Popery, and a phenomenon of exegisis when anything Scriptural is on the tapls. Everybody is well aware that the Witness is quite a dragon of Zion, battling for the solemn league and covenant with all the humanities and charities the term implies, as Carlyle would say. All are awave that the glitter of filthy lucre "pales its ineffectual fires" in vain before the lofty disinterestedness of this godly champion of a thousand 'isms. We know, too, that, filled with a sublime charity at the sight of perishing thousands in the barbarous United States, a twin Witness—encased cap-a-pie in Evangelical armor— asprang into life at New York, meck, truthful, without venom, as became "the only religious daily in the United States." But, alas! the sunprofessed Yankees flouted the godly enterprise and as much as hinted that the "only religious" was a feeble nuisance only strong in the stink with which it stank in the nostrils of all decent citizens, which insinuation having been placed on record, the afflicted Witness set up a lugubrious whine, and "O my brither, how could you!" and "Alas! the tribulations of the truly godly in the midst of the Gothamites and the Jerseyites, the Hobo-kenites and eke the Brooklynites!" And then it fell to quoting "Screeptur" bearing heavily upon the unregenerate putwho neither washed their hands efore meals, pinned fringes to their phylacteries, nor payed tithes unto the mightier abounding of the "Speeret." And, norcover, a gentle, Evangelical wrath—like nto the wrath of a sucking dove-fell upon ne Witness, and it called names, "vipers," and "ungodly persons," for hich it presently apologized as for an exeptional and ever-to-be-lamented recalcitraon of the old Adam. And the reason of coming delefully scant and not forthcomlened its soul with heavy grief and incon-

low, certain godly gentlemen, who search erding to the blessed privilege of Private alment, and dream dreams and, likewise, on hint being given in the proper quarter, State.

and regulate the affairs of a great colony. they fell resolutely to work and so effectually scoured the pockets of the generous elect that several thousand particles of filthy lucre were wasted into the Witness' splenchan, crumena, or purse, which consideration, as ancient Trap-bols would say (vide "Fortunes of Nigel,"— Scott,) so excited the pious spleen of the prejudices of the hour, and, in the first grateful recipients that they incontinently editions of their works, acquiesced in if they asseverated, with much wealth of Biblical did not repeat the charges against the Jesuits illustration, that they would forthwith so They retracted, however, their unfounded bang, baste, kick, cuff and provoke the Beast, idest, Popery, that Rome should howl and the generous donors be conforted down to the very gizzard.

"Now, what shall we start with?" quoth the Witness. "Let us see! Ah! hallelujah! glory !-- a crowning dispensation, dear, dear brothers! The JESUITS! Behold! our objective point!" And at the Jesuits they went with might and main. They were strictly historical, mind you, and, above all things, scorned mere assertions. From Abel to Agag
—from Saul to Julius Cæsar—from Goliah to Gordianus-from Cain to Costafrolaz-the Jesuits, sweet sistern and brethren, were at the bottom of every man-killing, whether king or caitiff, from the beginning of the world. Their reasoning was strictly logical and after this style of syllogism :-

Cain was a man who killed Abel:
But the Jesuits are men;
Therefore, the Jesuits killed Tom Dick and
Harry."

Q. E. D. This species of lofty dialectics is somewhat peculiar, but you must remember that Arisotle was never a great favorite with your basement folk, and this for two reasons: First, The Greek reasoned; and second, our pious s, of course, no malice in Jockie Witness; his parritah agrees with him, and his bile is scratched out of him every "Sawbbath at been imported into this "Cawnawdaw ov oors!" by an Evangelical philanthropist of the Witness stripe. Malice! no, dear brother, Conde and his Huguenots applied for help to none at all: only pious expounding of the Elizabeth of England and the Lutherans of

comely godliness. O let us be joyful, joyful! Come forth, Bolingbroke, to the stool of repentance! Now, answer me, are you a traitor to country? I am. Are you an infidel and traitor to God? I am. And you maligned and hated the Jesuits? I did.—By Jupiter again, encouraged by the infamous revolt again, st Mary Queen of Scots by her false and Olympus. I'm glad of it, for had you praised them they had been undone. May God keep the honest men from the praises of Bolingthat, and, surely, Jockie Witness, according to your unsophisticated dribbling, a Pope unney from Elizabeth, plunged the unhappy ought to know. Ah! Jackie, mon, do country into anarchy and bloodshed. know that Bolingbroke vilified the Scotch worse than ever Jonathan Swift did, and that's saying a good deal. And bere's Sully, the materialistic statesman—the fledgling Bismarck of his time. Why, Jockie France up to the Huguenots. The Catholic Witness, where's your "paythrotism?" Sully League had been formed against the Huguenots. called your great Scotch king, James the First, "the wisest fool in Christendom," ride "Fortunes of Nigel," by the aforesaid Scott, monarch began to play into the hands of the of whom you may have heard. Sully aimed at a pure autocracy, similar to that form of best friends. Heavy III. was a beast in his government with which Russia is blessed best friends. He had not one, but a dozen Sporuses to-day, and his most powerful opponents— or Ganymedes in his male harem. They the champions of popular rights—were, alas! were called his mignons. Without honor, alas! must I say it—the Jestits! Of course faith, morality or manhood, he presented he is a most commendable witness-almost as impartial as our own darling "only religious daily." And here's another "witness" against the Jesuits-Senhor Pombal-who debauched every woman he could lay his civil wars raged. Tired of the infamous hands on and murdered every husband that protested against such peculiar social ideas. Parliament, together with the Sorbonne, de-Fie, tie: the godly Witness canonizing naughty Pombal!

When the kindly season of Christmas is gone I shall pursue this subject of the Jesuits and that lying calumniator to such an issue as flames, when, on August 1st, Jacques Clemay, I hope, satisfy the godly Witness and the ment, a youth of 22 years, who had been edufriends thereof. I shall take off the silk cated in a Dominican Convent near Sens, gloves of ordinary discussion, and lend Jackie stabbed the king, and he died next day. As make him dream of the ass of Apuleius or perchance of Donnybrook Fair. Do your best, then, godly Witness, for there is a rod in pickle for thee, of most sharp and poignant signification. Vale! G.

### The Jesuits and the "Witness,"

11. To the Editor of the TRUE WICNESS and Post.

We are miserably provincial in the subjects we discuss here in Canada. We have never got beyond questions which demand nothing more than a "parish standard of intellect" as poor D'Arcy McGee well said. Just open, for instance, the Toronto Globe or any other representative journal in the country, and any observant man will find a striking illustration of what I say. In one column a laborious groaning of a mountain to bring forth a little political mouse. In another a mean depreciation of the talents, however conspicuous, of a party opponent. Indeed, a stranger knowing nothing of our public men, would be led to conclude that Canadian intelligence was below zero, from this contemptible habit of belittling every man and every thing that does not tally with our own preconceived no-tions of party and politics. Take the better class of American and European journals, and you will never find this Quarter Sessions species of discussion indulged in. We seldoni meet with a large idea treated upon broad and elevated principles of public polity. This that, and the other man is the objective point of attack or defence, while the best measure if it originate with a political opponent, is misinterpreted, distigured and abused with all the ignorant, petty spite of a backwood's debating society

But, it is not alone in matters political that this spirit is observable. Ancient calumnies, a thousand times refuted, are disentombed by such sheets as the Witness, and the skeleton dressed up with a rhetoric of hate for the purpose of sowing discord among brethren and poisoning the minds of citizens upon whose union and friendship depend the future prosperity and stability of the Canadian Dominion. Now, will any decent man deny that he who divides citizens is a traitor to his country? Nations seldom fall on account of exterior attacks; it is interior divisions that leave a country at the mercy of her enemies. Look at Greece-at Poland-at Ireland. The very moment the question of negro slavery divided the Northern and Southern States into two camps, the powers of Europe began to intrigue against the Union and even went so far as to attempt to establish an Empire at the very door of the Great Republic. And if this Dominion should ever allow herself to be influenced by the spirit of such shameless disturbers of the peace as the Witness and similar clouds maximus of Pharisaical hypocrisy—if this fair country lis apology was that the contributions were | should ever arrive at that moment-object of the Witness' efforts-when citizen should be ", which scandalous want of appreciation arrayed against citizen, brother against brother, and section against section, the fair promise of the land would be overcast forever and her liberties expire beneath the blows of de: Bibles and interpret the meaning thereof turbulence, anarchy and invasion. As sure as to-morrow's sun rises there is trouble ahead it the old evil spirit of ascendancy, bigotry

As to the particular cases of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France alleged by the Witness against the Jesuits, I have a few remarks to make. Ranke and Reichlin, two German Protestant authorities of the greatest weight. allowed themselves to be carried away by the editions of their works, acquiesced in if they They retracted, however, their unfounded opinions in all subsequent editions of their works. If the Witness know anything of German, I refer it to Ranke's Gesichte den

Papsten, passim.

Now, look at the malice of charging the Jesuit Order with aiding and abetting assassination of kings. The vows of the Order are poverty, obedience, chastity and devotion to the Holy See, and contempt for honors. Is it likely that a man will stain his hands, morally grand sermon. The great Irish Dominican at least, in the blood of kings in Europe, and selected the following text: then suffer himself to be bound to the Iroquois stake and all its fierce horrors and fiendish rage for Jesus' sake and the love of souls. If the Witness could catch a glimpse of the mystery of self-sacrifice they would understand the absurdity of their lying charges. The Witness, and too many Evangelicals, in suffrage, and we have had some time to the light offege. Under the calm and gentle, were multiplied, the duty of preaching more sneer at the Jesuits; but there is not one realize all that we have lost. Once more are exterior, the keen eve of the Pope detected a strictly and universally enforced, missions amongst them that would burn a finger to save Jesus Christ from the awful agony of Calvary. Their dogmas are comfortable codes and greatness of our grief, but with colmer which waft people to heaven in celestial handbaskets. When these wind-bags get into the and, like collapsed balloons, shoot down to earth the most worthless thing that falls from the heavens. When the Witness speaks of the Jesuits it is only imitating the monkey with Evangelicals cannot understand him. There the razor: it is cutting its own throat with a thing it cannot comprehend.

Take the case of Henry III. King of France. For twenty-five years France had been suffer-'een": scratching-posts, we believe, having ing from eight bloody civil wars, always commenced by the Huguenots for one purpose, to Protestanize Catholic France. In 1562 Habbakuk mucklewrath kidney, and a Germany, in order to effect the destruction of comfortable "precession" in all things of the religion of their native land. At the instigation of Caligny, Paltrot, a Protestant. murdered the Duke of Unise, the great leader perjured nobles. All over France priests and religious were massacred, churches pillaged and shrines violated. In 1568, the struggle broke and the Witness! "Arise, my St. John. again commenced. Conde, Coligny, Jeanne leave all meaner things!" It was a Pope said D'Albret, and her son, Henry of Bearn, afterwards Henry IV, of France, subsidized by country into anarchy and bloodshed.

In 1569, Henry of Anjou defeated the Huguenots at Jarnac, Conde was killed, and Coligny takes the command. In 1573 another civil war ended. Henry III, delivered nots; Henry III, signed the League; but the ink was searcely dried when the traitor enemies of France and intrigue against her vices. He had not one, but a dozen Sporuses to a great Catholic nation the spectacle which had horrified decent heathers in the conduct of Nero and the other hideous monsters of imperial Rome. From 1585 to 1587 the other crimes and treacheries of Henry III., the clared the deposition (decheance) of that king. He fled from Paris, allied himself with Henry of Navarre, approached the capital in the midst of sanguinary massacres, outrages and he had been deposed by the proper authorities, he was not King of France when killed. The Jesuits had as much to do with the assassination of Henry III. as they had with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, or the attempts on the lives of the monarchs of Germany,

Sardinia, or Spain. When Henry III, was dead Henry of Bearn made an attack on Paris, which failed; outmanacuvred by the Duke of Parma in the field he made a second attack on the capital, but it was frustrated by the vigilance of a sentinel, and that sentinel was-n Jesnit!

When Henry IV, had ascended the throne of France, he was one day struck in the mouth Jean Chastel, a boy of nineteen years of age. An outery was raised by the enemies of the Jesuits, charging them with complicity in the deed. Fathers Gueret and Haym, the latter s Scottish gentleman, were put to the torture, but firmly denied the infamous charge. Soon some expressions found among the papers of Father Guignard, which had reference to Henry IV. when, as King of Navarre, he was breathing fire and fury against Catholic France, were construed into high treason against the King of Catholic France and the mocent man was hanged.

In my next I shall show what the Protestant Sismondi says of this transaction.

### Paris as a Port de Mer.

"It is calculated that in four or five years," says the London Engineering, "the bed of the Seine could be sufficiently deepened to allow vessels of 800 tons to get as far as Paris. This while on this he was building up the fair would, of course, modify, in a great measure, the present means of supplying the capital of France, and lessen very considerably the price of many articles of daily consumption. Paris port de mer has often been talked of, and all are of one opinion as to the advantages that the Paris commerce and industry would derive from the realizing of so large and extensive a scheme. If the vessels that are now obliged to unload at Rouen had the means of continuing their vayage to Paris, the 1.50 franc expense of unloading would, of course, be at once done away with. But this is not the largest economy that can be realized. Taking the Eric Canal (New York State) as an example of the great reduction of freights obtained by the widening and deepening of a watercourse, the committee has come to the conclusion that at least 50 per cent. can be economized on the present rates from Rouen to Paris."

A talkative man annoyed a lady at a dinner party by constantly arguing in favour of strong drink, and at last he said to her: "You know, madam, drinking drives away care and makes us forget what is disagreeable. Would you not allow a man to drink for that reason?" Well, perhaps so," said the lady, "if he sat next to you."

PROGRESS IN BRAZIL.-Things are not looking well for Catholics in Brazil. The new Chamber is composed entirely of Liberal deputies, from whom are expected several oath is already unchristianized, and in all probability Catholics will have to submit to tolo has been for some time suppressed.

## CARDINAL CULLEN.

Father Burke's Panegyric

A MAGNIFICENT ORATION.

IRELAND'S CARDINAL.

LESSONS OF A GREAT LIFE. On Wednesday, Nov. 27, Ireland celebrated

his days fortified the temple. He took care of his nation and delivered it from destruction." Church has poured out her heart in sorrow and and as music to a banquet of wine."

