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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 13.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1878.

page 71

TERMS: 81.50 per [annum In advance.

AFGHANISTAN.

By Mr. ROBERT MURPHY, EVENING POST. PART V.

FURTHER TRAVELS WITH THE DERVISH. We remained here for the remainder of the day and night, and the following morning, rising up with the lark and under the cool bright, inspiriting influence of a clear sky, we continued our journey. The road this day was, if anything, more intricate and difficult to travel than that previously traversed. It led between the two high cliffs of one of the mountain branches, extending from the far-famed Himalayas, the precipitous sides of which presented a sombre and fearful aspect. Here and there, amid the solemnness of the scene, a sudden break in the monotony of the journey would be occasioned by the gurgling of a sparkling brook as it meandered its way from some unexpected cleft on one side across the path to an also as unexpected a receptacle or passage on the other side. This being the rainy season, these brooks were all swollen to an unusual extent : but the many bones of camels, horses, and even a few of the human species showed that at times a dearth of that ever valuable liquid, water, was experienced by some of the few travellers in that part. Travelling along with great difficulty and perseverance, we min great tuning and persecutive, slowly, progressed safely enough, but very slowly. My feet were so sore, and the flinty nature of the road so rough, that the soles of my feet were one regular mass of jelly, and the blood in streams flowed from the wounds inflicted thereon. It was, therefore, with great pain and endurance that I continued my way, but the idea of being left alone in that wild country, without money or friends, made me keep up with my companion, the dervish. And manfully did he fulfil his promise of looking after me. Arriving at one of the small but sparkling brooks, which traversed the road, we stopped and I sank entirely fatigued upon the bank. My companion, with compassionate air and mien, placed my feet in close proximity to the brook's edge and profusely washed them in the pure and clear water. This he did with the most considerate and tender manner. speaking to me all the time with a solicitous air and with words of encouragement. Now and then he would refer to and point out his own feet with an expression of pride at their hardy and horny appearance. At that moment I almost regretted the civilized custom of the wearing of boots and shoes, and wished that I had never been accustomed to such luxurious material. However, the bathing of my feet gave me great refreshment, and I reclined upon the ground with a sense of perfect relief and contentment, which greatly enhanced my already favorable belief in my poor wandering dervish. Opening his never in a close discussion of its contents, the heterogeneous conglomeration of rice, raisins, meat, almonds, and so forth, adding greatly to

our already rapacious appetites. Concluding

our meal, and filling a small kookah with

some majum, he stretched himself out and

began another of his experiences in the follow-KAFFIRISTAN. Beh link i Khoodah. By the Grace of God, some three or four years ago 1 was travelling in a country called Kaffiristan. This is a country which has never been traversed as yet by any known Feringhee, as its boundaries or inlets are well guarded by the natives, who strictly prohibit the advent of any foreigner into their midst. Consequently it is but little known to outsiders. It lies to the north of Cabul, and has, so far as can be ascertained, retained its independence from time immemorial. The Afghans, the Persians, the Moguls, the Tartars, the Turcomans, the Chinese and almost every inconquer them, but, so far, unsuccessfully. They yet retain their pristine vigor, and, never having been subjugated, wear the air and bearing of a free and independent people. With gun, sword, pistol, ing heard of this extraordinary people while bridges across the river connected both sides visiting them, and no sooner thought than paradise I became so envious that I was just done. As a matter of course, I did not want about to descend and risk the chance of being much preparation, and, after having looked in | made prisoner or of getting killed, when a vain for a companion, I determined to depart | loud shout to one side of my position attractat once. Arising one cold, bleak morning, ed my attention. Looking up, I saw three and gathering my scanty raiment about me, men rushing towards me, sword in hand. My I set out. Several days' journey having feelings of distress and fatigue immediately been got over successfully, I approached, one departed, and with the fear of my life, I fine evening, high and apparently inaccessible arose and fled, hotly pursued, while shouts mountains. Knowing these mountains to be in an unknown tongue were sent after the outside limit of the land of Kafirstan, I me. Not heeding these I continued gazed with anxious eyes upon them, and from my headlong course, and like the having heard of the many difficulties to be hunted chamois, sprung from rock to encountered in entering the land, I thought rock. But my pursuers were equally agile, deeply for some time of the ways and means and I almost gave myself up for lost, when to overcome this well known prohibition. As I pondered, a man of fair and comely aspect, with a flowing beard, dressed in a skull cap and loose-flowing garb, appeared, and gazing on me with seeming interest, enquired where I came from. I replied that I was a native of Hindostan, and was in search of adventure, and having heard of the mysterious land of the Kaffirs, had resolved upon visiting it. This interesting-looking individual answered that he was a native of that country, but was sorry that he could not invite me to enter. No foreigners were ever allowed to pass their frontier, and if any such had the fortune to escape the vigilance of the guards and enter unobserved, they would be certainly killed if discovered. try and its inhabitants, took my way across faith." To complete this internal revolution oaths which a certain journal was so easily so saying he bade me good-bye and passed on. the plain. Hardly had I set out when a shout and to take from the religious and Catholic led into publishing and accepting as true, I watched his retreating figure until it disappeared, as it were, into the heart of the mountains. My determination being, however, in no way shaken, I resolved to await | see properly whether I was pursued or not, the approach of night before making an at-tempt and so, sitting down under a scanty stance for me as I was never troubled with bush, I awaited in silence. As soon as it was the villains afterwards. perfectly dark, I arose and approached the

the bed of what, in the rainy season, must have been a mountain torrent running right out into the plain. I traversed this with great caution, expecting every moment to be assailed, but luckily no such misfortune was then in store for me. Having travelled would be better to camp for the night; so, suiting the action to the thought, I was soon asleep in the cleft of an overhanging rock. The glare of a bright sun awoke me the following morning. I gazed cautiously around. The rugged aspect of a mountainous country one of such desolation, that I felt a tremor at

THE JESUITS NOT A SECRET SOCIETY.

A few days since we expressed our astonishment at seeing a journal which passes for being gravely serious re-echoing, by reprosome ten miles, as I considered, into the ducing as comparisons the sottish calumnies the blindness of many well-informed men heart of the wilds of Kaffiristan, and having that the Witness put in circulation concerning that they made common cause with a sect reached the top of a high hill, I thought it the Order of the Jesuits. These calumnies which they would have abhaved had they only ducing as comparisons the sottish calumnies they enter, would transform the institution nothing more nor less than an illegal society, was all that presented itself to my view, as the Orange body. For the text of these not a single habitation or human so-called oaths, printed in the Witness in the being to be seen. The picture was month of July or August, and brought into service during the examination of the Orangemy heart. But, girding my loins, and munch- men, is a text imaginary in every particular.

Scholl on his side says: "A conspiracy | COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH was formed between the Jansenists and the philosophers. The former, under pretence of religious zeal, the latter, in explaining it as a matter of philanthropy, worked together to overthrow Pontifical authority. Such was the blindness of many well-informed men are founded, as alleged, on certain so-styled known the intentions of its no where. But in oroaths made to the Pope by the Jesuits, who, der to overthrow ecclesistical power, it was by the tenor of the engagements into which | considered necessary to isolate it by taking away from it that sacred phalanx devoted to founded by St. Ignatius into a secret society, the defence of the Pontifical throne—the Jesuits Such was the true cause of the hatred borne to that society."—Course of History of the European States, volume xliv.,

> Leopold Ranke writes thus: " During the whole course of the 18th century, two parties

THURSDAY AFTERNOON'S SITTING. ST. ANNES BALLOT-BOX STUFFING CASE.

Present: Hon. Justice Ransay.

Present: Hon. Justice Ramsay.

At yesterday's sitting of the Court Hon. Justice Ramsay charged the jury in this case, in the morning in English and in the afternoon in French. In his opening remarks, the Hon. Judge took occasion to refer to the system of voting by ballot, and expresse this opinion that if this trial tended to throw light on that absurd system, the time of the Court and jury would not have been employed in value. The Indictional against the accused contained three counts: the firstehriged them with putting illegal ballots into the ballot-box; the second with destroying legal ballot papers; and the third with unlawfully opening the ballot-box. These three counts might all be included in one bill of indictment. The evidence in ordinary cases was generally of a formal character, but in this case there were irregularities, and serious acts both of omission

fined \$200, or one year's imprisonment; Alphonse Christin, \$100, or forty-five days' imprisonment; Adolphe Lamurche, \$100, or forty-five days' imprisonment; Isale Pilon, \$20, or thirty days' imprisonment. The honorable Judge said that if Forget had taken libs oath of office as deputy returning officer, he would have thed him \$1,000 and three years' imprisonment.

THE O. Y. B. CONCERT IN MONTREAL,

The many triends of the memory of the pious and the immortal King Billy "rolled up in large numbers to the concert held in the Mechanics' Hall Monday night. This was the second grand concert of the "Prince of Orange Lodge" of that juvenile fraternity known as Orange Young Britons, and nobly did the friends respond, the hall being filled throughout almost to suffocation. Among the many females, the "Orange Lady" was particularly noticeable by her excited eye and restless demeanor, more especially when, ever the rowly-low of the "Boiling Warth"

was heard. On the platform were seated a parison galaxy of the members. Brother Douglas, the Most Worshipful Master, occupying the chair; while in a back seat, dimly visible in the far distance, could every now and then be observed the head and shoulders of the Rev. !" Campbell, of the St. Gabriel Street Presty terian Church.

The members of the order were in all regalia, and what with "True Blues," g Orango Voung Britons" and the regular full-blooded Orangeman, all decked with golden oranments, the scene was delightful. A special particularity noticeable among the audiciace was the large number of the Africans race, who, by the way, were even more vociferous and demonstrative than even the martyr,

The programme, which consisted of song and dances were begun by the sudden tearing aside of the red screen, when lot and behold, forth was vomitted the "Band," who with martial air and firm tread advanced in file, then forming up, began the "Boyne Water." Loud and long were the cheers that deafened our noor unfortunate reporter. Again were the "Band" brought in and delighted their audience to a perfect stage of frenzy by playing, "Rise Sons of William, Rise." Brother Douglas then began one of the most extraordinary speeches ever heard by mortal cars. He began about the unfortunate Guy Fawkes and before any one knew what he meant, Her Majesty Queen Victoria's name was brought in. And then, while expecting to hear something really interesting, the speaker suddenly dashed into William III., the days of Cromwell, Hackett, and the late five martyrs. Mr. Douglas, no doubt, thought that he was a perfect encyclopedia of English history.

Suddenly, and amidst a blaze of light, a female of Amazonian aspect, with a flush face, thished upon the stage, dressed in virgin white with a golden fillet around her forchead, and without a word of preparation, began a song which was composed of one hundred and forty-seven verses. The first verse which is as follows, will be a sufficient infliction upon our readers :---

> AIR : THE DEAD COW. " Come all ye gallant Britons, And listen unto me, And I will relate to you A tale of a great victory."

Our reporter fell asleep four separate times during the interval, notwithstanding the crathusiasm and yells that surrounded him, and in one of his contemplative moods composed the following:

"Where oh! where is that poet gone. Where oh! where is he; He ought to have his ears cut off, Who, oh! who is he?"

The remainder of the programme was of the same stamp, the band playing all sorts of party tunes, the latest being one specially invented for the five noble martyers, styled " We'll kick before we step."

The Rev. Mr. Campbell delivered one of his usual addresses and the performance con-

cluded with "Brigham Young." Thus our readers will see that this " purely religious Society" can descend to buffoonery, and where our reporter expected to see a prayer-meeting he found but a band of howlng bigots.

ALL who desire to purchase tickets for the grand lottery, to aid in the completion of the hospital for the aged and infirm poor of the Grey Nuns of Montreal, can do so by addressing any of the following agents, where circulars and all other information can be had:-Devins & Bolton, 195 Notre Danie street; Henry Prince, 305 Notre Dame street; Fall? & Gravel, 219 Notre Dame street; J. & D. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame street; B. E. McGale, 301 St. Joseph street; P. Wright, 557 St. Mary street; N. Rheaume, 75 St. Lawrence

The Brantford cigar makers have struck for an increase of wages.

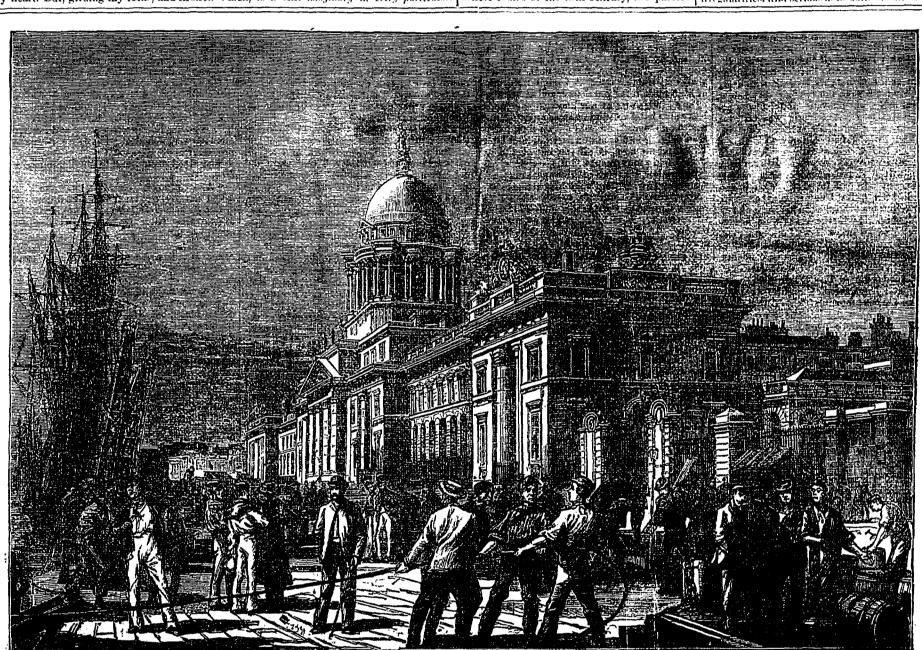
Main street.

One of the most reliable medicines for acadache is Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and 'urgative Pills.

Mr. George. J. Forbes, of Louchibouguac N. B., is in California taking possession of a fortune amounting to \$1,500,000, which has just been left him.

A terrible thing is a pain in the small of the back; it may come from disordered kid-neys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all cases BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately remove the cause of the trouble.

This is a season of the year when childrens teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhow. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH-ING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't full to procure it.



CUSTOM HOUSE, DUBLIN

vading wave that has passed over that part of the world have endeavored to while the vegetation was of a most luxurious of the House of Bourbon; Sismonde Cheisent had expelled the Jesuits, and condagger, and, in many instances, bow and ar-row, they constantly perambulate the moun-also there. Along the both banks of the last century, others in ours, all professing tains in search of game, and are ever ready for stream were clustered houses, entwined in the Protestant faith—gave considerable space ral of the Jesuit Order, and which the duke of buttle or fray, either with friend or foe. Hav- foliage of luxuriant growth, while a few rustic in their writings to the "suppression of the Choisent is accused of having fabricated, a in Cabul, I suddenly conceived the idea of together. As I gazed upon this terrestial but attract the attention of men of study, and in possession of documents which would

mountains, where, after a short search I found in Kaffiristan.

CUSTOM HOUSE, DUBLIN

| Control with respect to the case of the control of the false of the control of which was all proposed for cutting of the control of

T.

Up, warrior clans of the sons of the Gael,
Up, spearmen of Wicklow and pikes of Kildare;
Hark! the shout of our foemen which rise on
the gale!
Up, men, for the cause to our bosoms so dear!
The Ard-Righ is with us—the King of our Soul!
Farragh for green Erin!—Righ Brian aboo!
Let our shout to the heavens, 'mid victory roll,
Hurrah for the banner of Brian Boru!

Behold! where it floats on the edge of the fray—
That glorious banner of gold and of green!
It shines like a star over Victory's way—
O, dishonor ne'er clouded its beautiful sheen!
Like a meteor it flashes defiance and death
To tho ranks of the flying, discomfited crew!
Let us shout, then, or living or with our last
breath.

breath, Hurr th for the banner of Brian Boru! III.

It waved o'er the clansmen of Crintham the Bold,
When he swept the pale coasts of the Sassenach land,
And came back to Erin with cattle and gold—With great chieftains of Britain, the slaves of his hand;
It waved o'er Tunthal, whose terrible sword Spatched the crown from their foes and their champions slew:

champions slew; Spake your lances, O clausmen! and this be the Hurrah for the Banner of Brian Boru!

IV. It led the red storm of a hundred fierce fights, When Conn of the Battles sent the summons

of war,

It waved in the air at the Battle of Rights,
When Cormae triumphed on the field of
Comar!

It was blessed with the blessing of Victory's No coward ere bowed it beneath Heaven's Up, clansmen, the shout!-each hand on the Hurrah for the Banner of Brian Boru!

Like the eagle that pierces through sunshine and cloud,
Soaring high. like a thought that is true and sublime,
That banner with twenty bright centuries endowed.

Floats to-day all unstained with dishonor or Dear emblem of Erin! () long may you wave In the van of the Gael—over hearts good and

Who fear not to shout, with a soul high and Hurrah for the Banner of Brian Boru! FR. GRAHAM.

DORA.

By JULIA KAVANAGH Author of Nathalie, Adele, Queen Mab, &c.

ا واحد

CHAPTER XL.VIII.-CONTINUED.

study up and down in a fever of expectation and anxiety, waiting for news with alternasad part just then to entertain, interest, and spectators of that drama in which, at some time or other of existence, we all appear, for the benefit of our contemporaries. Whether they stand behind a chair in a black coat, or move about a villa in white cap and apron. they have the best places in all that wide or other! But from the days of the Roman emperor downward, life and death are transacted on the system of fame or approbation. "Farewell, and clap your hands!" says a dying Casar, when his part is out; and the very It had few shops, but many private houses, alone. He dies for the crowd, for the reporters. for the newspapers, for that world which will coolly read of, or which beholds his last pangs with a callous and a curious eye. And he knows it and does his best. The evil is beyond remedy, and we generally put a good tre of a grass-plot, which, by its green tone face upon it. Ignorance, besides, helps us to added to the cool, shady look of the place. A endurance. We rarely know the precise sedate, steady-looking waiter of fifty stood at spot or hour when privacy ceases and publi- the gate in a contemplative attitude—the city begins. Human pity allows us a few il. house was evidently both dull and respectable. lusions, and we may hug ourselves on the hiding of a pain which is world-known all the more. time. Mr. Templemore knew in a general way that his servants must be very busy with his concerns just then, but he little knew how far their comments extended. It surely would have added a new sting to his lot if he could have heard the construction Jacques put on his young wife's flight. And yet some of these comments showed Jacques to be gifted with the acuteness of his class. On the afternoon of the next day a handsome florid man was shown into Mr. Templemore's study. He stained desk, opened a dingy manuscript volstayed five minutes, no more, yet so potent was his visit in its effects, that half an hour after his departure Mr. Templemore was sitting in a railway-carriage, going on to Paris at express speed. In his right hand he held thashed before his eyes; there it was, clear and a scrap of paper, which he read again and plain-" Madame Templemore, from Rouen." again. It ran thus:

"On the third of July a lady in deep mourning, with her veil closely drawn over her face, entered Rouen station, and took one firstclass ticket for Paris. The lady who delivers the tickets could not see her well, but feels sure that she was young. She also noticed this strange lady's right hand; it was ungloved, small, and remarkably pretty. She likewise remembers that the lady wore a peculiar ring-a small gold serpent, with an emerald head.

That ring Mr. Templemore remembered well. True, it might have been lost or stolen, and its testimony could not be trusted absolutely, but the pretty hand he had so often admired, and which none could see and forget again, convinced him that this was Dora. This much he therefore knew, but he knew no more. What had happened during that week which had elapsed from the day on which Dora left Les Roches to the third of July? Where was Mrs. Courtenay? Was whe living, or dead, as Fanny had said? Where was even Fanny? And what took Pora to Paris? These were questions which the florid gentleman had candidly declared mimself unable to answer. With the clew in his hands-a frail one-Mr. Templemore was to find his wife in the great human ocean toward which he was speeding.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE hot sunset was filling the busy streets of Paris with a fiery glow, which shot up to their highest balconies and turned the trees in the Tuilleries into bronze and gold, when Mr. Templemore entered once more the Hotel Rue de Rivoli, which he had left three evenings before. No other occupant had claimed his rooms, and he returned to them as a matter of course. He found on the table a torn newspaper he had left there, and in a drawer some cigars which he had forgotten. The armchair was as he had placed it, near the window, and when he sat down in it, his eyes beheld the same bright scene they had gazed on an hour before he went out on the Boulevards. The children and nursery maids trooping out of the Imperial Gardens, the tight little sen-

as much the same, as unchanged as the glit-tering front of the palace itself, ar d the rich certain no more." masses of trees, with a white state ie gleaming through their sombre depths, or the glimmer of a fountain shining far away. Nothing was altered save his own mood. He had beheld these things with a cold, drear y gaze, the gaze of a man whom love and lif a have wronged, and who cannot forgive his wrongers. He looked at them now with, the feverish impatience of one who has w.rought his own un doing, who has cast the rare pearl of hap-piness away, and who knows not whether this world's deep and troubled sea will ever yield

it back again. What if days, weeks, months, nay, years should pass, and he should not find Dora! It was possible. Cruel and torturing was the thought. It seemed to pierce his flesh like a sharp arrow, and make it quiver with the pain. And he was powerless. He might employ such agents as he had already used, but by his own efforts he could not hope to succeed. Regret and bafiled hope were his companions now, and with their sad society he must be content. Day after day memory would haunt him with a fair face, and bright hair, and the soft look of deep, gray eyes; and in the meanwhile time would wither, and death might destroy them-and what could be do? The thought had something so cruel and tantalizing in it, that, unable to bear it, Mr. Templemore took his hat and went out.

He knew it was too late, that his errand was a useless one, yet he entered the gardens passed through them, went up the quays, then crossed one of the bridges, and soon found himself at the dull building where the Parisian police sits in state. But as Mr. Templemore had expected, the high official whom he wanted to see was gone, all the offices, indeed, were closed, and the concierge informed "monsieur that he had best return the next morning at

Twilight was filling the streets as Mr. Templemore turned away; a few pale stars shone in the summer sky, a faint breathness came on the air; windows which had been closed during the heat of the day now opened and laughing girls and women looked out. But to Mr. Templemore all was vexation, all was weariness of spirit. The noble river flowing through its quays, the distant towers of Notre Dame rising dark in the hazy air, the palaces and gardens and lines of trees fading away in the soft heights behind which lay Saint-Cloud, the vast, murmuring city below, the calm and silent heavens above, were nothing to him now. A thought was on him, consuming as a quenchless thirst. The passion which had risen so suddenly to his heart. which he had thrust away from him with cruel and remorseless power, now came back to him as the chastisement of his double faithlessness. He had loved two women, and he had been quite true to neither. He

He little thought, as he was pacing his had forgotten his betrothed in his wife, and he had visited on his wife the sin of that forgetfulness. Yes, he knew it well enough now. tives of hope and fear, that he was acting his | Shame at his own weakness had helped to make him so prompt to judge and condemn. excite his own servants. They are the first He knew it, and what availed the knowledge? -what good came of it through that dreary evening and long, sleepless night?

By ten the next morning, Mr. Templemore had seen the high official whose assistance he needed, and before moon he had received information to the effect that, on the night of audience which looks on so coolly whilst we the third of July, a lady, who gave the name strive and suffer. Oh! for the privilege of Templemore, had slept at the Hotel du silence and solitude in these sad hours of Pare, Rue de la Vigne, which she had left the life; for the right of hiding our agony, as the next morning. It was useless to go and seek wild beast hides its death, in some dark hole her there, yet Mr. Templemore could not resist the temptation of trying to find something beyond the meagre intelligence.

The Rue de la Vigne was a grave, lonely street, not far from the Havre railway-station. wretch on the scaffold dies not for himself some of which were mansions, through whose was a sober-looking house. No audacious dancing-pagan nymph adorned its quiet court but a modest, decorous muse stood in the cen-

" Madame Templemore," said Mr. Temple

The waiter shook his head. They had no such lady. But she had lived there? The waiter thought not, but was not obstinate, and referred monsieur to the bureau. "There," he said, stiffing a yawn, "monsieur would get every information.

The bureau was a little dark office on the ground floor, where a decent-looking woman sat reading a newspaper. On hearing Mr. Templemore's request, she went to an old inkume, a Babel of names, and whilst she slowly searched through its pages, Mr. Templemore looked over her shoulder. Suddenly a fine, delicate handwriting, which he knew well

"Ah! number twenty-one. The lady is gone, sir-she came on the third, and left the next morning."

"And can you give me no clew to her present abode, madame?"

Madame feared not, but obligingly called the waiter. From him, however, nothing could be extracted. "Gone, sir," he mildly said; "that is all we know."

In vain Mr. Templemore questioned. What the lady was like, if she had any luggage, how she left the hotel, at what hour, on foot or in a carriage, were matters on which the waiter professed profound ignorance. He fancied indeed, that the lady had no luggage, and that she must have walked out of the hotel after paying her bill, but he would not pledge himself to it. They were full about that time, and the matter had escaped his memory. The concierge, the chambermaid, when questioned, were as ignorant. They too rementbered a lady in mourning, with her weil down, but they remembered no more. Mr. Templemore tortured them all for an hour, and could get nothing else out of them. At length the waiter lost patience, and hinted that "monsieur had better apply to the police," and, sick at heart, Mr. Templemore turned away from that house which had sheltered his wife for one night, and kept no trace of her presence save that written token. One thing, however, was beyond doubt, Dora had come to Paris

"Her mother is dead," he thought. He went back at once to the high official whom he had seen that morning; and again, on sending in his card, he was admitted to the presence of a gentleman whose cheerful, goodhumored countenauce gave not the faintest index to the nature of his professional duties. Surely those mild blue eyes might linger lazily over the daily papers, "Figaro" in especial. and take in accounts of theatres, dancers' quarrels, and the rest; but they had never gazed down into the depths of social vice and crime. Such was the impression Mr. Templemore had received in the morning, and so strong was it still, that he reluctantly entered anew on the prosecution of the matter that

"I acted on the information you kindly sent

had brought him.

