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VOL. XXX.—NO. 12.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per aunun In advance.

Constancy.

E'en as the sun converts the gloomy nights to days, Makes everything look warm and fresh, and I, by thy smiles and gentle winning ways, Less keenly feel my gloomy nights of care.

Years can but change my love to greater love, More fully prove the heart you've won Until the severing summons from above Reach me, I'll still prove fondly true to you.

Dark though my future path through life may be,
Of ev'ry other loy or friend bereft,
Can I not still be happy constantly,
Kind, gentle Emily, if your love be left.
TATE.

ERIN'S SOCIAL WAR

Birth of the Agitation on American Soil-" The West's Awake"-Landlords Taking Their Turn in the Workhouse and Emigrant Ship-Liberators of the

DROGHEDA, Cct. 13, 1879.

Speaking to a stipendiary magistrate of the county of Meath to-day, who also happens to have the word honorable attached to his name and is the brother of an Irish nobleman, I was informed that something must be done for the landlords as well as for the tenants in Ireland, and during my perceprinations through the country I have found that the Irish landlord is gradually arriving at the opinion that a further settlement of the land question is the great Irish question for the next Parliament. How it is to be done is as difficult a problem just now as the famous question raised by the monks of the Middle Ages as to the precise process necessary to pass the Scriptural camel through the eye of the Scriptural needle, but there is no doubt about the fact that the current agitation among the Irish farming classes is directed, and will continue to be directed, toward an agrarian revolution, greater in its scope and its results than any which has taken place since Stein—the Regenerator of Prussia, as the Emperor William has styled him-formulated the idea of a peasant proprietary, or since the revolution of 1789 abolished landlordism in the fair land of France. Of course those who own the land are inst now as vehement as they were three months ago in denouncing the agitators as lawless conspirators against the rights of property. But it so happens the anti-rent movement originated, not with Mr. Parnell or his Parliamentary colleagues, but was in the beginning an Irish-American idea. The agitation was unthought of when Mr. John Devoy,

SHADOWS CAST BEFORE. It was foreseen last year—as, indeed, it was Fenian prisoner, had been through the country and had grasped the condition of the farming classes. Mr. Davitt visited the United States and was welcomed by his last that the anti-rent agitation burst out in the West, and the cry went out amongst the Irish farmers that the West's awake. It used to be asleep in the stirring times of the Young Irelanders a generation ago. Mr. Davitt travelled through the West and organized local meetings, in which the undoubted distress of the small farmers was proclaimed in a decidedly aggressive form. The fact that the extreme nationalists were busy in Connemara organizing an agrarian body alarmed such a Tuam, who wrote a public letter denouncing would, unguided by some strong moral power, develop into war, in which blood might be spilled and a landlord or two offered up as a propitiatory sacrifice. And then would come proclamation from Dublin Castle, a coercion bill from Parliament and a magnificent there was a starvation scare throughout the land. The small farmers particularly had drawn on the savings of years to get over the hard times of '77 and '78, and in nine cases out of ten they were penniless. What ltttle yield their tarms could give would barely suffice to give bread sans meat to their families during the year, let alone pay the rent, and already they were in debt to the trades-men of the small towns. There was no doubt about it they could not pay the rent nor could they pay the tradesmen in 1879. What were people now which did not exist in '45; they are desperate in their despair, and had the agitation been left in the hands of the official promoters there would have been dangerous work ere this.

, NO MORE EMIGRATION.

One: thing the people have fixed their hearts upon this time-to stay in Ireland at any risk, and to hold fast by the land, whether they pay rent for it or not. In Mayo and Galway and Roscommon, at every market and every fair, the farmers had made that resolve, to one another, and the very first attempt at eviction after Michaelmas would have been the signal for an uprising in the mit the half year's rent altogether. In almost the priests took up the land agitation. In remission has been made there was not the of the landlords and the Government to the practical result will be that the tenants, when condition of the farmers, and calling for direct the bad season is over-if they live through duction: from the others. Every deanery as well as to the local tradesmen, in the west held meetings and pub who have in self-defence been comlished resolutions bearing the signatures of pelled to helghten the prospective misery

the parish priests; every county in Munster by stopping credit. They will not followed suit, as did many in Leinster, and, now part with their goods without ready altogether, during the last three months, at least a thousand priests have affixed their in debt to the tradesmen. I can venture to names to solemn statements averring the deplorable condition of the country. While this was going on local meetings were being held in the West of Ireland, and resolutions were being presented to the landlords or their agents by the tenantry. Up to the end of August not a single landlord had responded or offered the slightest abatement of rents, and all hope fled that a good or even a moderate harvest could come to relieve the black prospect. In South and West the potatoes were rotting in the ground, the wheat was lost, or all but lost; the hay fields were covered with melancholy lakes, and the prospect was as bad for the grazing farmer as it was for the tiller. The loss of the hay crops made it impossible for the grazier to hope for a profitable pursuit of his business during the winter, even if the importation of live cattle from your side had not reduced the prices of Irish beef and mutton and dairy produce in the English market. The graziers hurried to get in their stock at any price at the fairs, and the result was seen last week at the great fair of Ballinasloe, where, while the supply of live stock was far below the average, the prices greedily taken This is simply the policy which Mr. Parnell were little more than half those recommends—to hold the land under any cirrealized the previous years. The small graziers had to sell out at any cost to pay even reduced rents. The wealthy graziers held back because they could not afford to sell their stock at a loss. They are waiting for better markets elsewhere. Another element of distress operated against the small occupiers of the West. More than at any other period during the past ten years they emigrated to England as harvestmen, there to earn, if possible, the money to pay the rents for their miserable Irish homesteads. Not more than one in ten, I am told, have earned anything beyond mere sustenance. HEARTSICK AND EMPTY-HANDED. The agricultural depression in England

made work scarce, and lowered the price of

their labor, and hundreds of them "are coming back heartsick and emptybanded to the wife and the childat home. I witnessed a pitiable her" scene at Chester the other day. There were three miserable looking, prematurely broken down men, in tattered frieze clothes, who had tramped from Staffordshire to Chester, and were without a penny to pay their way back again to the West of Ireland. These were small farmers turned harvestmen. I was one of the contributors to a subone of the ex-Fenian prisoners, now resident | scription originated by an Irish gentleman in the States, issued a declaration suggesting on the platform to pay the fares of the the union of the Irish revolutionary element poor fellows back to their expectant wives in this country with the advanced section of and little ones at home. The fear of these the Irish Parliamentary party in promoting wretched tenants of the consequences of their point of view. The basis upon which that intensity, but the hardest heart could not but the principles of the member for Meath in be moved at the despair they uttered at having union was offered was that of the land question—plainly and clearly the rooting of the tenant occupiers in the possession of the soil and the childher." Another touching story will do more than statistical volumes to picture the misery of the people. It was told to me by a carman who was driving me the foreseen at least two years before the great life day through the country. "Do yo see Irish famine—that had times were coming in 1879. Mr. Michael Davitt, another experiences had been through the country."

I was foreseen at least two years before the great other day through the country. "Do yo see that house, sir," said he, pointing to an apparently sengther had been through the country. of a mile from the roadside. "Well, sir, the man of the house was a warm man three years ago. I was driving by there yesterday and I got down to get a dhrink for the mare. countrymen there. Mr. Davitt came back to The family wor at dinner. D'ye know wot Ireland, and came back with a definite plan they wor atin', sir, the wife and the siven of agitation in his cranium. It was in July childher? Cowld praties, sir, that were left from the breakfast. I wouldn't go in, sir, and I turned away from the door feeling sick meself. The man to whom he referred was farming sixty acres. It was the knowledge of such facts as these which induced the priests to throw their influence on the side of the people. But, as I have said, up to the close of Parliament no answer had come to the pitiable pleading of the tenants from the landlords. It was then that the Parnell crusade began, and the memdecided anti-English politician as John of ber for Meath determined to hold the series of monster meetings which culminated in the the proposed agitation. He feared that it Navan demonstration of yesterday. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues—O'Connor Power, Biggar and W. H. O'Sullivan- are the originators of the crusade which is now preparing for the British government in Ireland the most perplexing problem with which they have had to deal since the union-more perharvest for the Royal Irish Constabulary and | plexing than the tithe agitation, more dangerthe jailors. But still the fact remained that ous than the Fenian movement, more difficult than either the Irish land or the Irish Church sgitations of nine and ten years ago. It was Parnell's opportunity to settle by the public voice the question of who was to be the leader of the Irish people, and he has settled it effectually. I have made a even Shaw have given in their adhesion calculation on the lowest estimates of the number of the people who have attended the | will not be fought as a home rule conflict; anti-rent agitations held since the end of but it will be fought by the home rulers on August-in the past six weeks. They have the cry of the "Land for the People and the four in number, and the aggregate attendthey to do? There is a spirit among the Irish ance has been computed at at least two hundred thousand prople, who have bailed Charles Stuart Parnell as the liberator of the land the State shall step in, purchase the land from with an enthusiasm accorded to no public man in Ireland since O'Connell stirred the soul of Ireland by the magic of his eloquence and was the uncrowned monarch of the Irish

WHAT THE LANDLORDS OFFER. The appearance of the "active" members of the Home Rule party as the leaders of the rent agitation was the immediate precursor of the offers made by the landlords to reduce the rents for the past half year by twenty-five per cent, and, in a few instances, to rewest. To spare the land this further misery every case where the temporary reduction or the west they first met in their deaneries, slightest chance of the tenant being able to nell settlement, and, indeed, to accept the assistance from the one, and a remission or re- it-will start afresh in debt to the landlord

money. There are few farmers who are not state that not a single shopkeeper in this place has received money payments for fifty per cent of the transactions with the small and moderate farmers within the last twelve months. Another aspect of the question is by the writers on the condition of affairs, that in most of the counties the rents paid for the past thirty years have been so high that the tenants, especially the small tenants, from sixty to seventy acres downward, have been precluded from saving. They have, in moderately prosperous years, been hardly able to live. In exceptionally good years they been honest enough to pay off accumulated debts and were thus left without capital to face the depression. It is idle to tell them that as farming does not pay they should take to some other business. There is no other business to take to in Ireland. Emigrate then. They answer they have not money to emigrate, and that the "great shelter land," as Parnell calls the States, is chuck full and does not want them. Besides, they are determined to stick to the land. They will not leave the land this time. cumstances, rent or no rent; to hold, in fact, Ireland for the Irish against all odds. In face of this settled passionate purpose of the people the landlords themselves have a grievance. They are not of the thrifty tribe, and depend on their rents for subsistence, and calamity stares them in the face in almost as great a degree as the tenants.

TURNING THE TABLES.

"What will landlords do?" asked one of them in my presence yesterday, only to receive the reply from one of his own tenants, "Let them take a turn at the workhouse or the emigrant ship. We did it often enough before." But the one thing remains certain that in the present temper of the people British law and landlord combinations are powerless. There cannot be, and I venture to say there will not be, any attempt at wholesale eviction. Mr. Parnell has, by his action, prevented that possibility, and all the meetings he has attend-he has preached the welcome doctrine of resistance to any such expedient. No one landlord or proprietor is prepared to face a social war by inaugurating the policy of eviction. When Mr. Parnell told the people to pay no more rent than they could afford, a majority of his colleagues in the House of Commons were ready enough to deslare that the man was gone mad and most of them held aloof from the agitation on various pretences. Some were ill, some had business abroad, some could not agree with the agrarian question. But by degrees they came in. Their constituents called them, and even Mr. Shaw, the "leader," has been dragged at the chariot wheels of his rival Parnell. Those who have refused to go the whole hog are doomed by the constituencies, and acting on the uncompromising advice of the leader of obstruction, at least ten of the Irish Home Rule members are to be ousted from their seats at the next election. The rest will follow Parnell, or else they must go too. The member for Meath is thus in the position of a Parliamentary dictator, and the position is strengthened by the attitude of support which the priests have adopted toward him.

THEN AND NOW. Nine years ago, when John Martin came to Menth as the popular candidate, he was denounced by a large section of the priests of Meath. I saw every one of his denunciators cheering for Parnell on Sunday last. Even the prime mover of the opposition to John Martin, the Vicar-General Archdeacon Nicholls, was foremost on Sunday in proclaiming the loyalty of the priesthood, not only of Meath, but of all reland, to the Parnell po-licy of "no surrender." As it was at Meath it has been elsewhere. In the West and the South and in Leinster the prominent members of the priesthood have ascended the Parnell platforms. Any one who knows Iraland knows what an all-powerful influence they have on any public question. It would be idle to disguise another development in the political line. The land agitation has an undoubted tendency to shelve the Home Rule question. Home Rule would have been relegated to a back seat in the theatre of Irish politics but for the fact that Parnell is now the Home Rule leader ipso facto, and that in some form or other such men as Sullivan, O'Connor Power, Biggar and The battle of the future to his leadership. been, taken great and small, some twenty- People for the Land." The proposition, which you have already received from Parnell in New York, is, at all events, simple. He preposes that, for the benefit of landlord and occupier, the landlord at a fair valuation, resell it to the tenant, and spread the payment over a long series of years, when the land becomes the absolute property of the occupier. The landlord is to be paid by the State in consols, the interest on which is paid by the revenue contributed by the new purchasers, the state borrowing the capital—not providing it by taxation, as has been stated. There are many landlords who object to compulsory sales, but when next year comes there will be many more ready enough to sell what will not be paying properties; so that there is every prospect of a large percentage of the landlords being ready and willing to support the Par-

stopping credit. They will not Marshal McMahon's Extraordinary Chost Story.