#### THE ROLY CRURCH OF GOD

done can create and give to the world, and to the gaze of men, such a character and soul as were his whom we lament, and when God has , taken such a one away from the Church, console her children by the remembrance of his greatness, and invite us to share in this consolution. "Let the people show forth their wisdom and the Church declare praise." O father and friend-currus Israel et Juriga coasfearlessly call upon thee to help me to-day. Meek and gentle spirit, go arise in thy great humility who wouldst never in life permit a! word in thine own praise to be spoken before thee. Alas! the sad hour is come when that which thou wouldst not have us to utter becomes our duty and our only comfort. "Blessed are they that saw thee and were honored with thy friendship." While the death of the great ones of the world creates. only a transient feeling of regret and a sense of loss which at most is but social or literary. the death of a man whose greatness was founded in sanctity of life produces a profound sorrow, and a grief which is personal and deep. This was strongly shown in the first days of our bereavement on the death of the Lord Cardinal. It is good for us to know how that powerful influence was gained and that great love created, and in order to do this we have but to look back upon the life character and works of His Eminence, Paul Cullen,

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS ARCHRISHOP OF DURLIN. parents who carefully preserved the traditions | But a famine-the most awful recorded in from us. When it was a question of selecting of Catholic faith and piety which they had history-came upon us. It was no longer the la formula which would express the Church's inherited from an honorable ancestry, the Angel of Devastation smitting the first born in word and faith, which would be a rule of faith child, from the beginning, was offered and every house, but far more terrible, awful- for millions unto the end of time, a basis of consecrated to God, and so trained as to present sweeping away whole families, villages, no obstacle to the high grace which God in parishes, and leaving behind him such desola-His good time sent, a vocation to the priest- ion and wee as to make our unhappy country of grace in the Church Militant, out of all ashood. The gifts and character of the man the wonder and the pity of the world. The rembled there representing the genius and were foreshadowed in the child. He was en-dowed with a strong, keen intelligence, and a millions of Irish victims and exiles, and leav-Universal Church, the words with which the memory which seemed large enough for all ing Ireland more than decimated, weakened | Spouse of Christ formed and proclaimed bec things, and incapable to the end of ever for- to death, stunned by the greatness of her ruin. divine faith were those of the glorious Cargetting anything save injuries and the faults. There seemed no hope for the nation. It was dinal Archbishop of Dublin. And now that of others. With such power of intelligence not merely the hand of man, but the hand of his name became as a household word in the and happy memory, yet was the boy remark- God Himself that had fallen upon her. Who | Church he might well rest upon his laurel and able for a childlike devotion to study. The could imagine that out of such desolation and seek a well-deserved case from labor. But, thoroughness and conscientiousness so re- ruin the magnificent works of our day could like the great hishop of all Times, he selected markable in after years enabled him to acquire have ever again arisen? If Ireland in 1850 to toil and labor unto the end, and not until. in such a short time such knowledge that, was the richest and most prosperous nation in increasing infirmities mimonished him that while yet a stripling, he was found more than the world, instead of being the poorest and the cad was approaching would be consent to fitted for the specific duties of the priesthood, most afflicted, she could not show in this year divide the burden and diminish his selffitted for the specific duties of the priesthood, most afflicted, she could not show in this year and so he went to the Irish Catholic College of grace, 1878, refere noble and magnificent sacrificing and wasting duties by sharing them in Rome and easily passed through all the evidences of her faith and love for fool and with another. Alas, that end was nearer than preliminary examinations while he was yet His Church. The guiding spirit animating, but seventeen years of age. A Pope, whose | encouraging and directing greatness shone most brightly in adversity, was then seated in Peter's Chair. Pins VII. had returned from his long exile in 1815, and was pursuing the great works which had marked the first year of his sad but glorious Pontificate,

joyfully, and set himself, with clear intelligence, to those studies and exercises which made him first a thorough Roman student. then a great and learned Roman priest, and, finally, the holy and illustrious Roman Prelate and Prince of the Church whom we have known and loved, and for whom we are weeping to-day. The strong, simple faith which he and enlightened daily by the sights and very air he breathed. Every day's hard study, every accession of the logical, legal and historic knowledge served but to sink the foundation of that faith deeper in his soul, superstructure of vast and varied learning. His student days were among the most cherished recollections of his life, and in truth we life which he now enjoyed. Growing thus in knowledge and in virtue he was found worthy of the priesthood, and was ordained priest in 1828. His first act after receiving the priesthood was to sustain a public defense of all theology. The long day passed on, and all clear, yet deep, copious, accurate learning mind of

### THE YOUNG IRISH PRIEST,

but far more than the treasures of his knowledge did they admire the profound humility with which he received and acknowledged their neclamation of delight and astonishment. Four years later we find him appointed Rector of the Irish College, and Professor of Hebrew itself, which office he held at the peril of his life during the stormy period of revolution and anarchy in 1848. Meantime, as member or various congregations, he took a daily and active part in the government of the Church in his native land. The wise and holy Pontiff, Gregory XVI., honored him with such affectionate and intimate friendship as to order that whenever Monsignor Cullen presented himself at the palace he was always to be admeasures hostile to the Church. The form of mitted instantly into the Pontifical presence. But amid all the exalted duties and high honors that now pressed upon and surrounded him uncared for, unnoticed and forlorn. So, wisdom and forbearance of all parties in the Catholic journal in the Empire, as the Apos- refusing the Bishopric of Charleston. The great Dr. Doyle sighed and prayed that he into his diocese and welcomed

might be appointed his successor in his native diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, for with the penetrating eye of genius he recognized the great, though yet almost hidden, gifts of the young priest, but three years ordained. God had reserved His servant for still greater dignity and more arduous duties. Gregory, who honored the Rector of the Irish College with the intimacy of his friendship and tender regard, died in 1840, and a few days afterward Cardinal John Mastai Ferretti, Archbishop of Imola, was elected Pope, and took the name of Plus IX. Dark clouds were gathering over the Church, and darker still were looming in danger in the person of the new Pontiff. In apathy and indifference on the part of many the Month's Mind of the late Cardinal Cullen, the bloom of youth and strength, and already faint-hearted Catholics, the sneers of the and Father Burke preached the following famous for his many gifts, most especially for worldly-wise, the difficulty of providing the personal sanctity and charity to the poor and "Simon, the high priest, the son of Onias, things of him; but no man dreamt that his was the man of faith had confidence in God and who in his life propped up the house, and in destined to be the longest, perhaps the most Peter's blessing, and began the work. The eventful and glorious l'ontificate, and he him-The first days of our mourning are passed, the | world had ever seen. The new Pontiff soon | instruction of the people. Parishes were learned to appreciate and love the Rector of divided and subdivided, priests and churches realize all that we have lost. Once more are exterior, the keen eye of the Pope detected a strictly and universally enforced, missions we assembled around our father's tomb, no brave spirit, undainted courage, and a perfect frequently and fruitfully given, the churches longer smitten into silence by the suddenness readiness at any moment to die for the right. thrown open at all hours, confraternities minds, anxious to give utterance to the that followed, when revolution and anarchy salutary influence spread through all grades thoughts that arise in many hearts and love reigned in Rome, the great College of Propa- of society; frequent communion everywh to clear air of self-denial and truth they burst, lingly to recall the beautiful life which is ganda was placed under the strong hand, and cencouraged, and the indulgences of the Charch ended, and which leaves behind it such aroma called out the fearless presidency of Monsignor freely poured out to the people. The results of its virtues, that the ememory of Josias is Cullen. How bravely be confronted in the of his labors was the wonderful tovival of like the composition of a sweet smell made quiet strength of his weakness, how completely Catholic devotion and piety, which in our day by the art of the perfumer. The remembrance the turned aside the fury of the lawless growd has restored so much of the ancient glory of shall be as sweet as honey in every month, who assailed the College history, will tell. In sanctity to the land once called the island or

#### ARCHITISTER OF ARMA A

and Primate of all Ireland, and landed on our in the falness of honor and power, but the exworship; her bishops and priests, even when distant lands, and who was illustrating the they had ceased to be persecuted unto death, still barely tolerated and scarcely recognized in the land. The splender of her ceremonial with which she had loved to surround her Lord was gone; and, although the faith and fitting form the thoughts of their mind and

### THE WONDERFUL WORK

twenty-eight years was Paul Cardinal Cullen.

His first act after he was enthroned in St.

Patrick's Church at Armagh was to summon

the great National Synod of Thurles, over which he presided as Legatee of the Holy Sec. had ceased, the Vicar of Christ had again as- It might be supposed, as indeed it was often sumed his peaceful sceptre, and Rome had asserted, that his long absence from Ireland shone once more in her ancient glory of holi- and his protracted stay of thirty years in Rome ness and learning. Into this bright home of had unfitted him for his position as head and learning and sanctity the Irish boy entered and leader of the Irish Bishops, and that he was of necessity ignorant of Ireland and of her gence, guilelesss heart and unwearied dili- wants. But we must remember that for many years Dr. Cullen was the agent and representative of the Irish Bishops in Rome, and all the ecclesiastical businesss of the country went through his hands, consequently, that he more than any other living man knew and understood the state and the wants of the Church in Ireland. We must also remember that, brought from his Irish home was confirmed though far away in Rome, the heart of the man and his strongest human love was with sounds around him-it seemed to be in the Ireland. In those days of loud speaking, after self-seeking, sometimes foolish and mischievous patriotism, it is good and salutary to remember the life and character of the strong, silent, true patriot, who so nobly devoted all that was in him-and it was much-to the service of the highest interests of his country and his people. Church discipline was restored and enforced, the obligations imposed as also can imagine nothing more delightful than the the privileges accorded by Canon Law defined Curtin, Hartford; J.J. Quinn, do: A.J. Cote, and extended, the beauty of the House of God and its surroundings provided by an authoritative decree, the great Catholic education by which he delivered his nation from destruction settled forever, according to the mind of the Church—the ties which bound over ancient from Pope Leo XIII. down was amazed at the Church to Rome drawn closer—the more ample instruction of the people provided for, which was poured forth from the splendid and the dangers to which they were exposed clearly pointed out and denounced-in a word, a new spirit infused into every order and branch of the Catholic Church in Ireland. In 1852 the great and saintly Archbishop of Dublin was called to his reward and crown in mond, do; A W Meunier, do; J C Perreault, heaven, and the Primate, by the almost unanimous voice of the clergy, was called from the chair of St. Patrick to that of St. Laurence and of Sacred Scriptures in the great College O'Toole. With wonderful patience, and with of Propaganda. Later on we find him filling a mercy like that of God, did he labor to carry the high post of Rector of the Propaganda out all necessary ecclesiastical reforms, until at last men found it their greatest happiness and pleasure in conforming to his ordinances and observing them in faithful imitation of his bright example. And that the ecclesiastical spirit might be secured to the priest by early training and preparatory discipline, that the people of his great diocese might have secured to them for all future time the inestimable blessing of a learned, holy and devoted priesthood, the Archbishop devoted Rooch, do; J C Tennian, do; C Collins, St all his energies to the erection of the great John, N B; H A Meahan, do; C J Boylan, Diocesan Seminary of Clonliffe, which will Springfield; M H Killeridge, do; TF Murphy, remain the alma mater of future clergy of this do. city and diocese, and a crown of immortal a old time, drop into Prophecy, discovered and calumny, which find expression in the attack the man of God still remained the gentle, city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attack the man of God still remained the gentle, city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, the man of God still remained the gentle, city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks and a crown of immortant attacks and calumny, which find expression in the civil registration of births, civil marriages, and a crown of immortant attacks are control in the city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attacks are control in the city and diocese, and a crown of immortant attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of intermediate control in the city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of the city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of the city attacks are control in the city attacks and a crown of the city attacks are controlled attacks. The city attacks are controlled attacks are controlled attacks and a crown of the city attacks are controlled attacks. The city attacks are controlled attacks are controlled attacks are controlled a purposes of intermediate education he invited

EVERY ABLE TEACHER. The Fathers of the Holy Ghost and the

Marist Fathers came from abroad, while at home the Jesuits' schools were fostered and cherished by him: the Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul, the Carmelites, Augustinians and others, were encouraged in the founding of schools and colleges for purposes of intermediate education. In the departments of primary and intermediate education great, palpable and immediate success crowned the Archbishop's efforts. Far greater difficulties attended the foundation of a Catholi University. Fierce opposition on the part of the the horizon; but God, who watched over His State, and of some of our fellow-citizens, who Holy Spouse, made provision for the coming are not Catholics, narrow-minded opposition, large, yet necessary resources-these and afflicted, men expected and forefold great many other obstacles confronted him-yet. next great cause which engaged the attention self in many respects the greatest Pope the of the true-hearted prelate was the religious We find, accordingly, that in the stormy days founded, their numbers increased, and their 1850 the Dishops of Ireland petitioned the Saints. The institutes of mercy and charity Holy See that Dr. Cullen might be appointed were strengthened, and the charity of the Archbishop of Armagh, and successor in the faithful so stimulated that Dublin may fairly Primacy to Dr. Crolly. Pius, with the in- claim the title of the City of Charities. Meansstincts of his high office, joyfully assented to time the Archbishop's personal relations with what he well knew would be a great blessing the poor were most tender and manifectation tender and mark a glorious epoch in her. Filled with devotion to the Mother of God, he ecclesiastical history, and despite his veloc- had the happiness of assisting, in 185 a at the ment opposition and all the obstacles which definition of her funnaculate Conception. his lumifity could suggest, Paul Cullen was. Finally, the Archbishop of Dublin was deon the 24th of February, 1851, consecrated in charel Cardinal Priest of the Holy Reman Church, with the title of San Pictro in Moutorio. This was the first time in history that so great an honor was conferred on the litsh shores with the additional honor of Delegate of Church and people. Justice was at last ven-Holy See. Well worthy of her great son was dered to that faithful Church whose love was the land of his birth, to which he now returned proved stronger than death-whose faith in year failed-who was a tually spreading their faith ternal beauty of her worship was nowhere to to the ends of the earth wherever the feet est be seen. The churches were in ruins or disher exiled children trod; was thus becoming verted to a strange form of religion and the mother of new and great charches in

#### Trish blood in defense of PUTAR'S THROSE IN LOTT

faith at home in a thousand forms of heliness,

while her generous, sons, were shedding Cast.

For twelve years he bore the Roman purple love gloriously remained, yet Ireland's Church; of a Cardinal, and shared largely in the high-se and people for many years, even after the re- councils and government of the universal laxation and abolition of the more cruel Penal, Church. On the 8th December, 1866, the Laws, sighed and longed in vain to express in | Gleumenical Council of the Vatican assembled in St. Peter's, and foremost among the unityel heart. At length emancipation came, and, Elshops of the whole Church stood the Cardiwith the energy of undying youth, the marter | nal Archbishop of Dublin. Now we come to Church of Ireland began the great work of the last crowning, singular, and I will add Born in the first year of the century, of restoration of her ancient splendor and beauty, awful glory of our great Father who is gone all future theology, a record to be kept in heaven itself as a remembrance of the triumphs Universal Church, the words with which the we, strong in the Lope and blended by our love for him, imagined or suspected. But although he has left behind him a name that will be recorded with honor in the Church's of the Irish Catholic Church for the last annals unto the end of time-a name immortal in his works and deeply engraved in the heart of his country, a name surrounded with many glories, yet far greater are the glories which await him in the kingdom where "those who rule well shall be esteemed worthy of double honor, and shall shine as stars anto an endless eternity."