HURRAH FOR THE BANNER OF BRIAN tinel looking at them as they passed, the roll sigh; "it certainly was my wife who slept on veyed away forcibly is just possible, but both the third of July at the Hotel du Parc; but wholly improbable." she spent only one night there, and I can as-

> "Well, we have no more," said the high official, smiling; "we told you so." "Yes; but surely you will be able to learn more than this?" urged Mr. Templemore.

> "Oh! of course-with time," The qualification was thrown in carelessly, as it were; but it made Mr. Templemore bend his keenest look on the man before him.

"I have great confidence in the Parisian police," he said, watching the high official, who leaned back in his arm-chair, and nodded every now and then a sort of assent to Mr. Templemore's words. Their subtlety is unrivalled-nothing can equal their keenness when on the scent, save their dogged perti-

nacity in pursuit." " Very handsome and complimentary," said the high official, smiling again, "and yet very true. Our men are first-rate, and not all French," he added. "We are cosmopolitan,

"And I feel no doubt of success in the present case," continued Mr. Templemore.. "Nor do I; but I anticipate delay. I suspect we shall be stopped by the carriage as

"By the carriage!" "Yes, in all cases of mysterious disappearance, there is invariably a carriage. You see, since fiacres got their liberty, we have lost our right hand, I may say. To be sure, they are, or ought to be, numbered; but the night vehicles often evade the law. How did we know that the lady went straight from the Havre station to the Hotel du Parc? By the cabman! But, unluckfily, no cabman can be found to say that he took her away on the next morning. Yet it is very certain that she only spent one night there."

" Perhaps she took a porter," suggested Mr. Templemore, " and went on foot?"

"No porter in the neighborhood knows anything about her," replied the high official, who seemed perfectly conversant with every particular of the case. "We shall have hard work, sir,-hard work, It is not easy to find people who are either unwilling or unable to help us."

"Unable!" said Mr. Templemore; "in what sense, may I ask?"

"We have now several cases of mysterious disappearance on hand," evasively replied the high official, a and they are all utterly inexplicable. Take this, for instance, which I shall call number one. A foreign nobleman leaves his hotel one line summer morning, and | whole matter before the police. returns no more. He goes out on foot, but is seen driving in a common fieere an hour later. This, and no more, is all the knowledge we have of his movements. His servants can of the hotel, and still Mr. Templemore did give no clew, his relatives know nothing; and pot return, yesterday his landlord sold his carriages, his horses, and his furniture, to cover the rent, which happens to be high. Where is that reason? It he dead, and how came he by his keenest search has given us no sort of information."

Mr. Templemore looked impatient.

"A young man's freak," he said. "Very likely; but number two has another complexion. An Indian merchant sends his wife, his sister, and his two children to Paris. The wife is young-not beautiful-pious and charitable—a fond wife and a fouder mother. Her life is spent in the greatest retirement, She seldom goes out alone. Well, sir, on an unlucky day, when the sister-in-law is out, the young wife goes out too—on business, she tells her maid—and she never comes back. that we can find no trace of the same." Drops of perspiration were standing on Mr.

Templemore's forchead.

"You spoke of a trap, sir-allow me to suggest that you thus pay a poor compliment to the Parisian police. Surely all evil-doers are under its special control and notice." The high official smiled.

"I doubt, sir, if you imagine how far that notice and control extend. What will you think, sir, when I tell you that we have not merely the most accurate description of our black sheep over all France, but that, thanks to Caselli's telegraphic apparatus, their portraits and their autographs, sir, can be sent in a few moments to no matter what remote or obscure station."

"Then what trap can be feared?" impaliently asked Mr. Templemore.

"We find some cases inexplicable on any other hypothesis. Take number three, the last case with which I shall trouble you. A not lucrative position, suddenly declares that he must take a short journey on some private money in his possession; he even leaves or room, and still, declaring that he shall not be doubt, was on board. more than twenty-four hours away, he enters a cab, which he had himself secured on his way home from his office to his private residence. The cabinan no doubt knew whither to drive, for though the concierge stood at the door to listen, the man received no direction within his hearing. From that day to this we have not been able to get the least knowledge of number three. And do you know who number three was, sir?" asked the high official, rising, and laying his hand on Mr. Templemore's arm; "he was one of the chief men in our telegraphic office-the very man, sir, at whose suggestion the Caselli apparatus was first adapted to the detection of criminals."

If the high official had told Mr. Templemore all this to damp Mr. Templemore's ardor, and prepare him for ultimate defeat, he succeeded. Mr. Templemore looked turned to stone, and unable to speak. A trap!-for to that fearful suggestion his mind reverteda trap in which his young wife might have fallen!-a trap so deep down in the dark nether world of crime, that, living or dead, it would never restore her to light! Was anything so sickening, so frightful, possible? He could not believe it, and with a strong effort he shook off the loathsome thought, and said, firmly :

"Excuse me, sir, if I tell you that in this great—this civilized city, perfect concealment of crime is not so impossible."

"Forever, very true; but for a time justice can be bassled. In the three cases I have mentioned we have found no corpses. The Morgue has told us nothing, the river has yielded back no victim, the lime-kilns and stone-quarries, which abound round Paris, as you may know, have been searched in vain, the vast sewers in this city have not screened the dead—in short, we are compelled to conclude that these missing persons have fled, and are hiding willingly, or that they have been foully dealt with, and buried in some me," he said, sitting down with a wearied | hidden spot. That they may have been con-

"May I ask which you consider the more llkely hypothesis of the two?" inquired Mr. Templemore, as calmly as he could.

"I consider the chances equal. Crime is but too frequent, as we all know; and we all know, too, that seemingly unruffled lives often hide something which may make flight needful. The motive is not always apparent, but it exists, for all that. However, in this case we will for the present take a third hypothesis—that of ill-luck. A letter may have been written which you did not receive; some designing or foolish person may have broken the chain of evidence, and wantonly given us all this work, but it does not follow that we may not find the missing link again. We may find it to-day, or, maybe in three weeks. | dening." Our agents are keen, cool, and steady, and we spend five millions a year."

He ceased, and Mr. Templemore, after a brief pause, which showed him that he had no more to learn, rose slowly and took his leave. But unreality was around him, and walked in his steps. The streets, the houses in them, the men and women whom he met, were all shadowy and dim. He had but one thought, and that was torture; but little by little the morbid and unnatural fear vanished. No, Dora had neither been kidnapped nor ensnared. She had fled from him in resentment, and it might be hard to find her again; but find her he must. He was sure of iteven as sure as that he could charm away her

By the time Mr. Templemore reached his hotel, he was as sanguine and as hopeful as ever. The event seemed to justify his anticipations. That very evening he received news from the police which made him flush up with joy. He seized his hat, went down-stairs, and left the hotel without saying a word to any

And now the high official had an excellent opportunity, if he chose to avail himself of it, to add number four to the list of his mysterious disappearances. Mr. Templemore did not return that night, nor the next morning, nor for days that lengthened into weeks. Ho and remorse. had left his trunk, his carnet-bag, his books, and even some money behind him, so great had been his haste, and still he neither returned, nor wrote, nor gave any clew to his whereabouts.

The master of the hotel was at first satisfied with scoring down the absent lodger's rooms to his account; but when a whole fortnight had passed by he cleared the apartof high rank, free from debt or embarrassment ments of Mr. Templemore's property, let of any kind, so far as our knowledge extends them to other guests, and went and laid the

> The police knew he was not in Paris, but created a sensation, then it became a legend monsieur?"

CHAPTER L.

As there can be nothing in the world which does not belong to some one, so the legend of young man? Is he hiding, and if so, for what Mr. Templemore's disappearance was early appropriated and pertinaciously retained by death? These, sir, are matters on which the the concierge in his late hotel. He had but one way of delivering it, but that was effec-tive. Whenever a new-comer entered his comfortable room, and made inquiries concerning apartments to be had, the concierge would ejaculate thoughtfullly: "Why, yes, there is number seven, the apartment of the poor gentleman who vanished so mysteriously; but did you say one room, sir? Then number seven will not do; better have number fifteen."

Paris was very busy just then with mys terious disappearances. Number three had been found drowned in England, but how he Number three had had come by that fatal end no one could say. Weeks and months are devoted to the closest It might be a suicide—it might be worse. A search, and we cannot find one trace of her- mystery it was, and would probably remain not one. Did she go out on some charitable till the great Judgment-Day-the revealer of errand, and fall into some dreadful trap, or all secrets. Now the owner of Mr. Templewas she a false wife? Heaven knows, sir; more's legend cherished the secret hope that open gates you caught glimpses of dull court- we do not but I forgot to tell you that she it would have some such tragic ending. yards or green gardens. The Hotel du Parc sent for a carriage—a common nacre—and Thus—part the first: a mystery. Part the second: clearing of the mystery by a second mystery, never to be cleared on any account But it was not to be. A traveller came one afternoon, a skeptical traveller, & Thomas of Didymus, who sharply interrupted the legend, and denied it peremptorily, and asked what ridiculous story this was?

"Monsieur!" indignantly exclaimed the toncierge; but he said no more. He started with open mouth and eyes at the stranger, in { whom he recognized Mr. Templemore himself. He was much worn, and looked haggard, but his identity could not be disputed, and thus ended number four and the legend.

Trouble and Mr. Templemore had been closely acquainted since we saw him last. Acting on information from the police, which convinced him that he had at length found his wife, Mr. Templemore had gone to a boarding house in Passy, and asked to see Mrs. Foster, exactly a quarter of an hour after that lady had gone to England. He followed her gentleman of middle age, of retired habits and at once, but reached the station ten minutes literary tastes, holding a responsible though after the departure of the train. He took an express train, but the same ill-luck pursued him. There was an accident, the train was business. He takes little or no luggage with delayed two hours; and when Mr. Templehim; he is known to have but a small sum of more reached Boulogne, he could see from the pier the smoke of a steamer fading away on the forgets a hundred francs on the table in his horizon. Mrs. Foster, he learned without a

This was but the first step in a keen pursuit, which ended in blank disappointment. For several weeks Mr. Templemore was on the unknown Mrs. Foster's track; then she suddenly vanished, and was found no more. Was she really Dora? He did not even know that; he knew nothing, he could learn nothing. If the grave had received his wife, she could scarcely have vanished more completely than this from all knowledge of the living. No one had seen, no one seemed ever to have known her. It was as if the being who was so dear to him had lived for himself alone, for Mr. Templemore could find no token of her vacant place. To have vanished was for Dora to have been for-

Wearied and disheartened, Mr. Templemore returned to Paris, and, even before going to his Mr. Templemore, he said: hotel, called again upon the high official; but that gentleman was out of town, and in his stead Mr. Templemore found a nervous little days. man, who knew nothing, who would say nothing, and who was evidently most anxious to him. He stared breathless at that image of get rid of his visitor.

He would place the matter in the hands of Durand; Durand was sure to know everything about it; Durand would call upon Mr. Templemore, and save him the trouble of coming again. Yes, Durand would be sure to call and tell him, even if there was nothing to tell. It was useless to insist, and though burning with secret indignation and impatience, Mr. Templemore had to submit and take his leave.

For two days he waited. But no monsieur Durand appeared. No letter, no message even, came to set at rest the fever in which he lived. On the evening of the second day, Mr. Templemore, who had not left his room, went out, but he could not stay away more than a few minutes. He turned back as eager as if he had been away on a long journey, and He entered the expected news on his return. lodge of the concierge, and looking at him searchingly, he said-

"No letter?

"None for monsieur."

"And no message?" " None of any kind: monsieur," added the concierge, looking injured, "has been gone three minutes."

fierceness—so the concierge called it—in his like this? He looked again, but he was not looks which greatly affronted that dignitary. Unconscious, perhaps, of the asperity of his reply, Mr. Templemore went back to his apurtment.

"I must renew the search on my own account," he thought, as he paced his room up and down, "even though I fail again, and allow myself to be led away by a mere ignis futuus; the search itself will relieve me, and this waiting, this suspense, is mad-

He had scarcely come to this conclusion when he heard a low tap at the door.

"Come in," he said, with a sudden beating of the heart, that came from neither hope nor fear, but partook of both.

The door opened, and a low, thin man, with a bundle under his arm, entered the

"Are you Monsieur Durand?"

"I am, sir."

" Have you found her?" "I have not exactly found the lady, sir, but I bring some information about the lady." Mr. Templemore's face fell. He wanted Dora. If they had her not, he cared little

about their information. Monsieur Durand resumed composedly: "Something was astray, too, and so I could !

not come at once." "What have you got there? What do you

come to tell me?"

Mr. Templemore spoke hastily. This Monsieur Durand was hateful to him. He was a I believe; but they were very negligent, I am pale, thin man, with restless eves, and as Mr. Templemore met their look, he could not help thinking that if, instead of seeking out the fugitive to bring her back to the fondness of a repentant husband, their task had been to hunt her down to shame or death, they would have done it without shrinking

Whether Monsieur Durand guessed or not the feeling with which he was regarded by Mr. Templemore, he preserved his composure and replied very calmly:

"An English lady in mourning, young and pretty, lived in a turnished room, let by the always unbelief. owner of a bric-a-brac shop, Rue de la Serpe. She was Madame Smith.'

He looked at Mr. Templemore. "Well" he said, impatiently, "Madame Smith has left the place, I suppose?"

"Oh! yes, she has left it. And after she left, a young Englishman came and inquired they knew no more; the story spread and after her-a good deal; I suppose it was not

The blood rushed up into Mr. Templemore's face.

"A gentleman! what gentleman?" he asked sharply, for he thought of John Luan.
But Monsieur Durand's knowledge did not extend thus far. He shook his head-he could not tell. "Well, and what about Madame Smith?"

asked Mr. Templemore, after a brief pause, "for I suppose you have something to tell "I have, sir," and Monsieur Duraud began untying the bundle. He drew forth a woman's dress, black, but dreadfully rumpled, and he

inquired "if monsieur knew that?" "It is impossible for me to know it," replied Mr. Templemore; "that mourning—if it belongs to my wife—was purchased while I was

"And linen-would monsieur know linen?" Mr. Templemore saw Monsieur Durand's hands fumble at something white.

"The mark will tell us," he said, eagerly approaching. "Ah! there is none, unluckily," remarked

him that the mark had been cut out. how did you get them?"

"I will tell monsieur directly how they came into the hands of the police; but I may remark, first, that the linen is fine, and that the dress though spoiled, is almost new, and was expensive. And now I will tell monsieur all about them. That Madame Smith to whom they belonged took the room in the Rue de la fully denied both. Serpe several weeks ago. She was in mourning; she spoke little and cried often. A week after taking her room she left it one evening, and never came back. Her trunk was empty, but her rent had been paid in advance, so her landlady had nothing to say. On that same evening, however-that is to say, the fifteenth of July, when there was a great storm-a woman in mourning climbed up on the ledge of the Pont de la Concorde, and leaped into the Seine. Three days later her body was found and taken to the Morgue, where it was identified by her landlady; and these," calmly continued Monsieur Durand, "are the clothes

On the evening of the fifteenth of July !that is to say on the evening when he was at the play, when he paid for the diamond cross, when he travelled home through the storm to seek her !-- on that evening this woman, who was supposed to be his wife, had committed suicide!

"It is impossible!" at length exclaimed Mr. Templemore. "I will believe anything else-that, never! Take those thing away, he added angrily, looking at the clothes, which had kept such strong traces of their three days sojourn in the water: "and let me never hear of that Madame Smith again!

"Then monsieur would rather not see the photograph!" said Monsieur Durand, leisurely tying up the bundle. "What photograph?" sharply asked Mr

Templemore. " Oh! it was taken after death, you know." A cold fear crept to Mr. Templemore's very heart, but he would not yield to it.

"Show it to me," he said briefly.

Monsieur Durand fumbled in his pocket. and drew forth a photograph ten inches square, As he first unwrapped and then handed it to

"It had gone astray; and, to say the truth, that is why monsieur had to wait two Mr. Templemore did not beed or even hear

the dead-so cold, so calm, and so awfully like her, and the very beating of his heart seemed to grow still. Yes, thus he had seen her sleeping, with closed eyes and half-parted lips; but in another slumber than this. How heavy seemed this sleep! The voice of love would never bid those pale lids unveil the bright eyes he remembered so well-never more would those lips smile half fondly, half slyly as he spoke. The head which a stranger's hand had placed on the pillow had sunk upon it in such weariness of all earthly things, that it could never be raised again. Life held nothing-no love, no voice, no aspect which could waken this slumberer from her charmed sleep. She was locked in it forever and for-

Was it thus? he thought. Perhaps not but it was thus he felt in the first bitter agony of that moment. "O my God! can it be she?" he exclaimed with parted lips—"can

The doubt following an awful certainty was

a sort of exquisite relief. For this dead woman might not be Dora after all. A dread-ful past, a bitter story, might have led her to a despairing death, and she might not be his wife. Perhaps even she was not so very much "I did not ask you how long I had been like her. Surely there had been nothing gone," replied Mr. Templemore, with a sort of nothing which could drive Dora to despair calm enough to see well; there was a mist in his eyes, his hand shook, he dreaded that fatal resemblance: but his will, which was a strong one, prevailed and conquered that weakness. Once more he saw that image, and oh! how he blessed Heaven from the fulness of his heart _if already seemed less like!

"This lady was older than my wife," said Mr. Templemore; "older and thinner." "Photographs make people look old," remarked Monsieur Durand.

"She was older than my wife," persisted Mr. Templemore almost angrily; "besides, I cannot trust a photograph—every one knows that light, that position, that the slightest accident can produce a complete change in a face, dead or living."

He looked defiantly at Monsieur Durand. who did not answer one word. He had not come to argue or to convince. All this was nothing to him. Opposition could have made Mr. Templemore vow that this woman had never been his wife; but this cold silence threw him back on dreadful uncertainty.

there no more ?--do you know no more ? "No more," laconically echoed Monsieur Durand; "I went to the Rue de la Serpe to learn something before I came to Monsieur

"Is that all?" he asked feverishly; "is

but there was nothing." "What color was her hair of?' suddenly asked Mr. Templemore. Monsieur Durand looked annoyed. - Brown

sorry to say-they took none." Monsieur Durand said this in a tone which implied plainly that if the case had been in his bands, so important a link in the chain of

evidence would never have been broken. There was a brief pause, then Mr. Templemore said, "Take me to the Ruo de la Serpe." Monsieur Durand bowed, and said not a word. He was one of the modern slaves of the lamp, and to obey the master of the lampnamely, the owner and dispenser of a certain

amount of Napoleons—was his duty. It is easy to deny; but, alas! denial is not

Mr. Templemore followed his conductor. and felt in a sort of stupor. Could his keen and anxious search for a loved and loving wife end thus in the great gap and dark pit of Death? Could the tender frame which had been so dear to him have drifted helplessly down the dark river, with the chill waters flowing over that loved face, and loosening the long bright hair his hand had caressed so

fondly? There is an unreality in the death of what we love, which strong minds feel as well as the weak. Death was familiar to Mr. Templemore's mind, but not the death of a passionately loved woman. It was not a certainty yet, and he could not and would not believe it; and beyond that revolt and denial loomed a possibility which invested the present and every surrounding object with the vagueness of a dream. The living streets through which he passed had something abstract about them-they were and they were

not. The roll of the carriages, the sounds of life, came from afar, and their din and tumult were softened by that distance which one thought placed between him and all surrounding things. He did not believe it, and yet he shuddered as he saw the swollen Seine flowing on to the sea, and bearing away with it to

that great bourne, many an unknown human burden. If it were true! They passed by the Morgue. He saw Monsieur Durand glance toward it. He looked at it too—with what secret horror! If it were Monsieur Durand; "look!" and he showed true! If she had really rested there on one of those cold stone slabs which he remem-"Then how can I tell?" impatiently asked | bered so well! O Heaven, was that the bed he Mr. Templemore. "What are these things?— had made for her? He revolted against the how did you get them?" name of the love which, though but for a few days, had bound them so fondly, he bade it begone. It was not possible that she had thus despaired of love and life-that she whom he had known so joyous, with a brave, warm heart and a living faith, had thus violently and sin-

> It was not possible: but he breathed more freely when they left the river behind them. They entered a narrow stone world, dark and stilling, and yet seemed to come no nearer to the goal of their journey. At length Monsieur Durand stood still, and when Mr. Temple-

> more came up to him' he said: "This is the Rue de la Serpe, and yonder, where you see the bric-a-brac shop, is the house. Shall I go with Monsieur, or does he

wish to go alone?" "I shall go alone. You need not wait for me, thank von."

Monsieur Durand bowed, turned the corner of a street, and vanished. Perhaps he did not go very far, after all, but Mr. Templemore neither knew nor cared. The setting sun filled the street with its level rays, and half blinded him as he walked up to the bric-a brac shop. Oh! that the street had no ending-that this goal had never been reached, if it was to lead to cruel knowledge!

The house was mean and narrow. Above the door dangled a yellow bill with "Furnished Rooms to Let." The shop was one of the poorest of its kind. Here were no rare relies of the past, each telling the story of a king's reign. No tapestry, no Sevres, no Boucher, and Watteau shepherdesses, no traces even of Revolution and Empire, or tokens of the East, in blue vases and gilt dragons, were there. Mr. Templemore saw nothing but the dingy, commonplace and dilapidated ruins of the present generation. Shattered mahogany chests of drawers, ruined card-tables, with the green baize half torn off, faded artificial flowers in common china vases under dusty glass shades, and showy little gilt clocks, abounded. But commonplace though all these objects were, they were also very dreary. They told of ruined and broken homes, and told it without the softening grace

of the past. Mr. Templemore entered the shop. A stout, middle-aged woman came forward, and asked

his pleasure. "You have a furnished room to let," he replied—" let me see it."

"This way, sir;" and leaving the shop in the care of a child, she showed him up a dark, steep staircase, into a small, gloomy bedroom, which, spite the heat of the day, felt strangely chill. Why are these places alike all the world over? Why do they all bear the samecold, homeless look, which, with every difference of climate and manners, we recognize at once? Mr. Templemore looked about him, but the plain bed of walnut-tree wood, the chest of drawers and toilet-table, told him nostory. Everything was tolerably clean and dreadfully comfortless. He went to the window and opened it. Below him lay a small yard. The greenish hue of the stones with which it was paved told of habitual damp. A tall, miserable-looking pump stood in one corner. A few flowers in pots, withering for want of sun and pure air, had been placed near it, Heaven knows for what purpoec-High walls dotted with windows enclosed this court, and made a well of it. Mr. Temple-

more shut the window with a slight shiver-Was it possible that her eyes had gazed on that dreary prospect? Had she lain and brooded over her wrongs in that wretched bed, until she rose on her last morning resolved to end all that night? Oh, insufferable

thought! "It is a pleasant room, sir," said the marchande cheerfully-"nice and airy." "Yet some people might object to it," re-

plied Mr. Templemore. "Why should they, sir?" was the prompt

reply.

"You know my meaning," he said. "Ah! about the poor lady. Why sir, she

did not do it here. She was not even brought home here.

She spoke of it in a commonplace, matter-of-fact tone that sickened him. He could bear this no longer. He opened his pocket-book, and took out a paper, which contained a lock of Dora's hair,

Brief though Mr. Templemore's wooing had been, he and Dora had, nevertheless, read together a few opening chapters of the long, fair book of love. One day, when he pressed her to importunity to accept a gift from him, and she refused, with the proud sad question "What can I give you in return, Mr. Templemore?" he had lifted up one of the locks of hair she wore tied with a blue ribbon at the back of her head in a nymph-like fashion, which he had praised once, and he had said, with a smile, "You could give me this." "Hair is too dear," mischievously answered Dora. Mr. Templemore, who knew that a lady's locks are not always her own, blushed. Dora laughed, and Mrs. Courtenay, untying the blue ribbon, left her daughter's long rich curls flow loosely, and at once cut off one, which she triumphantly placed in Mr. Templemore's hand. It was Dora's turn to look rueful, and his to smile. He had reached the age, Indeed, when even an enamoured man does not think it a priceless boon to have a lock of a beloved woman's hair: besides, that bright head was almost his, and such instalments lose in value when possession is near and sure: but there is a pleasure in receiving the keys of a conquered citadel, even though its capitulation be imminent; and so, as he held this token of her subjection, Mr. Templemore looked at his future wife with gentle and not unkind triumph and the lock thus won he kept very earefully-it was useless, but it was dear. Now, however, its use had come. That lock of hair might save him from long misery

Was her hair like this?" he asked, in a broken voice, and with a face so pale that the woman drew back startled. "Speak! Oh! for God's sake, speak!" he urged, the truth, whatever that may be." "Tell me

"I know nothing, sir," replied the marchande "I never saw the poor lady. It was my cousin who kept the shop then."

"Your cousin, where is she? She must tell me—she shall!"

His tooks and his tones had passed from grief to menace. But there is one with whom we must reck in every human emergency, a grim keeper of secrets, whom no threats can terrify, whom no promises can bribe, and that one now chose to step in between Mr. Temple- always appears in the day time and converse more and the knowledge he wanted.

"My coasin is dead, sir," said the mar-

Dead! That woman he had delayed to question till the last moment, so much did he dread her reply, was now forever beyond his reach. He was bassled again; another dead woman stood between him and the truth : yet it was a terrible sort of relief to feel that he could not get at the fatal certainty; to doubt meant to hope.

" And so that was her hair," said the woman looking curiously at the lock of hair which his passive hand still held; " very beautiful hair -I remember my poor cousin said so."

She looked both inquisitive and interested, and Tilley are in Ottawa. The former will He saw that the knowledge he so dreaded be sworn in to-day. The latter, it is said, would be welcome to that woman. She wanted will leave for England by to-morrow's mail the mystery of that drama to be solved, and there would be a grim satisfaction to her in the hair from her sight. He would not trust her. In her wish to find a meaning to the sad story of the unknown dead, she might de-

ceive herself and help to deceive him.

"I think it was chiefly by her hair my the marchande: "I know it was beautiful

Mr. Temptemore heard her and was mute; the conviction and the hope with which he had entered this place were leaving him inch by inch. He did his best to keep them-he grasped them as a drowning man grasps his last plank of safety, and they would not abide with him. They floated farther and farther away on the dark and dismal sea of doubt. He did not indeed believe that the suicide and his wife were one, but then he was no longer sure that they were not. He could not speak, he could not argue, he could not hear this mentioned. He went down stairs, he left the shop without saying a word. He walked away, not knowing whither he went, issue shall affect treaty rights. neither thinking nor remembering aught beyond a ceaseless question, which ever rang within him like a knoll. "Was it Dora?"