A correspondent of the New York World tells the following sensational story: -One day when talking with a well known man in London, the sub tot of Spiritualism came up. Referring to the late Emperor Napoleon's belief in the great delusion of the day, my friend told me that he was once at a grand dinner presented by the fact hitherto little noticed in Paris at which many notables were present, and the following incident occurred :-A member of the Imperial court was telling about Mr. D. D. Home's exploits at the Tuileries; how that in his presence a table was caused to float from the floor to the ceiling with the Emperor seated upon it, and by no visible power, and other similar tales. When the gentleman had finished, Marshal Mac-Mahon, who was present said-"That reminds me of an experience of mine, which was as follows :- It was when I was a sub-officer in Algiers that the affair I am about to speak of took place. The men of my command were mostly natives, and we had been much troubled by the large number of deaths and mysterious disappearances which had taken place among them, and we had taken great pains to find out the cause, but were unable to do so. I had understood that the men were given to the practice of necromancy and the wership of strange gods. Indeed, I had myself seen many remarkable feats performed by them, and it was, therefore, no great surprise to me when an old sergeant who had heard me express my intention to ferret out the mysteries came to me, and in a timid manner suggested that it was generally believed by the soldiers that a certain corporal could tell more about them than anyone else, if he choose. This corporal I had noticed as a man who did his duty perfectly, but had little or nothing to say to anyone, and always went about alone. He was from the interior of Africa, tall, gaunt, with long, clear-cut features of remarkably stern expression, and the most remarkable eyes I ever beheld. Indeed, it was not extraordinary that he should be said to have 'the evil eye,' for if any one

ever possessed that power it was he. "Bent on finding out ti e my steries, I sent for the corporal, and told him I had understood that he could tell meabout them, and that he must do it. At first he appeared confused and began to mutter to himself, finally saying he knew nothing about the matter; but when I, putting on my sternest look, told him that I knew he could make an explanation, and that unless he could do so I would have him punished, he drew himself up, and giving me a long and penetrating look, said that being punished would make no difference to him, but that it I was so anxious to know the mysteries I must go with him alone to a certain place at midnight, when the moon was in the third quarter, if I had courage enough to do so, without telling anyone of my object or trip, and that then he disappearances; otherwise, he would tell me nothing, punish him as I might.

"Without acceding to or refusing his strange request 1 dismissed him, and pondering on his proposal, I walked towards the mess. The place the corporal had mentioned was a clump of half a dozen trees situated about three-quarters of a mile outside of our line on the edge of the desert. At first I was inclined to think that it was a plot to rob or murder me, and my impulse was to think no more of it; accordingly, I told the officers at the mess, and various was the advice I received-some to go, and some not. However, thinking the matter over, I resolved not to appear airaid to go, at any rate, so after having examined the spot to see if there were any pitfalls or chances for ambush, and finding the ground smooth and solid, and no chance for approach in any direction without discovery, I resolved to go, and sending for the corporal, told him my intention of accepting his proposal. As he turned away I noticed his eyes gleam with almost fiendish delight, which was not calculated to reassure me. On the appointed night I started out with him, and nothing was said by either until we reached the spot; here his manne, suddenly changed, and from the subdued and almost servile bearing of the soldier became stern and authorittaive. Then he ordered me to remove everything metallic from my person at this I felt sure he had a plan to rob me, but as I had gone too far to withdraw, and partly thinking it might be only a part of his performance to require this, I accordingly took off my sword and my purse and watch from my pockets, and hung them on a convenient branch, thinking this would be enough; but he insisted that I must remove everything metallic, or all would be in vain. I then took off everything except my underclothing, and said everything was gone. At this he appeared pleased, and stripped himself entirely; then drawing a circle around himself on the ground he commanded me that whatever

should happen I should not venture within "He then said he was prepared, and would make everything clear to me provided I said nothing and did nothing. Then, naked as he was, standing on the grass, he began a series of incantations, and, standing up straight in front of me and looking me in the eye, he suddenly became rigid and as suddenly disappeared like a flash. Until then the moon was shining brightly around, and his form stood out clear-cut against the sky, but as I rubbed my eyes it suddenly became dark, and a clap of thunder sounded, after which it became clear again, and as it did so, a column of smoke arose from where the man had stood. This gradully resolved itself, strange to say, into the man himself, but he appeared transfigured; his face, which before was stern, had now become fiendish and terrible, and his eyes flashed fire.

"As I looked, his gaze transfixed me, and my hair began to rise. As his look continued and passed resolutions calling the attention pay it—even in the reduced form—and the member for Meath as a benefactor of their I heard screams as of agony, and his expres-

I involuntarily put my hand up and felt a little leaden medal of the Virgin under my shirt, which I had quite forgotten when removing my clothes. Almost thunder-struck with the whole scene, seeing no man visible, and fearing then an attack, I rushed to the tree where my things were. I soized my sword, and was astonished to find it so hot that I could hardly hold it. Calling aloud the man's name I ran quickly around the clump of trees and looked in vain in every direction for him. The moon was then shining brightly, and any dark figure running or lying down could easily be seen on the light sand. Seizing my clothes I hastily pulled them on, and ran as fast as I could to the barracks. At once I called out the guard, and mounting myself, gave orders to scour the country in every direction, and bring every one found to me. But it was all in vain, for after hours' searching, no traces could be tound of any one, and all I had for my pains was the men, surprised at my sudden appearance and strange orders, simply supposed that I had become temporarily in sane. I said nothing, however, and the next day after roll-call the corporal was reported absent. I had search quietly made for him for some time, but he has never turned up from that day to this." Silence reigned for some time at that table, various dignified heads were scratched and quizzical expressions assumed. Finally the silence was broken by the question, "How do you account for it, marshal?" The marshal quietly smiled, and said, "I don't account for it." your watch ?" said another gentleman. "Ab," replied the Marshal, "that is what I consider the most remarkable thing. The next day when I went back to the place I not only found my watch and the remainder of my things, but the corporal's things were also there and the place seemed undisturbed."

We have seen the above story in the Dublin Catholic Telegraph exactly twenty years ago only the narrator was Marshal l'ellissier, who related one of his own experiences while fighting in Algiers,—Ed. Evening Post.]

Miscellaneons.

The trial of a copyright lawsuit in Wash ington brings out the fact that one printer has, within a year, furnished thousands of counterfeits of foreign champagne labels to put on American wine.

It might be supposed that a deaf and dumb man and wife would not quarrel; but Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin of Greensburg, Ind, deaf muter, lived four years in noiseless disagreement, and finally had a desperate parting fight, in which he was scalded and her skull was fractured.

-Reynolds used to court Miss Lamaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., but finally transferred his attentions to Miss Brown. That enraged Miss Lamaster, and she has twice shot Rey-nolds as he passed her house on his way to shows an apparent dividend of 5s 72d per £1. would show me the causes of the deaths and visit Miss Brown, who has thus far been able It is supposed that the bankrupt has left the to nurse him through his injuries.

> -A new and singular means of incendiarism is reported by the Golos. In a village of Poland a cat was saturated with kerosene by an unknown party and set on fire; the unhappy animal rushed furiously to and too, spreading fire all around, till it perished in flames, together with a number of buildings.

> -Of the total of 8,431 sets of woollen machinery in the United States, 1,418 are in Massachusetts, 331 in Maine, 505 in New Hampshire, 175 in Vermout, 469 in Rhode Island, and 669 in Connecticut—a total for the New England States of more than 43 per cent, of the woollen muchinery in the entire

> -The trousseau of the young Queen of Spain, designate, is described by Paris papers as exquisite. It includes a number of dresses devised from the fashions of the time of Louis XIII. At the wedding mass she will wear a dress of cloth of silver, with garlands brilliant with myrtle, orange flowers, and lilies.

> -A manufacturer in Sheffield, England lately showed a number of his workmen an assortment of American goods, and, holding up a pair of tailors' shears, offered to give the trades union the men belonged to \$250 if any of them within a month would produce a pair equal to them. The challenge was not taken.

> "Well, my man," said a military doctor to a patient who had been on "low diet" for a long time, "how are you?" "Much better. "Could you eat a small chicken today?" "That I could, sir." "What would you like it stuffed with?" "Please your honor," replied the hungry patient, "I would like it stuffed with another."

Giuseppina Raimondi, from whom Garibaldi is seeking a divorce, has written to a Milan paper denying that she was pregnant or a mother at the time of her marriage in 1859. This oft-repeated allegation was in- half-mast and other usual demonstrations of vented, she says, as the only means of obtaining a decree of nullity of marriage; but, though she desires the dissolution of the abnormal tie, she cannot allow it to be effected except on condition of respecting honor, truth, and legality.

-The attempted confiscation of one of Goethe's poems in Vienna as immoral Las had its parallel in Berlin, where copies of some of Titian's paintings were seized as indecent in shop where they were exposed for sale, while the shopkeeper was summoned before the criminal court on a complaint issued from the prosecuting attorney's office. In court, however, the prosecuting attorney appeared in person to apologize for the idiocy of his subordinates, and the charge against the shopkeeper was, on his motion, dismissed, and the pictures were returned. After occurrences like this in free and easy Germany, Anthony Comstock's occasional extravagances will appear rather tame.

The ancient Hebrews were famous for their beautiful black hair. To this day the Jews memoer for meanning as a concentration in the field. Both having two things there is every probability that Mr., flash of light with a loud report, and he had as all meanning that meanning the first large and the field. Both having two things there is every probability that Mr., flash of light with a loud report, and he had as all meanning the first large and the field. The presence of agitation is sion suddenly changing to one of terror, he delight in cultivating that most ornamental delight in cultivating that most ornamental word, and one hit a boy who was climbing of all ornaments. It may have been that Luby's word, and one hit a boy who was climbing over the ience with a water-melon, and the two things there is every probability that Mr., flash of light with a loud report, and he had as all the large and the first large large. The control of the co

[Written for the Post and TRUE WITNESS.] Our Bells.

Music, deep, rich and gladsome, Is abroad on the morning air, Filling the soul that hearkens With visions of all things fair.

Floating upon St. Lawrence tide, Whose waves as they roll along, Leap with a strange wild gladness, To the bells' sonorous song.

Breaking amidst the stately pines That clothe Mount Royal's side, Each thy reed, sweet murmurs give, Like shells, left by the tide.

" God's acre" rests beneath the shade, The dear old Mountain throws, And like a " Libera" o'er our dead, The wind borne music goes.

And we speak with a tender reverence, Of those who gave to our land, The beautiful chime that grace the towers Of our own dear Notre Dame. AGNES BURT.

Montreal, November 2nd, Feast of All Saints.

SCOTCH NEWS.

DEATH OF MR. PETER BANKS, S. S. C .- Mr. eter Banks, S. S. C., keeper of the rolls of the First Dvision of the Court of Session, died at his residence in Edinburg recently, at the ago of 67

HEALTH OF LEITH.-The public health returns for last week show a death-rate of 19 per 1000, or a total of 21 deaths. Scarlating has been the most prevalent among zymotic dis-There have been 37 births during the week.

CONTRAVENTION OF THE GUN LICENSE ACT. John Hume, labourer, was charged before the Justice of Peace Court at Alloa with carrying a gun without a license. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay the mitigated penalty of £5.

LEITH.-John Oliver, a pilotman in the emloyment of the North British Railway Company, died in the Edinburg Royal Infirmary ecently from injuries received at north Leith Station. He was engaged coupling waggons to a train, when the engine was put in motion, and before he had time to get out of the way, was struck in the abdomen by one of the waggons. He only survived six hours after. Deceased resided in Hermitage 'lace, Leith.

DUNDER.—Recently, in the Sheriff Court, Robert Nicoll Machan, ship chandler, Dock Street, was called in order to be examined in bankruptcy. Mr. William Stiven, accountant, the trustee, and his agent, Mr. Simpson, were present. The bankrupt failed to appear, and on the request of Mr Simpson the Sheriff granted warrant for his apprehension. The assets of the bankrupt amount to £1095 8s 4d. and his liabilities to £3116 6s 6d. The estate country.

FATAL OCCUBENCE AT PORT-GLASGOW .- A very painful accident occarred at the Railway Goods Station at Port-Glasgow recently. A telegraph boy named John Wilson, 14 years of age, son of Henry Wilson, a rafter, employed in the Wemyss Bay Junction, was sent to the Goods Station to inquire as to the delay of a mineral train On returning on an engine he jumped off on the up line, and it is supposed that owing to the fog he did not observe the approach of the 7.30 a.m. train from Greenock, which struck him, and killed him on the spot. His head was smashed, and his brains scattered on the line. He had been nine months in his present situation.

St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh.-The High Church, formerly part of St. Giles Catheiral Edinburgh, was reopened recently after having been closed for a couple of months. In the course of that time what are known as the Preston and Chapman Aisles at the southern side of the Cathedral have been thrown into the church, and progress so far made with the entire restoration of the edifice, which has been undertaken by Dr. William Chambers. On the occasion of the reopening special services were held in the church, the pulpit being occupied in the forenoon by the Rev. Dr. Lees, minister of the parish; in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, North Leith; and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Trinity College Church.

The Deceased Senator.

DETROIT, November 2.—A special train from Chicago, with the remains of Senator Chandler, arrived this evening. The remains and escort were met at the depot by military and a vast concourse of citizens. Governor Crosswell issued a proclamation directing the State offices to be closed, flags displayed at public grief on the day of the funeral. The Governor also sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Chandler. The Mayor issued an order that the citizens' meeting take action appropriate to the occasion. The funeral obsequies are to take place on Wednesday aiternoon.

General Grant received the news of Chandler's death at Columbus, Nebraska. He said the death was a loss to the whole country, and was the saddest piece of news he had heard yet. He spoke in terms of high esteem of the deceased, and said that he had received a personal letter at San Francisco from Chandler, which he intended answering on Sunday at Omaha.

"Why do guns burst?" asks a contemporary, and then devotes nearly a column to answering the question. Guns burst because powder is put into them. You might use a run seven hundred years, and it wouldn't burst if you kept powder out of it .- Scientific American.