### Ordinations.

On Saturday, December 21st, the ordinations ook place at the Grand Seminary of this city. His Lorship Bishop Fabre officiated and conferred orders on the following gentlemen, whose respective dioceses are given, together with the order to which each one was raised;

Tonsure .- J. M. Finnigan, Alten: J. M. Julbert, Boston; D. J. Hogan, Brooklyn; A. H. Steffen, Brooklyn; E. Reynolds, Burlington ; P. Bourke, Dubulque ; J. E. Cottle, San Francisco: J. P. Coyle, San Francisco: J. J. Sullivan, San Francisco; J. W. Cummings, Springfield; J. Mannion, Congregation of the Holy Cross.

Minor Orlers.—A Faubert, Montreal: J J Forget, do: A. L. Langevin, do: U. F. N. Larcose, do; C. L. Therien, do: J. M. Denovan, Boston; JJ Gilday, do; F J Tobin, do; DJ Hogan, Brooklyn; J Koeberle, do: MA Wagner, do; M J Farrelly, Dubuque; E A Kenny, do: J J Craven, Hamilton; J J Feeny, do; J London; A.J. McKeon, do; J.J. Moron, do; J. A Hagarty, Ogdensburg; JR Murphy, Springfield; Z Blais, Congregation of the Holy Cross; H McKinnon, do; T Viau, do.

Subdeaconship.-C N Baudouin, Montreal; L A Brosseau, do; F Langevin, do: I. M Corcoran, Boston; B F Kurtz, Brooklyn; G L Haxeimier, Dubuque; D A Hagarty, Hartford; J Corcoran, Pittsburg; E J Walsh, Portland; M J Carroll, Springfield; J J McCoy, do; J B Manscau, Clerk St Viateur; J Jodoin, O M 1; L V Petit, do.

Deaconship .- J Doucet, Montreal; J O Guido; E J Prieur, do; F C Reid, do; J Flood, Albany ; H C Becker, Alton ; J F O'Gara, Chicago; J W Fones, Hartford; T Sweeney, do; O F Clarke, Providence; E A Brisbois, Montreal; L G Casaubon, do; J A Charland, do; C Lafortune, do; A J Lajeunesse, do; J A Lefebvre, do; J Levesque, do; J O Roussin, do; C B Thebault, do; F J Hainault, Albany; A J Connelly, Boston; J F Hessernan, do; J J Kelly, do; D H Roche, do; J M Hauselmann, Brooklyn; H B Ward, do; E Hayes, Dubuque; P Christ, Harrisburg; M J Crowley, Hartford; G J O Farrell, do; J Thomson, do; G B Bullian, Pittsburg; J T Linehan, Portland; W B Meenan, Providence; M O'Hare, do; J F

Gray camel's hair clotn caps trimmed with bands of fur or feathers are novelties in children's wear.

### The Waif.

ı. The storm was raging round about the town As if a thousand demons were abroad Shaking the steeples—hurling chimneys down-Frighting the drowsy from the land of Nod.

11. The lightning glittered on the churchyard stones, Tombs stood an instant blue and weird—were gone!
The thunder rolled adown the vale in groans—
The calm which followed frightened every one.

III. In furious gusts the heavenly flood gates poured The heavy rain that pattered dull without; In solemn monotone the ocean roared, The mountain pines swayed furious about,

IV. Old Peter's family sat snug within Their ancient homestead with the gable roof, Talking of shipwreeks 'mid the awful din, And of that treacherous rock, the Demon's

"I've hearn," Melinda said, " of awful wracks 'And people findin' babes of noble names; Not children, mind, of common sailor Jacks, But sich as brought one money for the same."

VI. Melinda was Pete's daughter-he had two, As proud as Purch, whatever that may mean, Who scorned the love of honest men, And dreamed of lords and courts and paladine.

The pleasant possibilities that lay In treasure trove of such a high degree Set all a dreaming; each girl had her say,— Money and titles their philosophy.

The clock had just struck ten when tap-tap-tap, A bashful summons echoed from the door; Melinda threw the cat down from her lap, And nought was heard but rain's perpluvious

Again the rap, and then a childish cry! Up sprang Melinda, Sallie, Em and Sue, Jane, Georgiana, Belle and Abble spry, With Liz and Meg, a mighty shrill-voiced crew.

Each armed herself with lethal lumps of coal, Then raised her arm prepared for any fate; Old Peter, with a poker, let the whole, And sternly roared: "Who hangs around so late."

"H's me!" came plping from the outside storm.
"Who are you?" Peter asked. "I am a bay"—
"O. Pa!" Melinda cried, in accents warm,
"A shipwreeked prince, perhaps! Wot 'evenly
joy!"

Thus she: then to the door she madly rushed. Drew the big holt, heart thumping in her chest; The strange waif entered—two great tears he benefind. brushed— And to! bright spangles glittered on his breast!

XIII. "My sakes alive!" Melinda whispered then—
"A lord, a count, as sure as eggs is eggs!—
Boy, how's your lordly ma, and tell me when
You've been obleeged to travel on your legs,"

Nought spake the waif: he fixed an eager eye Upon the supper that stood on the shelf; Among the rest he scanned a kidney ple, And thus he sighed: "I likes sich grub myself."

"Laws!" 'Abbie cried," do noblemen speak sich!"
"Certain, you goose, when they're incognito!" Meiinda answered. Then bawled Sue:—"The

Is confilted when they are drunk, you know!" XVI

The pic was brought; the tender waif fell to—Ate like the hero of a nursery tale—Then quietly remarked:—"I'm Ted; who're you?
Which plebeian words caused some to grow quite

He told a tale of shipwreck and of death; Quite meditatively spoke of a tower; And while he spoke, each listener held her breath. And dreamt of plumes and palfreys—gold and

They grew respectful and each tried to catch The fame-compelling humor of his eye; We say "his eye;" the other bore a patch, Some signal of distressful destiny.

His boots were buskins of a cast antique Etruscan notion or Athenian style— His hat did show a mediaval peak,— A Van Dyke thing—a very curious tile. XX.

He was a lord out of a story book,— A pur-mosed elf of self-sufficient case; A cranky imp to feel a shepherd's crook; Born to annoy his betters, not to please.

Now, Abbie wore a perilous conceit, A yellow silken cape—a glaring sun: The waif was full of meat; he winked quite And, shameless, said :-"I likes the yaller one!"

Forthwith the green-eyed monster did invade Each boson with a rancor almost hate:
While Abble, smiling, gorgeous visions made,—
A castle and a princess at the gate.

"Tis time for bed," quoth Peter. But the girls Bridled at such a pleblan word as "bed": "Pa, don't you know that noble lords and earls Always remarks—hem—couch," Meliada said. XXIV.

"All's one for that," said Peter; "spades is Hang grammar and the man that made hard words! Young gent, I know as how sleh growin' blades Wants early bed to find the mornin' birds."

XXV. "I think a wink would answer my complaint,"
Muttered the waif, already half asleep;
Forth from his fob he tugged a watch lagraint
With sparkling gems, and took a lordly peep.

XXVL

The waif was tucked within the blankets snug, Safe from the "Storm King," as sweet poets say, While, deep in council, round a cider jug, The girls sat quarreling till the dawn of day.

"I oped the door," cried 'Linda, Abbie bawled,
"He noticed me—'I likes the yaller one!"
"The yaller one!" hissed Sue, "Inever crawled
To get a look from any lordling's son!"

XXVIII. Snaried Georgiana :—" Bah! who'd look at you?"
"They'd look at you, I s'pose!" retorted Suc.
Then Sallic, Belle, Liz, Em and Meg screamed
too—

Storm outside flerce; inside it flercer grew. In vain old Peter, like an ancient Greek,

Draconian grew and menaced penal laws; Melinda called her sister Abble "Sneak," And looked lex talionis-claws for claws

"Baggage" and "termagant," "old spiteful nuss,"
And many a taunt flew round and awful jeer,
Until some demon joined the raging "muss"
And yelled: "Y'are forty, 'Linda, if a year!"

This was too much. A sweet potato flew And kissed most lovingly the speaker's eye. Which then and there began to look quite blue; One spring the victim made, and then—O my!

Melinda screeched a strangled philialoo!
Old Peter grabbed a carrot, danced and swore.
All fell to lighting with a view halloo,
When lo! a thundering knock upon the door!

The sun was rising, reddish in the face, Like an old toper from a feverish dream; Each maiden's fingers left their vantage place In her opponent's hair; each hushed he scream.

The door was opened; with a rolling galt, In bowled an ancient mariner half "tight," Quoth he:—"Belay my buttons, jolly mate, I thought I heard a hollerin' and a fight!" XXXV.

"Twas family worship," Peter growled with

"Aye, aye, old boy; camp-meetin' kind of prayer, 'Twas powerful, old feller, I'll engage, The floor is full of broken combs and hair!" XXXVI.

Embarrassing most surely, but kind fate, Stepped in and shouted trebly from up-stairs; "Hello; old guv'nor! how's the Saucy Kate; You're arter me, I know, but—pooh—who cares?" Nought said the mariner, but, right away, He rushed up stairs,—a whack,—a howl re-plied,— With shrill beseeching from the spangled jay, Whose light words erst the "guv'nor" had

defied.

XXXVIII. Old Homer's heroes had a direful knack Of dragging Hium's champions by the "scruff," And laying them, like beeties, on the back Until they cried, Macbeth-like, "Efold! enough:"

XXXIX. So, roaring like a Paynim dog of war, The ancient nuriner raged down the stair, Hauling the walf at his triumphal car,— Dragging the youth by his ambrosial hair.

"You wagabones!" he cried, and then a shake; 
"You thievin', slingein' wagabones! You dog! 
You worthless hound, how eame you for to take 
The actor-people's clothes and watch and prog?

"Here's a young warmint! Here's a precious thief!—
(That I should have a son, a magple rogue!)—
Ladies and gentlemen, 'its my belief,
When this snipe dies, hangin' 'ill be in vogue.

" Would you imagine, ladies, this here boy Has better edication than myself? He's learnt his Rule of Three ambreack Rob Roy, And eke the wars of Ghibeline amb Gweiph!"

XLIII. He stripped the jackdaw of his borrowed pinnies— As revolutions do the people's kings; The inn was filled with cries and whiskey func-As walf gave up his spangles, watch and rings.

XLIV. When Ted stood bare and ragged in the light. Each lady's nose was elevated high:
"I allers thought the snut-nosed beat a fright,
And 'thief' is shinln' in his wicked eye!"

'Twas 'Linda spoke; the rest bawled-" Yes, indeed! And scornful words were at the monster hurled: No friend found Teddy in his utmost need— Epitome and fashion of the world.

XLVI. Just as the pair had reached the oaken door.
The gritty waif turned round and loudly shricked—
"W'y don't yer fight about me, now I'm poor?"

But all the damsels had to cover sneaked.

The Whipping-post in Virginia -- Its Results.

FR. GRAHAM.

The whipping-post has been revived as a means of punishment in Virginia. We learn from an exchange that a negro was lately whipped for stealing \$10. We can understand, and can recommend the lash for a certain class of criminals, but not for theft. Our contemporary says:—Moses Ford, a negro laborer, was arrested at Norfolk for stealing \$10. He was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes at the public whipping-post, half the limit of the law. No person could receive the entire limit at one time and live. The negro immediately returned to his own home oppressed with a sense of shame. The following details are given as to the result: He spoke to his mother calmly, without mentioning the shame to which he had been subjected, and called for his gun. His mother handed him the weapon, when he repaired to the back yard, out of sight of members of the family, and, placing the muzzle to his forchead, pulled the trigger with his foot. His agitation caused the charge to miss, and he stood uninjured. He deliberately readjusted the piece, and fired again, this time with fatal effect, as a large part of the skull was blown away, and his brains scattered over the ground, presenting a revolting and ghastly spectacle.

### Irishmen in the Aighan Army.

The London correspondent of the Irish Times writes:-

In the recent brilliant engagement, when the Peiwar Pass was carried, Colonel Cobbe, formerly of the 87th, but now of the 19th Regiment, led one of the two brigades who under General Roberts played such a distinguished part in routing the Ameer's best and bravest troops from their well-fortified mountain strongholds. Brigadier-General Cobbe, leading a gallant charge, received a Martini-Henry rifle ball in the fleshy portion of the right leg above the knee, but, as neither muscle nor sinew is injured, the wound, though disabling, is not, I am glad to learn by War Office account to-night, considered dangerous, so that probably in four or five weeks we shall find the brave Irishman once more leading on his gallant brigade.

Sergeant-Major Nagle, of the 70th Regiment, has carned for himself well-merited distinction under Major-General Biddulph. This good and gallant soldier, who hails, I believe, from the Co. Cork, has been doing substantial service, and I am well pleased to learn that the Horse Guards authorities, in consideration of his merits, has recommended him to the favor of the Sovereign, who last week directed him to be raised to the rank of Lieutenant in his regiment.

### England's Financial Distress.

The news from England continues to be doleful. There is a general feeling among the people that the commercial supremacy of the country is passing away. The London World

Every person one meets in the city has but the one doleful tale, which is wearisome through its sameness. We have had bad times, dull trade, declining enterprise and low (or no) profits now for years, but matters have been going on from bad to worse lately with accelerated velocity. There is audible now, too, a new tone in the monotonous refrain-a tone of impatience and irritation, as if hanging some one for these gloomy days would give sweet satisfaction. A paper has just been massive.—Blackwood's Magazine. read on the subject before the Manchester Statistical Society, the writer of which-Mr. Stephen Bourne-estimates, after making all necessary ratifications of the published figures so as to assure the correct result, that the adverse trade-balance of England was a hundred million sterling in 1877, and will be as much in 1878; In 1871 it was only £15,000,000; in 1872 it was nil; in 1873, £19,000,000, and from thence it has advanced year by year until it reached the large maximum of £100,000,000

Fashion Notes.

Smooth coiffures are more fashionable than fluffy ones.

Carnations are the fashionable flower at the moment. Pekin is a general term applied to all-striped

silken materials. Swiss and Organdy aprons are all the rage

for dressy home toilets. The coiffure begins to grow longer and lower in the back of the neck.

Parisian dressmakers are making short ball dresses for the most fashionable women. White satin dresses are very fashionable

men in society, in New York.

with white Pekin side draperies, in Watteau style. The Parisian fashion of adopting a certain flower for a bosom or buttonhole bouquet is becoming general among ladies and gentle-

Wedding Dresses.—Satin is again a fashionable fabric, and as the traditional fabric for wedding dresses it is once more in favor in its creamy white tints, especially if only one material is used in the toilet; if a second fabric is added, it is Brocaded satin, or, perhaps, striped or spotted satin. The design of the dress is as follows: The train is full, flowing, and about eighty inches long. The top of the skirt has a panier pouf, which is too soft to interfere with the veil, and the front has the short butterfly overskirt, curving open from the middle around to the panier pouf, and edged with pearl fringe or lace. The clinging front breadths are elaborately trimmed, and the waist is a square basque with transparent sleeves, and a soft belt in front, festooned, perhaps, to match the festooned trimmings on the skirt.