When thought returned to Mr. Templemore, he was standing on the quays, with the and was about going on sick leave. river, the bridges, and a distant prospect of church towers on one hand, and the verdure of trees on the other. The soft bluish mists of evening were abroad, and rosy clouds still flushed with the sunset floated across the sky. It was a fair and delicious picture, and yet Mr. Templemore felt as if it broke his heart. His firtitude seemed to give way every time he gazed on those dark green waters, and still he lingered near them. Gradually his steps led him to that bridge built with the stones of the Bastile, whence the dead woman was said to have taken her fatal spring. The palace of the Corps Legislatif rises at one end of the bridge, and at the other extends the Place de la Concorde, with its eight statues of the cities of France, its bronzed fountains, and its | 000 as a bonus and remission of taxation for old Egyptian obelisk. The night was one of | ten years. full moon, and it was both bright and calm. The reflection of the lights burning on distant bridges scarcely quivered in the waters of the quiet river. Mr. Templemore looked at it as he walked up and down the bridge. striving against the cruel tempter who ever

whispered: "What if it should be true?" It is strange how hateful senseless, inanimate objects can become when such a mood as Mr. Templemore's is upon us. Every time he came back to the palace of the French Legislative Assembly, and saw the statues of Suily, d'Aguesseau, l'Hopital, and Colbert, who sit so calmly guarding its wide gates, a sort of wrath at their stillness and unchanging attitude, at that peace of the grave which had been theirs so long, and now seemed transmitted to their stone effigies, rose within

(To be continued.)

One custom of the last century was that if aguest left the room at a drinking party, bits of paper were dropped into his glass, intimating the number of times the bottle had gone round in his absence, and on his return he was obliged to drink a glass for each, or, as a penalty, to swallow so many glasses of salt

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. Mr. Routhier's election in Prescott is to be

contested.

cause.

The rumors that there will be another conference increase. Chicago is organizing a grand temperance

campaign for the coming winter. The Session of the Austrian and Hungarian

delegations opened at Pesth yesterday. The Newby Newsroom Company (limited)

has just paid a dividend of 8s pershare. The temperance societies are going to pre-

sent an address to the Hon. Mr. Tilley. Thursday, the 21st inst., has been appointed a day of thanksgiving in New Brunswick. It is said that within the last year Queen Victoria has given \$25,000 to the temperance

Paul de Cassagnac's election has been declared invalid by the French Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. G. T. Webster, a well-known Chancery lawyer, formerly of Brantford, died yesterday at Paris, Ont.

The rate levied on the village of New Hamburg for the current year, is two cents on

It is said the Credit Valley Railway Company will extend the line from Ingersoll to Springfield.

A poor man living in Almonte named Eccles, has inherited \$100,000 from a relative in England.

The scheme of constructing a railway between Simcoc and Port Rowan is being re vived again.

In the United States there are 530 females practising as doctors, 420 as dentists, five as lawyers, and 68 as preachers. The best enlogium to pass on Father Staf-

ford's recent temperance speech in London is to say "It was wise and sound." Two hundred ounces of gold dust, valued at

\$3,000, have been obtained at St. Onge, in Beauce County, during the past two weeks.

The second trial of the Osborne family for the murder of the Moncton tavernkeeper commences on the second Tuesday in November.

Martin Doxtater, a well known Oneida Indian, has been imprisoned for two months in London for assaulting one of his brethren named Baptist Powers.

An English Church Canon across the Atlantic says he is "defending God's truth when eulogizing Bass's beer." Strange ideas some men got hold of. Talmage says he found in his midnight ex-

ploration among New York sinshops that All the sins were done under the enchantment of the wine-cup. Owen Sound is about to vote on a by-law

authorizing the raising of \$11,000 for street improvements and perfecting the arrange ments for protection from fire. A farm at Salisbury, N. B. is reported to be

haunted. The ghost, according to the story, freely with any one around. The Austrian Government lately threatened

to dissolve the city council of Trieste unless it should vote a loyal address to Francis Joseph. It was voted unanimously. A Mr. Fox., living on Sandwich street

Learnington, recently lost a valuable team of horses by eating a bran mash in which had been mixed some poke root for a sick ox. A Berlin despatch says it seems certain that several thousand Russian soldiers and

officers have been allowed to volunteer for service in Afghanistan, and to start thither. The Hon. Messrs. Campbell, Tupper, Pope

steamer. Father Stafford states that the \$210 sent the knell of all his hopes. He hurriedly hid by the Catholics of Lindsay to the South were directed to be spent where most needed without reference to race, colour, or

creed. The number of acres of ploughed land in England has considerably decreased during consin identified the poor lady," continued the past decade; but the area of pasture land has steadily increased. This change is ex-

pected to continue. A soldier stationed at Turin, Predmont, recently won \$43,375 at the royal lottery; but his sudden riches failed to tell on the military authorities, who demand of him two years'

further service in the ranks. The people of Merritton are contemplating the building of water works, It is proposed either to tap the springs on the mountain, draw the water from McLean's pond Thorold, or take it from St. Catharines.

It has been discovered across the lines that the Newfoundland Fishery Law, now in quesand slipping some money into the child's hand, tion, contains a clause enacting that nothing

Major John Bellamy, 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, blew his brains out at Shorncliffe Camp lately with a gun. He has been in a very depressed state of mind for several weeks,

Unusually large shipments of potatoes are being made this year from Prince Edward Island to the American market. Prices are from 37 to 40 cents per bushel for Prolifics and Early Rose, and 27 cents for Blues.

Recently a small farmer named Owen Flanagan, residing near the town of Newry, died in the 104th year of his age. During his long life he enjoyed the best of health, and he only complained of illness a short time before his death.

Negotiations are in progress for the reerection of the Stormont cotton mill, burnt down four years ago in Cornwall. The promoters of the project ask from the town \$10,

Thomas Irvine, of Caledonia, went to Brantford on Thursday last and drew \$130 out of the Bank. After buying a watch, he got gloriously drunk, and some strangers quar-reled with him, knocked him down, and relieved him of his time-piece and the balance

of his money. A splendid new throne of carved oak has lately been erected for the Bishop in Salisbury Cathedral, England. It cost \$2,800. Salisbury has the highest spire in England. The ancient grandeur of the prelacy is seen in their seats being still called thrones and

their homes palaces. A farmer at Ulverstone, England, gave a lift home from market to a neighbor and her three children. For this kindly act he was arrested, on the ground that he had violated the law, which licensed his cart to carry only merchandise, and a reluctant Judge was com-

pelled to fine him heavily. The Protestant proprietary of the County Menth don't seem to stand in particularly attacks the Jesuits and says the oath they good favor with their clergy. It was stated take is such that they can be loyal to no at a meeting of the Meath Diocesan Synod on Tuesday that with but two exceptions none of the landed proprietors had paid their quota of two per cent on their rental for the salaries

IRISH NEWS.

The released Fenian, Ahearn, will be permitted, because of feeble health, to remain in Great Britain and to visit Ireland.

The Home Rule Confederation has arranged a series of demonstrations in the large towns of Great Britain, commencing at Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Mr. Parnell, M. P. for Meath, will be the chief speaker.

A farrier-sergeant named Johnson dropped dead on the parade, at Limerick, after the presentation to him of a good conduct medal and #5 gratuity. Another soldier was so affected by the occurrence that he had to be removed to hospital.

Ten years ago over one million of acres were devoted to potato culture in Ireland now only about \$70,000 are thus employed. The decrease is attributed to the great uncertainty attending the cultivation of the crop and to new methods of foraging cattle.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarty, Bishop of Kerry, visited the schools of the Christian Brothers at Cahirciveen lately. His Lordship went through the school, and expressed himself well pleased with all he saw. Before leaving, His Lordship was presented with an address, and in reply he addressed a few words of kindly advice to the pupils.

The magnificent Celtic cross of Monasterboice has lately undergone serious disfigurement at the hands of some vandal. We cannot understand any Catholic Irishman taking up a stone or a hammer to smash one of the figures which stud this great memorial to St. Boice. It would be well if the residents of the neighbourhood kept a sharp look-out for wandering fellows with destructive tenden-

The importation of American cattle to Liverpool last week far exceeded anything hitherto known in the history of the trade. The totals for the week were 2.100 live cattle, 6,500 sheep, 800 pigs and 4,200 quarters of beef. These figures are of grave import to Irish producers, who, too, in the matter of competitor in Russia, which has just entered | time ago. the lists.—Irish Exchange, October 19th.

The annual ceremony of conferring the degrees of the Queen's University took place recently in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. The Duke of Leinster, who presided, said that last year he was enabled to state that the number of students attending the colleges of the Queen's University was larger than in any preceding year; this year there was again an increase from 744 to 886. The different religious denominations were well represented, there being 226 Protestant Episcopalians. 224 Roman Catholics, 248 Presbyterians, and 48 of other denominations.

SAD ACCIDENT AT LIMERICK .-- A farmer named Patrick Bernard lost his life under very melancholy circumstances while passing Frugh Castle, County Clare, the seat of Colonel O'Donnell, on his way to Limerick market with a load of corn. It was not yet daylight. and Bernard was leading his horse, which shied at some object on the road, and dashed off at high speed. Bernard was struck on the neck by the shaft of the cart and knocked under one of the wheels which rolled over the prostrate man, crushing his body so dreadfully that he died in a few seconds after the accident. What makes the affair more sad is the fact that the brother of the deceased lost his lite a few months ago by falling off a load of turnips near the same place whilst on his way to Limerick market.

Lord Beaconsfield, according to a rumor given publicity to by the Court Journal, intonds demanding from Parliament a grant of money for the purpose of erecting a royal residence in Ireland. This journal says there is every reason to suppose that he intends, when a vacancy occurs, to appoint the Duke of Connaught Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and to build such a residence in connection with the vice-royalty. It is even said that Tara or its neighborhood has been selected as the site of this palace. For much of this report there is considerable reason, not on account of the authenticity of the rumors themselves or the trustworthiness of the sources from which they originated-for, indeed, their source is not discoverable-but from the character of the Premier himself. his recent policy, and the general cast and complexion of the Administration which at present governs the country.

MR. BUTT ADDRESSES THE LIMERICK ELECTORS-OBSTRUCTION POLICY CONDEMNED.

Dr. Butt, Member of Parliament for Limerick, has issued an address to the electors of that city, virtually, however, to Home Rulers throughout the country, declaring that the policy of obstruction involves the total dis-ruption of the existing Irish Parliamentary party. He asks the Irish people to discourage the policy proclaimed in the resolutions adopted at the Rotunda meeting in Dublin on the 22nd of October. He says no heavier blow could be inflicted on the cause of Ireland than giving a proposed agitation even a semblance of popular approval. Dr. Butt denies that his policy has been a failure. Never, he says, in the space of four years, has so much been done to make the voice of Ireland respected and influential.

CATHOLIC ISOLATION.

The following has been used during the recent election in Algoma:

CAUTION

I would beg permission to caution all Protestants against the rumors that are being spread as to Colonel Rankin not being a Protestant. 1 know Colonel Rankin's antecedents, and can vouch that a more loyal and Protestant family does not exist in the right loyal town of Enniskillen, Ireland, where he and I were both born and raised. And, unlike his opponent, he has no brother in priestly orders. Hoping, and trusting, that my Orange brethren, and all Protestants, will see through

the flimsy scandal of Mr. Dawson and his doubtful supporters, I beg to remain your obedient friend and brother.

is one.

WILLIAM ABERCROMBIE, Late of Euphrasia, and formerly W. M. of L. O. L. No. 83, Manvers. Sault Ste. Marie. 18th Sept., 1878.

The foregoing is an honest outcome of a controlling influence in both parties; and yet the organs of each affect to be surprised that the Catholics, accepting the fact, stand to-Castle, has been successful in the very daring gether in a demand that they be released from its practical taboo!-Irish Canadian.

The Montreal Witness which a few weeks ago cried out in agony that it wished the difficulties which had arisen between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics in Quebec were relegated to eternity," is bravely stirring up strife again. That is, it is expressing views which, no matter how honestly entertained, it has on its own showing admitted to be injudicious at this time. It monarch or ruler other than the Superiors of their Order, whose word is law, and accuses the Faculty of Arts. The incumbents of them of conspiring against all governments. and especially against the Queen of England. years fulthful service, have determined to -- Hamilton Times.

GENERAL NEWS.

IMSH ATHLETES .- Half the athletes of the British Empire and the United States are Irish o. of Irish descent.

Colonel Walters, commanding the 82nd Regin, 'ent, now stationed at Limerick, has received orders to hold his regiment ready for India.

COLORED L. "GISLATORS.—Three colored men will be elected to the Legislature on November 5th by tie Democracy of Charleston,

INDUSTRIOUS COLONISTS .- The German colonies near Marengo, Iowa, were established 20 years ago; they now own 30,000 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. New York has a voting population of 232,-

152, of whom the naturalized citizens out-

number the natives by over 50,000, only four

wards having the majority of natives. AN INDIAN DICTIONARY .- The Rev. Father Ferrard, S. J., is preparing a dictionary of he Chippewa language, which will be published by the Smithsonian Institute,

According to recently published statistics here are more deaf mutes, idiots, and lunatics in Switzerland, in proportion to the population, and fewer of the blind, than in any other European country.

Washington.

It is said that the suite of the Princess Louise and her husband will consist of Lord Suffield, Major and Mrs. De Winton, Captain Vernon Chater, the Hon. Charles Harbord, Mr and Mrs. Morton, and Dr. Andrew Clark.

people. An effort is to be tried to get Mr. Tilley to publicly avow his opposition to a threatened movement to repeal the Scott Act A CLERK in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England recently abscorded with a package of bank notes amounting to \$75,000

This is probably the foundation of the story about the murder and robbery in the Bank of mutton, will henceforth have an additional | England which was published here a short The late Judge Keogh was an admirable mimic. It is said of him that he could imitate the styles of different speakers in Parlia-

ment so exactly that it was only necessary to shut your eyes to believe that you were listening to an actual debate. The London Stereoscopic Company, in Regent street, London, have set the example of lighting their premises with electricity. The experiment has proved completely successful, and their example will

GREAT BRITAIN.

speedily be followed by other large business

The poachers in the Kilmarnock district have formed an association for the payment of fines imposed upon unlucky members.

An elder of a church in Dundee, with a wife and four children, recently cloped with the wife of a sailor who was absent on a whaling voyage.

grocer whose doors had been opened by burglars was arrested for having his place open on the Sabbath. The London Law Times says the jury sys tem is at present subjected to severe criti-

Liverpool has a Sunday law so strict that a

cisms in England, and may before long be considerably modified. The sum of £7.727 has been awarded to Mr.

bill. A late London paper gives this :- The magistrates at Dunmow have sent a woman named Margaret Chapman to prison for seven days, for picking cars of wheat, valued at ld.,

from a field The Jews' free school, in Bell lane, Spitalfields, London, is believed to be the largest school in England. The average daily attendance last year was 1,248 boys and 850 girls The Government inspector speaks very highly of its efficiency, and advises all interested in

education to visit it. There has been presented to the Catholic chapel St. Edmund, Bury St. Edmunds, a Gothic alms-box made of the oak to which St. Edmund, "Martyr mayde and Kyng," as Lydgate calls him, was tied at his martyrdom by the Danes in 880, and which fell at Hoxne, near Eve, in 1848, an arrow-head being found

in the trunk. In his recent charge, the Bishop of Chichessaid that from one church alone in his diocese five clergymen had lately passed over to Rome and they had to the utmost in ther power leavened all they could influence. No man could say how far the poison extended. The path to Rome had been smoothed by exces sive and illegal ritual.

SCOTLAND.

The electric light is to be tried in Edinburgh

A despatch from Greenock says that the Montreal liner Colma lost one hundred and sixty head of cattle on the voyage across the

Atlantic. On the 11th ult. the City Hall, Perth, was Huminated with the electric light for the first time. The new light is now used regularly in a portion of Pullar's North British Dye

Works. It has been resolved to proceed on behalf of the Huntington Copper Company against the original directors, to recover the sum of

On the 5th ult., James Meredath, one of Lord Stamford's gamekeepers at Kinrara, was out shooting, when his gun went off accidentally and shattered his leg to such an amputate it.

At a recent meeting of the Parochial Board of Logierat, a female pauper, while requested a bank cheque for £85 13s., being the total amount of her aliment during the past fifteen vears. A private soldier, confined in Edinburgh

and dangerous feat of jumping from the parapet of the Castle into the Gardens below, a but made his escape. On the 10th ult., the waterworks which have been in course of erection during the past sixteen months for the parishioners of Wemyss

were formally opened by Mr. Erskine Wemyss. The cost of the works is estimated at from £23,000 to £25,000. There are at present in Aberdeen two vacant chairs in the Medical Faculty; these are the chairs of Materia Medica and of Natural History, the later also belonging to TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Berlin, November 4.—The Post says that eight weeks ago, when the Treaty of Berlin was in danger, Bismarck appealed to the signatories to defend it. England, who then rejected the request, now appeals to Austria and France, the supposed adversaries of Russia, for the purpose of removing the Crimean Alliance. Such attempts are useless. Furthermore, England, by festering jealousies, certainly will yet succeed in preventing friendly relations between Bulgaria and Freece.

SIMLA, November 4.—The British ultimatum Khan, the Afghan Commander at Alimusjid, on the 2nd inst.,, and a copy at the same time was posted at Peshawur to the Ameer. Sir Neville Chamberlain, as acting military panied the Vicerov to Lahore.

determined to attack the British forces near | could influence. No man could say how far Kabatira Pass unless the British take the initiative.

London, November 4.-A Calcutta correspondent says information has been received from Simla to the effect that the Ameer, in his recent reply, said he had been orang outang suddenly jumping into his auxious for British friendship, but that British policy was changed with each new Viceroy. The Ameer declares he is open to make a new treaty, that he is not bound by any Russian alliance, and did not invite the Russian | was captured after a severe struggle with Embassy to Cabul. Col. Lindsay, Financial Secretary to the War Department, in a speech at Abingdon yesterday, said England's in the pictorials as a good looking man under The Hon. Mr. Tilley is to be banqueted ultimatum informed the Ameer that the Rus- 40. He is really 65, with a long gray beard, when he returns to Ottawa by the temperance | sian Embassy must withdraw, and that he sian Embassy must withdraw, and that he white eyebrows, a large hooked nose and must not enter into a Russian alliance, but broad shoulders. His face is of the Jewish must preserve a neutral attitude.

VERSAULES, November 4.-The Chamber of Deputies declared invalid the election of the coat and a brown cloak embroidered with Bonapartist Leroux. During the debate Paul gold. His trousers are white, and his boots de Cassagnac was called to order for inter- of patent leather. rupting one of the speakers, and saying there was nothing in common between Bonapartists | and President McMahon, since the latter had perjured himself.

Marseilles, November 4.—The municipality have adopted, by a vote of twenty-six to seven, a motion in favor of a general amnesty to Communists.

The Presse states that Austria has assented in principle to the steps of the western powers in behalf of Greece, without specially adopt ing the French or English standpoint.

Rome. November 4.-The Diretto states diplomatic pressure be exerted in favor of the claims of Greece on Turkey. Italy and Germany have already consented to mediate between Greece and the Porte.

Madath, November, 6 .- An ex-soldier has attempted to assassinate Gen. Bregan, formerly Minister of War. The General was net injured, and the assassin was arrested.

Bernay, November 7.—The Tagesblatt asserts that the object of the present Protectionist movement is the establishment of a Customs Union in Eastern Europe, under the leadership of Germany, against Western Europe,

and England especially. The proverbial correspondent yesterday declared that negotiations between Germany and the Vatican cannot succeed unless the agitation of the Centre party against the Government be interdicted by ecclesiastical authority, and that Germany to-day desires this announcement as a fresh declaration of war against the Catholic party.

A Constantinople correspondent states that the Rhodone insurrection has received a fatal Raynsford Jackson, of Blackburn, for the de- blow by the assassination of Omar Aga, one of struction of the contents of his house at the its most influential leaders, by Kara Yussuf, time of the strike riot. The town pays the a former leader, who had been disgraced for plundering. Omar Aga's death produced such a disorganization that the majority of the leaders dismissed their bands to their homes.

Constantinople, November 7 .- Four thoucusses the non-evacuation of Turkish territory by the Russians.

London, November 7 - A Paris correspondent states positively that pour parlers are proceeding for a conference respecting a revision of the Treaty of Berlin. The idea originated in Berlin or Vienna.

It is rumored that the advisability of summoning Parliament earlier than usual was discussed in yesterday's Cabinet Coun-

Washington, November 7.-Title 27, chap. 102 (sic) of the "Const Pisheries Laws of Newfoundland," expressly provides that "nothing in this chapter shall affect the rights and privileges granted by treaty to the subjects of any State or Power in amity with all appearance finally settled; while the Her Majesty." The Department of State has no official information as to the Colonial Government having been requested by the Foreign Office at London to send a statement

respecting the Fortune Bay trouble. St. Petershurg, Nov. 10 .- The reports of the ill health of the Czar are again positively contradicted. It is considered in official circles that Russia must adhere solely to the Treaty of Berlin whatever events may arise in Turkey. It is certain Russia earnestly desires an understanding with England, both in Europe and Asia, to fix the limits of their

respective influence. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.-It is asserted that the Russians have re-occupied the district of Malgara, near the Gulf of Saros.

CAPETOWN, October 22.-Fighting has been renewed in the Transvaal. The British detachment, 500 strong, was compelled to re-£150,000. Summonses have been issued treat before the Kaffirs, who subsequently against the directors, of whom ex-Prevost Bain | made a night attack on the English but were repulsed.

Similal November 10.—It is hoped that the Afghan difficulty will be peacefully solved. It is supposed Russia is exercising pressure upon the Ameer with this object. The Ameer, extent that Dr. Orchard, Kinggussie, had to moreover, despairs of success against the British.

London, November 10 .- A sensational Simla despatch says the Afghans are withting to be struck off the poor-roll, tender- drawing from Candabar. The Ameer announced that the Russians would occupy Candahar and Herat. The Governor of Candahar punished agitators opposed to England.

Sawdust of itself is not a manure. It is an excellent absorbent, undoubtedly, when used as bedding: but whatever manurial influences drop of about twenty feet. He was pursued, it exerts, even then, are due to the matters absorbed. Straw or leaves are much preferable. -Canada Farmer.

While leaks on the farm in the main are considered a bad thing, if all our tarms were well supplied with the kinds of leaks that carry off the surplus water quickly, we might soon gain a surplus that could be applied to stopping other leaks.

Timothy and red top mixed, at the rate of a peck of the first and a bushel of the latter per acre, would do well upon a moist, drained Orchard grass and Kentucky blue meadow. these. Professors Harvey and Nicol, after many grass, a bushel of each per acre, would be the best for open timber land .- American Agricul-

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS. An English cricket eleven, with Lord

Harris as captain, has gone out to Australia to Dr. Pusey writes to the Archbishop of Canterbury that for some forty years he has, as

his Grace knows, received the confessions of all who came to him. Two small boys were lately sentenced in London Police Court to three days' imprisonment for stealing an onion valued at one

penny. Two members of the Cambridge University Bicycle Club recently made a trip to Nice and back, riding all the the way, except across the was placed in the hands of Faisz Mahomed channel, on their two-wheeled steeds. The entire distance traveled was 4.530 miles, and the time occupied was 24 days.

In his recent charge, the Bishop of Chichester (England) said that from one church member of the Vice-Regal Council, accom- alone in the diocese five clergymen had lately passed " over to Rome," and they had to It is reported that Shere Ali is at Jellalabad the utmost of their power leavened all they the "poison" extended. The path "to Rome' had been smoothed by excessive and illegal ritual.

The driver of what the English call a - van was lately surprised in London by a large vehicle. He attempted to take the fellow into custody, but it escaped and afterwards attacked a costermonger in the street, upset his barrow and smashed his crockery. The animal

type. He is short in stature, and in addition to his Astrakhan hat wears a green silk waist-

The new bells in the northern tower of St. Paul's Cathedral, London were chimed for the first time ten days ago. There are twelve in all, and the tones are rich and musical. A crowd quickly gathered in the churchyard at the first sound of the peal, and remained looking up at the open masonry and its concave roof, which, it is now evident, were thoughtfully and scientifically planned by Wren with an ultimate view to the reception

Colonel T. W. Higginson, in lecturing rethat France has issued a note advising that | Centry in trade of the law been very frank concently in London on 6 The Aristocracy of cerning the evils of hereditary rankdeclared that the attitude hereditary rank toward intellect is degrading; he acknowledged the faults of rich men in America, but said that he couldn't imagine one of them giving precedence in their homes to anyone of their number, merely because of his viches, over Tennyson and Longfellow.

The Whitehall Review gives the names of all the members of the upper classes who have " gone over to Rome" during the present generation. It includes one duke, two marquises, five earls, three knights, one general and admiral, ten members of parliament, four queen's counsel, four professors, 160 beneficed clergymen, of whom sixty-seven have become priests or entered the Jesuit order, and 190 gentlemen, sons of veers, fellows, etc., of whom fifty-one have become priests or Jesuits; also five duchesses, thirty-eight peeresses, wives of baronets and knights, etc., and thirty-three

other ladies of position. One of the objects of greatest interest at the Paris Exposition is a magnificent statue of Plus IX. by the sculptor Paghacetto. This great work, which was completed shortly before the death of the holy Pontiff, represents him seated on his throne, with arms extended as if to welcome a band of pilgrims. The amiable smile so well known is admirably exsand Bulgarians have burned fourteen villages | pressed, and the bright, intelligent eyes seem in Demotica. The Porte has sent notes to only to want the spark of life. The Gazette Prince Labanoff, pointing out the fact that Artistique says this statue is a real work of art. the Russians are powerless to repress the Enlgarian movement. The Porte also disfrank, intelligent visage, with the benevolent expression which was its characteristic trait, is

finely displayed." The four niches of the north porch of Bristol Cathedral are now occupied, the Evangelists having taken the places of the deposed Latin Futhers. St. Matthew and St. John have been in their positions some time. St. Mark and St. Luke were unveiled on Tuesday, so that the quartet is complete. St. Matthew and St. John were provided out of a special subscription raised for the completion of the north porch. The Duke of Beaufort gave St. Mark, and St Luke was the gift of friends chiefly residing in the neighborhood of the cathedral. The statue controversy is thus to superseded Latin Fathers are out of sight on the top of a tower in Yorkshire, presented to it by Sir Tatton Sykes. But the work of cathedral restoration is proceeding very

slowly. In 1874 there were 11,000 miles of railroad in Russia, whose gross receipts were \$100,-000,000; in 1875, 12,000 miles, but the receipts were only \$500,000 more than in 1874. In 1876, the mileage had increased by 200, and the receipts by \$2,500,000. Seven of the companies, whose share capital the Government guarantees, do not pay expenses, leaving the Government to make good some \$2,500,-000 a year; twenty more just manage to pay expenses, but the Government has to pay the guaranteed interest, and only eight have paid the guaranteed dividend without aid. Of the lines constructed without Government guarantee, all, except one, fifty miles long, have carned fair dividends; and the sole line worked by the State has recently paid a dividend of four per cent on the capital spent in

making it. DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR.