Two women at Union, Tenn, had a duel in

Bocking the Baby. I hear her rocking the baby—
Her room is next to mine—
And I fancy I feel the dimpled arms
That round her neck entwine,
As she rocks and rocks the baby, As she rocks and rocks to mine.
In the room just next to mine.

I hear her rocking the baby
Each day when the twilight comes,
And I know there's a world of blessing and In the "baby-bye" she hums.

I can see the restless fingers
Playing with "mamma's rings,"
The sweet, little, smiling, pouting mouth
That to hers in kissing clings,
As she rocks and sings to the baby,
And dreams as she rocks and sings.

I hear her rocking the baby Slower and slower now, And I hear that she is leaving her good-night On its eyes and cheek and brow.

From her rocking, rocking, rocking,
I wonder would she start.
Could she know, through the wall between us,
She is rocking on a heart?
While my empty arms are aching
For a form they may not press,
And my empty heart is breaking
In its desolate ioneliness.

I list to the rocking, rocking, In the me resking, recking,
In the room just next to mine,
And breathe a prayer in slience,
At a mother's b oken shrine,
For the woman who rocks the baby
In the room just next to mine.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD: Author of " East Lynne," " Oswald Gray," Se.

CHAPTER XXI-CONTINUED. He parades himself as a gentleman, he has Obtained admission in that character to the best families, he has made himself intimate with you. Will you believe that almost from the very first I have known him to be an associate with the worst characters here, sharing in their pursuits, poaching on my preserves with them? He tells you he was with Wilfred Lester till one o'clock this morning; I say that it is more than likely; for it has been whispered to me that Lydney was one of

She felt utterly confounded. Strange doubts and fears assailing her at all points; but she had faith in Lyduey.

those engaged in the attack last night."

"It is not possible," she gasped. "All that you say of him cannot be possible. And it was at Wilfred's own house that he was last night."

"Understand me, Maria. With regard to last night, I assert nothing positive; for, of his movements then, and Wilfred's, I am personally ignorant. It has been told to me that he was in the wood, it has been told to me that your brother's wounded: both may be false, for aught I know. But when I tell you that he is the associate of bad characters and that he frequents the wood at night with them, I speak of my own positive knowledge. Is that a man to be intimate with Miss Les-

Maria was hard of belief, and she spoke resentfully.

"If you have known this, as you say, from the first, why have you not stopped his visits to the families of the neighborhood?"

"I have my reasons for not speaking too soon, and the police have theirs. My gentleman is being watched, and the time will come, I believe shortly, when he will be dropped apon and denounced. Private friendship would have led me to interfere, but as lordlieutenant I have public duties to consider The time is not yet come, I say. He made a show of offering £1,000 reward for the recovery of the box-"

"He never said it was himself offered it; he was but acting for the owner," persisted Maria.

"Re it so. But whether for himself or owner, he was safe in offering it, seeing that the box is most probably in his own possession, and has been from the time it was lost." " Who asserts that?" flashed Maria. "It is a suspicion-not an assertion.

cannot come to any other conclusion."

At that moment Wilfred Lester came in view, walking as well as he ever walked in his life, with no sign of a wound about him. He did not stop, but passed them with a nod. Maria turned triumphantly to Lord Dane. A You see! All the other assertions may

be false as that." " False! Thank you, Maria. I passed you my word that with regard to Lyduey's pursuits and associates they were true. I did not answer for last night's doings. Can you have faith in him still?"

"It seems to me that I can never lose my faith in him," she replied in a low tone, as though she were communing with herself.

Lord Dane threw up his head with all the hanteer of a British peer, and he bit his lips with vexation. That he was very greatly prejudiced against Lydney there was no question; still he did believe him to be an unworthy character.

Dine-held Hall was in view, and Maria entered, Lord Jane also entered, and proceeded to the study of Mr. Lester. He there confided to Mr. Lester what he had never done before-his suspicions of Mr. Lydney; and strenuously urged that he should be treated as an impostor and turned from the hall.

" He appears to me to be a thorough gentleman-s gentleman in all respects," was the reply of Mr. Lester, who felt considerably astonished and staggered at the communication. " If what you say be correct, the fellow must have the impudence of---

"It is correct," interposed Lord Dane. a Do I not tell you I have watched him myself, been a witness to his night assignations in the wood, his confederacy with the poachers? I have had my reasons for keeping this close, and the police have also theirs. Meither must it be made public now, unless we would defeat the ends of justice; but I confide the facts to you that he may have no further opportunity of working more mischiet at the hall.

"He certainly shall not be admitted here again," remarked Mr. Lester. "But as to past mischief-you go too far, Lord Dane. What mischief has he brought to the hall?" "He has tried at it, unless I am greatly mistaken," significantly returned Lord Dane.

"He has contrived to establish a pretty good understanding with Maria, out of doors and in; and young ladies often prove more susceptible to the fascinations of a stranger than to the sterling qualities of old friends.

Yery indiguant, indeed, felt Mr. Lester at the hint; not indignant against Lord Dane, but at the presuming intruder, Lydney. He, however, repudiated the insinuation touching Maria. Lord Dane smiled.

"These fellows, who come into a neighborbood for what they can pick up, are just the sort to draw a young lady into mischief; I mean such mischief as a secret attachment, and then a marriage. Fancy what a windfall Maria's fortune would be to this man! and you know, were she to marry without the previous arrangement regarding the money, you would be compelled to hand it

Mr. Lester stood as one thunderstruck. This view of the case had never struck him

study to promote."

"She shall be your wife before the nonth's out," foamed the disturbed Mr. Lester.

Lord Dave quitted the hall, and it happened unfortunrtely that Mr. Lydney almost immedignant fears had had time to cool. He rushed many needless words of insult, ordered him to quit the house again.

"What has occurred? what have I done?" demanded the amazed Lydney while the raised tones of Mr. Lester's voice brought forth Lady Adelaide and Maria. "I condescend to no explanation, sir," was the retort of Mr. Lester. "Only take yourself off, and never presume to attempt crossing the threshold of my house again; you have crossed it too much."

But you will first accord me an explanation of this treatment," persisted Mr. Lydney
"There's the door, sir," stormed the squire, waving his hand to the door, which the servant held. "If you do not depart instantly I shall order my domestics to put you forth."

A moment's communing with himself, and then the young man turned to obey. But he first raised his hat courteously to Lady Adelaide, who had stood the image of consternation, and walked forth-not as one cowed by merited insult, but with a lordly step and head erect, his whole air and bearing that of a chieftain, from whom insult recoiled.

Maria shivered, crept up to her room, and burst into a flood of passionate tears.

CHAPTER XXII.

LORD DANE was not one to do his work by halves. If he could not publicly proclaim his suspicions of Lydney's ill-doings, or if he did not choose to do so, he yet determined to damage his reputation as far as possible. The most welcome news to his lordship would be to hear that Lydney had been driven from the place; perhaps he hoped to help on that desired consummation. Upon quitting Squire Lester's he bent his steps to the Sailor's Rest Ravensbird was alone in the bar, reading a newspaper; he rose up when his lordship en tered.

"I want three minutes' conversation with you, Ravensbird."

The man bowed, led the way to the parlor, and handed a chair to Lord Dane, remaining himself standing, of course. " How much longer do you intend to har-

bor that fellow Lydney?" "I'm sure, my lord, that's more than I can say," returned the landlord, who could take questions as coolly and literally as most folks, even from Lord Dane. "It's his business; not mine. He'll stop on at his pleasure; as

long as he pays his bill, I have nothing to say against it." "No, Ravensbird, he will not stop at his

pleasure," returned Lord Dane. "I am here now to desire you to turn him out." "Upon what plea, my lord?" asked Ravens-

bird. "Give any plea you choose to him. The one I give to you is—that it is my pleasure." "My Lord, I cannot put forth a gentleman in that fashion; and one who conducts him-

self as a gentleman, and pays his way." "It must be done. I insist upon it," said Lord Dane. "I beg pour pardon, my Lord. Not by

1127 me." night. But, mind, Ravansoird, this is for they grew bold again. They deemed themyour private ear alone, and I know you can be selves alone; but, trailing flat with his belly secret when you like. He has wormed himself into the social circles of the best families here, and may work incalculable mi chief. Is that a man for you to continue to harbor?"

"What he may do out of doors, I know nothing of," persisted Ravensbird; "I see nothing wrong in him, and have heard no wrong In-doors, he conducts himself as a quiet, well-behaved, honorable gentleman, and that's all I've got to do with."

"You are my tenant, Ravensbird, and you must do as I wish you."

" My lord, I am your tenant, but I pay you rent for your house, and am master of it. In taking the Sailor's Rest, I did not part with and the plate "bagged." my responsibility of action. I should be happy to oblige your lordship in many ways, but to turn a harmless gentleman (as far as I see) from it, is what I can't do."

"Say you won't, Ravensbird." "Well, my lord, I'll say I won't, if you prefer it," answered the man, though with every token of civilty and respect. "If this young Mr. Lydney behaved himself ill under my notice, it would be a different thing.

Lord Dane regarded Ravensbird with haughty stare. The man met it equably.

"I fancy you cannot understand, Ravenshird. He has come here to engage in bad practices, therefore he must be hunted out of Danesheld. The police might do it for him, and save trouble, but he seems to take precious good care not to give tangible grounds He's a sly one, depend upon it, and he must be got out of the place"

"All well and good, my lord, if it can be done; but I am not going to join in getting him out.'

" Do you remember a certain clause in vour tease, which I caused Apperly to insert, when you entered upon this house?" demanded Lord Dane. "It was to the effect that, should circumstances induce me to retake the house upon my hands, you must give up possession, and quit at my pleasure.

"By your lordship's giving me six weeks notice," interposed Ravensbird. "Good. If you are to fly in the teeth of my requests in this manner—and it is the first, I

believe, that I have made to you--you stand a chance of getting that clause acted upon, Mr. Ravensbird. "As your lordships pleases, of course," was the sturdy answer, while Ravensbird looked full in the face of the peer. "I should be sorry to leave the house, for it suits me, and

I carn a living; still, there are other tene-ments to be had in Danesheld. Perhaps your lordship will give it some reflection, before you compel me to quit this." Marked independence, nay, more, marked

meaning, was in his tone. Lord Dane passed from the subject to another. "You have heard of this outrage in my

woods last night?" "As all Dan-sheld has, my lord." "What do you personally know of it."

"Not anything," said Ravensbird. "What should I?" "Ravenshird," proceeded Lord Dane, bend-

ing his head forward, and speaking in an under tone, "I could bring the officers of justice into this house now, and give you into custody on suspicion of having been concerned in it. "Because I'harbor' Lydney-it is your lordship's expression--- and you suspect him of being connected with the poschers?" asked

Ravenshird, with some freedom.

would retain the money, and I should gain a your hand upon his shoulder? I saw you wife, whose happiness it would be my daily myself, Revensbird."

"I was there with him," quietly replied Ravensbird.

"It is a cool assertion." "I had a little private matter of business with Ben Beecher, and I went to the wood, diately called at it before Squire Lester's in- hoping to find him and to transact it. I did a being done, so there'll' be more in it nor out and met him as he entered; and with half an hour, and then I left him and came tack home. That's the simple truth, and the whole truth, my lord. Had I known there was likely to be a fight in the wood, I should not have chosen last night to go there. I take part in a poscher's conflict! You know better than that Lord Dane."

"Yet you have been accused of a worse offence in your day," cried his lordship.

A strangely significant smile played over the lips of Ravensbird. He raised his eyes full on Lord Dane. "I may be publicly cleared of that suspicion yet, my lord, by the real offender being brought to light. I have reason to think I shall be."

"What reason?" inquired Lord Dane. "A belief in the divine laws of retribution

and of justice." "Can you tell me the nature of your business with Ben Beecher?"

"I have said that it was private, my lord." Lord Dane took up his hat. "It seems that I have met with little satisfaction in coming here this morning. Considering that you were once a servant in my family, Ravensbird. I have an idea that it might behoove you to treat my wishes with more compliance.

A tinge of color flashed into Ravsnsbird's dark face. "I was servant to the Honorable Captain Dane; I was not servant to Mr. Her-Lord Dane put his hat on his head bert." and walked out, Ravensbird attending him to the door.

"By the way," cried his lordship, wheeling around, "is that other man gone? I mean the old passenger, who was likewise saved and brought here," he added, seeing that Ravensbird looked puzzled.

"He is not gone, my lord; he has not found himself well enough to go. But he is getting better now."

" Dees he not go out?" "He has never once been out of his room, let alone the house, your lordship. He's waiting for remittances, he says."

"Ah! mind you don't feed him all this while, and then not get paid. How quiet he must keep himself! I never hear it mentioned that there's such a person in the place. What does he do all day?"

"Sits and coughs, and reads the news papers."

"What's his name?" . When he first arrived Sophie asked it, and he answered that it was no business of hers. But I saw his medicine came in directed to

"Mr. Home." He was so ill at first, we were obliged to call in Dr. Green."
"Home? Home?" debated his lordship:
"don't know the name."

He marched up the street, and Ravensbird turned in doors again. Certainly the man behaved more cavalierly to Lord Dane than any other of his dependants would have pre-sumed to venture upon. The wonder was

that his lordship put up with it.