St. EEwabeth of Hungary. Elizabeth was daughter of a king of Hungary, and niece of St. Hedwige. She was betrothed in infancy to Louis, Landgrave of Thuringia, and brought up in his father's court. In her fourth year she began to spend her time in prayer, and gave all she had to the poor; and growing up she increased in piety and humility, undeterred by the reproaches out necessity, and in his absence laid aside cities, which are very useful, do not receive her royal robes and lived in retirement. She their fair share. These views possess interest was the first in Germany to join the Third as being those of an officer in the service. Order of St. Francis. Not content with raceiving daily numbers of poor in her palace and relieving all in distress, she built several hospitals, where she served the sick, dressing the most repulsive sores with her own hands. God rewarded her charity with many miracles. Once, on her way to a banquet, she gave her ducal mantle to a poor man, and an angel restored it to her. Another time, being simply dressed, she appeared before her father's ambassadors in a purple robe embroidered with gold and precious stones. On her husband's death she was creelly driven from her palace, and forced to wander through the streets with her little children, a prey to hunger and cold, but she welcome all her sufferings and continued to be the mother of the poor, converting many by her holy life. She died in 1231, at the age of twenty-four. ---

Strange Pets.

Mrs. Lincoln, of Boston, has two tame lions they were first born, and has brought them up as household pets. Until very lately they as freely as a dog would, but the city anthorities requested that they should be kept under some restraint. They now live in a room back of the parlor, and opening into it by a grated door, which is said to be strong, but which is often open, as Mrs. Lincoln goes in and out of the room, playing with the lions, petting them, and making them do their tricks. "When I saw them," says a correspondent of the Worcester Spy, parlor window and called pleasantly, 'Martha, little girl, come here, and up trotted the the narrow yard. Both lions kissed Mrs. Lincoln, and she had no fear of them. They seem to her so thoroughly tame, in spite of understand how any visiter can be afraid."

### .....

Rismarck. He is a powerful man. That is what strikes at once everyone who sees him for the first time. He is very tall and of enormous weight, but not ungainly. Every part of his gigantic frame is well-proportioned—the large round head, the massive neck, the broad shoulders, and the vigorous limbs. He is now more than sixty-three, and the burden he has had to bear has been unusually heavy but though his step has become slow and ponderous, he carries his head high-looking down, even on those who are as tall as himself-and his figure is still erect. During these latter years he has suffered frequent and severe bodily pain, but no one could look upon him as an old man, or as one to be pitied. On the contrary, everybody who sees him feels that Prince Bismarck is still in here is twice the amount of the national repossession of immense physical power. Photography has made his features known to all. It is a strange face, which would attract attention anywhere, even if we did not know that it belonged to a man whose doings have changed our modern world. It is a face never to be forgotten-by no means a handsome, but | in (shall we write it in full?) the common still less an ugly one. It was remarkably bright, full of humor, of merry mischief even, in days long gone by It has now become serious—almost solemn—with an expression of unflinching energy and daring. The bald round forehead—an object of admiration for the phrenologist—is of quite extraordinary dimensions; the large prominent blue eyes seem as if they could look into the sun without blinking. They are not quick—they wander slowly from one object to another; but when they rest on a human countenance they become so intensely inquiring that many people, when they have to undergo this searching look, feel uneasy-and all, even Bismarck's equals or superiors, are made aware that they are in presence of a man with whom it would be wise to play fair, as he would probably discover the subtlest tricks. His thick, well-set cycbrows are singularly long and shaggy, and they add not a little to the stern and, at times, somewhat fierce expression of his countenance. The nose is of ordinary sizenot as long, perhaps, as might be expected from the rest of the face; the chin is large and

Special Notice. A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and the indiscretions of youth, nervous 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 REFORM ROBBERS. What the "Mail" Says.

Yesterday we referred to the fact that the two great parties are constantly accusing each other of fraud. Here is another illustration of it from the Mail :-

other of fraud. Here is another illustration of it from the Mail:

For trickery and knavery the Prince Edward Island politicians excel even our Reform friends of this western peninsula. Their latest feat is worthy of publicity. The management of the railway under the regime of the Mackenzie Administration has became a byword, and the incapable officials dread dismissal by the new Government. Accordingly they have resolved to feather the nests of their friends, and probably obtain a few pickings themselves. This they have accomplished by purchasing from their friends railroad supplies sufficient for the ordinary consumption required for years to come. The storehouses along the lines are reported to be bursting with goods thus purchased. The Grit advice, altelp your friends," has been well acted upon.

The Volunteer Militia.

We take the following from the Toronto Mail. It was evidently written in reply to what appeared in the Post. The Mail, of the well as the following from the Toronto it, but we will see if the Conservatives do much better for the volunteer militia than the

much better for the volunteer militia than the Reformers did :---

The Canadians are a fighting people. Such is the testimony given by the present Gover-Red River expedition. The possession of these qualities by our volunteers led Gen. Wolseley to write from Ashantee that he wished he had a Canadian regiment to march on Coomassie tary aspirations of our people, and that the country should possess a small but thoroughly clicient force. According to the testimony of The chief fault in connection with the management of the militia is alleged to be that the

#### The Electric Light in Toronto. [From the Mail.]

There are indications that Toronto-will in the near future be supplied with the electric light. Although the President of the Brooklyn. Gas Light Company, who was specially sent to Paris by the gas companies to investigate the electric light, has declared against gas being superseded by electricity, the Consumers' Gas Company of this city has given notice that it will apply for parliamentary powers to remodel its works so as to produce the electric light. It daily becomes more apparent that the electric light will be adopted in place of gas, which has been the favourite illuminating power during the past half century. According to Mr. Edison, the new light can | the edges of the covering-glass and keep it in be divided, registered, and made in every way as easily manageable as gas, and much cheaper. The yearly cost of producing a gaslight to burn ten hours a day, he places at \$18.25; -great, tawny, handsome beasts, about two while each electric light on his system will years and a half old. She took them when cost \$5.33 a year. An important duty will cost \$5.33 a year. An important duty will devolve on our legislative bodies in granting charters to companies desirous of introducing were in her parlor, and went about the house the new light, and it is absolutely essential that provisions shall be incorporated which

The Tomb of Gavin Douglas. A Catholic Bishop of Dunkeld of the Re-A Catholic Bishop of Dunkeld of the Re-formation era was buried in London, at the fowls have the "snuffles," be sure to have Old Savoy Chapel, near the Strand, and a disthem kept in a warm, dry place, and add a covery just made by the Chaplain. Rev. Henry little spirits of camphor to their water. If "Whilly, as the lion is called, was eating his White, will have a passing interest for Scotch-their heads begin to swell, eyes to run, and breakfast, and did not like to be disturbed. men. Mayfair says a long missing "brass" nostrils to be closed up, it is evident that the However, at Mrs. Lincoln's command, he has been found, with the following inscrip- incipient stages of roop have shown themstretched up his hind paws to show how big | tion: "Hie jacet Gavan Dolkglas, natione | selves; so proceed at once to wash the head he was, rolled over, and did other infantile Scotiis, Dunkellensis Presul patria sua exul. tricks. Mrs. Lincoln then opened the low Anno Cristi, 1522. This Gavin Douglas was morning and night, and a small dose of casa son of the fifth Earl of Douglas, who was tor oil at night. If the bird does not eat these also Duke of Touraine, but he lives in hislioness, who was taking her morning walk in | tory as being the first man who ever translated a classical author into any British tongue. His " Æneid" done into broad Scotch is worth dipping into even yet. His admirers their hearty diet of raw meat, that she cannot maintain that he anticipated, in one of his pieces, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." He was Bishop of Dunkeld, and when the jealousy of the Scottish Crown prescribed his race, he came to England and got a nice little pension from Henry VIII., who had a great liking for him. He died during the plague, and his resting-place in the Savoy Chapel ought to be worthily commemorated.

Waste. The refuse of London alone is valued by some as high as £13,000,000 per annum; and £10,000,000 sterling must, therefore, be regarded as a moderate calculation. Here is oneeighth part of the national revenue at once, nay, one-third of the interest of the national debt, which cost only £30,000,000 per annum. But the refuse of the whole United Kingdom has been estimated at £180,000,000, say £150,-000,000, for a moderate calculation. Well, venue, and enough to pay the whole of the national debt in five or six years! Here is a California! What is the use of going to the Diggings of the Far West, or the Ophir Mountains of Australia, when such infinite, endless, exhaustless sources of wealth are to be found sewers!

By How Much Will O'Leary Win? From the New York Herald of December 26.)

O'Leary has at length closed the little gap of ten miles which his singular looking antagonist opened for him during the first two an opening could not be closed, especially when O'Leary's Monday blisters were taken into account. But when it is borne in mind that the latter is simply not touching the pace of the famous Sir John Astley race, which he won so gallantly : that although his judgment of a rival's merits is admitted to be good, he looks fleshy, and has not even trained to walk this race, but is plainly confident that he can win at catch weight and condition, and that so far he has practically only walked, while his prowess as a skilful and fleet runner is well known, it will be no surprise to learn that he spun away round the track yesterday as he spun away round the track yesterday as bithely and springily as though he had never heard of a blister. No fairer, cleaner or more business-like walker ever trod the sawdust path, and every youth in this country who wants to learn how to become an honest and thorough long distance walker should carefully study this excellent model, while, at the same time, he should be scrupulously careful to avoid the slovenly, shambling gait of O'Leary's temporarily famous rival. It is a pity that some one cannot be found who will put the champion of the world to all that is in him, and over every mile of the ninety a day for the six days together.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

In which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected eccoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a declicately flavored beverage which may save us of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every lendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortlied with pure blood and a proper provided our breakfast tables with a declicately flavored beverage which may save us of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every lendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to resist every lendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to resist every lendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to resist every lendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to resist every lendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to resist every lendency to disease. Hundred

AGRICULTURAL.

Sheep Farming.

(From an Exchange:) Very few pursuits that the farmer can follow

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

It has long been known that flowers were nor of Cyprus, who had ample opportunity of testing their pluck and energy during the last few years that it has been discovered that insects are quite as necessary to flowers. in the way of fertilization. The Lepkloptera It is undoubtedly desirable that ample or butterfly tribe are especially so, and the encouragement should be given to the mili- moths flying by night and resident such flowers or butterfly tribe are especially so, and the a colonel in the forces, residing in Montreal, insect becomes covered with pollen, which it the volunteers are well armed, but badly clad. transfers from flower to flower. In this way The Montreal regiments are declared to be, a single insect will fertilize many flowers. without exception, almost if not quite in rags. Besides being attracted by the color of flowers, and ridicule of her husband's family and money is wasted on the country battalions, thowers are to insects fruits are to birds and courtiers. She never left her husband with- which are of little use, while those in the mammals. Both are colored, seented, and allurements for the attraction of widely different creatures.—Chambers' Journal.

The numeration of blood-corpuscles—a test

paratus the slide is placed on a metal slip to also adds the hint that it is not well to atprocesses should be kept distinct.

are soliable to disease, a few simple remadies will prevent the possibility of the public being charged an excessive price.

Cold weather advances, give extra feed, particularly a warm feed in the morning, to which add a little Cayenne pepper as a tonic, and if some rusty nails are kept in their with vinegar, give several whole pepper corns rapidly mix some cooked meal, camphor, and sulphur into pills, and feed to them. If your patient is a bad case or grows worse under treatment, the hatchet is a sure remedy easily applied and always effectual in eradicat-the disease. If you kill two or three, or even a dozen, it may be the cheapest way to save the lives of a portion of your flock.

I am not much of a believer in doctoring fowls, or of giving them much medicine, any more than we do to human beings. We know that the simple remedies used for human colds, headaches, disordered stomachs, etc., often prove equally efficacious in our treatment of fowls. We know that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and it applies just as truly to fowls as to humanity. Prevent disease by giving proper care to your fowls, and be sure their winter home combines those comforts to which a good faithful chicken is rightfully entitled. Take care of the chickens and they will largely assist in taking care of you .- J. F. F. in Country Gentleman.

Few people who see bananas hanging in fruit dealers' shops think of them as more than a tropical luxury. In fact, they are a staple article of food in some parts of the world, and, according to Humboldt, an acre of bananas will produce as much food for a man as twenty-five acres of wheat. It is the ease with which bananas are grown that is the great obstacle to civilisation in some tropical countries. It is so easy to get a living without work that no effort will ever be All that is needed is to stick a cutting into the ground. It will ripen its fruit in twelve or thirteen months without further care, each plant having from seventy-five to one hundred days. Many, no doubt, imagined that such and twenty-five bananas, and when that dies down, after fruiting, new shoots spring up to take its place. In regions where no frost ever reaches, bananas are found in all stages of growth, ripening their fruit every day and every month in the year.

"It is even reported," says a correspondent

Insects and Plotters.

There are, however, but two or three tribes of insects whose visits are serviceable to flowers as are only open at that time, are furnished with a trunk or probosois which sucks up honey in its fluid state, and in seeking it the insects seem capable of appreciating taste and smell, just as the higher animals do. What sweet; but they have acquired their various

Numeration of Blood-Corpuscies.

of the richness or powerty of the blood-has been simplified by a microscope apparatus constructed by Professor W. R. Gowers. In it tenth of a millimetre squares are ruled on the glass slide at the bottom of the cell. When the corpuscles have subsided to the bottom they are seen lying in the divisions, and the number in each can be counted, as in the method of Vierorit. In the French instrument a little fluid had to be placed in the cell to secure the covering-glass. To obviate this source of error, in Professor Gower's apwhich two springs are attached; these rest onposition with a uniform pressure. The dilution employed is 1 in 200. Professor Gowers tempt to observe the character of the corpuscles during the numeration, and that the

Doctoring Fowls.

At this season of the year, when chickens

Banapas.

made, and the men become lazy and shiftless.

A Marvel in Commercial Life.

of the London Pall Mall Gazette, "that a man has been going about lecturing at Ashton and Stalybridge with the approval of the populace on the advantage of protective duties.

RURY & MCINTOSH.

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets.

(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) George Bury,
Official Assignee. JOHN MCINTOSH, Assountant.

DORERTY & DOHERTY,

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Loherty, B.C.L. C. J. Dohony, A.B., E.C.L. JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., P. C. L.,

ADVOCATL 146 St. JAMES STREET,

Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce Montreal, May 29, 78-ly

ESTABLISHED 1864.

W. P. NOLAN & CO.,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL Liberal advances made on consignments of Butter, Oheese, Eggs, Apriles, and all kinds of country produce.

Argust 21 1-D1) p

LIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXPLANATION, SEP. TEMBER 1878.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COCKING RANGE. FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

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

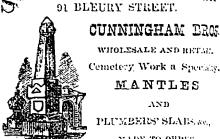
IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. Ser., JOHN BURNS:—
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 pleases with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

with. You can according to approbation.

Respectfully yours,
P. HENCHEY.

LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS



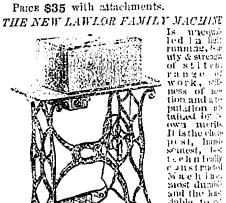
OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER

MADE TO ORDER.

OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCT FURNITURE, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET.