From week to week The Pilot has exerted itself to ascertain the work of the Church in. the fever-infected districts of the South. As the force of the plague has now well-nigh spent itself, we present to our readers the total number of those priests and nuns who have given their lives in their efforts to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate victims to this terrible scourage. The Diocese of New-Orleans alone lost its Vicar-General, 15 priests. and 10 Sisters; that of Natchez including Vicksburg, 6 priests, 5 Sisters; that of Nash-ville, 9 priests, 3 Sisters; that of Mobile, E priest, 1 Sister; making a total of 22 priests and 28 nuns who have fallen victims to yellow fever in the discharge of their duties. The Catholic Relief Association has given aid already to the amount of \$86,000 from total receipts of \$90,000. This amount, however, by no means represents the whole of the Catholic charity towards the South. In every town and city where subscriptions were taken the Catholic business men subscribed individually, and the money passed through the official channels. But as it stands, the aboverecord is one in which we may justly taken

pride. -" Look out for the paint!" shouted a bow in the gallery of a Chicago theatre, when the hero of the play kissed the heroine.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

NEW AGENTS.

New Agent .- Mr. J. M. Duff has kindly consented to act as our agent in West Frampton and vicinity. He is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Evening Post and True

Mr. J. P. Kelly, of Brockville, has kindly consented to act as our agent in the above place. He will receive subscriptions for the Evening Post and True Witness.

Mr. T. B. LEAHY is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS.

MR. THOMAS MALONE is our special and only agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. He is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and Take

Mr. THOMAS SHEEHAN, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of frauds, the counting in a man not elected by the Evening Post and the collection of sub- the people by a lot of demagogues in Washscriptions for the Evening Post and Thue

On occount of devoting so much space to the sermon of Father Burke, and the lecture of Mr Hayes, inauguration, and even during of Father Graham, our editorial matter has been unavoidably crowded out.

STE, ANNE'S ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Ste. Anne's election frauds trial is at an end, and four persons have been found guilty of fraudulently tampering with the ballot papers. There has been no proof that interests of labor, they remain inactive. In Mr. Laflamme was aware that the fraud was contemplated, but the stain is all upon members of his party. If there is any law left in greatly curtailed; people are, therefore, obliged Canada, the men guilty of this crime will be to practice rigid economy, to curtail nunished as they deserve. The crime they their expenses in their apparel and punished as they deserve. The crime they committed is one of the most serious that a citizen can be guilty of. In the old country such a crime would, we believe, be punished with the utmost severity of the law, and the coolness with which public opinion here take these frauds is but an indication of how much this species of labor must be naturally cur-we are behind old country ideas of right and tailed. This state of things may continue for wrong. In Great Britain or Ireland a man | some time, but it cannot last, for the wants of found guilty of such an offence as these six men have been, would be looked upon with contempt; while here there is a great deal of pity for them. Election frauds are so common across the border, that Canadians have in some cases come to look upon them as trifles light as air, for which a man should be no more punished than he ought to be if he made a successful failure in business, and left his creditors in as much doubt as to the real state of his affairs—as a school boy would | the primary, he might have given a fair and | noblest and most necessary form of spiritual be after getting a "riddle-me-riddle-me-ree." But we hope the courts will establish a precedent which will be a warning to men attempting election frauds in future.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE QUARTERLY CATHOLIC REVIEW.

THE LABOR QUESTION, OR FINA NCIAL

CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. This question has been frequently discussed; various causes have been assigned; but as yet no real and satisfactory solution has been given. I cannot pretend to explain a difficulty which learned politicians and wise statesmen have not solved. An article on ber of the Catholic Quarterly Review. The writer shows talent, considerable research and, no doubt, thinks that the solution of the question is amply satisfactory. Though he gives us much valuable information and throws considerable light on the subject, he leaves it nevertheless shrouded with difficulties; his readers are still wandering in the dark. The present crisis is an effect of a cause, or of various causes, which must have their origin in a primary cause. The cause of such a revolution of labor and capital cannot be trivial, but must be profound, for the country suffers from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, from Maine'to the extreme South; everywhere labor and capital are in a depressed state; confidence is lacking. It can hardly be supposed that the evil can be entirely attributed to secondary or contingent causes such as the failure of some business houses or banks; that can only affect a certain portion of the community, but not the country at large. If we wish to have a conception of the difficulty and to explain it in some way, we must trace out the primary cause and see how the secondary or contingent causes flow from it. To do this it is not sufficient to consider the events which took place since the war; we must consider the financial state of the country prior to it. Governments are organizations; organizations presuppose laws; a law is a certain ordinance of reason, emanating from the supreme authority of the state and published to the community. Hence the object of the law is to protect the life, property rights of the individual, and promote the public good in the best possible manner. In the ordinary course of Government events, if the State be stable, organized according to the dictates of reason, and governs its subjects in accordance with equity, each one has, or is supposed to have, some occupation which affords him the means of subsistence; even though they may be small, he is, or must be reconciled to his station in life marked out by Divine Providence. Hence events pass quietly and steadily in the usual course; the equili brium can only be disturbed by unusual events, such as political or financial revolutions; after such revolutions crises follow. There had been a financial revolution in the United States in 1857. Capital was depressed, labor was suffering, the banks for a certain time refused to redeem their paper. The legal currency was, then, silver and gold. The country gradually recovered from the crisis: the banks resumed specie payment; confidence was restored and things commenced to

continue long in consequence of the unfortunate war which broke out between the two sections of the country. There was no money in the treasury to carry on the gigantic struggle with the South; hence the Government had to fall back on its credit and create a paper currency. In proportion as the currency increased it depreciated in value; gold commenced to rise above par, and continued until one dollar was worth two dollars and eighty cents of paper money. The war naturally created labor; manufactures rose over the country to supply the wants of the army. Lands and property of every description advanced at enormous rates; rents also in proportion. The means of living became exceedingly expensive. As labor was thrown so extensively into the market, capital had to yield; hence there was a fair proportion between labor and capital Moreover, a large number of men became government contractors, realized immense fortunes and adopted an extravagant mode of living; even those who moved in the ower walks of life abounded with money in consequence of the high wages received for their services; hence the former economical mode of living was abandoned; extravagance commenced to prevail. Having acquired these nabits during the war, they continued to live in the same manner after the war had terminated; this was not confined to one, but to all classes. During this critical period a large amount of property was also purchased at war prices; men engaged in large speculations, thinking that this state of things would continue asheretofore. This is not all. There were government rings that acquired an enormous amount of wealth; some of these men sucked the very blood from the heart of the country; the Credit Mobiliering, the whiskeyring and the dear knows how many other rings and rascalities, are sufficient evidence. Not to speak of the Southern election ington as President of the United States is the crown of all their rascality. It is quite natural that the events which transpired from the commencement of the war up to the time the time of his administration, should have a great tendency to shake confidence in the financial state of the country, that wise and prudent capitalists should be inactive until they could see the necessary stability of affairs in the country. The country must be materially affected by their holding back until sufficient confidence will be restored; when instead of using their money to promote the consequence of the depression of business and enterprise many have been thrown out of employment, the means of living have been expenses in their apparel and in many other things. The country had been well supplied, or rather, overstocked with all kinds of commodities, which remain in the market, and will only be sold when strictly needed: this may be as signed as a reasonwhymanufacturing establishments are not in a prosperous condition : hence the people must be supplied. This crisis, like

The writer on the "labor question" in the Catholic Quarterly Review by no means, Mr. Editor, appears to me to have given a satisfactory solution. Had he given the primary cause of the trouble, and showed the royal garniture. This mercy, because it connection of secondary or contingent cause touched the soul, was like that of God, of of primary, how the effects were produced by those causes. Had he traced them back to satisfactory solution of the problem: but instead, he has given some isolated and indivi- which he invited their attention, their charity such as the failure of a few banks, the depression of business, the paralysis of manufacturithis world, but the next; not only for the ing establishments; hence he left the quesion society of humankind, but for the society ing establishments; hence he left the question, in a great measure, where he found it. There are other things in the article which are not at all pertinent to the subject, such as the poverty, miseries and distress of foreign lands. He says: "Our grandmothers' dresses were composed of a simple, plain, narrow skirt, a plain waist, and long, narrow sleeves. The great stocks of fabrics, which factors had accumulated, made a clumsy dress necessary to work the goods off; hence fashion decreed that women's dresses should be composed of two, three, or four skirts, and the modes of trimming were devised strictly for the purpose of consuming materials." I cannot understand why he speaks of the "grandmothe labor question appeared in the last num- thers" and not also the grandfathers. Surely, like the "grandmo thers," they practised simplicity and economy in their apparel, a description of which would be of some interest. It is strange that the writer passes unnoted the great grandsons, the fops and the extravagant young men of our times. It can hardly be supposed that the "women' have been over highly complimented.

all former ones, will pass: but the former

struggle is without doubt painful, but there is

no remedy for it.

The writer speaks of Papal Universities: he says that women were both students and professors in Papal Universities of Italy. I wish simply to reply briefly to this. He says in Papal Universities in Italy! Now he seems to forget that there were no Papal Universities outside of Italy. It would be refreshing and interesting to see among the cobwebbed calalogues of Bologna, Padua, Milan, &c., those precious documents. Then, again, no physicians. The practice of medicine is not was written; but I venture to say that Lady portions of it with delight.

PETER McCracker.

The committee of direction of the Grand for the aged and infirm poor of the Grey Nuns drawing of prizes will positively take place on Thursday, January 16th next, at Nazareth Asylum, 1085 St. Catherine street, Montreal. not as yet purchased tickets, will do so without any further delay. See advertisement.

THE ORANGE LADY.-Last Saturday the female so well known to the public under the above cognomen stopped in front of the Friars' School on Cotte street, and began to make use of the vilest of epithets. Finding no notice taken of her harangue by those inside, she walked deliberately up to the door and with her fist broke three panes of glass. One of the scholars came out and endeavored to persuade her to depart, but this she refused. However, after expending her wrath in the most abusive language, she departed wrapping her cut hand in a handkerchief. She was strongly under the influence of liquor at the time, and by her idiotic conduct attracted a large crowd of men and boys. Where were go on in their ordinary course. This did not the police then? As usual—nowhere!

SERMON BY FATHER BURKE.

HIS VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

THE BEAUTY OF CHARITY AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE SOUL.

On Sunday morning, Oct. 20, Salford Cathedral was filled in every part by a congregation anxious to hear Father Burke, the great Dominican orator, who had been announced as the preacher of one of the annual

charity sermons. The rev. preacher said he need scarcely remind them of the especial purpose for which they had met together that day. In addition to the worship and adoration of God by assisting at the adorable sacrifice of the Mass, they had assembled to take part in the education of the children of that district and parish. The schools were threatened with ruin and a large sum of money was expended upon their restoration and consequently a large debt was incurred. There were other debts and other difficulties in connection with the schools, and to clear off these debts and to God for the children who were educated in the schools, made appeal to their charity that day His (the preacher's) duty was, therefore, like the servants of the King mentioned in that day's Gospel, to call them together in the name of the King of heaven to the marriage feast. And what was the marriage feast? It was the work of divine charity and of high spiritual mercy. If they would know what was this mystical marriage feast mentioned in that day's Gospel, let them consider who was the bride and who was the Bridegroom. The Bride was she so often mentioned in the scriptures—the Holy Church of God, the Spouse of Jesus Christ, that Church whom God loved so well, and for whom and for whose salvation and beauty He laid down His own life. And who was the Bridegroom? The eternal Word of God, Incarnate of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, and made Man, and coming down from His royal and eternal Throne of Heaven to meet His lowly Bride upon this earth-coming all the way from Heaven to take to Himself our poor human nature and our Mother, the Church, to be His Spouse-to make joyful the Mother of us all. Surely charity and love and mercy dictated this great action on the part of God. Therefore, when the Minister of God, and those who are sent, come and proclaim some great work of charity and spiritual mercy—or some great work to be ac-complished by the Church of God, and the faithful, it was nothing more nor less than invitation to us to enter into the spirit of the bridal feast, the union by which God became the Bridgroom of His Church. And those works of mercy in which He declares He took to Himself His royal Spouse are manifold. Some regard it in the passing needs and necessity of the orphan; feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked; but a greater and more necessary, and more important work of mercy than feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, or providing habitamode of living must be adopted. The struggle is without doubt painful, but there is most vital interests of the Church of God and her people. This was the charity which rose to the highest regions of spiritual mercy, and it provided not for the body that died, but for the soul which lived for ever. It provided for the soni spiritual food, and clothed it with whose mercy it was written it abideth and remaineth for ever. Now this was the highest, charity and mercy. It was precisely that to of all, this work was necessary, not only for which was divine-the Church of God. Not only was it most necessory and most important, but, compared with it, every other form of mercy sank into comparative insignificance. Not only was it most necessary, most important, and most useful, but it was a blessing to him who gave, and to him who received.

The quality of mercy is not strained; It falleth like the gentle dew from heaven It is twice blessed; it blesseth him who give And him who takes.

Most truly the philosopher and poet said :

And all this was involved in the one word, Catholic education. First of all, it was a most necessary, most pressing need of man. For remember what was the nature of man? The whole vast creation of God might be divided into two grand kingdoms-namely, kingdom was that unseen world of which we made a profession of faith when we said that we believed in God the Creator, not only of all things visible but invisible. On the other side there was the vast material creation, without soul, without spirit, and without any eternal future before it, destined, in the lauguage of Scripture, to be burned up as a scroll and to perish. The nature of man and the very formation of man made him a living link which bound together these two great kingdoms. In his soul man belonged to the spiritual, invisible, and indestructible the immortal and imperishable world of God. In his soul he was as the angels of God, but in the elect of God. This was the great purpose reason can be assigned why ladies cannot be his body he was corruptible, corrupt, destined for which he addressed them that day. The to perish, of carthly and lowly tastes, and alone arduous, but in many instances extremely grovelling in his passion. Unless the divine repugnant. Thanks to the good sense of the and spiritual element in him asserted itself ladies in general, they do not aspire to a and purified that body, spiritualised it and profession in many respects unsuited to their raised it above the things that ministered to character. I do not know by whom the article the merely earthly desires and bodily passions, there could be nothing noble in man. man's soul-of his spiritual nature? The aged mother saying to her son, "Give me the first intellectual want of man was education and knowledge. That soul was created to of education was the most important charity know and was gifted with the power to know. | that could be exercised, as well as the most Lottery to aid in the completion of the hospital | Therefore it craved for knowledge, and if that were denied it, the soul would sink inof Montreal have now decided that the public to almost utter nothingness. It could not, indeed, perish, because it was immortal, but it remained in the helplessness, of infancy, and not able to comprehend her faith, and was the undeveloped power in which it was born. They also hope that all persons desirous of assisting so worthy an object, and who have strengthened itself according to its own lower because his education was neglected? Of not as yet purchased tickets, will do so with nature : it fattened upon its food; it grew upon its sustenance, it was guided by the evidence of its senses only; the throbs of its pulsations quickened and developed passion. The body grew and the soul remained in the helplessness of its infancy, and the consequence was that the man who thus developed in body whilst he was neglected in soul became a monster and had no grace of God. He had no governing powers, refining influences, no mastering principle, no generous impulse, no humanising touch, no softening remembrance of sorrow or trouble to effect and touch him. His soul was brutalised, and it was under the dominion of his passion, while it was created to be governed by a strong and well informed intellect which did | the present. He was bound to make some not exist in him. He had no law but the provision for the wants of those around him,

dictates of his lower and correct bodily nature.

enemy of law, for he could not understand the meaning of law. He became intensely selfish, for he was out from all intellectual communion with his fellow man, which was and practice generosity, in the work of Cathe human foundation of divine charity. Out tholic education? It would be of little avail of this intellectual degradation arose a to usif our children were highly qualified thing extraordinary in such a spectacle. The moral degradation still more terrible through with intellectual knowledge unless they had ignorance. There was no restraining power, no purifying influence, and the one and only thing such a man was acquainted with was the prompting of passion, the natural issue of which was what we call sin. The very nature of moral good, the very beauty of virtue, was an utter stranger to him because his soul had been utterly uninstructed. This great truth was admitted on every side, and our faith told it to us-the first primary cause of moral degradation and sin in man was ignorance. When Our Lord wept over Jerusalem and prophesied its ruin, that the day would come when its enemies would not leave a stone upon a stone. He told the reason—"Because thouart ignorant, thou knowest not the things that are to thy peace." The most fearful crime that was ever committed, the crucifixion of the Son of God, was, the apostle told us, the result of ignorance. It was through their ignorance they did it. It they had known Him to do much personally in the way of laborious Lords. Thus we could trace every evil of human society to ignorance, This was so They could not give their time and their labour to assist the work of education, but they would never have crucified the Lord of charity. They had their families, their busimeet these difficulties, the paster who had laters all cried out, "We must educate the there was a philosophical axiom that said he care of their souls and who was responsible to people." This cry was on every side, and who delegated another to do a good thing got schools were springing up everywhere. Then the Catholic Church said "Yes, we must educate the people." And why? Because education was the first great want of the age. Even worldings and statesmen admitted this. But the world imposed many duties on man that did not require much training or education-for instance, in the case of labour, where one trained mind was able to guide a thousand hands. Not so the Catholic Church She imposed many laws; she laid down precepts; she propounded many doctrines, but every single iota of her teaching and doctrine made appeal to a well trained and educated intellect. Every single observance of her law, every precept and practice which she puts upon her children presupposes a well trained intellect. Therefore the Catholic Church insisted and demand that her children shall be educated so as to be fit for the duty imposed upon them. This was a most necessary action of the Church and a most necessary duty that God had imposed upon her and for which she appealed for help to perform. Now the world and the Church agreed as to the necessity for education, but the moment they came to interpret the meaning of the word education, statesmen, philosophers, and worldlings put one meaning upon the word, and the Catholic Church another and a different meaning. Statesmen, philosophers, and worldlings said, by all means, educate the child. Teach it everything of the laws of nature and of the laws of the world in which it lived. Teach it the arts and sciences; teach it history, but exclude rigorously from its in struction everything relating to the Divinity, everything relating to dogme, everything relating to religion or any precise knowledge of God. Now, practically it came to this; outside the Catholic Church and her system children might be taught history, the laws of nations how to read the stars in heaven, everything connected with the geological formation of the world in which we lived, but outside the Catholic Church there was not a particle of influence to appeal to a child's heart nor to its soul. There was no agency to make it moral as well as clever. What followed from this? It followed that the intellectual power might be trained by such a system of education, but he asked, was the on such a subject as the Irish Famine, I intellectual the only power of the soul? Was it even the principal power? He denied that In the first place, it is not good that the it was. No power of intellect, no depth of knowledge ever yet was able to restrain the should be ignorant of that awful trial through passions, purify the inclination, rectify the which Ireland passed, and, secondly, the exheart, or guide the will of man. It was ample of heroic virtue which the famine through his will and through his heart far manifested to the world is an inheritance for dual tacts or effects without a real connection, and their large contributions that day. First more than through his intelligence that man the sons and daughters of a suffering, faithful acted upon his fellow man for good or for race, more precious than all the wealth and evil. If that will were left entirely uncontiolled, and if that heart were left entirely unpurified; if there were no divine element of grace, he cared not how the intellect was cultivated, knowledge only conferred power to be used ultimately for evil. The Catholic Church said to the world, " I will teach your children everything you can teach them; I will provide for them intelligence, everything will not feel proud to be the heirs of the you can provide for them : I will give them the elements of human knowledge, of the arts and sciences, history, geology, and everything that comprises the sum total of human knowledge, but side by side with the training of intellect, that infusing of intellectual knowledge, I will purify their senses; I will strengthen their souls; I will guard them against the treacherous and slippery ways of afflicted humanity in any age of the world, passion and sin: I will teach them their duty to God: I will teach them the specific and the spiritual and the material. The spiritual certain truths that God has revealed, the consequence of these truths; and above all I will infuse into their souls the Sacramental graces, through Confession and Holy Communion, that will make their souls healthy and raise their intellect to seek for higher as pirations." This was the only education that deserved the name of education, and it was the only system of education that took in all the powers of a man's soul, intellect, heart, will, affections and senses, and trained them not only for this world-to be useful and good members of society-but clothed them in the spirit of virtue, of the New Man from Heaven, and made them fit one day for higher society Church could not carry on her mission to her children, nor execute the sublime task of a high, spiritual and holy, as well as an intellectual education, without the aid of those who hold her faith. She could not exist unless her children were educated. Therefore on this question of life or death, the Church Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Co., will hail And now, he asked, what was the first want of made her appeal from time to time, like the means of life or else I die." This promotion

necessary. Everything depended upon it.

rich in her graces, but how pitiful was the

case when one of her children stood and was

not able to understand her liturgy, and there-

what avail to him were the graces of God,

which were in the very air he breathed? Of

what avail to him was that Divine stream

that was ever flowing in the Sacraments when

by his ignorance he was like him who for

thirty-six years lay by the pool of Bethesda,

where the waters were ever moving, and if he

could only get into them he would recover

his health, but who for thirty-six years had to

look upon these waters and could not move towards them. Finally, to educate children

was the most fruitful mercy we could show to our own souls or to God. Every man, be he

Catholic or otherwise, had certain obligations towards those around him. Moreover he had

certain obligations to the future as well as to

and he was bound, if he could, to do some-

The consequence was that he became the thing for the future of his country and for the

society that would outlive him. Then what ful as to be in an especial manner interested, the principles of purity and truthfulness, generosity and unselfishness-unless they had these agencies of life within them to make them faithful servants, honest tradesmen, trustworthy correspondents, faithful and reliable acquaintances? Could they live in a society where they could not trust the heart nor the virtue of their fellow-men? Could they live in a society that had no restraining power, where every man thought most of his own pleasure, sacrificed the honour of his friends, peace of his family, and well-being of his wife and children for his own pleasure? Therefore he who built or helped the Church to build her schools strengthened her in the cause of that divine education which alone could purify the world. But it was not only for those who were to come after us that this most useful work should be helped, but it was for our own souls. They were not able the credit of having done it himself. Therefore, according to their charity, their generosity, and their mercy, their pastor would be they gave towards it they would impart the glory of this act to their own souls. The work of instruction would go on, the Church would do it, and, strange to say, the crown for having done it would rest upon their heads.

'IRISH FAMINE

GREAT LECTURE BY FATHER GRAHAM

Vivid Word-painting of a Terrible Epoch.

ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE

Father Graham's lecture on the "Irish Famine" was a great success every way. An audience representing the wealth, culture, Montreal, was present. The reverend gentleman should be heard to be appreciated, for the living word that came from his lips. Father Graham is one of the ablest Catholic orators in America.