It was growing dark that same evening that is, it may have been near upon five o'clock-when three men met under covert of "The fellow is an impostor, a man given to the thick wood. Later, with last night's renefarious courses; he consorts with the membrance upon hem, they would not have poachers, and trespasses on my preserves at | dared to be there; a few days must elapse, ere on the ground, serpent that he was, lay your shad, listening-not to plans for another battue on the pheasants, but to as nefarious a scheme of housebreaking as was ever concocted. Shad had not yet been promoted to assist at great crimes; and his hair rose up on end, as he listened. What, with his personal fear (for Shad fully believed that if any untoward accident betrayed his proximity, he should be riddled through with bullets), and what with the low tone the two men conversed in, Shad obtained but a partial hearing of the plot. The chief part that he made out was, that Dane Castle was to be broken into,

Waiting till the men dispersed-for he did not dare to move until they were gone-Shad rose up, and tore along at the top of his speed till be gained the spot where he was in the habit of waiting for Tiffle. But no Tiffle was there. She probably had been, and was gone; for it was near eight o'clock. Shad, with all his cunning was at fault; he scarcely dared to approach Mr. Lester's, which Tiffle had always strictly forbidden, but his tongue was burning to be delivered of its secret. He

stole across the intervening space, and gave a timid knock at the back-door. "It you please, ma'am, can I speak a word

to Mrs. Tiffle?" cried he, as a kitchen-maid answered it. The girl went to the housekeeper's room,

where TiM+ was. "Mrs Tiffle's wanted," cried she. "It's Granny Bean's Shad."

An unwelcome announcement in the pre sence of her fellow-servants, and Tiffle jumped up. "Granny Bean's Shad!" uttered she, in ap

parent amazement. "He can't want me; it must be a mistake." She flounced through the back passages of the house to its outside, and there, sure enough, stood Shad. Her first impulse was to

treat him to a good shaking. "Don't you begin upon me, then, till you've heerd! whiged Shad. "I shouldn't a-come a-nigh, but you warn't at the place. I've been a hearing murder, and it made my bones sweat to listen."

" Hearing murder!" ejaculated Tiffle. "They's a-going to break into the casile," resumed the boy, "murder Lord Dane, and fork the plate. I heer'd 'em say as there was hundreds of ounces kep' in the big chest, and they'd bag it all, while 'tother was a-doing the business'

To give Tiffle her due, her badly disposed mind was more intent upon working petty ills and aggravations to her species, than great crimes. Murder, certainly, bore as much horror for her as it does for most people and she clasped hold of young Shad in affright, and bade him speak intelligibly, and relate all he knew. "It were them three. Drake, and Ben

Beecher, and Bill Nicholson, Ban Nick's brother," said Shad, "and I've been a lying ever since dark a-listening to 'em, with my nose to the frosty ground, and afraid to draw a breath. I couldn't make out all they said, but I made out enough; and they be a-going in for the castle plate and to murder Lord Dane." "Did you hear them plan his murder?" "No, but look you here," said Shad, who

did not want for brains, though it was convenient to let it appear to the world in general that his head ran short of them. "They talked about the plate; and to hear of it was The two stood gazing at each other-for good to made your mouth water, spoons, and

before, and he began to rail at himself for his | Lord Dane had risen, and now faced his waiters, and teapots, and things; but tain't blindness. Sneaking covertly after Maria, that he might grasp her fortune? Of course he was! it was all plain now. The perspiration broke out over his face like peas.

"You had better pursuade her to become Lady Dane without delay," said his lordship, quetly, "and so secure her from harm. You would retain the money, and I should gain a vour hand upon his shoulder? I saw you to murder his lordship."

Not an improbable conclusion for Shad to arrive at, Tiffle arrived at the same. "How many more was to be in it, beside

them three?" asked she.
"I dun know. They said two or three of
'em ud fork the plate while the business was find him, and was with him the best part of them. I heard 'em speak of Lydney once, and then the rest said, 'Hush!' and after that they called him 'L.' I'd lay that white doe rabbit of mine, what's at granny's, as he is to be in it."

Tiffle's eyes sparkled at the information, but before she could reply, one of the footmen, who had been out on some private matter of his own, came up to the back-door.

"What, is it you, Mrs. Tiffle, out here? why, you'll catch cold. And young Shad, as I'm alive!" "Come to beg a drop of my linerment for

Granny Bean's rheumitix," responded Tiffle

to the servant. "The last time I gave her some it cured her in no time; her back's a'most double to-night, he says. Here, Shad, give me the bottle, and I'll bring it out to ye.

"A-groaning with it awful, granny was," whined Shad, quickly taking his cue; "and please, ma'am, I haven't got no bottle. I come cutting along fast feeling for granny, and fell over a stone and broke it."

"What a careless boy you must be!" returned Tiffle; "I suppose I must find one.

She followed the footman in-doors; but only to return and finish her conversation with Shad. The boy dismissed, she prepared to go out herself. Lady Adelaide, with Mr. Lester, was dining abroad, so she had no leave to ask.

Her proposed visit was to Lord Dane. Apart from Tiffle's shock and the contemplated murder in itself, it put a stop (should it be carried into effect) to certain ambitious visions which Tiffle had recently, and more especially that day, been indulging a hope might grow into realities. Tiffle had cast her covetous eyes on the castle, hoping to slip in as its housekeeper, either through favor of Miss Lester, should she become Lady Dane, or through the favor of Lord Dane himself, diu he remain a bachelor. Of course, were the thread of his lordship's life to be severed by any such summary process, Tiffie's visions must fade into air.

Lord Dane was seated alone in his diningroom—the great dining-room that the reader

has seen before. Miss Dane had retired, but he sat yet over his wine. The rays of the chandelier fell on the glittering table, on its beautiful service of sparkling crystal. Bruff entered.

"My lord, a person is asking to see you. It's Lady Adelaide Lester's maid." "To see me?" returned his lordship.

What, Tiffle?" "Yes; Tiffle, my Lord. I told her your lordship was at dinner, but she wished me to bring word that she had come for something

important." "A message from Lady Adelaide, possibly, carelessly remarked Lord Dane. "Let her come in.1

Tiffle appeared. Lord Dane had turned his chair to the fire, and she advanced and stood near him. Bruff departed and shut the door. "Oh, my lord! the most wicked plot!" she began, throwing her bonnet back in her flurry, and putting out her hands. "The castle's going to be rifled, and your lordship murdered

promiskeous in your bed." "What!" uttered Lord Dane, wondering whether Tiffle had turned crazy, and evincing very powerful inclination to laugh. "You can sit down, Tiffle: you seem a little excited." "My lord, it may sound like ridicul, but

it's gospial truth," returned Tiffle, taking the chair offered her. "Them three men bave been a plotting of it in the wood-Bill Nicholson, and Drake, and Ben Beecher; and one overheard 'em as is sure and safe, and he come and imparted of it to me. Lydney is to be with them, it's pretty apparent, for his name was mentioned once, but they said hush! and afterward called him only "L." And they spoke of rifaling the plate-chest while the business was done -- the business object that they break in for, my lord-and that, you may be sure, is no other than the murder-

ing of you." Lord Dane, uncertain still whether there might be anything in the tale, or whether Tiffle really had lost her senses, made her go over the whole of it circumstantially. comprised all she had heard, and some she had not heard, for Tiffle's news, like many other persons, was sure to increase in the tell-

ing; she repeated it all "Was it you who heard this fine plot?" "Me, my lord! As if I should be prowling in the wood at night, a-hazarding of my re-

petation!" "Oh, of course not," said Lord Dane, with

a cough. "Who was it then?" " I couldn't impart that to your lorrdship ' "Then you had hetter not have imparted I suppose it was some—some"--the tale. his lordship was rather at a loss for a word

-" heau of vours." "Indeed, then, no!" was Tiffle's nettled re-joinder. "I've had enough of them sort of vanities, and had rather keep 'em at arm's

"Well, as it appears that something may be in it; at any rate there's sufficient doubt to induce some sort of preparation against the possibility-"Some sort of preparation?" interrupted

the alarmed Tiffle. "Preparation against it

must be made, my lord, or you'll have the catastrophe for certain." "Just so!" said Lord Dane. "Therefore it is necessary that all points bearing upon it should be imparted to me. Tell me, in private, who this hearer was, and he shall come to no harm, nor you either. Otherwise, I

must call in the aid of the police, and you

must be publicly examined to morrow before

Squire Lester." This would not have suited Tiffle at all; quite the contrary. Yet she was awake to the common-sense view of Lord Dane's argument; and to the necessity of his knowing

"It's not that he could come to harm, my lord, or that I have any motive to conceal it, such as you might fancy," she resumed. But the one that heard it is uneful to me; he looks about for me, unsuspected, and brings me news; and if it was once known he did so, there'd be good-bye to it-for folks would be on their guard, not to speak before him, "I'd tell your lordship, if you'd let it he quite private from everybody else; indeed, you might see him for yourself."

"Agreed," said Lord Dane. "It was Granny Bean's Shad."

"Granny Bean's Shad!" he uttered, looking at her "Why, every second word spoken by that hoy is a harefaced lie."

Tiffle bent her face close to Lord Dane's he had never seen it so earnest, so little savoring of deceit.

"That Shad will tell you the truth in this, my lord, i'll answer for it with my own life. He has less faults than folks think fer, and he

daren't play the fool with me."

"I'll see him," said Lord Dane, as Tiffle rose to withdraw. "When do you say the at-

tack is to be made?" Not for three nights for certain; and then none was named. They were waiting for something; though Shad could not make out for what, unless it is for the moon to go. Another thing he only half heard; those ruins were mentioned. He thought perhaps they were going to meet in them, and plot further."

"What ruins?" quickly asked Lord Dane. "The chapel ruins opposite," replied Tiffle, extending her hand in the direction. 'If They may be there now, at this very moment, for all we know."

"Tiffle," called out his lordship, as she was gliding from the room with her usual stealthy step, " not a word of this abroad, remember. And caution that Shad."

"He's safe, my lord; and you may rely upon it, I don't eject another syllable from my lips. It's in your lordship's hands now, and

out of mine." Lord Dane remained in a reverie after her departure, and then strolled out of the castle. That an attack was being contemplated he entertained no manner of doubt, though he did not take precisely the same view of it that the dead was hovering near; and he posi-Mr. Shad and Tiffle had adopted. He felt surprised; for, loose in character as the three and perhaps as conscious of terror, as Lady men, mentioned had hitherto been regarded, Adelaide had run shrieking, that eventful men, mentioned had hitherto been regarded, taking their full delight in poaching, smug-gling, and similar adventures of a venial nature, or what are looked upon by many as venial, they had never attempted great crimes, and Lord Dane felt convinced that some master head-piece was urging them on.

He stood outside the castle gates, still thinking, taking little notice of a female form approaching from the direction of Danesheld. But the female came close up to him, and compelled his attention; he recognized the

cloak and bonnet of Tiffle. "Back again?" cried Lord Dane.

"I have obtained a little more evidence, my lord," was Tiffle's rejoinder, "and thought you'd blame me if I didn't return with it. When I came the first time, I sent young Shad with a lantern to search the place where them smugglers had been, thinking it not impossible but they might have left some token behind 'em; for when folks hold a meeting in the dark, and things slip from their pockets or their hands, they're difficult to be picked up again. Shad was back before I was, and he brought this."

She held out a scrap of paper to Lord Dane and he examined it by the light of the lamp which illuminated the gateway, paying Tiffle the compliment, as he took it from her, that she would have been a first-rate detective.

It proved to be part of a note, and Lord Dane read the following words: "___impossible to join you to-night but to-morrow you may expect me without W. L.

It appeared to have been written hastily on a long narrow bit of paper, and then twisted up. The direction, if there had been any, had gone with the first part of the contents.

"Now, I can take my Bible affidavit that that writing is Lydney's," cried Tiffle, when Lord Dane had looked at it. "I have seen his handwriting at our house upon pieces of music, and I saw a note of his to Miss Lester Twas only a line or two about a book, but it was that very self-same hand-writing, and I'll stand to it. my lord, with the very same autigriff at the end of it. 'W. L;' which is the short for his name, William Lydney."

"Where did Shad find this?" "Close upon the very spot where they'd been a plotting."

"Why did you not bring Shad up, as you dropped upon him?" Shad'll come to-morrow morning and ask my lord, as likely I was going to bring him to the castle | place?" was the first question be put. myself, and set your detainers a wondering

and talking," was the reply of Tiffle. She took her final departure, and Lord Dane after consigning the paper to his pocketbook, fell into another reverie. That Lydney was an out-and-out villain he was beginning to believe, and his angry eye flashed at the thought he had been admitted to the intimacy-perhaps gained the love-of Maria Les Before him stretched out the sea, broad ter. and wide, not that he could seemuch of it from where he stood; on his right were the lights of Danesheld; and on his left the chapelruins. The moon was high in the sky, and flickered her light upon those picturesque ruins as she had done many a time beforeupon the green walls, the several apertures.

Lord Dane turned his eyes toward them. Singular to say, he had never once been inside those ruins since his return from abroad, in fact, since his accession to the title; nay it may be said since the period of his romantic love for the Lady Adelaide. Many times had he passed them since then, walked around them, stood near them, but it happened that either by design or accident, he had not gone inside. He bent his steps thither now, his mind full of Tiffle's surmise; the plotters might be there at that moment for aught he

knew. Lord Dane crossed the green sward crisp with frost, crossed it stealthilv as he had ever stole to his appointments with Adelaide Errol; for it was not his intention to pounce upon or to surprise the men, but to listen to them. He had his own reasons for suffering the plot to go on to the very hour appointed for its execution. Once inside, he halted, looked about and kept his ears open Nothing appeared to have changed; there were the faint remains of the alter, the traces of the graves, the ghostly-looking windows and the moss-covered stones; all looked as it had looked in those years long gone by.

It appeared to be entirely void of human life; if any plotters were there, they remained still and silent; and that none were there, speedily became apparent to Lord Dane, as he paced about it. His thoughts began to revert to the past, and soon growing oblivious to the present, to the lapse of years, to annoying plots, and to Maria Lester, the past was alone before him He was dwelling on Ludy Adelaide's beauty, on their mutual dream of sentimental passion, on her strangely sudden desertion; and from that topic his mind naturally reverted to the tragic accident, which had cost the life of Henry Dane, almost on the very site where he then

The latter was not a pleasant subject to indulge in, with the ghostly-looking ruins around, the grave-stones beneath, and the pale white moonlight above; and Lord Dane middle-aged man though he was getting, British peer though he was, began to find that he was not totally exempt from the sport of superstitious fancies. He turned from the altar where he had been standing, to make the best of his way out, when at that moment a form rose up in the window aperture nearest to him, and remained silent, its progress to the castle. For my own satislight. A half-smothered cry broke from Lord I had the custle at once searched by the Dane's lips, his hair stood on end, and his police; but no box was found. flesh crept.