(2nd Door from McGILL), Montreal.Orders from all parts of the Province care bar executed, and delivered according to instructions

free of charge. AWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE



tion and atputation atailed by 3owa meric
It is the cheapest, hardsomest, best
techn leady
constructed
Machine
and the lead
and the lead
and of order
of any Machine
owlchine nowl-

complete of attachments with each Mackine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer,

AGENT FOR New York and Paris Fashion Cov "Recherche" Paper Patterns. 43-37-g | 365 Notre Dame Street Montal 🖁

obtained for mechanical devices, medical of other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, literferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to wind make preliminary examinations and furnisopinions as to patentability, free o charge and will whe are interested in new inventions at Patents are invited to send for a copy of the Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is self-free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and office valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and on give satisfactory references in almost every country in the Union.

Address: Louis Bagger & Co., Solice

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & Co., Solie tors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Do Building, Washington, D. C.

A 32 column monthly STORY PAPER a year INT.
with 50 printed Gold Least Cards, little
in GEM cass, 25 cs. Eagle Printing Co., Springal I. I.



July 21

Mullarky & co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOE

No. 8 St. Helen Street, Month



### TILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to Clear out our entirestock

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP-SALE

THOMAS BRADY'S, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 20-1y] HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

#### EDWARD STUART'S, Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.

FOR THE MILLION, AT



Alterations and repairing in Furs thoroughly and promptly THE NEW HAT MAN executed.

To aid in the completion of the HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE

GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL, Under the patronage of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Montreal.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION: W. H. Hingston, M. D.; H. Judah, Q.C.; J. W. Metimeyran, R. Bellemare, R. J. Devins, Alf. Larocque, A. W. Ogilvie, C. S. Rodier, N. Valois, Rev. N. Honnissant.

WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1879,

NAZARETH ASYLUM,

1085 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL

## \$10,400 Value in Prizes as follows:

1-1 lot of ground, near the Village of Cheteanguay, south-east side of the river, 45 ft. x 120 ft., with a hand-soner stone residence, valued at \$1,200 2-6 lots of ground, at Cote St. Autoine (St. Olivier street), each valued at .3,30 50 ....ots at Point St. Charles (Congre-2,250

2-5 lots at Point St. Unaries a ongre-gation st.), each valued at \$450 (b) 4-Another lot of ground, 99 ft. x 132 ft., valued at \$30, situated in Grandin street. St. Boniface, Manitola, given by His Grace the Archbishop

of St. Boniface.

5—A double action Hurp, handsomely gill, valued at

6—A beautiful gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at

7—Ecce Homo," a fine oil painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Doiel, valued at

8—A strong useful horse, valued at

9—2 lots of \$60 cach—I freuch mantelpiece clock, and I gold watch, valued at

7 lots from \$39 to \$30 each-1 bronze statue, I winter carriage. Jace shawl and different articles of

value, valued at.
21—10 lots from \$30 to \$50 each, different articles, valued at.
12—20 lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different

12-20 lors from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles, valued at.

13-30 lors from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles, valued at.

14-10 lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles, valued at.

15-50 lots from \$1 to \$6 each, different articles, valued at.

16-75 lots of \$3 each, different articles, valued at.

17-150 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at.

18-260 lots of \$1 each, different articles, valued at.

valued at.....

### 600 lots. Amount of the Prizes......\$10,400

NOTICE—All coupons belonging to the Tickets sold in the hands of the Agents, or other parties interested must be returned to the Committee of Manuagement on or before the 15th January, 1879; otherwise all such will be multed and can-1879; otherwise all such will be nulled and cancelled, as only such coupons of Tickets actually sold and returned for registration will be placed in the box on the day of drawing of prizes.

CAUTION—Buy your Tickets from the regular Agents, or from some of your personal friends, as prompt returns will then be made and all coupons duly registered.

Tickets, 50e each, or 5 Tickets for \$2. All Communications should be addressed:

"COMMITTEE OF GRAND LOTTERY," Care Fabre & Gravel, 219 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Montreal.

AGENTS—Devins & Bolton, 195 Notre Dame street; Fabre & Gravel, 219 Notre Dame st.; Henry Prince, 305 Notre Dame street; Ad. Boucher, 232 Notre Dame street; D.J. Sadslier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street; P. Wright, 557 St. Mary street; Dugal & Lachance, 515 St. Catherine street; N. Rheaunie, 75 St. Lawrence Main street.

November 6 12

All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases, Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins, are posi-

### CRANT'S REMEDY.

is effects are fruly marvellous in Dropsy, ravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor; no matr of how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific, and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of uses that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been permaently cured.

It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians d Medical Societies throughout the country. ld in bottles at Two dollars each, or three tles, which is enough to cure the most aggraed case, sent to any address on receipt of ve dollars. Small trial bottles One dollar

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO rant's Remedy Manufacturing Co., 554 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

## For Sale.

ANING,

SAWING,

MOULDING, other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

15-imos

HILDREN'S CARRIAGES

Testock just received. To be sold cheap.

MEILLEUR & CO,'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

### FASHIONS.

The latest Ideas in Paniers, Hats and

Fans-Costumes in the Japanese Styles. PARIS. December 1 .- In vain did our male and female dressmakers decree that the new winter styles should remain in sequestered wardrobes until the 1st of December. Fashions, like murder, will "come out." The consequence of this airy tendency is that the Herali is enabled to publish the secrets of milliners and to talk about paniers while Parisians are wondering if such thing are to be. There can be no doubt about them, but they are to be worn principally for ball dress—that is, in the extensive proportions I have seen them. The material par excellence will be moire; faille is at a discount, and the species of moire is antique—it is mixed with satin.. Moire pekinee is the greatest novelty -that is, striped with satin-and the two favorite stripes are Russian green, with an alternate one of flaxen shade. It is mostly trimmed with chenille, but these trimmings fall in perfect sheaves, cascading and tumbling down the sides with irrepressible bobs at the end of each stand. The chou or cabbage ribbon bow is another feature in trimmings, while sleeves are all upturned cuffs and collars are all downturned fichus. Poudre de riz crape and talle are for ruchings, but they are worn with silk, satin, striped and velvet collars, that match the facings and pockets. Cloth dresses are beige, almond and eachon, ornamented with bands of light fur. And where is not fur to be put! It is placed round the bottom of short costumes preferably to flounces or frills, and how very short are walking costumes in front! But the great hit of the coming season is the lady's cutaway coat and cordurey undervest, to say nothing of great coats, both hairy as Polar bear and fleecy as lambskin.

HATS. The hat of the future is a la victime. It is pure Directoire, and its rival is a fluted, rimmed capote. Firstly, the victime. Whether the term means the hat itself, its wearer or its beholder is not explained. I incline to the latter supposition. It is a scooped front, partially turned upon one side. It is made of black or beige plush felt, ornamented with Prince of Wales feathers, which nod whichever way they are set, and with roses as warm in color as the burning vows exchanged by Capoul and Heilbron at the Italiens. Just on the temple hangs a domask bud, which seems to drop from the cluster that holds up the brim. Any man would run after it on noticing how near falling it is. Probably this alone loss given rise to the word "victim," for the bud comes home safely every day, and goes on victimizing in the same way from world as frauds. The so-called spiritualism north side. Signed, for John Hawdon, James three to live p. m. The capote is navy and Vulcan blue and scarlet, and there is a Japanese gilt and silver ornament on it; but the fluting of the rim has a curious effect. It is pinched in and out, then lined with bright silk, and there is a plisse all round the

### THE WINTER FAN.

curtain.

250

The winter fan is becoming a piece of furniture. The latest has a knob handle, which holds powder and puff. Under one of the side staves is concealed a mirror, and under the other a scent tube and pocket comb. This fan is so light and perfect that it has been brought in the "Review of the Year," played by the best Boulevard actors at the Varieties. One of the artistes who had had the honor of an encore reappeared with a fan stuck in her back hair instead of a high-Spanish comb. The others are Japanese fans, made like screens, and used as such,

to look like one of the Mikador's subjects, is face powder to be tinged with a delicate yel- own arm. The thing was certainly very all to fall off, heads would be more fashionable investigate the matter, and a scance arranged for this loss. Small wigs are in demand, for at the residence of a well-known citizen. make it, their curls are patted down and was performed. frizettes are coaxed in place by Pompeiian narrow bands that bind heads in shape. A hint can here be given. A lady not having a hat a la victime might wave her hair on the was ex-Mayor Waller. Feeling indignant at forehead under a rim turned back and faced with velvet; then an ostrich tip or more could be placed on one side close to the hair, leaving the glowing velvet quite free; a band of gold braid should run in and out of the wavy hair; the back should be free in a hair bag, but run through with Neapolitan tortoise

shell pins.

hunt, and so are the princes who are always wide cape is thrown over all, and the effect with a plume tongue is that of a polite gen-tleman from Verona. The great points in the review at the Varietes above spoken of showed Mr. Waller that when counting over are the captive balloon in which a lady goes up. She has laced herself in very tight to there he had managed to drop another pellet, imitate Sarah Bernhardt, who was one of the first to look into the clouds. The costume of Angele as "Spanish wines at the Exposition" is a great success; the three colored bouquetiere is another, rapidly that the closest observer would not Then there is a pretty actress as the "Restaurant steamer that ran between Paris and St. Germain." An English gentleman, on seeing Mlle. Gauthier thus attired, asked his friend in the pit "if he knew whether or no foreigners could still dine alongside of her?" Grivot dislocates his whole person entirely in imitation of Hanlon Lee. Voltaire was not forgotten; he was admirable as a statue, the actor, who assumed the sardonic mask being Bac; he was rigid as bronze. Mlic. Augete took off Capoul in the "Lovers." A splendid decoration is the "Paris at Night" seen from the balloon .- N.Y. Herald.

### Woman's Rights!

A woman's rights journal declaims against the custom of giving a bride away at a marriage ceremony, declaring that it is a relic of the old opinion that daughters were slaves of a father, and could be given or sold to any suitor who pleased him. Women did not themselves until the tenth century, and in the grand masters, it has nevertheless certain other European countries much later. "No merit, more particularly when it is considered woman," says the journal in question, "of proper self-respect, will submit to be given tion in the art of drawing and much less in

#### Personal Intelligence. Haves is a Grant man.

Thomas Carlyle is eighty-three and in good

Dr. John Henry Newman will issue a new volume of his "Apolagia," containing his correspondence with Archbishop Whateley.

There is a bill before the South Carolina Legislature providing that the cost of food for a prisoner shall no longer be thirty cents a jellied production of the Brasenia, and the day, but that it shall be twenty cents.

#### THE AMHERST MYSTERY. Dr. Clay's Lecture.

[From the "Morning Chronicle" of Friday.] The Doctor commenced by giving a resume of the history of sorcery, witchcraft and legerdemain from the earliest scriptural references thereto down to the present time. He then referred to the increasing belief in spiritualism, and unhesitatingly denounced the most of the modern mediums as tricksters, whose object was pecuniary gain and who, by mechanical thousands of credulous persons put faith in their supposed supernatural powers. He then gave the history of the Amherst mystery. He said the girl Esther Cox had home from a drive with a young man who had stopped in the woods and made several indecent overtures to her, used some very bad language and struck her in the face. It was during this night that the first "spiritual manifestations " occurred. A box under her bed had moved, etc. The lecturer then gave detailed statements of numerous hilarious actions of articles of furniture, and related instances of rappings he himself and others had heard, and in proof of which he held the attested statements of well-known gentlemen. He claimed that the statement that the girl's writing on the wall were a fraud was incorrect. The girl did not know what she had written, and had never been taught to write, except her own signature, which was noticeable among the writing on the wall as being different from the rest of the writing. From what she had written until it was read to her. The lecturer attributed all these manifestaof his theory. He said that the girl had been insulated by having glass put in her shoes and insulators. When she was so insulated there the insulation being removed they re-comthe agency in this case was, in his estimation, not that of an inmate of the house, but of some outsider possessing the electric power, who had a sinister motive for his action. He criticized the newspapers for having hinted that these spiritual manifestations were tricks to get rid of property, etc., when there was no proof to support such charges. He concluded by denouncing fortune-telling and pretended communication with the other was nothing but effects produced from natural causes.

BLOOD WRITING ON THE ARM. A Mystery Solved-How Prof. Simmons Mystified the People-How the Exposure came out-An Interesting In-

(Ottawa Free Press, Saturday,)

In view of the manifestations now taking place at Amherst and the approaching visit of Prof. McAllister, the prestidigitator, to our city, it will not be uninteresting to refer to a sensation which was created in Ottawa about the year 1864, by the visit of Prof. Simmons, a noted illusionist, who specialty was the exhibition of blood writing on the arm. It will be observed from Prof. McAllister's handbills, that he performs the same feat, and, while not desiring to compete with the Professor, we propose to show our readers how it is done. En passant, it might be stated that this feat To imitate a lady straight from Jeddo, and or trick consisted in a party in the audience writing the name on a small piece of paper, to be extreme bon ton; therefore, soirce and which he folded up into a pellet, and without dinner robes are exotic in material and de- apparently having any opportunity to see sign. Society will be perfumed with santal what was thus written, the Professor would essence, its finger nails are to blush, and its produce this name in letters of blood on his Hair must not be forgotten. Were it mysterious. A committee was appointed to but when hair will not fall off, and all Two reporters put in an appearance, but were the ingredients sold by perfumers will not not allowed into the room where the trick

Simmons assured the reporters that it was only a trick. The Daily Union was published in the city at the time, and, on its staff, Simmons for his double dealing in pretending to one party that it was spiritualism and to another that it was sleight of hand, he wrote an article for the Union denouncing the professor. Simmons came in while Mr. Waller was reading the proof of this article, and implored that it should not be published, saying that if the writer would call at his room in the Russell House on the following morn-The Marshal is enjoying a different kind of ling he would show him that the blood writing was only an illusion. Mr. Waller accepton the meet. Velvours pekine and chamois cd the proposition, and the next morning leather vests are the styles for the field. A presented himself in Simmons' room at the appointed hour, tinding the Professor still in

The Professor did the trick very slowly, and the pellets to assure him that they were all which he had concealed in his hand, and to take up the one with the name written on it. The five pellets consequently still appeared to be there, and the transition was made so detect it. While making the flourish with the sheet, the Professor read the name, and transferred it to his arm with an ordinary lead pencil (pressing rather hard), and by wetting them afterwards made the letters appear as if written in blood. This was all the work of a moment, and, having accomplished this, the recounting of the pellets afforded an opportunity of restoring the piece of paper on which the name was written, and this convinced the beholder that it had never been disturbed. This is the secret of the mysterious blood writing on the arm, and the exposure created quite a sensation.

### The Last Haron.

The Quebec Seminary has recently purchased the portrait of Zacharie Vincent (Terahibolin) the last pure-blooded Huron Indian resident at Lorette. This painting was executed by the Indian himself, who used a mirror for the purpose, and, although it is ceracquire the right of choosing husbands for tainly not calculated to eclipse the works of that Terahiholin never received any instructhat of oil painting.