M. P. Ryan, Esq., Edward Murphy, Esq., Alderman Kennedy, Esq., O'Neill Russell, Esq., M. Mullin, Esq., &c., &c., were present

upon the platform. He who recalls a painful episode in the ife of individuals or nations should have a reason for justifying his course-otherwise he would justly be looked upon as a man either have two very sufficient reasons for so doing. prosperity of the world. I know there are men-even Irishmen-to whom such a theme may be distasteful, because it brings back memories too painful for public discussion. I recognize at once, I and g., that side of the question: but, on the other hand, where is the Irishman or Irishmen, with one spark of religion or patriotism warming the soul, who glorious martyrs of Erin ?-who will not rejoice that the blood of God's faithful people is flowing in their veins,-who will not thank God that they are of that race which knew how to suffer and die, but never knew how to betray Country or Faith! To hold up, then, for a tew moments the sad but glorious picture of Ireland's endurance under such ills as never shall be my task this evening. Ireland has been well called the Island of Destiny. I have sometimes thought that the practical names which even Pagan times bestowed upon Erin, suggestive of glory and sorrow, foreshadowed the future history of her people. That history has no parallel in earthly annals, by its lights and shadows and strange contrasts. While all heathenism uprose furiously against Christianity and strove to cast it off as an irksome burden, Ireland accepted the yoke of the Gospel meekly, as if her very paganism was of so pure a form as to prepare men's minds, in a high degree, for the pure dispensation of Divine Truth. It is notorious that the Druidism of the ancient Celts lost most of its repulsive features on Irish soil. While the world was ignorant, Ireland was learned and the teacher of mankind. When others were learned, Ireland was as ignorant as penal legislation against education could make a naturally very intelligent people. Ireland possessed the very finest instincts of liberty when all other nations were the slaves of their own despotic government. Thus we find frish Church Synods in the 6th century humanely sending back Saxon slaves to Britain and threatening the Celtic chiefs and septs with anothemas if they ill-treated their British serfs. The descendants of those serfs have well repaid the just-minded, humane Irish for their kindness! When Ireland was The Catholic Church was rich in hergifts and rich other nations were poor and abject, but not one of them ever appealed to Irish generosity in vain. But, if I continued to demonstrate the changes and anomalies observable in Irish history, I would not have time to say a word concerning the avowed subject of the evening's lecture. It would seem that Ireland had been predestined, by a mysterious Providence, to the sublime burden of sorrow. Her woes are no sentimental fancy; they are as real as Irish faith, chastity and bravery. But, though doomed to suffer, she was not doomed to succumb to her foes. She was persecuted by the Danes, the Anglo-Saxons, the Normans, the modern English, because she was Celtic, because she was Irish Celtic, because she was Catholic, because she was loyal, because she was rebel so-called, because her sons held land, because they had no land, because she was learned, because she was ignorant, because she was rich, because she was poor, for supporting her own Church, for refusing to support an alien and upstart heresy;

in short, as tyranny can always find a pretext,

she was persecuted for every reason under the

Athens-Burgundy by France-Scotland by could he do so fruitful, so grand, and so use- | England-but Ireland is as distinctly a Celtic nation to-day as she was when Dathi scaled the Alps, or when Brian crushed the Raven on the plains of Clontarf! There is someworld. It was never a worshipper of the material. The Indo-Germanic peoples have always carried the purse and material prosperity. They stuck to the soil and gathered wealth about the domestic hearth, while the Celts were a restless and warlike race. This restless spirit, while it has been detrimental to the race in a material sense, has produced that indomitable elasticity and untiring resistance which are so marvellously displayed in the relations of Ireland with England The Celtic race has laid the foundations of empires, advanced literature with magnificent genius, sang those matchless songs whose faint and broken echoes are heard at the present day in the Irish ballads, established codes of law admirable for their justice-it has always loved justice, this great race—and, when it had accomplished all these things, it cast away or let slip from its hands the reins of empire and, passing on to new scenes, left to the Indo-Germanic peoples all the benefits of its labor and intelligence. Before appreaching that tragic epoch which forms the subject of the evening, I must refer particularly to some fallacies very common with a peculiar class of reasoners. Whenever Ireland has been ground down by unjust enactments, they readily admit the fact, but excuse the English people from any participation in enabled to do this work of education, and as the tyranny: "It was the Government," they say, and then imagine that the most satisfactory explanation has been given. But, from the moment that the British Constitution took form and substance as the written and traditional basis of the national life, can any man point out a single Cabinet which could pursue, for six months, a policy distasteful to the great mass of the English people? Is it not one of the proud boasts of the British orator that any Minister who would run counter to the wishes of the British public would be hurled from office in a week? How often has a popular cry smashed a Cabinet? Have we not the influence plainly acknowledged in the attempt made by Disraeli to raise the No-Popery howl in England when Gladstone disestablished the English garrison in Ireland, called, through sarcasm, a Church. The Jew Disraeli, whose treaties turn out old clothes to be torn into rags by Russia and other powers, understands, if he cannot feel, the in-stincts of Englishmen. Though he has made Downing street a kind of political Cheap-John-shop for the vending of second-hand policy, and has led the British Lion into a net from which no philleonic mouse shall and strength of the Catholic Irish element of be able to gnaw him forth into liberty—the Orient being the net which entangles the surly beast-nevertheless his power to-day man should be heard to be appreciated, for rests solely on his coquetting with the in-the following synopsis is but a faint echo of veterate prejudices of the British public, and cunningly weaving the popular howl of today into the national policy of to-morrow. Nor does he stand alone. Every Prime Minister from Cecil to himself has been but the mouth-piece of the unreasoning prejudices and national hate of Britain. Away, then, with the specious plea that Ireland's disasters were the outcome of English officialism and bureaucratic red-tape! To the English nation, in great part, are due the harrowing miseries of the gallant and indomitable Irish people. It has been a common reproach with Englishmen, and a few blatherskite, worthless Irishmen, that British rule is necessary to the material welfare of the Irish people—that the Irish are improvident—that they are not lit for self-government. This is, as Father Tom Burke would call it, a

"THUMPING ENGLISH LIE."

Look at Australia-look at the United States-look at Canada-France, Spain. Austria! But there remains one illustration of what Irishmen are capable of achieving, which, were there no other argument, would be an overwhelming and triumphont of to our calumniators. During the eighteen years of self-government the population of freland increased enormously-the revenue was fully equal to all purposes of government, and prosperity and plenty reigned in every part of the land. The rapid increase of population is always a sure sign of good times. The absence landlords returned in hundreds to Ireland, and none but worthless rows and loungers about London and Parisian drawingrooms and gambling dens were unmoved by the rapid elevation of their country to a position of happiness and prosperity. Their souls expanded in the novel atmosphere of liberty, and those who were men at heart abandoned their former petty pursuits, in order to lend a hand in developing the resources of as rich a country naturally as lies under the sun. So wonderfully improved was Ireland in a few years-so evidently capable of self-government-that, while English politicians grew alarmed, a great Irish statesmen exclaimed :— "If Ireland were surrounded by a wall of brass 100 feet high, she might not fear, for she possesses all that is sufficient for herself, independently of the rest of the world!" Let those who prate about matters of which they are totally ignorant go study the history of Ireland from 1782 until the last year of that century and they will be confounded at the extraordinary display of industry, enterprise and energy on the part of the Irish people. And that was the era of the Irish l'arliament. Remember, I am referring solely to the material advancement of the country. On other grounds, setting aside a few just men with the noble Grattan at their head, I was never much disposed to eulogize that Parliament. I can never forget that it had not a sufficiently high sense of justice to lift the Irish Catholic from the penal mire of English legislation. Ireland is a Catholic nation; she is deeply indebted to her Emmets, her Smith O'Briens, her Mitchells, Martins and Davises, but the Union, the accursed Union, the cause of all her modern woes, was carried by a Protestant Parliament. Had Flood and his narrow-minded followers been able to rise to the level of simple justice, Ireland would never have had cause to weep the frustration of her brightest hopes. I may as well, while I am upon this subject, refer to a couple of other absurdities which are sustained by men otherwise sensible enough. We are told that the law is the same for Ireland as for England or Scotland. Let us grant this for a moment. But have you never heard of the letter of the

TWISTED TO PARTY PURPOSES?

No matter how seemingly just English legislation may be for Ireland, its interpretation is very different from that of England and Scotland. The most equitable law apparently in the English statute book is preverted by prejudice and hate when applied to Ireland. If this be denied, I point to the whole history of the British rule in Ireland and defy refutation. Again, we hear a great deal of the moral superiority of Protestant over Catholic countries. England compared with Ireland is brought forward confidently as an illustration of the fact. Now, Iread contemporary history very differently. I observe that white gloves are being constantly presented by sheriffs to the Judges, but I am afraid, if sun. But she never gave up the fight! Car- English Judges were to abstain from wedding thage was absorbed by Rome—Sparta by ceremonies and breakfasts until an English

sheriff should present them with a pair of own workshop, the rich monopolist will step their deputy Jacks-in-office, all white gloves at the Assize Court, their Honors would have to forego those pleasant episodes of social life forever. Listen to this authoritative bit of English information:

"Notwithstanding the high position which England holds among Christian nations, it is sad to observe so little improvement is shown by criminal statistics in the morals of a large class of its population. In the year 1877 there were 77,0s2 arrests in London alone. Of these, on the male side of the count, there were 15,614 Inhorers, 2,044 carters, and 17,727 individuals without trade or profession. Of the women a large number were washerwomen, 1,302 domestic servants, and persons without regular employment 2),07. Of the whole number arrested judgment lins been passed on 51,034. As to education, 7,120 men and 4,26 women could neither read nor write; 20,817 men and 13,065 women could read or write imperfectly; 85 men and 6 women lad received a superior education. Drunkenness was the sole oftence in 25,000 cases and the accompanying offence in a good many others; 6,139 were cases of theft. More than one-sixth of the articles stolen were recovered by the police. The number of persons who disappeared during the year was 11,693, of whom 6,150 were found by the detectives. Of suicides there were 200, besides 388 attempts at the same time."

Add to these figures 120,000 thieves, bad characters and vagabonds, with 60,000 prostitutes, and London furnishes the world with a noble proof of Christian morality. Just extend, cuteris paribus, and, proportion observed, those figures to all England and the proof of her moral superiority over benighted, Papist Ireland is overwhelming. When one reflects upon Spitalfields refinement-St. Giles morality-the spiritual loveliness of Houndsditch Exeter Hall; when one sees wife-beating become a science and murder a fine art; when pious bankers fatten upon the scanty means of widows and orphans, and godly preachers advertise benefices like bullocks; when the divorce courts day after day furnish the world with glimpses of the hideous excesses of the aristocracy and the Quarter Sessions manifest the naked deformity of ungilded plebeians; when atheism is eating like a cancer into the highest spheres of intellectual life and the lower classes are, to a vast extent, ignorant of God; when poisonings, stabbing, shooting, crime and pollution is rioting in her midst, the assumption of moral superiority by England over pious, God-fearing, pure Ireland is the Does any good man or woman imagine that sideration for Catholic Irishmen? There are no people in the world who grieve more over the debasement of their brother man; but when Exeter Hall and your Shaftesburys, your reverends and right-reverends, in England and America, fall to prosing about the moral miseries of a faithful people whose virtues they cannot comprehend, it is time, I They need not wander to Timbuctoo nor reason for my referring to these questions, ladies and gentlemen, is this: You may have often heard self-sufficient, superficial creatures were the result of her own fault-that she was naturally discontented—that she was improvident-that she was a chronic lawbreaker—that her religion was the chief cause of her degradation—that the famine was a direct result of all these. Do not imagine for an instant that I wish to say that Irishmen are all perfect. They are men, and therefore, imperfect; but this I do say, that if the English people and their eulogizers had been subjected to one-tenth of the tyrannical legislation and cruel persecution the Irish have suffered under for centuries, they would at this day be running about wild on all-fours! But to return, we know that

ENGLAND RECRIVED NOTHING BUT BENEFITS FROM

weam. legislation had grown distasteful to the powerful nations of the world, England changed axe, the rope, fire or confiscation. Ireland, prosperous under her own Parliament-Ireland growing to the proportions of a nation-Ireland waxing strong under the sublime regime of justice, which, though partial for a time, would have assuredly reached the higher plane of religious and civil equality for all Irishmen—this was too much for England to look upon and tolerate. Therefore was the Union decreed at all hazards. Thereof 1798, in order to furnish a pretext for robbing her of her legislative autonomy. It was the old story-the Spider Pitt and the Irish Fly-and the poor fly got the worst of the bargain. After the infamous Castlereaghmay the dishonored grave of Keogh cover the last traitor of the black breed!-when this treacherous politician had done his master's dirty work-when politicians with the itching palm: the Blakes, Bagnalls, Burdets, with all the rest of the soulless canaille, had been pensioned, beribboned and betitled, guerdons, not, as in former times, of honor, but of insamy and disgrace-when Ireland's energy and enterprise had been bound hand and foot to the "interests of the Empire," then "adjustments" of public debt, "equalization" and "balances of burdens," &c., &c., were the order of the day, and Ireland found herself enjoying the glorious benefit, three years after the Union, of a debt of nearly three hundred millions of dollars!-something different from her seven or eight millions of dollars of liability before the Union. Pitt had promised English capital and English protection to Ircland. As some philosophers are dis-posed to look upon England's debt as one of the national bulwarks, perhaps Pitt really in-tended a blessing in disguise to the Irish people when he saddled poor Erin with two hundred and ninety millions of dollars of debt, every dollar of which, very probably, was contracted through the expensive wars which England had waged against the rights and libertles of the Irish nation. The dowry was worthy of the unhallowed marriage. As to "English protection," Rolla's words, "Such protection as wolves give to lambs," instantly suggest themselves to the impartial observer. Bear with me, ladies and gentlemen, while I dwell upon these things. For here lie the germ and radical causes of the famine, disease and death which fell heavily upon the robbed and betrayed people of Ireland. Free Trade has been England's most powerful weapon, by which she has driven competition to the wall,-but this could only be the case as long as she held the supremacy of commerce in her hands. To-day her Free Trade advocates miss the "tremendous cheers" which greeted their theories a few years since. The gigantic theories a few years since. American power is an irresistible argument the other way. Let it be generally understood: No young or poor nation can afford Free Trade, while there are mighty capitalists in the cloud-compelling signet of the Home Ofthe market. It will simply result in a realize fice, and all ending "Your obedient servant."

ply inviting that poverty, stagnation and misery which fell upon Ireland with the Union; she would merely be a tender to American prosperity. Why was it that Ireland, in ten years after the Union, exported 3,000,000 bushels of wheat more than during much distressed, but "weally, you know," the ten years preceding that event? exported 1,000,000 more cwts of meal and flour; 600,000 more pigs; 9,000,000 more barrels of oats; 5,000,000 more flitches of bacon, 350,000 head of horned cattle? The population had not materially advanced, at least, not sufficiently to account for this enormous disparity of exportation. The explanation is very easy. Free Trade impoverished the people rapidly Absenteeism accelerated their downfall. What should have been kept at home for the sustenance of the Irish people was shipped to England, there being no other resources available to enable the poor farmer and laborer to pay his rents. The vicious principle of middlemen had its share in the general impoverishment of the country. It was the man of ten acres trying to live on the man of one. So the whole burden fell not upon the best, but upon the least, able to bear it. Thus it went on until the great mass of the people of Ireland, by the deliberate policy of the English Government, found themselves separated from absolute starvation by a potato—a precarious source of food. There are some who are disposed to sneer at and the fanatics, blasphemers and liars of the argument which attributes the Irish famine to the English Government, asking, with a laugh, if England caused the potato blight? My good sir, I say to such a one, no Irishman ever was guilty of the absurdity of charging the blight to the English Government, but what he does charge that Government with is this: that by its refusal to stop the drain of provisions from Irish to English ports at a time when famine was threatening the Irish people-by its throwing that people upon one article of food, whose crop had been for some time giving clear indications of failure-by its encouragement of the infernal brutal assaults, infanticide and every form of rack-rent, tithes and multiplied assessments by which clerical and lay scoundrels robbed that suffering nation—by its turning a deaf ear to the repeated warnings which many coolest bit of humbug theworld has ever known eminent Irishmen gave of the impending calamity, by these things and many others, such a terrible showing is a gratifying con- England is responsible before the tribunal of nations and before the higher tribunal of eternal justice for that awful famine and its ant, the gaiety of the Irish Capital, the exdirect result, typhus fever, which swept from the face of the earth hundreds of thousands and millions of the noblest race that ever lived upon the footstool of God! I am sorry to be obliged to say it, but the English people, in general, had but little think, to direct their attention to home. feeling for poor Erin when her shrick of woe went through the nations of the earth for her Berioboala Gha to find heathens and savages morally as well as physically naked. The that great meeting in Englandat which an unspeakable Saxon brute bawled out: Then £10,000,000 were voted for Ireland, but "Hurrah for the Famine!" It was at that it was a loan to be repaid with the highest same meeting that Disraeli, whom O'Connell assert that the trials and sufferings of Ireland styled a lineal descendent of the impenitent thief," dared to say that he " did not consider the famine an unmixed evil." No, Jew, it was not an unmixed evil, for it afforded the world an example of such heroic and sublime virtues on the part of the dying Irish people, that to find their parallel we must go back to the time of Nero and the Flavian Ampitheatre. Let us be patient; the Irish spectre will meet the Cyprian Jew at Phillippi. As we approach nearer and nearer the epoch when Ireland was a Haceldama, a Field of Death, our blood begins to grow hot and there is every danger that our judgment be swept away before the coldblooded infamy of her self-appointed rulers. In all other times the Irish people had been persecuted by robust villians; the Famine was developed and grew general under the manwhen the former country was poor and agement of insignificant tyrants. It was the ignorant. We have seen these benefits repaid age of petty rascals, chief of whom impartial by the basest ingratitude when England had history must place little mediocre Lord John Russell, whose brain never conceived an hones idea, or heart felt a spark of sympathy with his suffering brothers on this earth. But no her tactics. If she could not carry out the extirpating policy of Henry VIII., Elizabeth and opinion of the nineteenth century, she had did the heartless mannikin who refused food other and more subtle weapons in the armory to the starving Irish and wrote the Durham of hatred which was just as effectual as the Letter. He was an epitome of those insular, narrow views and profound prejudices which render the majority of Englishmen detestable on four Continents, with Australia thrown in-All religion, all virtue, all statesmanship. all common sense, find their fitting atmosphere and most favorable development on the British Island. Podsman says so, and it must be true. They sneer at other countries, France and the United States especially; but if a Frenchman or an American retort it is taken as a deadly fore was Ireland deliberately intrigued, decoyed and manocurred into the fatal uprising days, to make a casus belli of trifles; now-adays nations throw the gauntlet at her feet, and I do not observe that she is over-ready to pick it up. Perhaps, hitherto, her courage has been a kind of wife-beating valor, very

in and undersell them at their own doors.

Thus Canada with Free Trade would be sim-

is the better part of valor.

ready to pound the weak, but "your obedient

servant ' in the presence of the strong. Abys-

sinia, Ashantee, and Afghanistan are not Rus-

sia or Germany. Glory is not so cheaply earned with the latter powers, and discretion

THE FAMINE commenced to rage in 1846, and reached its culmination in the terrible years of '47-'48. The annals of the world present no such a horrible incongruity as this Irish famine; for, while ordinary scourges of this kind proceed from a total want of food, the Irish people died of hunger in the midst of plenty. Is it not dreadful to be told that, during each year of the famine, enough food was exported from Ireland to feed the people twice over? What judgment shall posterity pass upon a rich nation which, while pretending that Ireland was an integral part of the British Empire, refused to suspend, for one instant, those commercial arrangements, altogether favorable to the English merchant, by which the very food, which the starving Irish peasantry had raised, was snatched from their feeble grasp and poured into English granaries and warehouses? They speculated on the heart's blood of a dying nation; they made their percentage out of a martyr people's tears; they gloated over their favorable balances, and forgot that the flower of the Irish race had to sink into a premature grave, in order that the Saxon's capital might rise, in golden columns, on the pages of the ledger. But, while they were posting their gains here below, the recording Angel was writing in words of flame and blood, the cry of the stricken Irish to the justice of the Most High! As the famine increased, and the coroner's verdict, "died of starvation," became monotonous and tiresome, the public opinion of Christendom began to affect the sluggish apathy of the British Government. Then officialism arose up in all the majesty of circumlocution and red tape, and what famine spared, Downing street worried to death. Then came forth-as locusts from the pitthousands of circulars, minutes for direction, instructions to Honorable and Right Honorable Boards, enquiries, etc., all stamped with

salaries tacked on to heavy instructions. When instructions arrived, the him. And the London Times, which is always whole body of officials had to write back that matters had so changed that further directions were necessary. When "further directions" came duly to hand, Jack-in-office was owing to the excessive mutability of the Irish character, the first instructions were perfectly applicable at the present time. And all this time the people were

DYING BY THOUSANDS! When the Government did get started, and aroused its humane soul to do battle with deadly Hunger, no doubt it began with such vigorous legislation as the imperious necessity of the situation demanded. Ordinary common sense will at once conclude that a particular protective bill was immediately passed forbidding the exportation of food from Ireland; that a money grant was passed equal to the emergency: that both food and money were given over to the direct control of active commissions, composed of the clergy and leading citizens of every townsland and barony where distress was felt. In short, common sense would expect, from most Christian England, a little exhibition of Christian charity, although one should not expect her to be so lavish in her charity as the rascally, Lynch-law-governed United States, which may the commercial gods confound! Her first philanthropic measure to relieve the distress was the repeal of the Corn Laws, thus depreciating, as John Mitchell shows, Ireland's only article of export. Then £100,000 sterling were voted for the clerks, agents, commissioners, and understrappers, to whom I have just referred. After that, as a delicate bit of English justice and good-will to Ireland, there was passed a most stringent Coercion Bill for the better choking off of those insolent rebels whom the famine had not killed. Then Government sat down to rest after these gigantic efforts. With folded arms it watched the practical working of its benign ac-

IT WAS ADMIRABLE FOR THE UNDERSTRAPPERS No wonder their friends should hurral for the famine: big salaries for doing nothing but writing long-winded communications to Downing street, which, after treating, at great length, of the progresses of the Lord Lieutencellent cellar of Lord Spaniel, who voted the Union, and the fine game preserves of His Honor the Marquis of Barsinister, concluded, like a young school girl's letter, with a P.S. "The famine is increasing." The fact of the matter is, the Government was delighted with the situation. The famine was an Alexander's sword that cut the Gordian Knot of Irish disaffection asunder and removed a thorn from the side of the Empire market interest. As the Union saddled upon the unfortunate Irish people two hundred and ninety millions of dollars debt, not one cent of which Ireland had contracted the noble generosity of this loan of fifty millions of dollars is at once apparent. But don't imagine for a moment that this money was to be given, according to the necessity of the hour, to the starving Irish. They were to work for their stipend, these poor, fevered, hungry people. Public works were inaugurated. Practicable schemes of draining waste lands and rendering them fit for tillage, or any efforts to ameliorate permanently the condition of the people, were very properly rejected with scorn. The public works consisted of taking the small farmers from their lands and employing them at making bridges over the dry beds of extinct rivers and digging holes to-day in order to fill them to-morrow. Is it any wonder the famine became chronic? Would not ordinary common sense have dictated a policy the very contrary of this? A statesman would have rea the people a the meantime, would have encouraged the tillage of as much land as possible; a states man would have had recourse to exceptional legislation -he would have closed the Irish ports to exports of food and thrown them open to the provisions of the world-he would have curtailed the insatiable rapacity of English merchants and imposed a heavy tax on absentees-he would have sent adrift the army of officials who were growing rich at the expense of the impoverished people-in fact, he would have done everything which Lord John Russell did not do, because Russell was no statesman, and, if he had been, he did not wish to save the famine-stricken population of Ireland. He could sympathize with the pariahs of India or the pagan Chinese, but he had nothing but hate for a noble Christian nation in its agony The bigoted little mannikin was, theoretically a Liberal and Whig, but practically there was not a more narrow-minded, pitiful Tory in the world. He stele Peel's ideas and liberalized the Tory's policy into a worse Toryism than Peel ever dreamt of. When Peel fell on the

Corn Law question, he had A COERCION BILL

prepared for the unfortunate Irish, as if famine were not enough. Well, when Russell sucreeded, in 1846, he took Peel's Coercion Bill, made it ten times more stringent than the Tories ever dreamt of making it, and clapped it on to the back of Ireland. Peel made the mustard plaister for the raw wound of Irish suffering, but vicious little Russell dusted the remedy with cayenne pepper. It was not one of the least horrors of the famine in Ireland that it took place under the Administration of the most paltry creature that ever appeared in the political heavens of the nincteenth century. He was a fussy, inept and imbecile meddler in everything, without statesmanlike capacity whatever. It is a pity, one is tempted to say, that the fates had not straddled him on Peel's horse the day that that arrester of O'Connell and persecutor of Ireland met his

Is it not pitiful, ladies and gentleman, to see the great, noble, sorrowful form of Erin, surrounded by these harpies in the supreme hour of her great distress? Bleeding at every pore, covered with wounds of centuries, despoiled of her ancient beauty, manacled hand and foot, surely the speciacle was enough to touch the hardest heart that ever beat in human breast! But the British official had no heart, and the groans of the victim of tyranny and misrule were sweet music to his ears. But be patient! There is a Nemesis for national, as well as for individual crime, and the hour of vengeance strikes when least expected. It would be amusing, if it were not horrible, to repeat the numerous panaceas suggested by English speakers and newspaper men for the effective cure of Ireland. One bawls out :-Let the Irish be sent to South Africa or the Fiji Islands!" Another cries:—"Ship them to Australia; that country is just the place for the Irish!" A holy man of God, from a State Church as by law established point of view, writes:—"Government should pass a stringent coercion law at once. Heavy mortgages, held by Englishmen, on Irish property

with | called minister of the Gospel. Dives should | as ever, yet the people were strewing the roadsinecures, were sent to Ireland to await him into the highway and set the dogs upon ready to sound the key-note of English bigotry and cruelty, amused the public with of grass and clay. half-sneering, half-humorous and wholly brutal articles upon ragged Connemara and the "Irish howl," over which the aforesaid British public laughed consumedly. The same parasite hanger-on of English public opinion charged the Irish people with

ASKING THE WORLD FOR ALMS.

That was a lie, pure and simple. The dying Irish never asked one dollar from the nations of the earth, least of all from England. The Dublin Nation, in the name of Ireland, rejected with scorn the idea that tardy and partial restitution of money stolen from the afflicted land was charity. So angry was the British | Government at Ireland's proud demeanor, that a fellow named Trevillyan was sent to Ireland expressly to get up a petition pretending to be from the Irish people, begging for relief. But the fraud was detected and the nice little government trick exposed to the contempt and derision of the world. England would have been in ecstasics at the sight of Ireland on her knees before her; but the Saxon will crouch in the dust himself ere one honest Celt lowers his manhood into the degradation of willing submission to tyranny and injustice! Ireland asks no favors from the world-she things back scornfully into the calumniator's face the lie that would make her a pauper,she demands her rights, and shall assuredly one day have them.

THE AWFUL FAMINE. Can the Irish Famine be described by words?

No! It would require the tongue of an angel to paint the dreadful sufferings, destitution and death of the faithful Irish people during the sad years of that supreme trial. Young before the deadly went down was heard issuing from those pallid lips. Their faith enabled them to forgive, and when all earthly hope was gone they looked with confidence to Heaven and meekly thanked God for the boon of death. They loved the spot, they loved the field, they loved the home, no matter how humble, where their every hedge, every hill was endeared to them had instilled holy principles into their young minds, and guided their infant steps along the path of virtue and self-denial. There was the quiet graveyard where the saintly generations of their chaste, Godloving ancestors awaited the glorious resurrection of the true Christian. There were the graves, watered each quiet Sunday and holiday with the purest tears of earthly affection-of fond remembrance, and Catholic faith. There was the thatched cottage, where the good father and mother had lived and died, an example of everything virtuous to their children. Into that cottage he had brought the fair young girl, whom he had vowed before God's altar to love and faithfully cherish for life. There his children were born, and from thence one, perhaps two, of away and buried along with a large part of the j sorrowing father and mother's hearts. Thither the neighbors had come, and

HALLOWED THEIR LIVES WITH HAPPINESS AND BENEDICTION.

perience the woe, the terror, of hearing their children cry for bread, and to cry in vain. Their plump cheeks grew pale and pinched; their eyes large and haggard-while a sorrowful, appealing expression of countenance tore the heart of the beholder. Good God! what ful, and took them quickly. Before they died, what frantic efforts the poor, poor parents made to save their darlings. Day and night were as destitute as themneighbors selves. Though tottering on their limbs from utter hunger and exhaustion, they carried the merest excuse for food home to their children and never, for one instant, thought of touching the few carrots or turnips which they looked upon as a sacred burden that was to preserve the lives of their little ones. Very soon these miserable resources were exhausted and then nothing remained but to lie down and die, which they did, these Irish people, with their children clasped to their gaunt breasts, and their breaking hearts sobbing to God. But, patiently, very patiently, for they are a patient people in their sufferings, these Irish rebels. You will be amazed, oh British legislators, at the last great day, to discover how seldom the dying victims of your "policy" even thought of, much less cursed you! The little babes that sought in vain at their mothers' breast for sustenance never suspected that the blood was dried up in the maternal veins. No blood, no milk, little one! Lord John Russell and his liberal friends could not afford to let Irish babies have milk. The famine itself was nothing less than a species of Coercion Bill to stop Irish mothers' milk and Irish fathers' breath, and it worked to a charm. Many coroners' juries in Ireland brought in

A VERDICT OF "MURDER"

against "John Russell, commonly called Lord John Russell." As his trial involved many important questions it was postponed until the Great Father of the sorrowing and hungry, the Divine Champion of the widow and the orphan, opens His Court. Then England's case will be called and British statesmen will be enabled to explain their "policy." Satisfactorily, I hope.