Yes they did, lowering to him as you may deem the assertion. It is true that Lord Dane had been thinking of his cousin ; and imagination, especially superstitious imagination, plays curious tricks. As he stared at that plays curious tricks. As no stated at that figure in the aperture, its extraordin-ry resemblance in form to the dead man, struck upon him; he strede to the window, separated only by the wall, and stood face to face face to face with him who was once Harry Dane. The once-familiar features stood out pale and clear in the moonlight, far too clear for Lord Dane not to recognize them. It was then he uttered the smothered cry, and his hair bristled up from his brow.

He fell back involuntarily. He leaned against the decayed wall to recover himself. He remembered who and what he was, a man and an Englishman; shook himself, stepped to the entrance and passed out at it. That he had seen his cousin's spirit-a ghost, as it is familiarly called -- was his undoubted conviction, little as he had hitherto believed in ghosts, given to ridicule the fancied seers of them, as he had been.

It had vanished. Nothing was to be seen outside. Lord Dane strode around the exterior of the ruins, but the ghost was gone, leaving no trace behind.

No trace, save in the physical disturbance tively started full pace to the castle, quickly, night. Bruff was standing in the gateway as his lord entered, and turned in amazement to look at him; for in the starting eyes, the panting lips, and the livid features, the man could scarcely recognize those of Lord Dane,

CHAPTER XXIII.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch went up to London in the course of the following day. It was sent by Lord Dane, and received by the head police-office in Scotland Yard On the morning after Bruff informed Lord Dane that a gentleman, a strauger, was at the castle asking to see him.

As the reader may surmise, it was one of the chief detectives, come down in obedience to the demand of Lord Dane. He bore about him no outward signs of his profession; was in plain clothes, and a free-speaking, agreeable man-one who had received a liberal education, and was well read. His name was Blair. Miss Dane, meeting him in the corridor, scanned him with her critical eyescritical when single gentlemen were in the way--and inquired privately of her brother who he was, and whether he was married To the latter question, Lord Dane, at hazard, answered "Yes;" to the former, he carelessly said something about "banking firm," "private affairs," "money matters." Miss Dane, who was a great gossip, forthwith favored the household with the information that Mr. Blair was one of his lordship's town-bankers. come down on money business. And thence the news penetrated to Danesheld. He remained on a visit at the castle.

After breakfast, which Lord Dane partook of with him in the library, came the conference. Mr. Blair was put in possession of the facts already known to the reader-of the shipwreck, of Lydney's being saved from it, of the recovery of the box, and then its loss, of Lydney's suspicious association with the poachers, his frq-uenting the wood, of his having been seen in it, or close to it, at the hour of the late conflict with the keepers; of his having wormed himself into the confidence of the neighboring families, especially of Squire Lester's, and his supposed covert designs on Miss Lester and her fortune, and, lastly, came this projected attack on the castle, to which Master Shad had been a listener, and of which Lydney was no doubt prime mover. Lord Dane threw open the whole

budget. Mr. Blair listened in silence. "When is the supposed attack to take

"Better be prepared from to-night, inclusiva. The boy said not quite immediately. "And-if I gather your lordship's wishes rightly-you would prefer the attack not to

be prevented; but that the light-fingered gentry should be caught in the act." "Precisely so. The neighborhood shall be rid of this pest Lydney; therefore it shall go on to the attack. I am sorry for the other men, and would have spared them if I could but there's no help for it, and they must share the penalty. They have been too fond of belping themselves to hares and pheasants, and of setting my keepers at defiance, also of doing a little private business in the smuggling line; but they would no more have ventured to plan such a feat as this, than I

should. Lydney has drawn them into it." "I scarcely follow your lordship yet," mused Mr. Blair. "By this lad's account-Shad, or whatever you call him-robbery appeared to be a secondary consideration; the clearing of the plate-chest is to be effected while the real object, 'the business,' is transacting, and this business a murderous assault on your lordship. How have you incurred Lydney's ill-will, that he should plan so

diabolical a crime?' "I have given you Shad's versionshould rather say the conclusion he jumped to," returned Lord Dane, " but I have not yet given you mine. I do not believe that any assault upon myself is contemplated. I believe they would be only too happy that I should sleep undisturbed, through the proceedings and wake up to find themselves and the

plate safely off" "But you have said the plate is not the principal object," again pursued Mr. Blair.

" Neither is it," returned Lord Dane. " believe that Lydney's chief object is to search for this box. From the first, he has insolently and rudely accused me of detaining it in the castle; accused me both to my face and behind my back. Now, I think it will turn out that the box is the prime motive-mover, and that he has persuaded these peor fellows to join in the attack by promising them a share in the plate-booty for their pains."

" Where is the box ?!"

"I cannot say."

" Did it enter the castle?" " Have I not explained that the things were all placed in my strong room and secured; and that when they were visited—on the same day, and by Lydney himself-the box in question was not among them? The two men who carried in the things could not remember that particular box; my butler, who was looking on falled to observe it; in short, the only pair of eyes which professed to witness its actual entry, belonged to this young reptile, Shad; and he's the deuce's own cousin for telling lies, if it suits his purpose."

" Had be a purpose?" "He was standing by, watching the unloading of the cart. Lydney afterward heard of this, and offered him sixpence if he could tell where the box went to. Shad said into the castle-having the attractions of the sixpence before his sight. The general opinion was, that the box was stolen from the cart in faction's sake, and in justice to my servants,

"And did Lydney know of this?"

"He did. The inspector of police here in-

formed him of it." "Then, my lord, how can you take up the opinion that he must be breaking into the

castle after the box?" "It is my opinion," replied Lord Dane.
"Bad as he is, I do not believe personal in-

jury to myself is his object." "Have you cause to think he may entertain any ill-feeling against you at all !" proceeded

Mr. Blair, after some reflection. "No. Unless--I declare, that is a point in the business that never occurred to me till this moment-unless he is cognizant that I. on Tuesday last, warned Mr. Lester against I found the fellow growing more intimate than wes expedient with Miss Lester--at all events trying to do so—meeting her in her walks, and the like; and I gave Mr. Lester my opinion of his character, with the grounds for it. I understand Mr. Lester so far acted upon it, that same day, as to turn him from the house upon his attempting to

"Did he know it was you who gave Mr. Lester the information?" inquired Mr. Blair. "Not that I am aware of. But he may have learned it."

"Quite sufficient provocation to induce illieeling toward your lordship, in a base mind like his,' remarked the officer. " Especially if he really had cast a covetous eye on the

fortune of the young lady."

"But to murder me for it!" cried Lord
Dane, in a doubtful tone. "That's rather strong revenge "

"Few men, let them be ever so bad, contemplate murder," answered Mr. Blair. " The crime, when committed, generally arises with circumstances But I must lay my plans, so that this one does not succeed in it. Where is your police-station?"

"In the heart of Danesheld. I will walk with you to it."

"I understand that your lordship gives the entire charge of this business into my hands?" pursued Mr. Blair. " Undoubtedly."

"Then you must allow me to go to work in my own way. I would prefer to visit the inspector here alone. His name is Young, I think?"

"Young. He succeeded Wilker, who died. Your plan will be, I suppose, to place some men each night inside the castle?"

"I will inform your lordship of my plans this evening, when I shall have had time to consider them."

Mr. Blair walked into the town, and found the police-station. Inspector Young happened to be in the first room alone, perched upon a stool. The stranger, in a summary sort of manner, began asking various questions of Danesheld and its inhabitants, of the police-station, and of other things, rousing the ire of the inspector, who was a great man in his own estimation, and considered that nobody, save a magistrate, or Lord Dane himseif, might interfere in what pertained to the

"I should be glad to know who you are, coming in and examining into my business," cried he respectfully.

"Should you?" was the careless reply. "I am Mr. Blair, from Scotland Yard, and I hold my private orders direct from Sir Richard

The inspector jumped off the stool.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said he. "Please to step into the inner room. I hope -I'm sure I hope nothing in your office here has fallen under the displeasure of Sir

"Not that I have heard," replied Mr. Blair, as he took his seat. "But now I want a great deal of information from you. Who's this Lydney that's stopping in the

place! "Well, I don't know who he is," returned the inspector. "We can't make him out, sir To appearance and to speak to, he seems of the very highest degree-you wouldn't take sary to every representative who wishes to him for anything less than a nobleman. But | act honestly, and according to conviction, in on the other hand, he mixes himself up the interests of the country. Permit me, in with poachers and disreputable people, goes into the woods with him at night, lodges at a public house, and-in short, we are puzzled."

" Was it his own box that was lost?" "He says not. Very anxious he has been for its recovery-quite feverish over it. He

offered a thousand pounds reward." "When he is probably not worth a hundred pence. Had that box been produced, and the reward claimed, you might have found yourselves in a dilemma, or had to rob your own

pockets to give it. Inspector Young smiled. "We are more cautious than that, sir, though we are countrymen. My Lord Dane dropped me a hint to the same effect; and I, in a civil way, intimated to Lydney that he

was a stranger, and we could not be answerable for the reward. So he deposited the money with me." "The thousand pounds?" uttered Mr.

Blair. "He did, sir. Of course I gave him an acknowledgement, and we hold the money still. But I had to pass my word to him that the transaction should be a stric. secret: consequently it is not known."

" Not to Lord Dane?" "Not to any one. Lord Dane's opinion is, that Lydney himself has possession of the

"No. it is not." interrupted Mr. Blair. "I can assure you that it is," said the in-

spector. "I can assure you that it is not," authoritatively corrected Mr. Blair. "If his lordship has told you so, he must have had his own

reasons." The inspector did not dare to contradict again He looked at his suporior, and waited

The latter lowered his voice. " Have you heard that Dane Castle is likely

to be broken into?" "No!" exclaimed the inspector. "Who "Lydney-as the chief mover. And his

object, as Lord Dane thinks-one of his objects-is to search after this identical box ; the other object is the plate-chest. That is the business I am down upon."

"My goodness me!" ejaculated the inspector, after a pause. "Lydney! well I could not have believed that of him! I can't understand this at all, sir." "Neither can I, returned Mr. Blair. "It

thousand pounds: it is not now. How can I get at a chap called Shad? I should like a planation written the next day. meeting with the gentleman-accidental, you comprehend.

That will be easily effected. Ho is always about wood," was the reply of the inspector. (To be Continued.)

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties heretofors in use-Lieberts Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and comordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and to the House:its flavour as long as it is kept cool and dry. A letter from Captain Campbell, R. N. A. shows that during a long sea voyage the bread made with it was "the best he had tasted, light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal, are agents for makers, to whom address for sample : 11-G

THE OUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

75 7 W N QUBBEC, October 29.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 11.10 a.m. Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU asked the Premier for the explanations of the Ministerial changes that had occurred during the recess? Mr. GAHNON also requested the same information, and accused the ex-Provincial Secretary of having violated the oath of office in having exposed the secrets of the Cabinet in his letter published in the Chronicle last month?

Hon. Mr. Jour stated that he understood it was his duty to give the explanations as to the resignation of Hon. Mr. Chauveau, and as to the offer of his seat in the Cabinet to Mr. Flynn. Mr. Joly stated that he was quite ready to give those explanations, and had only waited until they should be asked of him. If Mr. Flynn would authorize him to do so, he would read to the House his letter of the date of 14th October, which threw more light on the subject than any verbal explanation might give.