WATER TARGET .- The singular aquatic plant known as the "water target," and, botanically, Brasenia peliaia, has the leaves and young stems coated by a thick layer of jelly. The tendency of modern teleology is to suppose that every act of a plant is designedly for its own good or the good of its race, and plants are, therefore, much closer questioned in regard to their behavior than they once were. The Torrey Botanical Club has taken up this members are looking about for explanations.

The following is a copy of the agreement between Edward Hanlan, the Toronto champion, and John Hawdon, of Delaval. The

race is to come off at Newcastle-on-Tyne :-Newcastle-on-Tyne, November 18, 1878. Articles of agreement entered into this day between John Hawdon, of Delaval, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, Canada, who hereby agree to row a straightaway scullers' race on the Tyne, in best and best boats, from the Mansion House to Scotswood Suspension means and legerdemain, contrived to make Bridge, on Monday, May 5, 1879, for the sum of £200 (two hundred pounds) aside. The men to start from two boats, moored thirty yards apart, one hour before high water, according to the A B C tide-table, on the day been taken sick one night after coming named. The starting points to be moored to the satisfaction of the referee, before tossing for choice of stations, and the race to be rowed according to such of the new Thames rules of boat racing as are applicable. To start by mutual consent, but if not started within fifteen minutes of the time above fixed the referee shall start them by signal or otherwise. The first deposit of £50 a side is now in the hands of the sporting editor of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, who is hereby appointed final stakeholder. The second depesit of £50 a side to be posted with the sporting editor of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle before 9 p. m. on Monday, February 10, 1879 and the final deposit of £100 a side to be posted with the sporting editor of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle between 6 and p. m. on Friday, May 2, 1879. The ferce to be chosen at the final deposit; but his own observations he felt that the girl it the authorized parties cannot agree upon a really acted honestly and knew nothing of referee the final stakeholder is hereby empowered to nominate a referee. If the referee shall consider that the river is too rough on tions to electric currents produced from the Monday, May 5, aforesaid, he is hereby emexcessive derangement of the girl's nervous powered to postpone the race from day to day system. He related many cases on what he until smooth water is obtained. Notice of claimed to be good authority, in corroboration such postponement shall be given by the referce to the competitors before toss for choice of stations takes place. The referee shall by the feet of her bed being put into telegraph | Lave entire jurisdiction over the race from start to finish, and his decision shall be were no manifestations, but immediately on absolutely final and subject to no appeal at law or otherwise. The sporting edimenced. He briefly referred to the haunted tor of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, house in Gottingen street, Halifax, and attri- who has been appointed final stakebuted the "goings on" there to the same holder, shall be absolved from the proceedcause as that of the Amherst case, only that | ings at law or otherwise upon disposing of the stakes according to the decision of the referce. Cutters may be allowed in attendance upon the competitors, but they must keep astern of the sternmost man throughout the race. Either party failing to comply with the conditions herein contained, or any of them, shall ferfeit the whole of the money deposited. The competitors, in rowing the race, must pass through the second arch of the Redheugh Bridge, counting from the

# Major O'Gorman and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

Hutchinson.

Major O'Gorman has sent the following correspondence to the Times for publication: SPRINGFIELD, Waterford, Nov. 7.

Bright. Witness to the signatures, Thomas

Sm,-I observe in the Freeman's Journal of this day that at a meeting held in the Exhibition Palace last night, the 6th instant, under the auspices of the Irish Sunday Closing Association, you are reported to have used the following words:

"He confessed, however, that he looked every Monday morning with some anxiety for the reports from Waterford and the country around, because there was the abode of the gallant Major, and he could not help fearing that he might read that the Major, overcome by distress of mind at seeing so many sober people about him, had committed suicide, and | of the nineteenth century. departed from this scene of trouble.

And I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the report in question is a correct report or not?-I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, ham-

PURCELL O'GORMAN, M.P. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.

COUNTY CLUB, CARLISLE, Nov. 25. DEAR SIR,-Excuse me not having answered your first note, and having given you the trouble of re-writing it.

I fancied that the first one was not genuine, which was the cause of my non-reply.

With regard to your query, I think that the one of what I said.—Yours truly, W. Lawson.

Major O'Gorman, M.P.

Springfield, Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 26. Sir,-I have this moment received yours of the 25th inst., in which you acknowledge having spoken the words adverted to by me. As such language is extremely offensive, I now call upon you to withdraw it and publicly to apologise to me for having used it .- I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

PURCELL O'GORMAN, M.P. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., County Club, Carlisle.

COUNTY CLUB, CARLISLE, Nov. 29. DEAR SIR,-I regret extremely to find that our feelings were hurt by the words to which you take exception.

I should certainly not have used them had I thought you would have taken them so seriously to heart and been so much perturbed by I very willingly make the apology which

I very willingly make the young you desire, and am, yours truly,

W. Lawson.

Major O'Gorman, M.P.

#### Major-General Roberts. Major-General Roberts, who commands the

Kuram Valley column of the British army in Afghanistan, is the actual head of the Quarterof Delhi he carned the Victoria Cross for sabring a standard-bearer and capturing his flag. During the various operations connected with the relief of Lucknow, and its subsequent siege and capture, he acted as Assistant-Adjutant General. For this campaign he received a majority, a medal and three clasps, and frequent mention in despatches. He participated in the Muballoh expedition of 1863, served throughout the Abyssinian war as Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Brigade, for which he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and accompanied the Looshai expedition of 1872, receiving on the return the Companionship of the Bath.

THE TELEPHONE IN JAPAN.-It is said to be a curious fact, that the telephone has long been in use between rooms in warehouses in

THE BLACK SWAN .- Mile. Ambre, the new opera singer who has just appeared in London, is an African. Her parents belongs to a Moorish family of the court of the late Emperor of Morocco.

Morocco.

PUTTING DOWN SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.—One hundred and two societies, twenty-eight newspapers, and eighty-eight books and pamphlets have been prohibited since the promulgation of the Anti-Socialist law. In Northern Germany there is but one journal of Socialist proclivities left, in Central and Southern Germany there still romain elevon. All these have changed their names since the new law, and try to conceal their bias as much as possible.

a la Caratta de Caratta de La Caratta de Car

#### STREL PROJECTILES. A New Idea in Modern Warfare.

[From the London Dally News.] We are not only, it seems, to have steel-clad men of war, but steel projectiles as well, for the gunnery experiments at Shoeburyness prove beyond a doubt the efficacy of these missiles. A steel plate will repel an ordinary chilled thot, which passes through an iron plate. Thus at Spezzia, when the 100-ton gun of Sir William Armstrong was proved, it was found that while a 22-inch fron plate was readily pierced, a steel slab of the same thickness effectually repulsed the shot. The steel got fractured in the trial, but it did not allow the shot to pass. For the moment, therefore, armor triumphed over gun, for so long as a battle-ship can keep out an enemy's shot, it is a matter of little importance whether her metal scales suffer. For this reason the Italians, the French, and ourselves are all contemplating the building of steel clads. But now comer the question whether steel shot cannot injure steel armour as fatally as the chilled projectiles damage our ironclads. This is exceedingly probable, as d if so, we shall be no better off than we were before. The only difference will be the cost of production both of armour plates and projectiles will be magnified. We shall be able to afford one steel-clad battleship for every three or four ironelads. Just as we have ceased to count our sail of the line by the hundred, and now number ironclads by tens, so in the future, when it comes to the adoption of steel in the navy, our battleships will be represented in units.

#### Education and War.

Wrom the Liverpool Catholic Times 1 It is not uninstructive to inquire into the espective amounts paid by the most civiized governments for education and warlike armaments. Instruction is much cheaper than shot and shell, ironelads and bayonets, and it will always be a lighter burden to inform minds than to carry out imperial policies. But there are disparities in a return before us which are not to be accounted for by the mere difference in the prices of two articles. It is a suggestive list, showing the amount per head of the population spent on the two departments;-

Educa- Avary. Army 8. d. s. d. 8. d. s. d. 1 1 5 6 2 7 14 5 ... 1 2 18 0 2 1 9 2 France. Germany..... Italy Haly. Switzerland United States

Thus the two republies that content themselves with living on the defensive hold the most honorable position, and the United States in an especial manner, with 32 per cent, more shent on the school than on the army. The unaggressive character of both Percy. Signed for Edward Hanlan, John countries accounts for their small military budgets, but their love of education must also be exceptional when they allow its machinery to entail so heavy an expense. Germany is vastly strong, in a warlike sense, and pays much for armament, but not more than half as much as France, who is the lowest in the educational scale, with the one exception of Italy. The comparisons are hardly conclusive, however, except as regards the war taxes. Education is variously administered. It costs much less per child in some countries than in others. If we took into account the private contributions in England we would have to rai a the above figure considerably, while in France less than half the amount would produce results as profitable. in the aggregate. There can be no doubt, at all events, that there is much room for economy in the military estabishments. They are a blot upon humanity in this latter end an international guarantee is under consider-

### Destruction of Forests.

The American Builder, of a recent date, says that at the present rate of depletion, the forests antine. be exhausted. Another authority declares from personal knowledge, that there is not sufficient pine, spruce or hemlock, between Winnipeg and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as would supply the United States for three vears. Canada is concerned, but it is true of the States, and a long period cannot clapse before the demand for Canadian lumber will be so pressing, that the statesmen of Washington, whether they like it or not, will be compelled Freeman's Journal report is a pretty accurate to introduce legislation for a reciprocal trade tariff. Indeed, the American Boards of Trade are already ripe for action in the premises, and it looks as though Sir John's retaliatory policy will be nipped in the bud before he has a chance of carrying it into legislation.

#### The Dangers from Tramrails. (From the Mail.)

To drive across a Toronto street car rail is equivalent to having an eye-tooth drawn. The Company, who act as dentists, will, however, probably have a few charges of malpractice on their hands shortly, unless the height of the rails above the level of the road-bed is reduced. The tracks recently laid on Brock street and Spadina avenue resemble an elevated railway. Compensation for damages arising from broken wheels can, no doubt, be obtained in the courts. A Lon-den doctor's carriage was wrecked by the horses running away in a fright, caused by the bump when crossing a street railway track. The courts awarded him the cost of repairing it, the hire of a new vehicle in the interim, and the conveyance both ways, the total amount being £42 10s. But they do these things better-in London.

[These remarks are applicable to many localities in Montreal.]

### The Religgraph in War.

The heliograph was used for the first time in war by the British troops which operated against the Afrillis on the Peshawur frontier, India. This instrument consists of a circular master-General's Department. At the siege mirror, moving upon a universal joint and supported on a triped. Wishing to send messages, the operator, by a quick elevation or depression of the glass, so as to catch the late who received him and a New York Profull glare of the sun, is able to throw flashes a testant minister who ventured to granple with distance of twenty-five miles. The length of the flashes corresponds with that of the daskes in the Morse alphabet, by which the messages are translated. This method of field telegraphy does away entirely with the dangers of wire tapping and cutting by the enemy, and, after a thorough test, has just been adopted by the Spanish military authorities.

### Miscellancons.

Plots against the Sultan are said to be ended.

The world's production of gold is one-third less than in 1850.

The English duty on tobacco amounts to some \$45,000,000 a year. Scotland, says the Edinburgh Daily Review,

is \$75,000,000 poorer than it would have been estimated by an actuary a few weeks

the current budget allows him to educate capable of expressing this abominable impiety

### News Items.

St. Sauveur is said to be infested with thieves. Forefathers day was celebrated in Boston

n Monday. The Austro-Italian treaty of commerce has

een signed. The Socialist law is being vigorously en-

orced in Germany. Governor Hampton, of S.C., has been pro-

tounced out of danger. Forty-eight children were drowned by the

ice giving way in Paris. The exportation of live stock to the English narket is on the increase.

The G. T. R. are laying a double track from Toronto to Carleton.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to be promoted to the rank of Renr Admiral. The Quebec and St. John skating rinks

have opened for the season. It is proposed to have a silver dollar, containing 480 grains troy and 900 fine.

Freight managers are holding a session in Milwankee, to arrange another pool.

Boyle, the counterfeiter, was taken to Kingston for a visit of seven years.

The Art Union exhibition opened in the Mechanics' Hall in London (Out.) yesterday.

The fact of the Ameer being with the Russian Mission has not been officially comirmed. Mr. M. A. Hearn, advocate, is said to be a strong applicant for the late Judge Dencet's

office. The Italian Consuls are ordered to forret out the Italian agitators for Albanian annex-

ation. Cap snatching has begun in Quebe-. gentleman named Gautier lost a \$25 et.e last night.

The life of the King of Denmark has been threatened, and one hotel keeper has been arrested. The Ameer and a portion of the Russian

mission have passed the frontier on rance for Tashkend. Reeve Waterman, has been presented with

(Ont.) East. The snow-storm continues in violence in many parts of the United States: trains are very much delayed.

a request to contest the recycship in London

Mrs. Fielding, the daughter of the Canadian Commissioner to Paris, will recover from her recent accident at Ottawa. The joint occupation of Turkish territory

by the powers on the evacuation of the Russian army is still unsettled. The Italian Consul at Cyprus is kleking up a row about his jurisdiction. He refuses to

apply for a British evequature.

The officers of the steamship . Commerania" were acquitted of all blame, the enquiry court being held in Berlin. It is stated that a bridge at Berthier was

completed yesterday, and the North Shore Railway is now open to St. Rose. The lunatic who escaped in Terento has not been captured. When he tool. From h

leave he wore the prison uniform, Suleiman Pasha has been pardened for alleged offences committed in connection with the Turkish army in the late war.

Gambetta anticipates a Republican majority in the Senate of 25, and thinks their duty is to satisfy their own party and govern others. The Porte, in considering the British guar-

Yellow fever is troubling the inhabitants of St. Thomas, the prevalence of the disease

antee for the new loan, and the question of

has been misrepresented so as to avoid quarof the Eastern and Western States will soon be exhausted. Another authority declares dom is very severe, adding greatly to the misery that exists in all the manufacturing centres.

> More than 40 per cent, of the Russian army returning from Turkey will, it is said, lave This is utter nonsense, so far as perished, in consequence of the inclement The partners of the banking-house of C. F.

Odea & Co., will be arrested on the charge of receiving deposits after an assignment had been made. W. J. Haley, aliax Snole, alias Perry, who

forged the English circular notes on the Union Bank in London, was held under \$10,000 bonds in San Francisco. The Attorney-General for the State of New York directs the Empire Mutual Life Insur-

ance Company to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. A former prominent Bosnia leader threatens the inhabitants of Serajevo that he will raise 40,000 men to punish those who discounten-

ance his design against the Austrian League. The abstract of the financial article in the Times, received from London, shows a some-what healthier condition of the money market, and the expectation that the reserve will soon recover its usual strength.