Travellers who visited the West of Ireland during the year '47 inform us that they often came upon groups of cabins in which they found nothing but corpses. Now and then a to the shores of America by a government ghasly skeleton, hardly of human appearance, whose only object was to get rid of them as might have been seen dragging himself or herself along by the hedge, jabbering and laughing in a hideous par-oxysm of fever and insanity. Their eye-balls starting from the head, red and glittering with fever, haunted the travelare becoming almost worthless. Life should ler's dreams for months afterwards. The sun ulting hurral resounded throughout England, be protected—that is, those lives which make shone brightly, the birds sang merrily, the were gone with a vengeance, mortgages and lend money upon them." The lark trilled from earth to heaven; the loveli-surely, but then, there were some other conation of the old fable of the brass pot and the clay pipkin. If they do not protect their surely, and an ending "low observant, and an ending "low observant

their have protection, but, as for poor Lazarus, kick sides with their famished bodies, black with disease and death, and, when an occasional inquest took place, their shrivelled stomachs were found to be filled with undigested masses The horror increased as time went on.

Awful whispers began to be heard that some insane creatures had taken to eat human flesh-that the gnawed and bitten members of children were discovered, concealed under the rags of some of the dead! These frightful stories I have always doubted : but from the insanity of extreme hunger may God deliver tell us what man, driven to the extremity of want, is capable of doing. The present yellow fever in the South is appalling and heart-rending, but its worse features pale before the tragedy of the Irish Famine. In a few hours, in two or three days at most, the yellow fever sufferer is at rest, but famine is a torture of many days and weeks. A few mouthfuls of food now and then kept the machinery of life going, but only preserved the hapless victim for prolonged suffering. They could not weep, the source of tears was exhausted. They could find no sympathy, for all were alike devoted to the doom of hunger and death. That is, they found no sympathy with their rulers, but elsewhere they were more fortunate. O priests of Ireland! when the the dread plague was upon your people, you carned the gratitude and admiration of humanity for your heroic battle with HUNGER AND DEATH!

You shared the last crust with the sufferers. and when nothing more remained, you spoke loving words of sympathy to them and pointed to that happy eternity which awaited them, where there was neither hunger nor death, and where every tear would be wiped away and every sorrowing heart consoled! God bless the brave priests of frenight, they have been true as steel to the holy breath of the fell destroyer. The dying cause of Ireland and her people. And when-moans of a starving nation were heard in the ever I hear an Irish tongue dare to question banquet halls of the oppressor, and found their priests love of race and country-aye, therein no humane response. Patiently, re- and of Irish liberty, too-1 turn away from signedly the heroic martyrs of Erin died. No | the worthless ingrate and say to myself, " If curse upon those who had robbed them of all | England wanted an informer to-morrow, she would find a willing traitor in you!" But the Irish are a people of faith and gratitude, and I know that neither demagogue, nor red republican, nor revolutionist, nor the feverish champion of hair-brained madness, nor the foaming of furious fools, nor the dark spirits of anarchy now abroad, shall ever sepaforefathers had lived and died, and where they | rate them from their priests-their truest, themselves had been born. Every stream, their wisest, their long-fried, faithful friends! They found sympathy too, elsewhere. Gallant by a thousand happy associations of their brance opened her great heart to dying Erin, buoyant, virtuous youth. There was the little thatched chapel where the soggarth aroon her life's blood. She was not able to do much, for "Government regulations" stood in the way and England did not wish "ignorant foreigners" to disturb the admirable working of her "policy." But Ireland remembered the kindness of France, and when the Prussian invaders poured down upon her, Trishmen, as of old, fought and died for the benefactor of their country.

And can we pass over the United States which stood ready to pour out their wealth and grain at the feet of Ireland if "Government restrictions" had not again stepped in, and to a great extent, frustrated the beneficence of the mighty Republic. Did the Irish people forget the generosity of America? Let the great Civil War reply. Let the magnificent Irish Brigade answer! If you would know what Americans think of their the little lambs of his flock had been carried | Irish warrior friends, just mention the Brigade, and you shall see the American's eye glisten with pride, and you shall hear his tongue grow eloquent, as he eulogizes the est affection, dauntless, glorious

MEAGRER OF THE SWORD!

But the spectre of famine entered in, and all | And, now, those who were left alive and were was changed but virtue and the love of God. able began to fly from their unbappy coun-The father—the mother—soon began to ex- try. But if Hunger could not set its ghastly foot upon the teeming shores of the New World, Disease could. That invariable companion of want of nutrition, typhus fever, seized upon the half-famished exiles, and their bones now form a whiten path, in the ocean's depths, between America and their a sight!—to see an innocent babe shrivelled, I native land. Along the banks of the mighty old-looking, and dying of hunger before the loving parents eyes! But they died fast—the shores of the great lakes,—and in the Far God be praised for it!—the famine was merci-West, vast mounds of the hapless remains of Ireland's murdered sons and daughters stand, God's garrisons, to give forth their troops of witnesses at the great accounting they wandered miles and miles away seeking day. I have seen the "sheds," as they were for food, but in vain! for their called, when they were crowded with the sick and dying Irish people. The heroism of those sufferers in the sheds-their patience, their resignation to God's will, their sublime virtues-shall never be known until the Archangel sounds his trumpet. No word was heard from their parched and blackened lips but "Thanks be to God!"-"Glory be to God!" They may not have known how to win money here below, but they knew how to win Heaven. Not one of the noble athletes of the faith, down upon whom scowled the one hundred thousand heathens of the Coliseum, was a truer martyr than those dying men and women of Ireland. A holy Irish Canadian Bishop called them God's martyrs. I heard him use the words, and he was worthy of his faithful race, for he was administering to the dying in the sheds only two hours be-fore the fever carried him cff. This true pastor was Bishop Power, of Toronto.

AND THE LITTLE CHILDREN,

what of those lambs left desolate in a strange land? Were they forgotten and abandoned Ah, no! Thank God! the Church of true Christian Charity flourishes in America, and in no portion of it more vigorously than it does in Canada, and here let me pay my humble tribute of gratitude to a noble priest through whose instrumentality hundreds of Irish children were provided with homes and kind protectors, and rescued from the danger of an infamous proselytism which aimed a robbing those innocent babes of their faith. There is no Irish Catholic in the wide world but should reverence and love the honored name of Monsignor Cazcau, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Quebec. May God reward him a hundred fold for his devotion to the orphan children of the dead exiles of In fact, the clergy-especially the saintly Archbishop Bourget-and people of Canada were truly good Samaritans to the unfortunate people who were shipped, like cattle fast as it could. As usual, the Times could not repress a shout of delight as it looked upon the masses of the Irish moving towards the scaports in search of that existence which was denied them at home. "They are gone with a vengeance!" yelled that paper, and the ex-ulting hurrah resounded throughout England.

got. For instance, it never struck the Times and its aristocratic mob of readers that the Irish are a prolific people, and that those who had gone with a vengeance might possibly, on this side of the Atlantic, increase with a vengeance. The 14,000,000 of strong, prosperous, enlightened and warlike Irish in North America cannot be succeed at like the poor, half-starved thousands that tottered over the gangways of the emigrant ships of '48. Then there is another hint we might give to the Times and its worshippers-those Irish exiles may, some day or another, return with a vengeance. The Irish nation has a good us all-for a hundred tales of shipwreck memory. When the best troops of Britain reeled at Fontency before the irresistible charge of the Irish Brigade, their souls were inflamed and their arms strengthened by gallant Dillon's cry :

"REMEMBER LIMERICK!" Hidden in the womb of future events there

may await England another Fontency, and

in that day, a most powerful factor in the re-

sult will be the war-shout :- Remember the

Famine!" Nations, like individuals, are not

exempted from the stern retribution which

follows evil-doing. Assyria, Persia and Rome were mighty powers; where are they to-day? Gladstone said the other day that England's commercial supremacy would soon pass to the United States. He is a shrewd thinker whenever religion does not bother his judgment. When Britain's commercial supremacy is gone, she will begin to grow cold at the extremities, for the symptoms of a dying man and a dying empire are the same. Her colonies will separate from her, and, gradually but surely, the process of dissolution will advance until the hour of destiny shall strike her doom and history write "Britannia bad! And, then, we shall see such an uprising or the Irish race as the world never witnessed before. The spendid genius which illumined and old—the strong and the feeble,—the land! In sunshine and storm, in prosperity turies will dazzle mankind once more. That mother and the infant at the breast, and adversity, in plenty and in want, day and superabundant intellectual energy which Europe in the fifth, sixth and seventh cenmade her the teacher of nations will attract to her shores, as in days of yore, the best intelligence of the world. Gradually, through fast fading clouds and mists which have so long enshrouded her, the beautiful features of Erin will come torth, the majesty of sorrow upon her brow mingle ! with the glad radiance of a triumphant marterdom of centuries. When she casts her eyes spon the battle-field where millions of her best and noblest children have fought and died, she will be able to point to the holy cross and the banner of patriotism and say :- " I have never betrayed the one nor ceased to detend the other! "Other nations have abandoned the cross—Erin never. Other people have basely submitted to the tyrant-Erin never! Her hildren's exodus has been for the salvation of many. They have been the seed of Faith which the Almighty Husbandman has scattered throughout the nations, that there might spring up the fulness of belief and the loveliness of Christian morality. They have been trampled down in the wine-press of suffering that they might the more successfully carry the cross and exemplify its precepts, to the furthest end of the earth. Though the splendor of noble cathedrals, the charms of enchants ing music, the magnificence of the Church's ritual, the captivating voice of genius, be wanting to them, the faith which warms their bosoms and inspires their intelligence sees God in the thatched chapel, in the log church of the American forests, in the soldier's tent on the plains of the Far West, and is as pleasing to the Almighty as the gorgeous ceremonies of St. Peter's or Notre Dame. Their religion is within, blessed inheritance of the bleak hillside Mass, when the raging of the pitiless storm of human hate or elemental strife were powerless to extinguish the bright flame of belief which St. Patrick had symbolized in the cheered the hard burden of life with innocent pleasantry, humor and wit. Love made it a Paradise, and the grace of God, that sure source of resignation of the war upon his brow, over how made it a Paradise, and the grace of God, that sure source of resignation of the whose unknown grave the waters of the yellow Missouri roll an eternal requirem upon him,—object of Ireland's and America's deep-life whose unknown grave the waters of the yellow Missouri roll an eternal requirem upon him,—object of Ireland's and America's deep-life waters of Babylon and homes. cheered the hard burden of life with splendid Irish phalanx and places the proud-fire of Tara's Hill. And, mingled with this wept when they thought of Zion and home. But a greater, nobler and more faithful race, by the waters not of a single river, but on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Amazon, and a thousand other streams, sing the songs of Ireland's glory and sorrow, until their souls are carried on wings of memory back to the olden time. The familiar faces and pleasant voices of the past live again. all are remembered, and, like a magic enchantment sorrow and exile are no more, and the wanderer is home again. The vision passes away, and he turns with a sigh to the duties of new relations and other scenes. But, be of good courage! Though the harp of Tara is mute it is not broken. By thy saints' sufferings-O glorious, faithful race!-by thy heroes' sacrifices—by thy patience under the Cross—by the blood of thy martyred millions-by thy prayers and bitter tears-by the hallowed memories of all ye have endured for our Lord-by all these solemn shadows through which you have passed, stainless and true-the day will soon dawn when Erin shall hear the angel's voice, whispering "arise !"-when the chains shall fall from her limbs-when she shall walk forth, past the guards and the dangeon -when, full of new life and hope, she shall seize the harp, touch its long mute chords to the forgotten melodies of her ancient glory and send forth through the earth undying strains to the newly recovered liberties of the faithful Irish race!

WOLFE TONE ASSOCIATION.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting for the election of officers for the above Association was held in their rooms, Alexander street, last evening. The following gentlemen were elected ornicebearers for the ensuing term:-James J. Costigan, president (re-elected); John J. 1st vice-president, (re-elected); Warren, Walter Dixon, 2nd vice-president; T. P. Tansey, treasurer (re-elected); Wm. Beauchamp, recording secretary; Wm. McMahon, corresponding secretary; M. Shea, collecting treasurer; R. Bishop, librarian; P. Gallagher. marshal.

The Association is collecting a fine library in their Hall, as well as material for both physical and mental improvement, and in all other respects are advancing with rapid strides towards becoming a flourishing society. The object of the association is combined pleasure and improvement. The rooms are centrally situated, and are comfortable in every respect. The walls of the hall are decorated with many appropriate mottoes, among the most remarkable being a beautiful one neatly framed, and bearing the name of the organization, "Wolfe Tone." The decorations were presented by lady and gentlemen friends of the association, and serve to considerably embellish the well laid out and neatly furnished apartments of which they are the possessors. The rooms are open every night, and an attraction is offered to members in the shape of chess and such other harmless amusements. By this means much temptation is avoided, and every opportunity afforded the members of taking part in innocent recreation. There are at present about 45 members connected with the society, and before long the roll will, doubtless, be quadrupled. ...

SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

- -Hon. David Mills is studying law. -Edith O'Gorman has a new husband.
- -A rough answer turneth away a bore. -Hon. Mr. Mackenzie will remove to To-
- -Motto for a glutton: "Eat early and cat often.
- -The Pope continues to be Archbishop of Perugia.
- -Ottawa will illuminate for the Marquis of Lorne. Boston girls say it is awfully Mag. for
- shortness. The Ottawa Herald speaks of Ulster-
- Montanes -The St. John Freeman is going to cease
- as a daily. -The carpet-baggers are going back to New Orleans.
- -The population of Canada is increasing very slowly.
- -Lt.-Governor Letellier is not afraid of being sacked.
- -Peaching affrays are of frequent occurrence in England. -Phipps is out again on the N. P. This
- time in the Globe. -Hon. John O'Connor will not be opposed
- for Russell county. -Philadelphia lost \$200,000 by Wednes-
- day night's storm. —Goldminers have been making \$15 a day on the Saskatchewan.
- Mme. Thiers and her sister, Mlle. Dosno are visiting England. -Hundreds of thousands of the Italian
- peasantry are out of work. -The late Archbishop Dupanloup was a profound classical scholar.
- -Will that St. Henri shooting affair inves-
- tigation ever begin? .- The office of the London Times is now lighted by electricity.
- -The brewing interests of Great Britain employ 500,000 hands.
- -The British monopolize three-fourths of the Suez Canal shipping.
- -Switzerland is suffering from counterfeit coins made of zine and lead.
- The number of freshmen who have entered Cambridge this year is 711. _The French Order of the Legion of Honor
- has become a drug in the market. -Large numbers of men are going from Ottawa to the lumbering districts
- Lord Derby, it is reported, will help the Liberals at the next general election.
- -"I think," said a lazy student, "the dead languages were killed by hard study."
- -A man out west spoiling for a fight said "I am a tough cuss from Bitter Creek."
- -A Texan mother was frightened to death

- the beautiful snow.
- -Phonix Park, Dublin, with an area of 1,700 acres and its surroundings are pronounce el pleuro-pneumonic. -A clergyman who preached in the To-
- ronto Central Prison lately said he was glad to see such a large number present. Will no one see after that St. Henri shoot-
- ing affair? Have Catholics no rights bogus volunteers are bound to respect? -The garments belonging to the Moors who die from cholera in Morocco, instead of
- being burnt, are sold by auction in the public -It is thought that the Hon. John O'Connor will get Chief Justice Richard's place, and that M. P. Ryan will be taken into the
- -The Marquis of Lorne intends selling his estates at Tunbridge Wells, England, for \$1,-
- Montreal. -Bismarck passes at Berlin for the most sociable Prime Minister Prussia ever had. The Socialists, so-called, are of a contrary
- opinion, however. -The exportation of American pork has made the keeping of pigs unprofitable in England, and even the Irish farmers are giving
- up the attempt. -When Shere Ali received the ultimatum from the British Government he said: "Great Britain and Ireland! Where is Ireland? I
- have no quarrel with Ireland!" -The next invention that Edison is to attempt is a machine that will keep a woman's eyes closed during prayer time in church, when a pew in front contains a woman with a new dress on.
- She found that in every city, town or village which she entered the saloon was as sure to be found as the church or the school-house. The rum shop was as indigenious to the soil as the school-room; it was equally a matter of observation, equally recognized in our politics, equally protected by our laws, and more than equally patronized by our people—
 [Miss Willard.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

Carrier Pigeons Far From Home.—Four valuable Beigian carrier pigeons have been picked up near the Island or Majorca by an American vessel, and are now at Philadelphia, waiting to be claimed by their owners. The birds' wings are covered with stamps, medals, and numbers, and bear the mark of the Brussels Society. If obtained, the birds will be sent over at once to Brussels.

over at once to Brussels.

A Wonderful Fish.—A most interesting discovery has been made in the sea of Therias of a fish which incubates its young in the cavities of the mouth; and, what is more remarkable, it is the male which performs this part of the family function. As soon as the female has deposited its eggs in the hollow of the sand, the male approaches and draws them luto the cavities of the mouth by the process of aspiration. Here they are distributed between the leaves of the gills; and in the midst of the respiratory organs the eggs rapidly develop, distending the mouth of the male fish in the most extraordinary manner. Finally the young fish make their appearance, packed in the gills like so many herrings, all with their heads directed towards the opening. From this place of retreat and safety they run in and out until they are large enough to take care of themselves.

The Thibetans.—Captain Gill, in a recent ad-

take care of themselves.

The Thibetank.—Captain Gill, in a recent address before the Geographical Society, gave some interesting information respecting the habits of the Thibetans, contrasting them with those of the Chinese. Owing to their originally nomad mode of living, they have no idea of innecommodation, and the owner of a good house even will as often as not be found sleeping on flat roof, whilst the hardy people in winter can sleep with their clothes haif off and their bare shoulders in the snow. Tables, chairs and bedsteads are unknown in their houses. Thibet is a land flowing with milk and butter, the enormous quantity of the latter consumed by a Thibetan being very startling—there is butter in his ontmeal porridge, and there are are huge lumps of butter in his tea. As a rale he does not drink much milk, which is mostly made into butter, but he is fond of sour cream, cards, and cheese; and this brings a Thibetan bill of fare to an end.

fare to an end.

A Novel Fight.—A New Orleans gentleman tells the following curious anecdote:—In Natchitoches parish a pedestrian noticed on a lonely roada frog fighting desperately with a tarantula, and the tarantula returned the compliment by stinging the frog. Every time the frog got stung he would hop to the side of the road, where some green plantain was growing, and nibble off a plece, after swallowing which he would hopback to the fight. This being repeated about half a dozen times, the human spectator resolved to satisfy his curiosity, took out a jack-knife and lopped off the plantain close to the roots, while the frog and the tarantula were carrying on their duel. When the frog got stung for the seventh time he leaped back to where the plantain had been, and, not finding it, uttered a peculiarly helpless cry, staggered a little, valuly tried tried to hop into the high grass, shuddered, fell over on his side and gave up the ghost.

A Spider's Rendy Wit.—Dr. L. Lawrence

fell over on his side and gave up the ghost.

A Spider's Ready Wit.—Dr. J. Lawrence Hamilton, of London, writes:—"The following incident, which I witnessed, may possibly interest some of your readers: A boy removed a small spider to place it in a big spider's web, which was hung among foliage, and distant some four feet from the ground. The larger animal soon rushed from its hiding place under a leaf to attack the intruder, who ran up one of the ascending lines by which the web was secured. The big insect gained rapidly upon its desired prey, the smaller creature—spiders are canibals, notably the larger females, who are given to devour their smaller male lovers. When the little spider was barely an inch in advance of its pursuer, it cut with one of its legs the line behind itself, so that the stronger insect fell to the ground, thus affording time and opportunity for the small spider to escape along the ascending rope of the web. This is not the only fact which seems to indicate that a spider's instinct is surprising.

Habits of Swatlows.—The following will be

—A Texan mother was frightened to death by two dogs fighting over her twin babies.
—A man was hanged in Indiana lately who did not expect to go to Heaven right away.
—In a population of 40,000, Rutland County, Vt.. averages thirty divorces annually.
—Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin is spoken of as a candidate for the local for West Toronto.
—The Indian Summer is a fraud; there is no such thing, and never was. So is Vennor.
—The New York World claims to have increased its circulation 27,000 in one month.
—The report that Mr. Buckingham is to be relieved from his present position is untrue.
—Two gentlemen from Japan are at Quebec on business connected with the tea trade.
—The cod fishery on the Gaspe Coast is reported to have very much improved of late.
—The Guelph Barrel Company has received an order from a Toronto firm for 20,000 barrels.
—When Edward Blake heard that he had not been elected, he smiled in a carcless instinct is surprising.

A man was hanged in Indiana lately who did not expect to go to Heaven right away.

Habits of Swatlows.—The following will be read with great interest by naturalists. Early in the migratory senson a swallow was seen if the migratory senson

rels.

—When Edward Blake heard that he had not been elected, he smiled in a carcless way.

—If any young man has nothing better to do let him bore the Evenuse Post with letters.

—Poor Princess Thyra has at last secured a husband. She is six feet two in her stocking vamps.

—The recent inundations of the Nile destroyed 250 human beings and \$2,500,000 in property.

—There are 39,258 post offices in the Union 1,913 having been added in the course of the present year.

—It is a nice point whether Butt has seceded from the Home Rulers or the Home Rulers or the Home Rulers or the Idome Rulers from Butt.

—It is suggested that all the Campbells of Canada gather in Montreal to receive the son of McCallum More.

—A London paper offers a prize to any young woman who has not written a poem on the loant of their charge.

—It is not point whether a poem on the beautiful snow.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

- On autopsy, the brain of Nobeling, the would-be assassin of Emperor William, appeared normal, but the skull was somewhat obliquely shaped, as is often found in persons of unsound mind.
- A writer in Land and Water tells how an exasperating donkey was kept from braying by weight appended to his tail, for it seems that a donkey always must lift that appendage when braying.
- Alnumber of the members of the French leademy of Sciences still declare that a ventriloquist was employed in exhibiting the phonograph before their body, and that the machine is a humbug-
- Some idea may be formed of the progress of China within recent years from the fact that 500,000. Let us hope he'll spend it all in of the 9,268,000 tons of foreign-built vessels engaged in the local carrying trade between the treaty ports, the Chinese themselves own 3,956,000 tons.
 - The latest advices received from the New Guinea exploration expedition, the members of which were so enthuiastic, is to the effect that three of the party were dead and the others dispirited or fever-stricken. It seems likely of merit, and to determine consumption reto prove a failure.
 - Sponge paper, made by adding finely divided sponge to paper pulp, has been used in France for dressing wounds. It absorbs water liberty.—Scribner. rapidly, and retains moisture for a long time it is therefore applicable to many purposes in the arts and manufactures,
 - A French engineer named Moncho has contrived an apparatus in which a system of mirrors is used to concentrate the rays of the sun in such a manner as to generate steam in a boiler to be applied as a motive power, thus doing away with the necessity of fuel.
 - Collectors of insects and amateurs were varned at a recent meeting of the Entomological Society against purchasing specimens from irresponsible dealers, who manufacture new varieties by dipping various insects into analine and other coloring matters.

FIRESIDE READING.

There is only one bond that can bind a people and keep them together in a union that never can be destroyed, and that is the union of heart, soul, mind and sympathy that springs from one undivided and common faith.-Father Burke.

PERSONAL RULES .- In their individual capacity all persons do well to act in accordance with rules; in other words, to carry out a plan of living. This is true of the moral, intellectual and religious, as well as of the social or strictly personal aspects of existence. Of course each must find out for himself or herself what is best to do, what is most in harmony with the claims of health, business, rank, and so forth. But it is seldom that any one not guided by fixed principles and not regular in his habits has attained either to eminence, wealth, comfort, reputation, or longevity. A man should make wise laws for himself, and should obey them consistently and systematically. It is well known that in the matter of health and in business the course we recommend is of the greatest moment. More than this need not be said, except perhaps that those who have the training of young people cannot begin too early to teach and habituate them to regular modes of action in all things .- Cussell's Domestic Die-

ORATORY VS. JOURNALISM .- The Press is a great equalizer. The adventitious advantages of rank and position, the glamor of manner and delivery, and the personal presence, the graces and gifts of oratory, which give weight to the spoken word, disappear, and arguments and facts go for their true value. The purpose of oratory was to sway to immediate effect-to fuse the listening mass at a white heat to united instantaneous action. The Press is like the mills of the gods-grinding slowly but exceeding small. Its aim is the slow upbuilding of ideas and the gradual inculcation of principles, which with after-thought and discussion may in time bear fruit. The aim of the Greek orator was a direct result, which with a people so excitable and volatile was of frequent accomplishment. Carried away by the fiery outbursts of a Demosthenes, they would declare on the spot. "Let us go and fight Philip?" was the cry which rose and swelled as the deafening plaudits which followed when one of his rounded periods died away. Had the same bitter invective and strenuous appeals appeared in print and been read, stripped of its magnetism of tone and gesture, the same men would have met each other at the bath or on the mart and said, "By the way, did you see that article of Demosthenes yesterday on Philip of Macedon?" - Yes. Well, now, that was a pretty sharp editorial, wasn't it? If Philip don't mind what he's about I shouldn't be at all surprised if we had war one of these days."