Mr. FLYNN having given his consent, and requested at the same time that the Premier should read the answer to his letter,

Hon. Mr. Joly proceeded to read the two

following letters :---

[Confidential.] QUEBEC, October 14tb, 1879. HONORABLE DEAR SIR,-About the 13th of September last you were so kind as to honor me with the offer of the Ministerial office of Provincial Secretary, left vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Chauveau. I told you at the time that owing to the stand I had taken on the floor of the House of Assembly relative to certain questions, especially that of coalition, that I could not at the time accept your offer, but at the same time added that you were at liberty to appoint another colleague (either permanently or protempore), or wait until after the general elections before filling the vacancy, and if, in the event the result of these elections were to prove in your favor, that I would then be prepared to accept your offer. You then accepted the latter alternative, and I left you, giving you to understand I would consult my friends on the subject. About the 7th instant, during an interview which I had the honor of having with you, you were so kind as to renew your ofter, I told you that if (owing to the stand you had taken against the Legislative Council) you could bring about a dissolution, I would be ready to accept. This you agreed to. But at the same time I informed you that if I were to come to any different conclusion before the 28th October, I would give you fair notice of the fact. Since that interview, I have again seriously reflected upon the gravity and impor auce of the question, and, considering on the one hand that you could easily find a substitute for Mr. Chauveau, as you had told me, or given me to understand, and on the other hand that as the press spokesmen of the Opposition, probably giving the words pronounced by me in the House a greater importance than they really deserved, were making use of my name as a weapon against you, and that, in the event of my becoming your colleague, my position, under the circumstances, might be looked upou as abnormal, and become a source of trouble to you as well as myself. I therefore come to the conclusion, though not without a feeling of regret, to tell you not to count upon my acceptance, and to dispose of the vacancy as you might think proper. As to my position towards your Government, as a member, I think I may say that I have not at the present moment any intention of placing my future conduct in contradiction with my conduct in the past. But at the same time I desire to reserve to myself that liberty of appreciation and action neces-

which you have given me in offering me a seat in the Cabinet Believe me, Honorable dear Sir, your obedient servant, E. J. FLYNN, M.P.P. (Signed,) [COPY.]

conclusion, to again tender my sincerest

thanks for this proof of esteem and confidence

Quenec, October 17, 1879. E. J. Flynn, Fsq.:
My DEAR Sin,—I received last night your letter of the 14th October, informing me that you have come to the conclusion, not withont a feeling of regret, to not accept a portfolio in the Government of which I am the leader I regret your decision; but I have too much respect as well for you as for myself to insist I notice with pleasure that you have understood that, in making you the offer of a portfolio, I did not seek only to fill up a vacancy in the Cabinet, but above all to secure the entry thereto of a man generally respected for his talents and his integrity, which would have done honor to the Cabinet. You may have fulfilled your promise in frankly notifying me of your intentions with respect to the offer I made you of a portfolio. As for the line of conduct you will follow in the future, you inform me that you have no intention at present to place your future conduct in contradiction with your conduct in the past, but at the same time you desire to reserve to yourself that liberty of appreciation and action necessary to every representative who wishes to act honestly, and according to conviction, in the interests of the country. Since I have been in power my ambition has been to deserve the confidence of honest and intelligent men, and it is not I who will find fault with your views. Please accept, my dear Sir, the assurance of my consideration, your de-

voted servant, (Signed), H. G. Jory. Hon. Mr. Jory added that he did not think that the House would require any more explanations so far as his relations with Mr. Flynn had been concerned. He would now give such explanations as had been asked from him in relation to the Hon. Mr. Chauveau's resignation. These explanations would he very much tacilitated if the Hon. Mr. Chauveau would grant him the same permission which had been granted to him by Mr Flynn, and would allow him to communicate to the House the letter of resignation sent by was clear enough before you told me of the the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Joly's answer to the same, and Mr. Chunvan's letter of ex-

> Hon. Mr. Chauvesu having consented, Hon. Mr. July read a communication dated Sept. 12, 1879, wherein his resignation was tender-

The next day, the 13th September, Mr. Joly placed Mr. Chanveau's resignation in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor, with a recommendation that it should be accepted, and it was accepted The same day he (Mr Joly) received from Mr. Chauveau the following would put the House in possession of it toletter marked "Private," which Mr. Chauveau pressed. It has eighteen times the strength of had just now authorized him to communicate

> [Private] My DEAR SIR,-I am much surprised to learn that Mr. Langelier has not made you acquainted with the reasons of my resigna- ter. tion, Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the Speake, I made him a statement of House was adjourned till three o'clock to- of the popular branch of the Legislature he

self. I knew already that that gentleman wished to take my situation as Secretary in your Government, and I sent you my resignation to allow you to make such an arrangement as would strengthen your Government. Please to accept, my dear sir, my most sincere thanks for all your kindness, and your good advice during the time I had the honour to be one of your colleagues. If you wish to see me I will attend your first summons. Yours, very sincerely,

(Signed), ALEXANDRE CHAUVEAU.

Hon. Mr. Joly then added that he was obliged to approach a painful subject. A member of this House had charged Mr. Chauveau with having violated his oath of office in disclosing the secrets of the Cabinet in a letter written by him, and which appeared first, he thought, in the Morning Chronicle about the middle of September. He could assure the House that, in writing that letter, Mr. Chauveau had not disclosed Cabinet secrets. When Mr. Chauveau gave it to be understood in that letter that he had tendered his resignation to Mr. Joly before the session, and that he had been asked to withdraw it he had stated what was not true.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU rose and said that Mr. Joly had not understood the meaning of his letter, which had been first written in French and then translated by some one else, and that he had not said in that letter that he had tendered his resignation and had been requested to withdraw it.

Hon. Mr. Joly stated that when he read the letter his first impression was to contradict that statement immediately in the press; but had reflected that it would be giving a very unseemly spectacle for the Province to show two men, who had been colleagues in the Cabinet for so many months, wrangling together and calling each other's veracity in question. As to rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet, those dissensions, he was happy to say, had never existed, and, as Chief of the Cabinet, he would never have allowed them to exist. He was happy to say that, up to the time of Mr. Chapleau's resignation, the greatest friendship and barmony had prevailed, not only between his colleagues and himself, but to all appearances between all his colleagues.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU thanked the Hon Premier for his explanations. Referring to the correspondence published in certain journals, between the Premier and the member for Quebec West he would be glad to see so important an element of the population as the Irish Catholics represented in the Cabinet: but he agreed with the Premier that national distinctions should not be made with a view to claiming it as a rule to national representatives in the Cabinet.

Mr. McSnane said that he had not been consuited in the matter before the correspondence in question was published, but that he agreed with almost every paragraph written by Mr. Murphy. He did not consider, however, that the time was opportune for the making of such a proposal, but trusted that if a new Government was formed, its leader would see that it should contain an Irish Catholic representative. He wished to explain that he did not mean by this term a member who simply bore an Irish name, but one represent-

ing the Irish people. Mr. FLYNN denied the statement contained in Mr. Chauveau's letter, that he had ever desired that gentleman's seat in the Cabinet. Judging from the remarks of the last speaker upon the question of Irish representation, there was only one man in the House eligible to enter the Cabinet as representing the Irish Catholics of the Province, and he hoped that, when a new Cabinet was formed, a seat would be offered to the member for Montreal West. After further discussion the House ad-

journed until 2.30 p.m.: On the meeting of the House in the afternoon, the debate on Mr. Lynch's amendment was continued, and at 4.40 p.m. the members were called in and the vote resulted as follows:-

YEAS-Messrs. Audet, Beaubien, Bergevin, Caron, Champagne. Chapleau, Charlebois, Chauveau, Church, Desauiniers, Deschenes, Duckett, Duhamel, Flynn, Fortin, Gauthier, Houde, Lalonde, Lavallee, Lecavalier, Loranger, Lynch, Magnan, Mathieu, Paquet, Pelletier, Picard, Racicot, Robertson, Robitlard, Sawyer, St. Cyr, Taillon, and Wurtele-Total,

35. NAYS-Messrs. Blais, Bouthillier, Boutin, Cameron, Dupuis, Gagnon, Irvine, Joly, Laberge, Lafontaine (Shefford), Lafontaine (Napierville), Langelier (Fort Neuf), Langelier (Montmorency), Larose, Lovell, Marchand, McShane Meikle, Mercier, Molleur, Murphy, Nelson, Poirier, Prefontaine, Price, Rintert dit Malouin, Ross, Shehyn and Watts-Total,

The main motion as amended was then carried upon the same division. Hon. Mr. Joly moved the adjournment of the House until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec. October 30. The SPEAKER took the Chair at three

o'clock. The Commissioner of Crown Lands informed the House that the Premier had been

sent for by the Lieut-Governor, and asked the indulgence of the House till his return. At a quarter to four o'clock the Premier took his seat, and thanked the House for their indulgence in waiting his return. He had just been called by the Lieut.-Governor to receive the communication of His Honor's reply to the document he had handed to His Honor last evening. He read in French the draft of his own letter and the reply of the Governor, a document covering several pages of foolscap in French (of which there was as yet no official translation). Hon. Mr. Joly made a cursory translation of the correspondence, stating that, having advised the Governor of the adverse vote, which he and his colleagues deemed equivalent to a vote of non-confidence, he had requested a dissolution of the Assembly, confident that an appeal to the country for their verdict on the the present case? A dissolution can have constitutional points involved would give his Cabinet a much stronger following in the power certain men or certain parties. There House than it had hither o obtained. On would not be in this a sufficient compensathe refusal thereof he and his colleagues had felt it their duty to tender their resignations to the Lieutenant-Governor, which His Honor

had been pleased to accept. By request of Mr. Robertson, the documents which were read by the Premier were explained in English.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU asked that the documents just read be laid on the table and form part of the records of the House?

Hon. Mr. Joly saw no objection. He informed the House at the same time that he stances one of the reasons which might be had received another document from the brought forward in support of an appeal to Marquis of Lorne concerning the dismissal of the people would be the necessity of restoring the Hon. Mr. Letellier. He had not the harmony between the two branches of the decument in his hands at the moment, but Legislature, but this harmony is very nearly morrow. He said that the document con- than dissolution to complete the reconciliatained some 130 pages, and he would ask that part of it should be printed.

Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU thought it would be to make use of it. The question for the netter to wait until the papers were before the | Lieut-Governor to decide is not whether the House before taking any action in the mat-

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Jouv the long as his Ministers possessed the confidence what had pussed between Mr. Flynn and my- morrow, to allow time to the Lieutenant- considered them as the representatives or sion. Then he said he would are to the Nevskoi Prospekt. the difference of examining more parameters in the

Governor to consult with the leaders of the the will of the people, and maintained Opposition on the formation of a new Cabinet.

The following is the correspondence read in the House this afternoon by Hon. Mr.

QUEBEC, October 30, 1879. To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of

Quebec: Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that the Cabinet has been defeated by a majority of six votes upon a question which my colleagues and myself consider as a vote of nonconfidence. This vote is the result of the unconstitutional action of the Legislative Council, and I do not consider it as expressing the ppinion of the majority of the people of the Province of Quebec. It is my duty to apply to Your Honor for a dissolution, in view of in immediate appeal to the people. I firmly believe that the result of an appeal to the people, which I now ask for, would be to give to the Government a much larger majority than it has hitherto possessed. Allow me to add that, in my opinion, the present circumstances make it very advisable that an immediate occasion should be afforded to the electorate of the Province to pronounce on the constitutional question arising out of the action of the Legislative Council in connection with the Supplies.

I have the honor to remain your very obedient servant.

(Signed,) GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, October 30th, 1879.

To the Hon. H. G. Joly, Premier of the Province of Quebec: Sir,-The Lieut.-Governor has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the request made to him by the Executive Council, of which you are the head, to dissolve the present Parliament. The Lieut.-Governor does not overlook the embarrassment of the present situation, and he understands how important it is for him to be doubly prudent and impartial in the midst of the benevolent intentions which have divided public opinion for some time past. The Lt.-Governor esires at once to call the attention of his Ministers to the difference which exists between their position and his on a question such as that which is now at stake. It must not be forgotten that the privilege of dissolving Parliament is one of the most valued prerogatives of the Sovereign, and that it is the right and the duty of the representatives of the Crown to control its excesses. Now, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Cabinet cannot look at the subject of this prerogative from the same point of view. The first care of a Government, under the political system which governs us, is to administer the affairs of the country for the best, undoubtedly, but in all cases by means of a party, while with the representative of the Crown parties count for nothing, although the Lieutenant-Governor is always disposed to lend the sanction of his authority to legislative or administrative acts which are evidently above all blame, and which every good administration might consider useful or necessary, he is strictly bound to enquire whether the extraordinary exercise of the Royal prerogatives with which he is invested is demanded by the greater good of the Pro-

vince, as he is responsible towards the Crown for all political troubles and for all financial damage from which he might save the Province, and from which he does not save it. When the Lieut.-Governor received your request what first struck him was the fact that, since your assuming power, you had already asked the Crown for a dissolution, and obtained it. Two dissolutions for the same Cabinet, the extraordinary exercise of the most valued of the royal prerogatives granted twice to the same Administration within an interval of a few sked the Cr we to dissolve Parliament according to you with a minority according to your opponents; but in point of fact you were enabled to govern at first with the vote of the Speaker and subsequently with a majority varying from four to two votes; and, in fine, you have announced to-day to the representative of the Crown that you find yourself in the House, resulting from the elections asked for by yourself, in a minority of six votes, and you claim a new dissolution. Is it in the public interest that the Province should be subjected so frequently to general elections? Is it in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution that Pacliament should be dissolved so often? Is the renewal at such brief intervals of the popular representation of a nature to cusure the stability and the good working of our political Institutions? To all these questions the Lieut-Governor deems it his duty to answer-no. The wise authority awarded to us by the Constitution which we enjoy has decided that general elections for this Province should take place every four years, and this period is not so long that it should be still further shortened without reasons of extraordinary gravity. The Prime Minister understands the deep and prolonged agitation with which a general election plunges society at large, as well as the divisions and the demoralization which will follow it. Apart from these political and social considerations, there are the financial considerations. A general election and the session, which a dissolution at this moment would render inevitable, would cost the country a hundred thousand dollars; and in the financial situation in which we are placed. this is an expenditure which deserves to be earnestly considered. However, if there were reasons sufficiently grave and serious to transcend all other considerations, the Lient.-Governor admits that a discolution might be had recourse to; but do similar reasons exist in but one object, and that is to maintain in

tion for the sacrifices which the country would be called upon to make. The Lieut .-Governor is quite prepared to admit that the views of his Ministers are of the highest character, and that the struggles which they have led have been inspired by the best of motives; but when it becomes necessary to divide duties and responsibilities, each one must look upon the matter from his standpoint, and perform the task which his position allots him. Under the present circumrestored, and if there exists any other method tion of the Council with the Assembly the Lieut-Governor considers that it is his duty

them in their position, contrary to the wish expressed by the Legislative Council; but now the majority which the Government had in the Legislative Assembly has become a minority. The two branches of the Legis lature agree upon one of the most important points, viz., a change of Government, and it cannot be alleged that recourse must be had do extraordinary means to terminate a congram will afford your readers an idea of its flict which is in a tair way to be terminated by ordinary means. The necessity of restoring harmony in Parliament could not, therefore justify a dissolution after the reof want of confidence. But you say you do not think this vote expresses the opinion of the people of this Province? It is, however, the vote of the House of your choice, of the House elected under vour auspices, under exceptionally favorable circumstances, after a dissolution asked for by you, and you would solicit the people to renew the Assembly which you yourself caused to be elected eighteen months ago. The Lieut.-Governor taking into account these particular circumstances, cannot understand upon what basis rests the conviction which you manifest with respect to the result of new general elections. In fine, you declare that, in your opinion, the late events require that an immediate opportunity should be afforded to the people to pronounce upon the constitutional question raised by the action of the Council in regard to the Supplies; the Lieut.-Governor sees no necessity of appealing to the people on this point. The absolute right of the Council, at least such is the impression of the Lieut.-Governor, is contended by none, so that there only remains to be discussed the question of opportuneness. Now the representatives of the people, elected scarely 18 months ago, expressed their opinion upon this question before the adjournment of the House, and the fact that since that adjournment they have voted want of confidence in the Administration, does not reverse their previous verdict on the question at issue, and is not sufficient of itself to warrant a dissolution. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that there could be no more impoliticact than to revive, by an altogether extraordinary proceeding, a difficulty settled, and an appeal

Royal prerognive, solution of the Parliament.