The Empire Mutual Insurance Company have not done any business for five years, and there is not a clear title for any one for the \$100 deposit with the Insurance Department, which is the cause for the request for a The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad are ssuing certificates, bearing interest, to pay the

employees' wages for September, October and

November. They will be received for any debt

due the company. After January 13th the

company will pay cash. The Rev. John Keble Karcher, an Episco palian clergyman, has been formally received into the Church by the Right Rev. Dr. Ireland, Coadjutor Bishop of St. Paul, Minnesota. The convert is a gentleman of considerable attainments, and his conversion is due to his having heard a controversy between the pre-

testant minister who ventured to grapple with

so redoubtable a champion.

in a proper manner.

Apostasy.—What crime is to be compared with that of apostacy? The apostate has betrayed his own conscience; he has denied his faith and the only true religion, with the object of indulging in carnal pleasure or of satisfying a vile interest. He has followed his blind pride and made traffic of his soul. Is there a heart more hardened than that which, after having hardened itself with sin, passes from despair to apostasy, which resists all the invitations of God, suppresses the continual cry of its conscience, and arrives at the gates of death in this state? Is there any one more steeped in implety than he who wreaks his vengeance on the Church, who declares against her a war to the bitter end, who seeks to carry off her children from her, to corrupt them afterwards by his scandals, discourses, and manouvres? Who, then, is more impious than he who detests the Church, this spouse so dear to Jesus The Egyptian Minister of Public Instruc- Christ, this spouse whom He has obtained at tion is an able Swiss, known as Dor Bey; the cost of so much pains, so much blood, and but the miserable sum of \$118,500 is all that so cruel a death? Ah! there are no words

#### FINANCIAL.

December, 33th. The following were the sales:—Morning Board
—6 shares Merchants' Bank at 79; 200 do, 80 do, at 101; 150 do at 190; 6 do Consolidated at 58; 75 do Montreal City Gas Co at 107; 25 do at 107; 25 do Montreal Telegraph Company at 110; 25 do at 110; 125 do at 111; 175 do at 111.

Afternoon Board—2 shares Bank of Montreal at 137;; 50 do Bank of Commerce at 100;; 69 do at 137;; 5 do at 57;; 25 do Montreal City Gas Co. at 110;; 25 do at 110;; 50 do at 110;; 100 do at 110; 25 do Richelieu Company at 43.—Thomas Wilson, Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

### COMMERCIAL.

Figure—The flour market remains inactive, and but small sales of no importance. Quota-receipts pelly, the same as Saturday, rels.

London Markets. London, December 30.—Floating Cargoes—Wheat steady; corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn inactive. Mark Lane wheat and corn slow. Arrivals off coast small. Liverpool spot wheat and corn dull.

#### Writs of Attachment.

Joseph M. Turcot et al. vs. Moise Trudeau, for S 102.61; C. O. Perrault, assignee. Frederick Fairman es. Richard S. Latham;

\$800; E. Evans, assignee. John Kerry, et al. is. Joseph O. Daoust, for \$402.06; Alexander F. Riddell, assignce.

### City Retail Markets.

Although the country roads are reported in good condition, the attendance of farmers at the markets was not as great as usual. This is, no doubt, owing to the Christmas holidays, But, he wever, the display was very good of things left ever from the previous supply.

But etters Meat.—A pleutiful supply of meat on hynd, but small demand. Dressed hogs in car fots at from \$3.75 to 3.95 per 10.0 fbs, or fee per 10; pork, 6e to 7e per 40; beef, 4e per 10; pork, 6e to 7e per 40; beef, 4e per 10; with quarter; mutton, the same; saft to greatly in the first supply of the first supply of the first supply of the per 10; pork 6e to 7e per 40; beef, 2e to 7e per 40; satted to a considerable grantity of poultry was on market this morning.

Peutrary and Game.—A considerable quantity of poultry was on market this morning.

If do; cels, be each.

Fruit.—Green apples sell at \$4.50 a barrel;
conning apples at \$1.50 do; spy apples at \$2.50 a barrel;
conning apples at \$1.50 do; spy apples at \$2.50 a barrel;
conning apples at \$1.50 do; spy apples at \$2.50 a barrel;
conning apples at \$1.50 do; spy apples at \$2.50 a barrel;
conning apples at \$1.50 do; spy apples at \$2.50 a barrel;
conning apples at \$1.50 do; spy apples at \$2.50 a barrel;
conning apples at \$1.50 do; spy apples at \$2.50 a barrel;
conning \$2.00 to 3.10. Over fifty car loads of various kinds of fruit have arrived to meet the Christians demand. Dates from \$1.00 to 70 per th. Figs by the box, Fig. Figs in mats, by the fb., 3c. Walnuts.
So to loe per 10. Cranberries, 3ce per gallon.
Raisins, per 10. 4 fo to 5c. Erazit mus, 6c to 7c, per fl. wholesade, retail, be. Paraguay must from \$1.00 to 8c. Plstachio mus, 7c.

Vegetables—Are plentifully supplied and in good demand, at about the same prices as last market. Potatoes from 75c to \$1.50 per bag, Cabing \$2.50 per dozen. Carrots, parsaips and turnips were also in large quantities and a same prices.

Deferming the figures are search, but a barrel;
conning apples at \$1.50 do; spy apples at \$2.50 to 10.00 to 10.0

DATEY PRODUCE.-There is a good supply of above. DARRY PRODUCE.—There is a 2000 supply of butter, ranging from he to the per pound. Trade statter, we have the life in the from the to lie; choice tubs, life; superfor print was plentiful, and sold for 25c to the per pound. There was a large supply of interior butter. Cheese from life to 12c per pound.

From Meal and Feen.—The flour market continues onto with without medianized. Out-

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.—The flour market continues quiet, with values unchanged, Ontmeal, slightly advanced; \$2.25 per 100 pounds; cracked meal, \$2.50 do; Indian meal, \$1.20 do; monlie, \$1 do; grue, \$5 do; bran, 75c do; pot barley, \$2.75 do; pearl barley, \$5, do.

GEALN.—The supply is good, and prices without fluctuations. Oats, 75c to 85c per bag; seas, 75c to 85c per bushel; beans, \$1.20 to 1.50 per bushel, 41c per bushel; beans, \$1.20 to 1.50 per bushel.

THE HAYMARKET—The present supply equals the demand. Hay sells at from \$2.00 to 10.50 per 100 bundles of 15 pounds. Straw sells at from \$1.00 to 0.50 per 100 bundles of 15 pounds. Graw-Are scarce, and sell at from 20c to 31c the dozen.

MESS PORK—At from \$10.50 to 12.60 the barrel.

LAED—At from 8c to 10 per pounds.

MATLE SUGAR-Sells at Se to 9e the pound.

#### WEEKLY REVIEW. December 27th, 1878.

OUR MONEY MARKETS continues without any material change. Good paper is discounted at from 7 to 8 per cent., and stock loans at 5 to a per cent, on call, 7 per cent, on time. Sterling Exchange is solid at  $s_{\pi}^{\pm}$  to  $s_{\pi}^{\pm}$  premium between banks, 84 premium cash over the counter. Gold draits at 1-10 premium.

AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE the business is very slack and weak. Taking the market on a whole, the falling off of almost all the stock lately has been remarkable.

### OUR TRADING CIRCLES.

Wholesale business continues extremely dull, and there has been no movement of any consequence in any particular department. The flour market is in particular remarkable for its dullness. The snow both in the city and country has greatly added to our markets.

RAW FURS.—Very few furs are arriving. Prices are unchanged, although the demand is brisker. Skunks continue to come in such quantities as will no doubt flood the markets. DRY GOODS are at their dullest period, and

the warehouses are devoid of activity. Several travellers are now on the road with samples of Canadian spring tweeds, and others will follow in the course of a few days. American osnabarg and Philadelphia cottons are also flooding our markets, but with little sales. Remittances are slow and indefinite. The furtrade is also very dull, retailing for almost nothing.

GROCERIES—Slow trade but quick purchases. Sorting parcels are in quick demand. Sugar is, however, slightly declined. TEA-About 350 half chests of Japan have been disposed of at from 28 cents to 30 cents between jobbers. A sale of 400 half chests is expected to arrive during the course of next week. Japan, Assam and Congon are at the same price, while others are a little weaker. Coffee remains dull, the common grades being quite unsaleable. Mild grades are meeting with a quiet demand at steady prices; Mocha and Java are, however, on the average. Sugar has declined, and the quotations to-day are very low. The present quotation is one of the very lowest ever known on our markets. There is, how-ever, but little demand for the stock which refiners have on hand, and the reductions made in value have failed to create any American yellow is even relatively lower than granulated, and has completely shut Scotch refined out of the market. South American sugar is the only standing article on the market.

FRUIT.-Valencia raisins are in good demand and have an upward tendency, ranging from 43c to 5c. The cheapness of this article has greatly tended to check the demand for others, although a good deal has been brought here on speculation. Malaga grapes and West India fruits are generally scarce, but in good demand. Prunes have declined to almost nothing, owing to late arrivals, ranging from 43c to 5c. New Bordeaux walnuts, and those from the Spanish Main, are rapidly arriving and are being disposed of briskly. Brazillian nuts and Seville oranges are unchanged. Apples from the States and Dominion are quiet, but command firm prices. Other fruits remain as before.

SPICES are dull and at the same quotations, Ceylon cinnamon and Java cloves being in most demand.

SYRUPS are dull, and though quotations have not yet been changed, prices tend in buyer's favor. Raspberry and lemon, how-ever, rule the market at favorable demand. MOLASSES-Barbadoes in good quantity sells at from 33e to 37e, and small lots at 36c

to 38c, but the market is quiet. Jamaica, Tortugas and Barbadoes are also plentiful. Demerara is but poorly supplied, but in good FISH is fairly represented, but no imme-

diate improvement is anticipated. Labrador herrings are plentiful, and green cod and fresh fish are firmly held.

In LIQUORS, business is very slack, and

the prices are unchanged. The usual holiday trade is, however, as brisk as ever.
The LEATHER market is very inactive,

and although there is a good demand for low prices, our wholesale dealers do not choose to risk the loss. Solv is very quiet, and prices are very much in buyers' favor both for Spanish and Slaughter. Ureen has had considerable enquiry. Series in medium and light are pretty scarce, although in good demand. BOOTS—The holidays taking all the money, the demand in this trade is very small; but afterwards the call for spring trade is ex-

active business is looked for. HARDWARE—This trade is doing but promptly attended to little business, and the demand is small. Remittances are good-fairly better than formerly, so an improvement may be surmised. Pic Inox-There is no change to notice. GRAIN MARKET.-Nothing transpiring; 1

quotations nominal. FLOUR MARKET. - Receipts nominal. The past week has been a blank as far as business in flour is concerned. Nothing doing whatever, except now and again a small bale whatever, except now and again a small (sile) | Figure Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEARS to a city dealer and a country order or two. | ING early. | 33-e Quotations are unchanged; yet so far as transactions are concerned they are entirely nomi-

Proving and Game—A considerable quantity of poultry was on market this morning. Turkeys, so to Eke per ib, or a fine pair for \$1; wild ducks, 55e per pair; guese, se per ib; chickens, so do; partridges, the per pair; progeons, Ectorie the couple; pratrie chickens, \$1 per pair; quadis, \$1.00 a dozen; show birds, 21e the dozen; rabbits, 25e the pair; wild ducks, \$1.65 per pair; quadis, \$1.00 to per lb; salmon at Ec do; halibut, 14e do; flounders, 8e do; white fish and from loc do; pike, for do; she hough; finan hadded, 16e do; perch, Ec to 18e the bunch; finan haddies, 8e per pound; sangines, by the Reg. 28e; boneless codifish, 8e the pound; shargeon, he do; loksters, 8e to be do; shelts, 12e do; leke front, 11e do; cels, 15e each.

Fruit-Green apples sell at \$1.50 a barrel; PROVISION MARKET. - BUTTER - Rebeen cleared off the market; what is remain-ing, as well as fair grades, are held fixuer. Of all descriptions constantly ca hard and sug-ing, as well as fair grades, are held fixuer. ments. 47 barrels: market continues dull. A targe sariety of new patter is at very reduced Lyno—Market unchanged: pails selling at 8c prices, to 8 c, according to quality. Duessen House stove repairs of all kinds for took stoves.

A few city lots have been sold, thindy to lingues, &c., always on hand,

COAL MARKET.-The following are the prices of coal per 2,000 lbs. delivered:-Pittson and Lackawanna, stove size, \$7: do do, egg size, \$6.75; do do, nut size, \$6.50; Newcastle, smiths', \$6; inferior smiths', \$5; grate, \$5.50; Scotch steam, \$5.25; lower

ports steam, \$5; coke per chaldron, \$3. FIREWOOD. -There is no change in prices, which are as follows per cord delivered: Maple, \$5.50 to 6.25; birch, \$4.50 to 6.00; ] beech, \$5.00 to 5.50; tamarack, \$3.25 to 4.00.

## WEEKLY TEST.

Increase GRAND SALE

Our grand Cheap–Sale  $\phi_{i}^{2}$  Winter Dress Goods will be continued until they are all sold.

USEFUL GOODS!

Knitting Silk in the new shades. Cushion Tassels and Cord, new colors. Buffalo Horn Buttons, all sizes, Ladies and Children's Gaiters and Over-Stock-ings, all sizes.

USEFUL GOODS!

Gents' White Shirts, 90c, \$1, \$1.25 \$1.50, \$2. Gents' Mufflers, 5/c, 59c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c \$1 Gents' Wool and Silk Half Mitts, all sizes, Children's Wool Mitts and Boots,

USEFUL GOODS!

Ladies Wool Hose, 30c, 38c, 45c, 65c, 85c, 81, 15. Children's Wool, Hose 17c, 25c, 35c, 55c, 75c, Ladies, Wool Vests, 75c, 81, 81, 25, 81, 50 to 81, 50, Men's Cardigan Jackets, 70c 90c, 81, 25 to 4, 50 Small Children's Vests, 15c each.

USEFUL GOODS! Men's Linen Collars, 15c, 45c, 46c, 48c, 20c, 25c, Men's Linen Cutts, 23c, 25c, 30c, 35c pair. Men's Braces, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, to \$2.50.

USEFUL GOODS!

Ladies' Drillings from 3c to \$150 yard, Frills by the dozen, 10c, 15c, 15c, 19c, 3cc, Ladies' Belts, Silver-plated, 9c cath, Leather Belts from 22c to 15c.

USEFUL GOODS!

Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarfs, from 13c to 55c. Ladies' Embossed Silk Scarfs, 20c to 95c, Ladies' Embroidered Scarfs, 60c to \$1.59, Ladies' Chenille Scarfs, 75c to \$2.25 USEFUL GOODS!

Ladles' Linen Seis, all prices, Ladles' Embroidered Sets, from 55c to \$1.30, Ladles' Sets, in boxes, from 45c to \$3.50, Fancy Wood Boxes, filled with Spools and a Game, for 50c.

USEFUL GOODS! Ladies' Kid Gioves, 38c, 45c, 50c, 65c First quality Kid Gloves, 75c, \$1, \$1, \$1,25, \$1,50, 4-button Kid Gloves 75c, \$1,40, Good assortment Ladies' lined Kid-

USEFUL GOODS. Ladies Silk Handkerchiefs, 18e to \$1. Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 29e to \$2. Gents' Silk Scarfs, from 29e to \$1.