WHAT NEXT?-The articulating telephone was the forerunner of the phonograph and microphone, and led to their discovery. They in turn will doubtless lead to other new inventions, which it is now impossible to fore-see. We ask in vain for an answer to the question which is upon the lips of every one -What next? The microphone is likely to be very useful in strengthening the sounds given out by the telephone, and it is proba-ble that we shall soon see the three inventions working unitedly, for the microphone may make the telephone sound so powerful as to enable them to be printed by phonograph as they are received, and thus a durable record of telephonic messages would be obtained. Reports also reach us from the other side of the Atlantic of a "megaphone" or ear trumphet, which is for the ear what the opera-glass is for the eye, and of a "microtasineter," based on the microphone principle, for meassilence, even as light may be excluded to produce darkness, is a desideratum which may very soon be realized. We can now transmit sound by wire, but it will yet be possible to transmit light, and see by telegraph. We are apparently on the eve of other wonderful inventions, and there are symptoms that before many years a great fundamental discovery will be made, which will elucidate the connection of all the physical forces and will illumine the very framework of nature.

THE ERRORS OF SOCIALISM .- The projects of the Socialists are based on the dogmas that the man is born free and good, when he is, in fact, born helpless, and good or bad as he works out his destiny, and the responsibility for vice and crime is on society, when, in truth, it is on the individual; that nature meets men at the outset with gratuitous bounty, which some appropriate to the exclusion of others, when, in fact, nature holds back everything and surrenders only to force and labor; that man is born endowed with "natural rights," when, in truth, nothing can be affirmed universally of the state of man by nature save that he is born to struggle for his own preservation, with nothing but the family to help him, and nothing but liberty, or the security of using his own energies for his own welfare, as a fair claim upon his fellow men; that work is pleasant, or, under some circumstances, might be so, when in truth work is irksome; that men universally may be made, by some conventional agreement or sentimental impulse, to work for others to enjoy the product, or to save in order to give away; that they may be led universally to lay aside talents, health, and other advantages; that we can increase consumption and lessen production, yet have more: that all have an equal right to the product of some; that talents are the result of chance, which intelligence ought to correct, when, in truth, talents are the reward, from generation to generation, of industry, temperance, and prudence; that the passions need no control, and that self-denial is a vice. This is the socialistic creed, and from it follows that a man has a "natural right" to whatever he needs; that his wishes are the measure of his claims on his fellow-men; that if he is in distress, sombody is bound to get him out; that somebody ought to decide what work everyone should do, regardless of aptitude; to distribute the products equally, regardless gardless of taste or preference. As this

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocon, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the Judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subble maladles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a wenk point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well tortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Ciril Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"AMES EPPS & Co., Homogonithic Chemists, 48 Threadneedie street, and 170 Plecadity, London, Eng."

AGRICULTURAL.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A Use for Celery Tors .- Thewaste leaves and green tops of celery may be made useful after the following fashion: Dry them thoroughly in the oven, then pulverize to a fine powder, and they are a delicious seasoning for soup, the aroma and strength of the celery being remarkably preserved. After its being pulverised, the powder should be kept in a closed bottle to preserve the strength.

PUTTING DOWN MEAT .- An old meat packer in Boston says that beef packed in the fall or in the cold weather will gain a little in weight from the pickle, but will lose it again as the weather becomes warm in the summer following. It is customary to pack full weight of fresh beef for a barrel, but pork, if clear fat, will gain several pounds in a hundred, although that will lose a portion of the weight gained in the amount of moisture the meat can hold, it being greater when cold than when warm. The rule for putting up a barrel of salt pork of 200 pounds is, to put in 190 pounds of fresh pork. A less quantity would suffice if it were sold in winter.

Sows KILLING THEIR YOUNG. Many plans have been tried to prevent sows from devouring their young; the mother's voracity is due to the pain the young inflict on her when first commencing to suckle, for they are littered with milk teeth, and, the latter often not being sufficiently distant from one another, the teat is bitten. In France, the milk teeth at the extremity of the jaw are extracted, so the mother, not being wounded, does not become furious. Another plan is to rub the young with gin, as also the mother's snout; the odor will ward off her attack; or, pour into her ear at the moment of littering some drops of a mixture composed of two parts of tincture of opium and fifteen of camphored alcohol: this will cause sleep, and when she awakens, the young will have taken possession each of its teat, and the first "nips" will be forgotten.— New England Farmer.

WINTER CARE OF STOCK .- My method in feeding is as follows: In the morning at seven, one feed of hay; at eight one feed of shorts, or roots with the hay; at nine, water; clean out barn and put back into barn; eard and groom and let them remain quiet until three in the afternoon. This gives them six hours to rest and digest their food. At this hour I give one feed; at four turn out and water and return to stable. My milking time is eight in the morning and four in the afternoon. After milking at night I bed down with some kind of litter, give one feed of hay and let them remain until morning. By this method I have the best results from my stock with less feed and a considerable saving of time. I have thus six hours of the best part of the day and all of the evening for other purposes. With sheep I feed only twice a day-at eight in the morning and four in the afternoon-A Marine Farmer in Germantown Telegraph.

Rochester is shipping tomatoes to London Eng. They are sent in a perfectly green state, and each tomatoe is carefully wrapped in tissue paper, in the same manner that oranges are peepared for exportation.

Among some of the best farmers of this State the practice prevails of letting the hay that the fork will not gather in loading the wagons remain upon the ground, for two reasons: First, that it does not pay for raking up and gathering; second, that it acts as a mulch against the burning suns of the latter part of July and August .- Pennsylvania Journal.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Young Chickens .- Those not out need extra care and attention. Animal food of some kind is of the utmost importance, there being no worms or insects now for them to uring minute pressures and extremely low catch. Ground scraps of beef or pork, scalded, temperatures, such as one-millionth of a degree Fahrenheit. An "antiphone," or contri-vance for screening off sound and producing some beef liver or rough meat, scald the feed some beef liver or rough meat, scald the feed with the beiling liquor and stir the meat in, first having chopped it fine. Feed them little and often. Don't give them enough to have them leave it and tread it into the dirt. Be sure they are kept warm. If with the hen, have them in a sunny spot, protected from the wind, so that when the hen is eating or standing around, the little chicks are not suffering from the cold. It is for this reason that the artificial mother is reommended; the brooder is always ready for them, and they avoid being chilled.

GRAIN FOR POULTRY .- There is no other grain that is relished so well by fowls as corn. It must always continue to be, as now, the American poulterer's main reliance Although too fattening to use in certain cases it possesses more nutriment for the price than any other grain, and is always to be obtained. Corn can be given ground and unground, raw and cooked. Oats we prefer ground fine, as otherwise the hulls are too harsh and bulky. With wheat bran and middlings, wheat in the kernel, barley and backwheat, there need be no difficulty in avoiding monotony. Rye, though the poorest grain of all, may be given occasionally, and brewers' grains, if convenient.

-The Poultry World. A NEW WAY OF GROWING STRAWBERRIES .-There is no doubt but that in many parts of the country the "hill" or "stool" plan is a failure, because of hard winters. Fruit is much larger and finer grown by the "stool" system (that is, keeping the runners clipped off.) and the reasons for this are that the ground gets better cultivated, and the plants, being worked on all sides, make a luxuriant growth and bear in proportion. Now, if we can adopt some plan by which the soil can be better stirred all around the plants, we know fine fruit will be attained; therefore we propose that we style it the "matted-hill system," which is as follows: Prepare the ground well; mark it three or three and one-half feet each way, as for corn, and at each crossing of the marker set a strawberry plant, (or, if you have plenty of them, two in each place will be safer and better). Keep the cultivator running both ways, and quite often, as plants com mence to run freely. By doing this, and when cleaning the hills by hand drawing stray plants and covering with earth, a matted hill will soon be found one and one-half to two feet across. We have noticed that when there were vacancies in matted rows, and clumps of plants here and there, the fruit was much finer than where the matted rows of plants were continuous. Roots of strawberry plants "some one" must be a pure despot, or in fact | run much further than one would suppose; and where the ground is filled with them the finest is not so fine as when they can have more room. We advise the trying of this plan by those who have plenty of land and horse-

AGENTS.

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Edwards Mrs E. P East Sherbrooke Jannard & Co, Q M O & O R R			
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Director. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 1467. The sixth November, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. Present:

The Hon, MR. JUSTICE TORRANCE. La Societe Canadienne Française de Construc-tion de Montreal." Plaintiffs,

Louise Mathon, of the City and District of Mont-real, wife separated as to property from Pierre Lapointe, Grocer, of the same place, and the said Pierre Lapointe to these pres-ents to authorize his said wife, to the effect Defendants.

Defendants.

TIT IS ORDERED, on the motion of G. Mireault, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of P. Archambault, one of the Baillin of this Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerve, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called the TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and mand of the Plaintins within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesald, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and Judgment as in a cause by default. (By the Court,)

GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P. S. C. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, i District of Montreal,

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

The seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present : The Honourable Mr. Justice Lapramboise.

ALEXIS CORSIN, of the City of Montreal, said District, carpenter,

HENRY WILLIAM HENLEY, of the same place, carter, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED. on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, L. O. Taillon, Esquire, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Michel Jette, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montroul, written on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant could not be found in the city of Montreal, that he has left the domicile by him heretofore established in said city, and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this city called Le Novear Monde, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of this city called the True Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant within the negled aforesaid, the the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court,) CHS. BONACINA, Deputy C.C.C.

COME ALL! COME ALL!

Never has such a cheap sale been witnessed in Montreal. Considering that the season is far advanced and that we have a large stock of Fall and Winter Ready-made Clothing, we prefer selling them under cost, rather than keep them on our shelves. All the goods that we offer for sale are manufactured in our Establishment. All these goods will be sold cheaper than wholesale houses can sell them for. This sale will certainly be the most extraordinary that haever taken place in Montreal. As it is impossible to detail all the goods which we offer for sale, we will merely mention the principal articles on the following list.

PRICE-LIST.

Overcoats.

Winter Overcoats in Blue, Black and Brown President Cloth, with or without velvet collar, with or without velvet collar, with or without trimming, stitched and made up in the latest style, quite a new thing which we offer for sale at \$5.00.

Winter Overcoats in Beaver Cloth of different shades, heavy, double or single breast, with velvet collar, \$6.52.

Winter Overcoats in Blue, Black and Grey Nap, well made, fancy trimmings, and fancy velvet collar, \$7.25.

Winter Overcoats in Fancy Nap, nothing newer, just received, latest styles, velvet collar, \$7.53.

Winter Overcoats in Grey and Brown Serges, goods that cannot be found elsewhere, well cut. \$8.25.

Winter Overcoats, Diagonal Tricot, latest styles, best linings with plain or fancy hemming, buttons to match, \$5.50. Winter Overcoats in Blue, Black and Brown

Ulsters.

Winter Ulsters in Blue, Black and Grey Naps, heavy, well lined and well finished, \$5.50.
Winter Ulsters in Fancy Naps of all shades, just received, extra heavy, \$7.00.
Winter Ulsters in Irish Frieze, lined with checked and plain tweed, \$7.25.
Winter Ulsters in heavy Brown and Grey Serges, the newest and nicest goods out, fancy trimming, finished in the latest styles, \$8.09.

Pants. Pants in heavy and dark Tweeds, very service-able, all sizes, at half price, \$1.25.
Pants in Fancy, Checked, Stripped or Plain Tweeds, very neat, at half price, \$1.75.
Pants in Tweeds, all-wool, manufactured at Sherbrooke, nothing better to wear, best qual-ity, at half price, \$2.00.
Pants in Scotch and English Tweeds of all shades, of a narrow or broad shape, at half price, \$2.50.

price, \$2.50. Suits. Suits in heavy dark Tweeds, made in the newest styles, Hunting or Sack Coats, at half-price, \$5.50.
Suits in Checked, Striped or Plain Tweeds, different styles, at half-price, \$6.75.
Suits in Scotch and English Tweeds, nothing so nice and so new, latest styles, at half-price, \$8.00.

Children's Overcoats and Ulsters

Will also be sold very cheap; also, UNDER-SHIRIS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, MITTS. BRACES, SHIRITS from 25 cents and upwards. This sale will only last two weeks, you ought to avail yourself of it, for you will never have the same chance.

9 a.m. until 9 p.m. The prices will be marked on the goods in red chalk pencil.

Only One Price will be Asked. FOR CASH ONLY.

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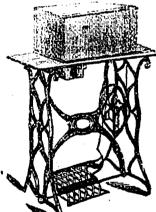
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Year truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

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use of tonies and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leacorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the Shood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure anedical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by mskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dar gerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These trutks are obvious, yet they cannot be ion strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

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Professor of Surgery,
THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy,
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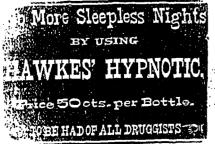
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Sample Bottles, 15 cents each October 16

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THE GREATCHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to CLEAR OUT our entire stock

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Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get viceable Hats.

cheap, stylish and ser-Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs

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The Stock of DRY-GOODS held at the above and stock of 1944-600018 held at the anoy address comprises a full assortment of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we dely competition to the trade of Canada. Remembers our month. her our motto.-

" Valve for Value Received." CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department. Canton Flannels, 19c., 15c., 16c., 15c., 16c., 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 17[c., 25c., 25c., 27c., 30c.

White Welsh Flannels, 25c., 40c., 43c., 45c., 48c., 40c., 45c. Searlet Saxouv Flannels, 17[c., 25c., 25c., 25c., 27c., 50c., 55c. 27c., 50c., 55c. Searlet Lancashire Flannels, 59c., 45c., 55c., 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c., 55c., 57c., 42c. Plain Colors, in Bine, Pink, Magenta, Amber,—

all selling at the, and ate. an seeining at 200, and 500. Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 200, 220, 220, 500, 500, 450, 500. The 500, line measures I of a yard wide.

Blankets for Man and Besst. Stocks of White Blankels, selling from \$1.75 to 86.59. Piles of Grey-Blankets, selling from \$1.25 to \$4. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1.25.

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White Table Linen.—price from 35c, to 75c, Napkins in eadless variety,—price from 75c, per Roller Towelling. Heavy Stock of Towelling,—prices : 50., 70., 90. 10c., 12jc. Huckaback Towelling.—price, 12jc., 1/c., 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain,—price, 8c., 12c.,

Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at \$c., 6c., 8c. 10c., 125c., 15c., 20c., 25c. each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c., 25c., 30c., 35c.

Wkite and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons,—full stock. Water Twist White Cottons,—price furn 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, England,—price from 3 c.

Tweeds, Contings, &c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of All Wool Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot of English Tweeds, only 70c. Extra large fot of English Tweeds, only 505 splendid assortment Scotch, only 805. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 505. Heal English Buckskin, only 505. Special fot Silk Mixed, only 51. Stacks of Smisil Check Tweeds, only 51. Best West of England Tweeds, only 51.55. Blue and Black Worstel Coatings, only 51.50. Bosket Coatings, only 52.50.

Basket Coatings, only \$2.20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2.4c.
Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2.75.
Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3.15.
Large lot of double width Tweed Cloanings,—
prices, 75c., 20c., \$1, \$4.20, \$4.30, \$4.35.
Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Eankets,
Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety,—price,
99c. Understothing Department.

Men's Canada Skirts and Drawers,—prices, Sic., 56c., 65c., 65c., 85c., 81.

Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers,—prices from St to S2 cach.

Oxford Regatta Skirts,—price from Sic.

Men's Tweed Shirts,—price, 75c.

Men's Flannel Skirts,—price, 75c. Endless Variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Milts, Gloves, &c. Prices low.

Call early and Secure the Bargains.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES. A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap.

-AT-MEILLEUR & CO,'S,

652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY. O'NEIL,

-DEALERS IN-Hay, Oats, and General Feed Store. The best quality of PRESSED HAY always on hand at Reasonable Prices A CALL SOLICITED AT 273 WILLIAM STREET.



July 24

All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases, Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins, are positively cured by

CRANT'S REMEDY

Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor; no matter 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 falls. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been perma-

It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggrabottles, which is enough to cure the most aggin-vated case, sent to any address on receipt of the Princess of Wales ("the dear little body," FIVE dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar each.

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

15-4mos

July 4.

THE PIPE. 1.

A very great moralist is the poor pipe, That shares with the donkey, more pounding

than pence;
Base cowards got sick, sir, and hence they would swipe
The pipe from the mouth as a cause of offence.
'Tis envy that moves the vile vagabonds' spicen;
A screw loose in one's morals is worse than a gripe: gripe: If the fellows had hearts and their morals were

clean
They would find great enjoyment in smoking a plpe.

Has a pipe ever cheated a neighbor or friend?
Has a pipe ever injured one innocent soul?
And, tell me, after reading all law to the end,
Has blood ever stained its kind, honest, black
bowl? Has a man or a woman lost honor or name? Or bowed to the earth 'neath the horrible strice—

Ins a mortal e'er hung down his head with deep shame, On account of a dudheen (which is Gaelle for plpe):

Just stop for a minute; creet your mind's ear And bloody antiquity battles once more; Hear the shrick and the rout and the thundering cheer With Life's crimson flood running rivers

For murder and devilment always were ripe: All for what? Why, the thing is as plain as two pays. — Because the poor gomests wern't blest with a

They were always at hammer and tongs in those

pipe! IV. Why, look at the Indicas! just give them a

smoke And the war-paint falls off like the feathers from geese. And they'll fell you they scalped people just for a loke, Because they had lost--ugh !--their old pipe of

peace!
This better than protocols, treaties or eades.
Planned on the wisest diplomacy type!
Instead of your congresses, Cyprus or Rhodes,
Just soother the East with a shaugh of the

Supposing Shere A'i, that rantipole chough,
Had been given the *chibouk* the Aighanee wished,
Do you think he'had evt up so terribly rough
Or the nice little game of a Mission been dished?

Ye statesmen of England, both Gentile and Jew, When gorging with whitebalt, old sherry and tripe,
Just take a departure effective and new
And furnish diplomacy with a clean pipe.

Now, who ever heare of a ruthanty plan Concocled and fashloned while blowing cloud?

comd?
Or, who ever saw any pipe with that man
Who merits the rascally cheers of the crowd?
We have temperance champions more cheeky
than wise whose small wits are more crudish than ripe— Who might learn it at good sense is not born of wild cries.
If they calmed their mad nerves with a pull at

the pipe. Then look at the soleron reflections that rise
With the across of tobacco, that degant weed?
Our hopes, like the so oke, are all airy disguise,
Like the dreamy bommass of Tammany
Tweed.
The above the across V11.

Tweed.

The ashes, the fire, ghostly preachers are they,
Unheard by 'said pin-heads, silly goslings and suipe.
Who rour, with a drecty, flat, asinine bray,
"O breibring! give up-do!-that sintul old

And they read up the testors to learn diagnosis, Mucous membranes, nerves cardiac, carbonic gas.
With nicotine poison, a Topeless prognosis,
And all such dread-oatens that writes them
down ass.
Let them groun as they please and to Tartarus

0.511.

The smokers immoral for tortures quite ripe. But men with a head on their shoulders will

The virtues which hidolo an innocent pipe. FR. GRAHAM.

COURT OF ETIQUETTE. [Toronto Correspondence N. Y. Herald,] The coming of the Marquis of Lorne and his royal wife naturally warns many of our corridor.

The other to the Lord Chamberlain,
The other to the Lord Chamberlain, to be maintained. Certain receptions and levees, it is said, will be held; hence the desire to be an tait in all the court formalities. For the benefit of such of your lady readers who may avail themselves of a "presentation" to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise I give the following information, personally secured at the office of the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen of England, at St. James' Palace. London. In due course the Marquis and Princess will doubtless visit New York, when the belles of Gotham at least will have the

opportunity to "linger in the rays of royalty."

But to the forms. FIRST FORMALITIES. Now, to Rideau Hall a carriage should always be taken. Many may walk, of course. your carriage at the door. You will find two soldiers in attendance, both in dress parade uniform. To one of these you give your card; he will pass it to a servant, who will show you the walking room remove your right hand glove. If you are a married lady have on your card, "Mr. and Mrs.—," and on another card simply "Mrs.——." You must send in servant returns to show you to the drawing room you should remain as far as possible from the door to prevent surprise, as, it you stand near the door, it is liable to open very suddenly and a servant enter announcing Her Royal Highness, which on such an occasion may rather unnerve you. Now, if you should accidently meet the Princess Louise in the court train will never be worn in Canada, as it is only worn in the presence of the Queen. The only difference between visiting the late Governor General and his estimable lady and the new Governor General and his royal consort that the right hand glove must be taken off. When the Governor General opens Parliament and gives a reception it will partake of a representation nature. The Princess Louise will be on his right hand, His Excellency being the first to receive the courtesy or court bow. When his Excellency gives an "at home" he will probably have his own rules, of which due notice is always given. When their Excellencies visit New York the ladies and gentlemen attending their receptions should appear with the right hand glove off, and in coming from the door to meet the royal consort no lady should take the gentleman's arm, as it is not etiquette. Make one of the bows customary with New York ladies, first to Her Royal Highness and then to the Marquis of Lorne. Etiquette also requires that you must not turn your back to either.

AT THE RECEPTIONS IN ENGLAND.

When the Princess of Wales receives for the Queen, the rules governing the reception are the same as those governing the Queen's receptions. The Prince of Wales always shakes as every one in England calls her). The Princess of Wales stands on the right of the Prince both at a representative and a private reception, but at court at there is somewhat of a different mode of procedure. There are no books published on the subject, but I give -a magnificent apartment trimmed with take delight in loathsome insects

of our New York ladies desire to be presented The first representation is generally the debutof a fashionable life. The "nobility and gentry always get their daughters presented, as it is considered a patent of social rank. What on this earthly sphere is more enchantingly ex-clusive than Her Majesty's Court? The imtuition of Louise d'Egrille, Miss Birch, or some other court trainer, that they may beknow 'tis the style now in England to admire American Indies.)

1 remember notes made of two of these dents :- "The disappointment of Missof New York, was made manifest by her ungraceful courtesies. She moved too quuickly. She forgot to extend her arm for her train; backed accidentally against the diplomatic Green Drawing room down the Grand Stairs name was announced to the Queen by General the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamber- home. She is then eligible for proposals of lain to Her Majesty. She made the proper | marriage. courtesy to the Queen and the royal family. and at the end she extended her arm slowly and gracefully for her train Then she backof style and bearing. The papers teemed with her beauty and grace. Her name was on every one's lips. The teacher who gave her instructions was thanked. Her standing is now fully established.

HOW TO MAKE APPLICATION. To get to court the lady with whom you are visiting will send to the Lord Chamberlain's office, St. James' Palace, for cards, which will be sent her for signature. The card received is blue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on which is printed:—

It is any intention to attend a Drawing Room on , on which occasion I propose to Address
Signature
Address of presenter

~ Wife or daughter of. P. T. O. means" Please Turn Over," and when you do so you see only the word PRESENTATION,

and a line for the debutante's name and another it is for the presenter. If the presentation is to be at a levee, or presentation for gentlemen, the card is the same size, but white, and reads:— It is any intention to attend a levee, on which

Address Signature-Address of presenter-

On the reverse side it is the same as that for ladies. Two cards are then secured, which are a little smaller-one side bordered about three quarters of an inch deep with pink and only the word " Presentation " print-] d therein; on the other side the card is pink and is printed as follows:—

These cards are to be very legibly filled up. One to be delivered to the Queen's page in the announce the name to Her Majesty. THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOMS

Very strict regulations govern the Queen's drawing rooms at Buckingham Palace, and by Her Majesty's command these two cards above named must be brought by the ludies who are to be presented. The blue card first secured must be left at the Lord Chamberlain's office two clear days before the drawing-room, and in order to carry out the existing regulations that no presentations can take place at a drawing room, except that the presenter or lady recommending the debutante be actually present in Buckingham Palace on that day. She must, in fact, write a letter to the Lord Chamberlain to the effect that she will be actually present at that Court, and it must accompany the return of the blue card, which I am writing with reference to ton. Leave is submitted to the Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. No presentations are made except in accordance with these regulations. It is not expected that gentlemen will present themselves at a drawing room except in attento a waiting room while he takes the card to dance to the ladies of their family. Any gen-Her Royal Highness' private secretary, who in tleman, however, who may have a desire to be turn will take it to the Princess. While in presented to the Queen must observe the regulations in force at the Queens levees. The in Buckingham Palace, the levees in St. James' two cards, if you call by card. When the Palace. Many people think that to present an address to the Queen they must go through here is the rule :-- A deputation to present an address must not exceed four persons, and the rules are so strict that a card containing the grandmother, a Princes of Burn. object of the address or petition, with the names of the persons who are to present them, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain's hall or vestibule do not address her. She office two days before the levee. Two other contained by does not receive her guests in the hall. The cards are to be taken to the levee—one to be cards are to be taken to the levee-one to be delivered to the Queen's page in the corridor the other to the Lord Chamberlain, who reads its contents to the Queen. And on those occasions no other statement than that specified

must be made to her Majesty. ORDEAL FOR THE LADIES. My experience teaches that ladies have more

natural confidence than men; but at a presen-

tation at court the most self-possessed woman may lose all her confidence unless she is sure she is right. She has to make her way alone through the throne room. No one may accompany her. She is thrown on her own resources. The room is filled with a distinguished throng, and she is either conspicuous by her grace or by the absence of it. Many people in Americathink very lightly of court presentation; but in monarcheial countries it is the highest social honor attainable. A court courtesy is supposed to represent three things; 1 great respect; 2, humility; 3, dignity. The throne room is reached by going through several halls or saloons. Everything in the shape of lace or a shawl must be left in the carriage. The debutante enters the palace at the grand entrance and gradually moving along awaits her turn to be presented. The train hangs over her left arm. The grand stairs have several landings which, when there is "crush," enable her to rest. I once counted the stairs—nine, then a landing; and nineteen, a landing; four, a landing; twentytwo more and I was in the Promenade Gal-lery, which is about 125 feet long and 22 feet a magnifier it is seen to be beautifully fealery, which is about 125 feet long and 22 feet

you the exact formula to follow, so when any crimson silk-a large organ in one end and a dais at the other. Here a barrier is found atto the Queen they will know just how to act, | tended by an officer in full uniform to prevent crowding.