THEO. ROBITALLE.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

to the people just now could bear no other

meaning. For all these reasons, deeply pene-

trated with the feelings of his responsibility

towards the Crown which he represents, and

towards the people of this Province, the

Lieutenant-Governor does not deem it his

duty to make the use you ask him of the

Royal prerogative, having for its object a dis-

CLARK BROWN HANGED.

END OF THE PARRICIDE.

The Last Moments and Agony of the Winchester Mills Murderer-His Confession-Scene at the Scaffold.

(Special to the Post and True WITNESS) CORNWALL, October 31 .- Clark Brown the parricide, who so brutally murdered and butchered his father and childish sister at Winchester Mills, is to explate his crime on the scuffold here to-day. This quiet town is in a perturbed condition, such a thing as an execution not having occurred in this locality for over a score of years. The execution months. Such was the first idea which pre- naturally forms the whole topic of discourse. sented itself to the mind of the Lieut.-Gover- The hotels are taxed to the utmost capanor. Immediately after your entry into office city to accommodate the vast influx of tors from the sucrounding country, who and you had a general election. You issued prompted by a morbid curiosity, have been from the electoral struggle with a majority, attracted to witness the all absorbing tragedy. The condemned man, Clark Brown, preserves a calmness only equalled by the stoic forti-

tude of an Apache Indian APPROACHING THE TORTURE. He is not averse to conversing on the subject of his end, and with an equanimity truly astounding admits the justice of the penalty, and makes no attempt to palliate his offence. When questioned as to his reason for committing such an enormity he invariably refers the interrogator to his written confession, which is to be divulged only after his final departure from this sublunary sphere. He

ATTEMPTS TO BE MERRY,

and it is asserted that he offered to assist in the construction of the scaffold from which he will be despatched into an unknown eternity. His request not being acceeded to he remarked, with grim humor, that he "would only be putting the nulls in his own cosin any way." His wife visited the prisoner on into the house, and in remaining in the house Tuesday, and during her short stay appeared greatly agitated and refused to heed the solacing words proffered by her husband. She evidently bears an ardent love for Brown, notwithstanding his atrocious career. His other relations are bitterly opposed to a re-

concillation, and still THIRST FOR GREATER REVENGE than the utmost penalty of the law. Yesterday one of them was overheard to express himself that if Brown was quartered and torn to pieces it would hardly be an adequate atone for his guilt. They stand aloof from their condemned kinsman and persistently refuse to approach him Toronto has furnished the executioner, who has personally superintended the erection of the scaffold. Knowing the animosity borne to men of Calcraft's pattern, he has secluded himself from the public gaze, and never wanders from within the precincts of the gaol yard. He slept in the Court House last night. Before retiring he personally inpected the gallows, and assured himself of its adaptability for to-day's abhorrent work. The writer was unable to ascertain Calcraft's name, but we are assurred on official authority that he is an adept at the required labor, having assisted at several other similar affairs. The last exhibition of his skill was given at the Connolly execution, in Toronto The writer called at the residence of Mr.

McDonald, the jailor, at 2 a.m., and was informed that the prisoner had retired to bed at 10:30, after bidding

A HEARTY " GOOD NIGHT "

to his attendant. His voice never quavered, and he communicated all his requests in a firm tone. One guard was on duty in the corridor all night and periodically visits the condemned cell. He reports Clark Brown sleeping calmly with regular respiration undisturbed by thoughts of his impending fate. Mr. McDonald also related an incident of the prisoner as follows: He had composed a piece of poetry which he presented to H. Bandfield Government is to become the victim of what his advisers call an irresponsible body. So sired to see a copy of his literary production. The request was complied with, and the only existing copy placed in the prisoner's possesWITHHOLD IT FROM THE PUBLIC

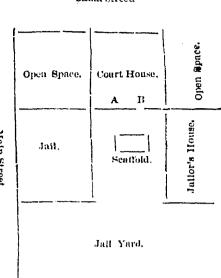
until his confession was published. The jailor expostulated with his charge, but in vain. His remarks fell on unwilling ears and no attention was paid to them.

THE SCAFFOLD

is erected in a corner formed by the Court position :--:

CORNWALL CANAL.

Canal Street.



A-Clark Brown's cell under Court House. B-Door leading to scaffold

The scaffold is one especially constructed for this occasion. It is built with six inch pine lumber and presents a substantial appearance. The drop is unusually heavy, being over eight feet in depth.

CANRWALL, October 31 .- I Clark Brown, who am soon to appear before God, my Maker, make this, my last confession :- I told the whole truth before of the murder of my poor father and sister. I kept nothing back, and I alone did the murder, and no one helped me to murder my father and sister. I am charged with poisoning a lady in a ball room. I positively deny that charge, for I am innocent, I deny telling Theodore Sharp that I intended killing my wife, and I hope in God's mercy she will never believe such a thing of me. It is my dying request that no suspicion should rest on my mother or my darling wife, for I, and I alone, am guilty. and I am willing to suffer the punishment of death for my awful crime. When we all parted for the night on the 2nd of September I had no thought that I would be in this awful position now. It is my desire that the verses I wrote about my mother and wife be given them. I heartily thank the Rev. Dr. McNish and Mr. Benny for the great kindness they have shown me, and thank all the officials of the jail for their great kindness to me, especially Mrs. McMartin. I pray that God's blessing may rest on herself and family. I hope God has for-given me. I have the firm belief that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses us from all sin, and even I hope to be forgiven through the sacrifice of the Son of God. (Signed),

CLARK BROWN. Cornwall Gaol.

Clark Brown was banged at eight o'clock his morning. After thirty two minutes the ody was cut down. Death was instantane-

THE CONDEMNED MURDERESS.

A Reprieve Wanted-Circulation of a Petition Asking for a Commutation of the Sentence

It is said that a petition at present being circulated for signature, will be presented His Excellency the Governor-General, praying for a commutation of the sentence of death passed on Susan Kennedy to a term of imprisonment in the Penitentary. In support of the appeal the following reasons are advanced, which read :-

"That Susan Kennedy is, and has been for some years, of weak and unsound mind, and your petitioners believe is at this time incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. That after Flannagan left the house about 3 p.m. the accused remained in the house (with the corpse of the deceased) until about 10 o'clock on the night of the same day, when the police found her asleep in bed. That, though circumstantial evidence was adduced that the accused must have participated in the killing, there was no direct evidence that deceased was killed by the accused. That the conduct of the accused after the killing, when she might have escaped, indicate either a consciousness of innocence or unconsciousness of crime. That the Grand Jurors made the following presentment concerning Susan Kennedy: We were shown the condemned woman, 'Susan Kennedy,' and were informed by the Sister and Chaplain, who have had means of carefully noticing her behaviour for the past three years, more or less, as she was there, that her conduct has always been strange, and that they consider she is not of sound mind."

Miscellaucous.

-California is infested by swarms of wild geese, which do serious damage to the grain.

—A Missouri doctor paid a patient 402 visits and squared the bill for a barrel of cider and a load of bricks.

-A mute wedding took place at Mercershurg, Pa. The marriage ceremony was interpreted by the bride's sister into the sign language in a manner most interesting and pleasing to all the witnesses whose pleasure it was to be present.

-According to an official report 160 Turkish morques and holy schools were destroyed in Roumelia and Bulgaria during the Russian occupation of these provinces: and about the same number of mosques and schools have been destroyed since the Russians left.

A curious experiment was made with cats recently in Luttich, Germany. Thirty-seven of them were put into bags and taken several miles into the country, where they were released. Within three hours the first cat had found its way home, and before 24 hours had elapsed, every one of the others had returned.

General Tergukasoff, the new Commanderin-chief of the Russian Central Asian expedition is married to an Irish lady, daughter of a tallow and hide merchant long settled in St Petersburg. Her father, Mr. Henry Devine -Russianized, Devinakoff-is; of a Colgraine McDonald for publication. Yesterday he de- | family. He went out 25, years ago as clerk in the St. Petersburg branch of an English firm, and soon started for himself. He is renorted to be one of the wealthiest men on the

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of war will all of confine the analysis had been all the confine and be a single

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, BY THE

-AT-

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.

CALENDAR.

THURSDAY 6-Of the Octave. See of Baltimore founded, 1791.
FRIDAY 7-Of the Octave.
SATURDAY 8-Octave of All Saints. The Four

Coronati, Martyrs.

Sunday 9-Twenty-third after Peniecost. Patronage of B. V. M. Lest. Ecclus. xxiv.

14-16; Gosp. Luke xl. 27-23; Last Gosp. Matt.

ix. 18-26,

Monday 10-St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor.

BS. Tryphon, Respicius, and Nympha, Martyrs. TUESDAY 11-St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor, St. Mennas, Martyr. WEDNESDAY 12-St. Martin, Pope and Martyr.

NOTICE

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

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

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

Notice to Farmers.

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

Publishers' Notice.

Mr. W. E. MULLEN, of this paper, is at present travelling through the Province of Quebec in our interest. We recommend him to the kind consideration of our friends and subscribers, and trust they will aid him in every possible way to push the Evening Post and True WITNESS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on under the name of M. C. MULLIN & Co., as printing and publishing the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS, has been transferred to "THE POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," which will print and publish the EVENING POST and TRUE WIT-NESS and carry on the business of General Printers and Publishers.

Our attention has been called to a scurrilous article which appeared in L'Opinion Publique of the 15th of August, over the signature of an individual of the name of "A. Gelinas." It was written during the time of the ship laborers' troubles in Quebec, when the mind of such people as "A. Gelinas" was effervescing, so that there is an excuse, so to speak, for both his ignorance of the people he traduces and the vile language he indulged in. As an illustration of the kind of genius Mr. Gelinas is, and of his knowledge of affairs outside of Quebec, we may mention that he tells the readers of L'Opinion Publique that there are several cities in England where Irishmen are not permitted to reside.

THE well-known and talented young Ottawa barrister, Mr. J. J. Kehoe, has removed to Stratford, Ontario, where he is practising his profession. We take this opportunity of recommending Mr. Kehoe to the people of Stratford, as a clever, painstaking lawyer, and of stating that the interest of his client will assuredly not suffer in his hands. The Ottawa papers speak of his departure with regret, as well as do the citizens of the capitol universally; but, as Mr. Kehoe is seeking for a fairer field for his laudable ambition, and, as he is as well known in the West as in Ottawa, there is no doubt that the step he has taken of the Atlantic when they hear the dreadful will further improve the fortunes of a rising young man full of work, of talent, and of hope in the future. We wish Mr. Kehoe all the success he deserves in his new home.

The New Quebec Cabinet.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as members of the new Cabinet on Friday:-Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works; Hon. Mr. Robertson, Treasurer; Hon. Mr. Loranger, Attorney-General; Hon. Mr. Lynch, Solicitor-General; Hon. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Mr. Paquet, Provincial | fertilize the soil. Perhaps we may be deemed Secretary; Hon. Dr. Ross, President of the Council.

Prosperity and Stocks.

old proverb, and, to confirm it, people who having long ago been sold for debt. The crops had for the past few years hoarded their are almost worthless, and hence, finding no manney away in old tin boxes, or locked it up chaser, they have to take the same pur-

it banks, are now throwing it on the market hampers back again, a distance sometimes and agriculture; work is plentiful, wages chief causes of this revival of trade and confidence, there are others also, and among them three years, during which some people were compelled to live within their income, while others did so in fear of future poverty. Taking example by the wrecks everywhere around them, orators, newspapers, scientists and statists having proclaimed that business was reviving, confidence was restored, and on Friday and Tuesday last, over a million shares of one description or other having changed hands in two days. At first blush it may be thought the thing is beto such an extent as might be supposed, for although a good deal that was rotten was disposed of, still railroad and mining stocks are a pretty safe investment, always presuming prosperity has only commenced. It is almost safe to assert that during the next five years stocks will rise and fall alternatively, but the tendency will, on the whole, be invariably upward. The misfortune, however, is that now, as in times past, unscrupulous swindlers and speculators will place their bubbles on the market, and now, as in times past, dupes will be found to throw their money into profitless schemes, in the hope of attaining to sudden wealth. Of course they will be disappointed. We are told by the New York papers that on Monday Spruce Hill stock, which had been a mere drag on the market, went suddenly up from fifty cents to seven dollars a share. A certain class of "outside fools" will buy anything when the fever is upon them. As we follow our Republican neighbors in a great many things, it is very probable the speculation mania will soon get hold of us-if, indeed, it has not done so already, as witness the late dealings in tea, which fluctuated rapidly enough to bring great gains to some parties and caused corresponding loss to others. We shall soon, no doubt, hear of rings and corners in other commodities here in Canada which will require extreme caution to be guarded against in order to prevent manipulators from fleecing the unwary to their own profit. We also have tided over our lustrum of depression, and if we are not in as bright a glow of prosperity as our neighpors, we are squarely on the road to it. This, then, is the proper time to be careful and cautious, lest, forgetting the warnings of the past, we rush into illegitimate ways of making large fortunes at once, and thus deprive ourselves of that security which a steady advance along the highways of legitimate business alone can bestow. Let us not forget