USEFUL GOODS. Ladies' Corsels, 25c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, to \$4.50, Ladies' and Children's Knitted Undervests, Men's Wool Socks, from 18c to 85c,

S. CARSLEY, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

#### FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. M.

WILLIAM HODSON,

ARCHITECT, No. 59 & 61 St. Benaventure St., Montreal. Plans of Buildings prepared and SuperIntendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. 41-ff

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

Manufacturer of a superior quality officils.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
Mer Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
Feb 29, 78-28 1y

Meshane Bell. Foundry
Manufacture those celebrated Pells for
Churches, Academies, &c. Price list and Circulars sent free. HENRY MESHANE & CO.,

Baltim re;Md Aug 27, 1875.[

STAFFORD & CO.,

Wholesale manufacturers '4' BOOTS AND SHOES No. 6 LEMDINE STRFLE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

D. PHELAN,

MANUFACTURER OF pected to cause an enlivenment, and a more! PRIME SOAPS AND CAMDLES, Orders from Town and Country sollited, and

Nos. 299 & 301 William Sreet, July 22. MONTREAT: 40-g.

-LAMONTAGNE.

48 BONSECOURS STREET. Painting, Glazing Paper-Hinging, White-Washing. Coloring Done on shortest notice at moderae prices.

DORAN, UNDERTAKIR AND CARINET MAKER,

186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OFAL-GLASS MIARSES,

WOOD AND IRON COFFINS ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Which he offers for the use of the public at ex-tremely moderate rates.

## WINDOW CORNICES.

MEILLEUR & CO..

Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

Ir. Might 2000.

Ir. addition to its former, many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful become and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tuition—sonly ONE HENDRED Pollars a YEAR—including French.

Address.

LADY SUPERIOR.

Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

### DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronte, Out. DIRECTED BY THE

The Empress of Austria is expected to BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SUHOOLS

This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the first week in January, and her daughter, Archduchess Gisela, wife of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, is about to leave for the South of France.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Board and Tutton, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly headvances) \$120.

BROTHEROS of the Archduches, and the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archdiscose, affords every facility for a therough Educational Course.

The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentleracy who wish to acquire the English language to all its purity.

COMMUNICIAL STITULES FORM A

SPECIALTY.

Board and Tutton, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly headvances) \$120.

For Circular and further particulars, address like Tolkas.

Director.

BROTHEROS of the Children in Denglish History.

History of England for the young.

Do Andlent History.

The School History of Canada, by 2
The School History of Canada.

Nother's History of the Catholic C

Questions adapted to the use

Mitchell's New Series of Geographic First Lessons in Geography.

Some Data and Data an

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

k (1966) butter THARSILE STE, MARIE, of the Parish (1896) of St. Hubert, District of Montreal, wife of Frederic Brais, farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a estee on justice.

Phittill;

AND FREE MILLS LITAIS, of the same place,

An action on separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the 18th November institute.

instruct in the instant.

Montreal, 18th November, 1878.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

Autorneys for the Plaintiff.

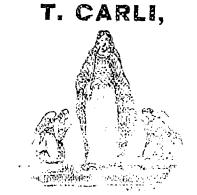
PROVINCE OF CANADA, a District of Montreal, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight,

In rr—On petition of JAMES SLOAN, of the City of Montreal, bourgrais, to be sent in possession, as well of the moveable as of the immoveable property depending of and forming the Estate and succession of his late wife, Mary Ann McLaren.

Upon the Petitioner's motion to that effect, Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the said Estate, to produce and fyle the said claims, supported by vouchers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Superior Court, at Montreal, within two months after the second insertion of the present notice. HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, P.S. C.

# Italian Warehouse.



## STATUARY,

SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 66 Notre Dame Street,

Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street. Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statues made with Coment on which the temperature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

Country People!

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Uisters, are invited to call at L.A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere these carrier properseds. Such baryains where, 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 Overconts this Fail than all the other houses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 180 a day.

### CHEAPER THAN EVER.

d	Good Overcoat, Nap for
	Good Avercont. Dingsual
i	CLSTERS.
	Heavy Nap Uster for
3,	Henry Enncy Trimming Ulster 81.00.
-	SUIT# <sub>6</sub>

### I. A. BEAUVAIS

Tweed Suit. Dark, for ...... \$5.25.

190-sh joseph street-190 MEW SCHOOL BOOKS

YOR THE SCHOOL TERM OF 1818-79.

The Metrope itaa Primer. Do 1st Read 1st Reader. 22d :: 2nd :: Young Ladie SReader. Young Laure Sacasses Speller and Definer. Calechism of Sacree! History Plustrated History. English Grammar.

Do Key Brown's Fire-Cines of English Gramman, Do Institutes Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam

Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Lorge Grammar. 47-275 | Metropolitan slo with analysis Stepping Stana to do

Butler's Cataohista for the Diocese of Cyrebec. do for the Diogese of Toronto. Dia Keenan's Postriaza Catechism. Catechism of Perseverance

Boyd's Elements of Rhetoric. AT 652 CRAIG, NEAR BLEURY STREET, | Quackenboo' First Lesson in Composition. Do Advanced Course of Composition Advino Goods in great variety, and Rectoric. Bridges' Algebra.

he Loretto Convent A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools. Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetics

Packards' Complete Course of Easiness Training. do with Key for Teachers and PrivateStrams. Saddier's New Took Keeping Flunks

Day Book Journai Cash Book Ledger

1-11.

National Pocket Dictionary Do Large Worcestar's Primary do

Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary.

Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Dictionary. Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing Latin and English, English and Latin, by W. R. Chambers.

do for the advanced Classes.

. The Child's History of Chanda, by Miles.

Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schrols. Mitchell's New Series of Geographics. New Primary New Intermediate des New Physical do. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography.

Stepping Stone to Geography. Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Hustrated do. Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament.

Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. Bound and set to Music. Westlake's How to Write Letters-A Manual o

Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature. Botany-How Plants Grow. Paterson's Familiar Science—School Edition.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy-Part I. Parker's Natural Philosophy—Part II, Purker's Complete Philosophy, Hill's Elements of do. Louage's Moral do. Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and

Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and Arrive at Truth.

Balmes' Elements of Logic.
Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies.
Fasquelt's Introductory French Course,
Complete Course.
Ollendorft's New Method of Learning French.
Magill's French Prose.
Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers.
Sadiler's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International System of Penmanship in 15 numbers.
New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribner's System of Penmanship.
Primary Course in Seven numbers.
Advanced Course in 13 numbers.
Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with Oblique Lines Indicating the Siant of Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
Bryant and Stratton's High School Book Keeping.

TROW

Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping.
We have also a very large and complete assortinent of Exercise Books, Composition Books. Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, States, Slate Pencils, Pens, Holders, Lead Pencils, Ink, Chalk, Juk and Pencil Erasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blotting Pener Covering Paper, School Poeket Penting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Pen-knives, &c.

### D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers and Booksellers,

275 Nothe Dame Street, \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 4-g

\$66 a week in your own town, Terms and \$5 outfit free, Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. \$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. & Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-1.

DIC PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING PAY STAMPS. Outfit free, Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal, P.Q. 20-1.

"ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORTCARDS I'd. Richest thing out. If you want to have fun, buy them—50 for 20 cents; 20 for 10 cents, STEVENS & CO., P.O. Box 742, Montreal, Quebec.

### MAUDLIN PHILOSOPHY NO

THIS TIME.

## BUSINESS! BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

Read the following.

YEA! READ!

Hosiery—Lamba' Wool

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 size—Silver
Grey, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Oxford,
Bitck and W. Me.

These Fose are servoless, perfectly free from lumps and warranted fast colors. Fine Canadian half-hose, beautifully made, warranted perfectly free from scauss and lumps, light, medium and heavy makes, ranging from 25 per pair. Special Let home-knit half-hose, or Gentlessen's Socks, for 25c perpuir.

Underclothing.

Shirts and Drawers, beavy make, 40c each; better makes ranging in prior 58 follows: 56c, 66c, 75c, and \$Jeach.

Our \$1 Shirts and Drawers are of superior make

Shirts and Brawers, Scort make, Fine Lambs' Wool, Every piece warranted-ranging in grice from \$1.25 to \$3.59 each.

Blankets,

Underclothing,

is White and Grey, from St to \$10 pc where,

Children's Shirts and Drawers, in two malities all sizes, ranging in orice from 30: 10 \$1.50 Children's Dresses for Boys or Girls—er Shirts and Drawers in one place—made of the finest Larabs' Wool, searciess auditue finish, all sizes. These goods are going fast.

ish, an sizes. These goeses are going fast.
Ladies' L. W. Vests and Drawers in Shetland colors, very much life. A fine make. 14 and 18 gauge goods, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$50.00. Endles' L. W. Oresses, in spottand colors, three sizes, spicallid goods, best in the country.

### Merino Coods.

Merino Hose. Merino hadi'H rsc. Merian Pants and Vests, Gents. Merino Pants and Vests, Ladies.

Gioves. An exquisite assortment of the d Key Glaves and Mits.

定算 Examine the Stock at obeco 良い A large Stock of Cloth Gloves. A large assortment of Knitted and Crowhet i

Mits for school boys, but the thirtz, 25c to 35c per pair. The finest Steek of Kid Coves in the city, all colors, all sizes, all paices, from Sec to \$1.25

144 GO TO 15 L

# CHEAPSIDE

KID GLOVES.

Small Wares. Pins, Sc per paper, Needles, Tapes, Braids, Trimmings, Tassels, Keltting Cotton, Crochet Cotton, Fringe, Silk and Worste', Buttons of all kinds, a fine assortment of Dress Buttons, Whalebone, Buckles, Safety-pins, Elastic, Cable Cords Carpet Binding, Hooks and

Ryes, Prussian Bindings,-in short. all needful little things which legitimately be-

long to a small ware department.

Haberdashery. Ladies, Collars and Cuffs, plain linea. 110. do. do. Fancy co. 100. GO. do. All new styles. Gents' Collars and Cuffs, all the best qualities,

newest styles, and finest makes. Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Searfs, do. Handkerchiefs. Liaen-Hem-stitch, fancy borders, plain borders, hemmed.

Sitk-in endless variety of color and endless range of price. Gents' Braces.

Ladies' Skirt Lifters. Corsets, In all the useful and popular makes, from 50c,

formerly sold at \$1 to \$2 per pair. A Job Lot of Corsets.

from \$1.25 to \$1, are reduced to \$1 per pair. AT Call early before the assortment of sizes

Dress Goods.

Curtains in Lace and Muslin, from 75c per pair

VESTINGS, in all styles,

 $WATERPROOFS_i$ SHAWLS

to \$10 per pair. MANTLE CLOTHS, COATINGS, in all styles, TROWSERINGS, in all styles,

TWEEDS, the latest and best TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs Fit, Style and Finish Warranted.

GO TO

CHEAPSIDE,

-For-

TAILORING. Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

All useful Yarns at CHEAPSIDE.

At the best prices Go to CHEAPSIDE for YARNS.

487 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

A. A. MURPHY.

ESTABLISHED 1810.)

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET,

MONTREAL. STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHE

CHURCHES, ETC. A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for inferior article hitherto used here for stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows. Send for prices, &c.

PRIZES RECEIVED. LONDON 1971. PHILADEPHIA 1876.

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island



A SPECIFIC FOR SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE

A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY. Greenvield, yass To Major Ino. Lone.

DEAR SIR.—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Momday, which is received the following day. I would have instantly responded and downarded the most is training prepared the medicine myself so as to read everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous is lief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—a fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEDERE.

Price, 85 per package. To Major Ino. Lanc.

Price, 85 per package.

Scat to any part of the Pominion,  $p_{mit}$  and on receipt of price—a liberal discount to  $C_{pos}$ , men, Physicians and Charitable institutions

B. E. MeGALE, 36-27-3 Dispending Chemist, 3al Sc. Josephson (From the Commercial Region,

THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY.

CODERRE, M.D. The business that in connection with it was prescriptions approaches mobe closely to examinate the firm of mounced by the schools as irregular, is become purposes the most regular in the managery of medical preparations. The individue's entering purposes the most regular in the managery of medical preparations. The individue's entering from the preparations in the preparations are both cases prising themselves and the premoters of other preparations in many instances are benefit and, as respects atmost all, entirely hards the manufacture would seem to be unfide heading resource of respectful consideration than has litherto received. The remarks of the established firms have much wighly test and in favor of their excellence, and the popular and consequent saleability of a few are trayed markable, with special reference to the following Remedies:—

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Strate For the last thirty years the Experioners see has been known and used with never-field at suits, for Coughs, Bronehitis, Calarria, Advelsa

Dr. Coderme's Infants, Syrup Can be given with impunity to infants r Cos of Colies, Diarrhore, Dysenfery, Paintal is at tion, Inability to Steep, Coughs, Colds, record is now regarded as the standard remedy with above.

Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

of the Lungs, &c.

Dr. Coderre's Tonic Ellair

Is specially adapted for women requirit g in use of tonics and alternat gents. Its it so can be continued without any inconvenier, or the complaints such as Chicassis, or Green Sightness Leucorrhea, or Whites; Pysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anachaia, or thinness of the photosis of dealt course; Anachaia, or thinness of the photosis Scrottla, Elingworm and other Disease so of the Skin, &c. &c. Pure medical preparate assures uscessary as skilled physicians,—in a same the armies provided by mature and seicate a tonoccome the insidious legions of death, a notification of the armies are demoralized by unskiller I armies ment, lack of prudence or vigillar is it by beam, a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths a obvious, yet they cannot be foo ser outly or often Impressed upon the public and not. Certificate recommending Dr. L. imergated erre's Proprietary Remedia 8,872.

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Sy rup, Tonk

Flixir, Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicia as, after we the undersigned Physicia as, after the interval interval in the physician in the ph We, the unactsigned reasons as, according to the property of the theory of the property of the decades which they are constituted for the decades the diseases for which they 2.7 recommends.

— -)o(---

For sale by all the principal brazzists in a Dominion at the following prices: DR. CODERRES IT (FANTS) SYRIT! The plot TONIC ELIXIB. The "EXPE CTORATING "250 k W Prepared by J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.E.

Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutes vietoris College, Montreal.
321 DORCHES FER COLLET, DENIS STREET WHOLESALE AGENT FOR THE DOMINES. B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

17-2

301 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Montage THE Circulars, PAINTA DRINTIN Bill Post" Heads

Addres TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Planos Another battle on high prices Ragill War on the monopolist renewed.

All See Beatly's latest Newspaper full reply led free before buying Plano or Organ. Regulary led free before highing Plano or Organ. War Circular. Lowest prices oper girch O gate ton, NJ.



custom Boot and Shoe-Maken 680 CRAIG STREET,

All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attended to

11-g RICHARD BURKE, (Between Bleary & Hermine Streets) Montreal