APPROACHING MAJESTY,

The approach gallery leads from the ball-

room to the State dining room-another magnificent apartment. The left door of the State dining room leads to the blue drawing pression made by the debutante is always room. Here the social neophyte will find lasting in England. For weeks before a another barrier. The centre door of the blue court is held ladies are placed under the room leads to the bow saloon, which overlooks the gardens from a large bow window. This room is furnished with crimson satin. come proficient in all of the courtesies, the She then proceeds to the yellow room, where walk, extending the arm for the train, &c. the royal family hold receptions on ordinary She must be perfect. This is the idea. Each occasions, but on court days the throng room of the physical movements are continually is used. From the yellow room she crosses a practised until perfection is attained. Of hall thirty-three feet wide, the walls of which course, each tries to outdo the other in grace, are covered with pictures, in fact every wall bearing, dignity, respect and carriage. But in the palace is covered with portraits of one false step, a mismanagement of the train, kings and queens, living and dead, and all a little nervousness or mauvaise honte and the genus of art. In this hall the train is dropped whole affair is a failure. Several American and arranged by pages appointed for the purladies have been made the honored recipients pose. The shortest train allowed is twelve of a command to appear at Court. (You feet six inches, and is separate from the dress proper, which must also have a train a la node. The card is carried in the left hand, the right hand being ungloved. The card is presentations, which I repeat simply as inci- handed to the Lord Chamberlain, who merely reads the name to the Queen. The debutante proceeds until in front of the Queen. She then makes the court courtesy very slowly, bending the head slightly. The Queen orders her ungloved hand, and the debutants raises corps and the household, then passed into it to her lips by touching the fingers of the Queen's hand with the back of hers. Releasing (not noticing two magnificent life sized statues | the august fingers she steps to the right to the of the Queen and late Prince, the Queen as a Princess of Wales and courtesies again, then gleatner and the Prince as gladiator, both in to the Princess and Prince of Wales. Just the finest Pyrian marble), through the grand as she is rising from the last courtesy she entrance and into her carriage, weeping with extends her left arm for her train, backs about vexation. Another American glided in with twenty feet, turning her face to the Green, a smile. Her step was one of confidence. Her passes from the throne room into the green drawing room and down the grand stairs for

American gentlemen wear a regulation dress. The American Minister always attends in plain American evening dress, which is ed out from the presence of royalty, the ad-quite conspicuous by its plainness. When a mired of the beholders, who are sharp crities | lady is of a certain rank she, instead of kissing the Queen's hand, is kissed by the Queen.

> THE IRISH LAW SUIT. The annexed singular advertisement ap-

peared lately in the Dublin paper :— \$5,000 RONUS-No purchase money required until the Interest herein described and now offered for sale is realized, but an indemnity to be given for the sum agreed on for the purchase of the same the same.

A brief sketch of the particulars is as fol-

| lows :---

Stephen Creaghe Butler, formerly of Kilmoyler, who died unmarried (one of the largest land proprietors of his time), petitioned, with Lady Dunboyne, and another, and obtained an Act of Parliament for the sale of a portion of his Tipperary and Queen's Counties Estates and for the appointment of John Butier, af-terwards Earl of Ormonde, the Right Honorable Edmond Butler, Earl of Mountgarret, and John Creaghe, trustees thereof. They effected the sale of the lands named in said Act, and lodged the net proceeds in a Bank

(of high standing then and now), upon which

lodgment £20,000 interest accrued before the purchase-money was disposed of. Crenghe Butler made his last will in 1795. to which probate was granted. He bequeathed all his personal fortune to Arthur Creaghe (father of the undersigned), and appointed him residuary legatee. The £20,000 interest before named formed part of the residuary estate of Testator, and, consequently, became the property of Arthur Creaghe, but neither the Bank nor the Trustees ever paid overthat sum, or any part of it, to him or to anyone on his ac-

The Act holds the Trustees and their successors accountable for the due performance of the trusts therein named; and it is the undersigned's interest and two sisters' claims for the £20,000 that is offered for sale. They be against the Trustees is not barred against them by the Statutes of Limitation.

In 1803 Arthur Creaghe, deceased, brought an ejectment on the title for possession of several townlands, fee-simple inheritance, against gentleman of position, at the Assizes held in Ennis: the jury found all the defendants tresspasers in possersion. The great O'Connell held that unless the Plaintiff's father took the Oath of Allegiance prescribed for Irish Roman Catholics under the Act of 1782 and that it was enrolled, the resolict was roid. The record of the oath was destroyed by fire in the court in Dublin, which obliged Arthur Creaghe to execute a deed, under which the trespassers and their successors enjoyed the lands for 65 years, until the expiration of the last life in that solicitation, surrendered a portion of the estate he got with his wife in mar. riage. All the others still retain the lands, and it is the interest in these lands that is now offered for sale by the undersighed, who is advanced in years, namarried, and has no male heir. The neglect of Arthur Creaghe of rights during his life has no parallel in the word. A gentlemen now holds a portion of those lands and his title is-having bargained with squatpalaces are open or the reception of guests ters for the possession of them; other instanat two o'clock. The drawing rooms are held ces as flagrant. Should any of the descendants of the great O'Neills or of the Princes Burn (quere, Burrin) desire to possess them-selves of some little of their lands the undera great deal of bowing and ceremony, but signed can accommodate them (for 40 years' purchase), which descended to him---the former in direct male line, the latter in right of his

The founder of the name Creaghe of the Branches, was a Prince of Hy Niall, tenant of his estate, was with other lines, in 1874, dis-

A NEW PEST.

The Connecticut farmers in the United

BUTLER CREAGHE. The Creaghe. Bettystown, County Meath.

States are, it is stated, in a condition of painful excitement owing to the appearance in that State of a " hitherto unknown bug," which is committing great ravages in their " corn fields. The creature is described as a good-sized, six-logged, evil-looking bug, rather larger at the such flatter than the potato bug; in the body brown, having a wide body and a very small head, the latter provided with a pair of small antennie or feelers." The bug begins his ravages at the tip end of the car of corn and devours the kernals as he works onwards towards the butt, leaving in his track only a dirty mess of brown husks of the seperate kernals after having devoured the substance. If, as is feared, this new bug is going to ruin the corn as extensively as the potato bug has in so many quarters ruined the potato crop, his presence will be a greater calamity than anything that has yet been threatened by that already famous pest. So destructive are the powers of the unwelcome stranger that fields of corn are ruined in almost a single day. Acres of grass land will suddenly turn brown and dead, and the turf itself can be raked off, the roots having all been cut by the bug, which " flies like light-ning when started." Yet the creature is not wide, containing many fine statues. The thered and is not without features of conlarge ball and concert room is next traversed siderable interest to naturalists and others who

THIS TIME.

BUSINESS! BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

Read the following.

YEA! READ!

Hosiery-Lambs' Wool.

Fine Freuch L. W. Hose for Children.

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

These Hose are seamless, perfectly free from humps and warranted fast colors. Fine Canadian half-hose, beautifully made, warranted perfectly free from seams and tumps, light, medium and heavy makes, ranging from 20c per pair.

Special Lot home-knit half-hose, or Gentlemen's Socks, for 25c per pair.

Underclothing.

Men's Wear.

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

Every piece warranted—ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$5.59 each.

Blankets,

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

Underclothing,

Children's Shirts and Prawers, in two qualities, all sizes, ranging in price from 50c to \$1.50. Children's Dresses for Boys or Girls-or Shirts and brawers in one piece-made of the finest Lambs' Wool, seamless and fine fin-ish, all sizes. These goods are going fast. Ladies' L. W. Vests and Drawers in Shetland colors, very much liked, fine make, 44 and 48 guage goods, ranging in price from \$1.50

Ladles' L. W. Dresses, in Shetland colors, three sizes, splendld goods, best in the country.

Merino Goods.

Merino Hose. Merino half Hose. Merino Pants and Vests, Gents. Merino Pants and Vests, Ladles, Merino Goods in great variety.

Gloves.

An exquisite assortment of fined Kid Gloves and Mits.

్రార్ Examine the Stock at once ఇక్టార్ A large Stock of Cloth Gloves.

A large assortment of Kultted and Croche Mits for school boys, just the thing, 20c to 55c per patra

The finest Stock of Kid Gloves in the city, all Lower Provinces to solicit orders. colors, all sizes, all prices, from 50c to \$1.25

95. GO TO "55.

CHEAPSIDE

KID GLOVES.

Small Wares.

brings, Tassels, Kultting Cotton, Crochet Cotton, Fringe, Silk and Worsted, Buttons of all kinds, a fine assortment of Dress Buttons, Whalebone, Buckles, Safety-pins, Elastic, Cable Cords. Carpet Binding, Hooks and Eyes, Prussian Bludings,-in short. all modful little things which legitimately be

long to a small ware department.

Haberdashery.

Ladies, Collars and Cuffs, plain linen. do. do. Fancy do. do. do. All new styles. Gents' Collars and Cuffs, all the best qualities newest styles, and finest makes. Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Scarfs, Do. do. Handkerchiefs.

borders, hemmed. Silk-in endless variety of color and endless range of price.

Linen-Hem-stitch, fancy borders, plain

Gents' Braces. Ladles' Skirt Lifters.

Corsets.

In all the useful and popular makes, from 50e, formerly sold at \$1 to \$2 per pair.

A Job Lot of Corsets.

from \$1.25 to \$1, are reduced to \$1 per pair. 23 Call early before the assortment of sizes is broken.

MANTLES,

WATERPROOFS,

Dress Goods.

Curtains in Lace and Muslin, from 75c per pair to \$10 per pair.

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A. A. MURPHY.

(ESTABLISHED 1519.)

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, November 12, 1878. MONTREAL, November 12, 1878.

The money market is very dull, and rates of discount are unchanged. Gold in New York is ruled at 100½. Sterling exchange, 481½. Bank stock list is very weak, with a downward tendency. The following were the transactions:—80 shares Bank Montreal x-d at 148, 50 do at 147½, 50 do at 152½, 4 do at 152½; 16 Consolidated at 70½; 45 Merchanis' at 91½; 60 Onlario at 75½; 1 City Passenger Railway at 86.

COMMERCIAL.

Corn Exchange Report.

MONTREAL, November 12, 1878. FLOUR.—Market fairly active; Spring Extras are somewhat easier, but are not very plentiful. Sales reported are: 200 barrels Superior at \$4.30; 150 do Extra at \$4.20; 1,000 Ontario bags at \$2.10; 7,000 City bags at \$2.15; 100 bris Strong Bakers' at \$4.40; 100 do Spring Extra at \$4.10; 250 do at \$4.12!.

Receipts per Grand Trunk Railway, 3,105 barreis; do per Caual, 253 barrels.

Superior Extra. Si 32; Ø 4 40
Extra Superfine 2 0 4 45
Fancy 4 12; Ø 4 45
Spring Extra. 4 10 Ø 4 15
Superfine 370 Ø 3 80
Strong Bakers 4 25 Ø 4 50
Fine 310 Ø 3 20 rels; do per Caual, 253 barrels.

Red Winter held at about 98c to \$1, according to position.

OATMEAL—Ontario, \$4.00.
Conn—Nominal.
Corn—Nominal.
Corn—Nominal.
Corn—Held at about 75c.
Barley—About 75c to 85c.
Peas—Held at about 75c.
Butter—Western, store-packed, 7c. to 10c;
Dairy, Western, 9c to 12c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 13c to 15c; Townships, 14c to 17c.
Cheese—7c to 85c, according to make.
Lard—8[c to 9c for palls.
L'ork—Mess, \$11.00 to 1200, according to brand;
Thin Mess, nominal.
Ashes—Per 100 lbs—Pots, about \$3,75 to 3.80;
Pearls, \$5.40 to 5 50.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The wholesale business has been quiet and there is not much stir in consequence of the near close of navigation. The Upper Canada boats have stopped running and the Grand

Trunk have increased their rates to Ontario. The knowledge of this fact has caused a little more activity in the gracery market, but there are no large transactions reported. The fall trade is now practically ended, and in a week or two the harbor will be cleared of packers, \$2.75 to 2.95; heavy shipping, \$2.90 vessels, and the dulness of the early part of to 3.10; Philadelphias, \$3.15 to 3.29.

the winter will prevail. On the Corn Exchange the movement in flour, grain and provisions has been slow; flour closes firmer in sympathy with the advance reported in the English wheat markets. but provisions have still a downward tendency

in prices. LEATHER .- In the leather market the demand for the week has only been fair from the manufacturers, and prices remain as before for most descriptions of stock. Arrivals have not been heavy, and though stocks are ample for present requirements, they are not

by any means heavy. THE BOOT AND SHOE trade is quiet, sales being confined to small sorting parcels. Manufacturers are engaged in working up spring stocks, and travellers have left for the

Baw Funs .- In the raw fur market there are a good many small lots of skunk and rats, and a few minks offering. The prices asked, and in some instances for skunk and rats, received, were rather high, but the demand having been satisfied, the prices are

again down. IRON AND HARDWARE.-The last of the heavy orders have been shipped by water during the week, and the dregs only of the season's business has to be done. Orders have been light for some days past, and altogether the trade has been rather disappointing than otherwise the prices of the articles which enter most Plas, 3c per paper, Needles, Tapes, Braids, Trim- largely into consumption having gradually declined for some months past. Pig Iron-The market has been quiet and in buyers' favor for almost all brands, except those low in stock. There is very little, if any, Gartsherrie or Coltness in market; Summerlee is a little off at \$15 to \$16, and Langloan, \$15 to \$16, transactions as to quantity being preported within these rates and a shade under. There is not much Eglinton in stock, and holders are asking \$16 to \$17. Calder is held at \$15 to \$16, and firm. Carnbrae at \$14 and \$15, and Clyde at \$14.50 to \$15. Hematite, though lower, is a shade firmer at the decline, and may be quoted at \$20 to \$21.50 as to quantity. Bar Iron is in fair demand at \$1.69 to \$1.70 for Scotch and Staffordshire, and \$1.85 to \$2.20 for best. Bowling and Lacomoor bring \$5.25 to \$6.25. Canada Plates of all kinds are 10c to 20c lower. Tin Plates are dull and inactive as quoted, our revised list being 25c to 50c below our last. Almost all other articles are lower than the range of a few

> which have been carried off during winter. DRY Goods .- The principal event of the week has been the trade sale of Messrs. Ogilvy & Co., who are disposing of the balance of their fall stock preparatory to the removal of their business to Toronto. The attendance of buyers has been fairly large. In general dry goods, however, sales from the warehouse are small, but travellers are sending in a number of sorting up orders. The recent cold weather and snowfall have given an impetus to retail trade in the West, and good sorting up orders are looked for

weeks ago, but a close of navigation will, as

usual, harden prices, at least of heavy goods,

during the coming week. The grocery market has been dull for job-bing parcels, but a more active business has been done with retailers. A number of buyers have visited the city to purchase their Christmas supplies before the close of navigation. Otherwise, however, the market is

unchanged; prices remain about the same. TEA—Is moving out fairly well in small lots to retailers, but the jobbing trade is very dull, and no important transactions have been

Coffee—Is somewhat easier in price, but difficult to sell.

Sugars-Are again lower, and we reduce quotations of American granulated extra C and yellow ic. The demand from retailers is moderately good, the present low prices inducing them to accumulate stock. Scotch is difficult to sell, even at a heavy loss on the cost price, awing to the extremely low price of American yellow sugar.

Spices.—This line of business is very quiet and prices unchanged except for allspice, which is dearer. There is no new rice here yet, and a small stock of old, which is moving slowly at unchanged prices.

SALT-Unchanged. Fish.—The demand has been very light and prices of Labrador herring lower at \$4.75 to \$5.00. The stock of all kinds is ample. Molasses -The sales foot up to about 200 hhds, and include Cuba and Porto Rico at 30c to 321c and Sugar house at 221c to 24c.

Facir is very quiet, the wholesale move- much above those that are paid to children, ment being slow, and prices have undergone and is in all respects, except cost, far more deno change since last report. Valencias sirable.

There is a moderately good demand for small

stendy at 4½c to 5c, and 4½c has been refused for good stock in large boxes. A firmer feeling is noticeable in currants, owing to an increase of 6d. to 8d. per cwt. in Greece, where it is thought bottom prices have been reached. New Sultanas are selling at 8c to 84c. Walnuts scarce and inquired for.

In the liquor market, jobbers have been busy during the past week, and prices of all goods remain very firm. Many transactions have taken place in Hennessey brandy at \$9.871 to \$10, and in DeKuyper red case gin at \$7.50, and for the latter article many holders are now asking \$7.75. News from France and Spain as to the result of the late vintage is not at all reassuring. The phylloxera has again made rapid strides towards the destruction of the brandy grape, and advices from Cognac state that one-half of the land under vine cultivation will only produce a fair crop, while the production of the balance will be a mere bagatelle. This or itself would lead us to expect that prices of this year's vintage must open higher than last spring, but the fact of the deliveries in the London market being very light lead us to hope that there will be no change.

Ous.-There is no change to report. There have been shall sales of cod at 421c to 45c for good; steam refined seal brings 47c to 48c pale seal about 45c, and straw, 40c; petroleum is steady at 17c for car lots, and 171c to 184c for smaller parcels.

CHEMICALS .- A fairly active demand has existed for seal soda, and, as stocks are light, the market is firm, with sales at about \$1.25; bicarb brings \$2.95; soda ash, \$1.40, and caustic soda \$2 50.

Provisions.—Butter—Receipts, 10,517 pkgs; shipments, 9,582 pkgs; for fine qualities of Eastern Townships there is a steady demand at firmer prfces, viz: 15c to 17c; medium grades are flat and common qualities are almost unsaleable. Cheese-Receipts, 15,169 boxes; shipments, 20,580 do; market depresed. Some lots of September and October make have sold here at 8c; August quoted at 7c to 73c. Ingersoll advices report market very dull. Lard—Quoted easier at Se to 9c according to quality and package.

GENERAL PRODUCE .- Ashes-Receipts at inspection stores from 1st January to 8th November, 1878: Pots, 7,974 brls. Pearls, 1,123 brls. Deliveries during the same period: Pots. 8,707 brls; Pearls, 1,494 brls.

TRADE REPORT.

Cincago, November 12 .- Hogs-Receipts, 31,000. Light grades, \$2.75 to 2.80; mixed

New York Markets.

New York, November 12 .- Cotton dull and unchunged.

Flour dull. Receipts, 19,000 bels; sales, 10,000 bris at \$3.25 to 3.70 for Superior State and Western; \$3.75 to 3.85 for Common to Choice Extra State: \$3.75 to 3.90 do, West-

Rye Flour-Quiet and unchanged. Wheat-Dull. Receipts, 237,000 bush : sales, 8,000 bush: No. 2 Red for December, \$1.07<u>l</u>c.

Rye-Dull. Western 55c to 60c; State 62c to 63c. Corn-Shade easier. Receipts, 193,000 bush;

sales, 30,000 bush at 46c to 47c. Barley-Dull. Oats-Quiet. Receipts, 9,000 bush : sales, 32,000 bush at 29c to 32lc for mixed Western and State: 291c to 37c for White do.

Pork-Steady at \$7.55. Lard—Firm at \$6.20. Butter 6c to 26c.

London Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Floating cargoes—Wheat rather easier; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held, but very dult; corn quitet. Arrivals off coast none. Liverpool spot wheat steady; corn quiet.

Insolvent Notices.

QUEBEC. NEW MEETINGS OF CREDITORS .- Michael Lightstone, Montreal, November 13: Wm. A. Snow, Kingsey, November 20; R. O'llara & Sons, Montreal, November 21: Ernest Dubord, of Champlain, at Three Rivers, Novem- For Ladies' Silver Gilt Waist fielts, price 9c. ber 26 : Salime Tetreault, of Bacine, at Waterloo, November 20; Donald McIntosh, of Cayaville, at St. Louis de Gonzague, November 22; C. Guimond & Co., Beauharnois, November 21: Eugene Quesnel & Co., St. Johns. November 22; William Kirwin, Quebec, November 25; James Martin, Montreal, November 20; Cooliean & Pichette, Quebec, November 20; Alfred Roy, Jr., Montreal, Novem-

ber 21. Writs of Attachment Issued .- Against D. Assignees Appointed .- David Seath, Mont-

Gervais & Co., Montreal. real, to A. T. Holland & Co.: Odilon Roy, Quebec, to Francois Sanschagrin, des Grondines; Gavin J. Walker, Lachute, to Hugh F. Cumming, Grenville; Israel Wood, Stanstead Plain, to O. Smith & Sons; G. Beausoleil, Montreal, to David Lanthier; C. Beausoleil and C. O. Perrault, Montreal, to L. Gravel, St. Jean Baptiste; Samuel Johnston, Montreal, to C. S. Browne.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED FOR PAYMENT .-- Homer L. Lay, South Ely, November 18; Fortin & Lauson, Montreal, November 25; Noel & Savoie, Tingwick, November 26; Charles E. Pariseau, Montreal, December 2; Joseph Gaudet, Cownsville, November 25; Maxime Larose, Frelighsburg, November 25; W. P. Bartley & Co., Montreal, November 26; L. J. Beliveau & Co., Montreal, November 20; E. Baillargeon & Co., Quebec, November 18; M. C. Kelly, Sorel, November 28.

DEELS OF COMPOSITION AND DISCHARGE PRE-PARED .- Samuel Cleveland, Jr., with James Churchill, Coaticook; Geo. Arthur Perry, of Cotean Station, with C. O. Perrault, Montreal; C. S. Browne, with Samuel Johnston, Mont-real; N. A. Filion, with Louis Dupuy, Mont-

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE. - William Almour, Montreal, December 13; John Courchene, Arthabaskaville, December 20: Ephrem Hudon, Montreal, December 17: Numedique Perrault, Arthabaskaville, December 20; Milton McDonald, Montreal, December 16; Henry Mulholland, Montreal, December 16.

-A desire to lynch has been expressed in another New England town. A mob in Griswold, Conn., seized Tom Dawley, who had assaulted a woman, put a rope around his neck, and no doubt would have hanged him if officers had not interfered.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY .- At every period of life, at all seasons of the year, and from the tropics to the poles, in every clime and country, the temperature of the human body in health is the same to a degree—that is, uinety-eight Fahrenheit. -Since 1875 there has been a steady dimi-

nution in the number of children—especially those between 12 and 14-employed in factories in Berlin. This is due to the rigorous enactments for their protection, in carrying out which the Inspectors of Factories are aided by the police. Employers find, too, that adult labor can now be obtained at rates not

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:
W. H. Hingston, M.D.; H. Jadah, Q.C.; J, W. Medauvran, R. Bellemare, R. J. Devins, Aff. Larocque, A. W. Ogilvie, C. S. Rodier, N. Valois, Rev. N. Bonnissant.

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

-AT-

NAZARETH ASYLUM, 1085 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL

\$10,400 Value in Prizes as follows:

1—1 lot of ground, near the Village of Chatcauguay, south-cast side of the river, 45 ft. x 120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200
2—6 lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier street), each valued at \$5,000 3-5 lots at Point St. Charles (Congre

gation st.), each valued at \$450 (1)
4—Another lot of ground, \$9 ft. x 132 ft.,
valued at \$300, situated in Grandin
street, St. Boniface, Manitoba,
glven by His Grace the Archblshop 2,270

given by His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface...

5—A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at ...

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

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

8—A strong useful horse, valued at ...

9—2 lots of \$60 each—1 French mantelpiece clock, and I gold watch, valued at ...

10—7 lots from \$30 to \$50 each—1 bronze statue, I winter carriage. Ince

10—7 lots from \$39 to \$50 each—1 bronze statue, 1 winter corriage. Incesshawl and different articles of value, valued at 11—10 lots from \$50 to \$50 each, different articles, valued at 12—20 lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles, valued at 13—30 lots 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 \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued \$7. lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued \$7. lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued \$7. lots of \$30 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$50 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$50 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$60 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$60 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$60 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$60 each, different articles, valued at 15—50 lots from \$60 each, different articles, valued at 15—60 each, different articles, valued at 15—

16-75 lots of \$5 cach, inherent valued at 17-150 lots of \$2 cach, different articles, valued at 18-200 lots of \$1 cach, different articles, valued at

600 lots. Amount of the Prizes. \$10,100 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 Management on or before the Lift January, 1879; otherwise all such will be pulled and canis 79; otherwise an such will be fulled and can-celled, 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. L'AUTION—buy your Tickets from the regu-lar Agents, or from some of your personal friends, as prompt returns will then be made and all coupons duly registered.

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

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November 6 12 November 6

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending Nov. 9th, 1878 6.333 Same week last year. 1,003 Increase..... 1,439

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seeing, if you don't buy, S. CARSLEY'S Gill Cords, Silver Gill and Gold Gill Trinming Braids, 7c per yard. YOU SHOULD just see S. CARSLEY'S Colored Filk Scarfs, righly embroidered, price 40c and 55c.

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White Tollet Covers, 28c. White Tollet Covers, 35c and 88c. Large White Tollet Covers, 42c and 50c. SMYRNA TOILET COVERS. Smyrna Toilet Covers, the newest to be had, 78c each.

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(Entrance on St. Peter Street.)

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEDEC,
District of Montreal.

Plaintiff: The said Joseph Louis Dolphis Charbonneau.

Defendant. The Plaintiff hath, this day, Instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

Montreal, 23th Sept., 1878.

L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff. DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE.

THE CELEBRATED CHAMPION"

THRASHING MACHINE.

DRIVEN BY HORSE OR STEAM POWER. OVER 3000 IN USE IN CANADA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, ON RECEIPT OF SATISFACTORY orders, our Celebrated Hall Champion Thrashing Machine, to be driven by Horse or Steam Power. These machines have been without a rival for the past FIFTY YEARS. Nearly all the other Thrashing Machines are imitations of the Hall Machines, and have failed to give entire satisfaction. The Hall Machine has been

In the United States and Canada ever since introduced by the late JOSEPH HALL in 1828. The Hall Champion Thrashing Machine has been gradually and carefully improved each year as experience proved wise and desirable. No changes have been hastily made and called improvements. The greatest possible care has been exercised in the construction of all the working parts of the machine so as to save the necessity of repair and prevent annoying delays which are caused by breakages. Nothing but the very best of material has been used throughout the machine, and the workmanship is unsurpassed. Our machines are supplied with our

Patent=Diamond=Pointed=Cylinder=Teeth!

WE CAN SUPPLY PITTS, PLANET, OR HALL HORSE POWERS! -Eight or ten horse-either DOWN OR MOUNTED ON TRUCKS, as Customers may desire. Also, Trucks built specially for Separators, with broad tires.

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