name of Montreal in the world of commerce. Another Famine. A telegram of terrible import came across the Atlantic Ocean yesterday; it was no less than that a famine has actually commenced in Ireland with all its concomitant horrors. Its origin is suspiciously near that of thirty years ago, and its surroundings are the same typoid fever and measles, exactly what starving men suffer all over the world. What a sensation must thrill the hearts of the millions of Irishmen at this side news, and how strong must be their resentment against the atrocious system that permits men-hundreds of thousands of themto die of starvation and its accompanying plagues on one of the fairest and most fertile lands in the world. One year's Irish harvest is sufficient to feed a population of seven millions for three years, so that if the Irish had a government of their own, and no absentee landlords, they could afford to lose two harvests in succession, and still not suffer. The when there is not too much of it, helps to premature in placing so much stress on a single telegram, but in fact we do not, or rather we could not if it was not simply a confirmation of the news by mail only eleven There can be no longer any doubt that the days old. The Dublin Freeman sent a United States have entered on an era of commission last month to travel through bright prosperity. The chief cause of this the country, see what could be seen, prosperity is their magnificent harvest, and and furnish a faithful report of the for them the Providential coincidence of a state of affairs. He has complied with his scarcity of cereals in Europe, especially in instructions, and sent in his report, and an Russia. Millions of dollars have flowed into appalling one it is. In certain districts in the the American coffers from France and Eng. West the people have to take the half-green land during the first six months, and are still crops spared by the blight into the market Acwing. It never rains but it pours, says the towns on their backs, in hampers, their horses

that Montreal has suffered more than its

share of depression and business stagnation,

that hundreds of struggling men in our

midst were once good for a hundred thousand

dollars, and that it was a mad rush into the

Maelstrom of speculation such as we see in

New York during the present week that

brought them to grief and dimmed the bright

to swell the volume of trade and create new of eighteen or twenty miles. If any enterprise, and consequently labor for the one doubts such a state of things is working classes. The appearance of \$40, not the precursor of a famine be deserves 000,000 gave them confidence. When a credit as an optimist of the first magnitude. country having America's broad acres and Of course it is impossible that all the horrors boundless resources suffers poverty, it can of 1848 will be acted over again. Such scenes only be from fictitious causes; such, for in- as those are only permitted once in the hisstance, is a want of money to represent, in a tory of a nation not devoid of courage. In measure, the real wealth of the nation. It | 1847-8 thousands upon thousands of people a national currency system prevailed, money | died on the roadside and were eaten by the could be had to carry on legitimate business, lean hungry dogs which prowled fiercely but when it does not, and when bankers and along the deserted highways and byways of brokers are allowed to have a monopoly of the south and west, or they died in their cabins money, it is only by such a lucky combina- and were devoured by rats, for which the tion of circumstances as we observe at present | gloomy years of 1847-8 | were years of plenty. that business revives in spite of the money Travellers describe the appearance of the rings and gold rings. A fresh impetus is peasantry they met on the roads, as that of given to mining, railroading, manufacturing emaciated wretches with sunken eyes and hollow cheeks, from whose mouths green reasonable, and will next year be perhaps un- juice and foam issued, a sign they had been precedentedly high. This is prosperity. cating grasses and weeds, staggering from Although the splendid harvest is one of the side to side of the road, doubtful if they could survive till they arrived at their cabin. It is a woeful picture, but certainly not overis the economy practised during the past drawn. All this time noble vessels left the harbors of Ireland for England, laden with hams, grain, cattle, eggs, with in fact, the choicest food. Vessels sent from America with eleemosynary cargoes of Indian corn for the starving people encountered vessels we have described going out, and marvelled at the patience or apathy of the timid grew bold. We see the result of a people who could submit to such a state all this in the unprecedented rush for stocks of things. The English economists, however, explained everything to the satisfaction of everybody by saying that it was owing to the laws of trade such an anomaious state of things existed. The Irish peasant must have ing overdone, and no doubt it is, but not | died happy at the thought that he was called upon to see the beauties and subtleties of free trade illustrated in his own person. He could not, perhaps, understand it, but he dled in order not to disturb them. The times, however, have changed, a new generation has sprung up which hearkens to Parnell-who. by the way, was bern in 1848-and the world temper of Irishmen, they permit the theories a million men and women. Self preservation is the first law of nature

The Toropto "Telegram" Again.

In our defence of the character of the Irish people from the attacks of the Toronto Telegram we said if journalistic etiquette permitted we would feel justified in branding it as a liar, but as it did not we merely said it was ignorant. That we would have been amply justified in using the harsher expression the following extract from an editorial in Saturday's Telegram will show :-

"For hard words and soft arguments commend us to the Montreal Post. In this respect it will bear away the palm from all competitors. Its vocabulary of Billingsgate is so copious, and its imagination so fervid and fertile that it need fear no rival. Its most recent pronouncement is, that the "Young Men's Christian Associations furnish " this journal with its Irish intelligence, and inspire it with anti-Catholic opinions.

Now, the Post did not make any such pronouncement. What it did actually pronounce vas that it was possible the Telegram had been perusing the nice little Sunday School books Y. M. C. A., and drawn its inspiration from It is a weakness inherent in American human worn and oft refuted slander, that the priests | tray when he described so many whom he enkeep the Irish people in ignorance and poverty. If our esteemed contemporary knows anything of Irish history at all it must | assume that those seekers after honors-or at be aware that it was the British Government who kept the Irish people in ignorance and poverty. It must know that they were first robbed of their lands, then of their churches, next of their educational establishments, and | that the public is not in a position to judge that, to cap the climax, the brutal penal laws | how far he is inclined to mount the ladder of were enacted and put in force. Those laws ambition. It is known that Mark Anthony forbade priests or laymen, under penalty of death, to teach the peasantry of Ireland he modestly refused three times, but someeven the rudiments of education. Never- how or other managed to accept it ultimately. theless the priests did teach them, under Napoleon, the ultra Jacobin Republican, also what we might term the shadow of the scaffold, and suffered death in consequence. If the Telegram is unacquainted with these facts | a century later. General Grant commanded let it consult Mr. Goldwin Smith, who knows | armies as large as either Cesar or Napoleon, history, and for ever after hold its peace, or and has just as much right to write about things within its province. But, a crown. Let us suppose he is electburying the penal laws in oblivion, as ought ed for a third term, and that the Socialists to be very convenient to some people, let us of Chicago or the wavers of the bloody shirt examine the charges as they are repeated in in the South took it into their heads to create the Telegram's reply to our stricture. We are a disturbance during his presidency, is it not informed by this educator of the people that possible that the men of wealth, the mer-Celtic Scotland, with a barren soil, is prosperous and happy, that Presbyterian Ulster is the face of the Telegram, and is that the Catholic religion is to blame. Now, the real truth is, from Scotland at the present moment a cry of distress arises which is painful to hear, and a Scottish gentleman, Mr. Murdock, of the Highlander, is travelling in the States and Canada with the object of raising funds to alleviate the humidity that sometimes destroys the crops, distress. He is, in fact, the Scottish Parnell. As for Ulster, it is no better to-day than Munster; the people of that Province make the same complaints as their Southern brethren, and let us inform our contemporary that there were rebellions in Scotland in 1715 and 1745, and that the Ulster Presbyterians took the field against oppression in 1798. But admitting, for the sake of argu- Ironsides disposed of the Rump Parliament, ment, that the Scotch and Ulster men are prosperous and happy, it should be remembered that a price was never set on the head of a Presbyterian minister for attempting to Scotland derived some miserable advantage from the penal laws against the Catholic Irish. Speaking of the Catholic clergy, the

> "They are sleek, well fed, well housed, and well clothed, and minister in magnificent | cessfully disputed by ye fierce Democracy, but | tors, so did the people with half-fascinated | mother.

buildings, however poor and wretched the We state facts well peasantry may be. known to all who have travelled and observed much in Ireland. We have nothing "to do with theology, and we do not make these statements with any theological bias."

Well, now, that is very original and very singular, and confirms us in the opinion that it is not only possible, but highly probable, the Telegram has been coquetting with the little Sunday School books aforesaid. Why we, who have also travelled in Ireland, labored up to this under the impression that the parsons it was who were fat, sleek, salaried and castled, and Mr. Gladstone and Professor Goldwin Smith lay, it seems, under the same delusion. But we were all wrong, and the Toronto Telegram was right. If our contemporary, will just step across the Atlantic itself, (we must not be personal) and spead a few months in the Green Isle it may come back a sadder and a wiser journal, relieved of some of its Sunday School eccentricities, and more willing to tell the truth, confess its errors and shame the devil. than it is at the present time.

Ulysses the First.

they wish to retain the Republic and Demo-

cratic institutions, to vote against Cornell for

Governor of New York. Its argument is that

for the Presidency, that in all probability General Grant will be that candidate, and that Grant has imperial notions concealed that the Sun exaggerates for party purposes, an American Empire has been spoken of. A | the delegates was a Rev. Mr. T. Lafleur, who newspaper called the Imperialist was pub- gave encouraging accounts of the French lished in the United States some five or six years ago with the object of spreading imperial ideas, but it did not live long enough to create for itself a literary reputation. It is at the | burgh that the French Canadians were pagans. same time very certain that there is a large and, therefore, required a missionary among will be greatly mistaken if, in the present class in the United States not unfavorably them. We remember that in 1851 Scotland, disposed to monarchical institutions. of free trade or the theories of law to kill off Since the war a class which grew prosperous on the misfortunes of its country has sprung into existence, and established itself as an aristocracy, or at least something as closely resembling it as enormous wealth and obscure genealogy will permit. Most Americans of any pretentions make the European tour now-a-days, and come back with a profound respect for titles. The number of American ladies who marry iuto noble families of Europe is larger than most people imagine. It is the dream of three-fourths of American belles to marry men of title, and a French Count or English baronet has infinitely a better chance of carrying off a rich New York heiress, no matter how poor he may be, than even the most distinguished of her own countrymen. The love for titles and distinctions is very strong in the breasts of Americans generally, and few of them there are of any note who do not attach some prefix or other to their names, be it | parts of the world who require their services Judge, Honorable, General or Squire. The word Mister is, in fact, falling into disuse among our neighbours, and those of them who cannot sport the prefixes already mentioned, are fond of being enrolled as so plentifully scattered about the rooms of the Knights of orders more or less distinguished. them. The Telegram persists in the well | nature, and Charles Dickens was not far as. | of the Shutar Garden. There is little or no countered as "the most remarkable men in the country." It is then no exaggeration to least the majority of them-would not be averse to the assumption by General Grant of that part of them which was really worth the the imperial purple. As for the General himself, he keeps his mind so closely to himself presented Casar with a kingly crown which accepted the imperial crown when it was forced upon him, as did the nephew of my uncle half chant princes, the bankers, the great contractors and railroad kings, hungry for titles, also prosperous, while Catholic Munster and might say, "we do not want a repetition of their hands and religion in their hearts; in a Connaught are poor and discontented. The of this kind of thing, Communism must word, let them go to work in real earnest, inference is, of course, as plain as the nose on | be put down at all hazards and a strong Government established, this perpetual electing of Presidents unsettles the minds of men; let the Manchester volunteers and Her Majesty's us elect Grant, the only man who can save army in Cabul. But, speaking seriously, we this country, President for life." Once President for life what mare natural than that General Sheridan, like Casar's Anthony or Napoleon's Murat, would gracefully step forward and, presenting Grant a crown manufactured in the mine from which he was recently presented with a brick of gold, say, "Long live the Emperor Ulysses the First!" The army, two-thirds of which is composed of European mercenaries, would, for a year's pay in advance, clear out the Congress at the point of the bayonet with the same ease and good will as Cromwell's or Murat's dragoons chased the French deputies from the Orangerie. The only organized body capable of offering resistance to such a coup d'etat is the Grand Army of the Repubeducate his flock, and that both Ulster and lic, and that, by all accounts, is strongly tainted with Imperialism. We have gone

thus far without reckoning on the great heart

of the nation, whose pulsations are, after all,

strongly Republican. It is not improbable

that Grant's ambitious aims might be suc-

then, again, they might not. Let us now suppose the Emperor firmly established on his throne as the founder of a dynasty. The next step would, of course, be the formation of a titled aristocracy. We should then read of such personals in the newspapers as the following:-The Earl of Milwaukee and Sir Henry Ward Beecher, Jr., are stopping at the Astor House The Duke of Chicago arrived in town from Montreal to-day. The Marquis of Cincinnati committed suicide at the residence of the Duchess of Saratoga at four o'clock this morning. The cause is ascribed to the rejection of his suit by the Princess Sartoris, nee Nellie Grant. The Countess of Hoboken gives a grand ball on Tuesday in honor of Field Marshal Sheridan (Duke of Shenandoah.) It is thought His Majesty the Emperor Ulysses and the Prince Imperial will grace the occasion with their presence. As a matter of course the Empire must be aggressive, and Canada and Mexico annexed, in order to add lustre to the diadem of the new Emperor, and hence we also would be enabled to furnish our quots of Dukes, Marquises, Earls and Baronets, and not be depending, as we are at present, on such beggarly titles as Knight of The New York Sun advises its readers, if St. Michael and St. George. This forecast of the future may seem a trifle overdrawn: but let us wait; strange things have happened, and may happen again. In the meantime, the election of Cornell will strengthen the Vive l'Empereur.

chances of the next Republican candidate Missions and Evangelical Alliances At a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held in Edinburgh, on the 31st of October, under his Sphynx-like exterior. It may be the Evangelizers put their heads together and told of the deeds they had done in the way of but be that as it may, this is not the first time | converting the Heathen-and others. Among Canadian Mission. We do not know if the Rev. Mr. Lafleur's words left the impression on the minds of the good citizens of Edinin a fit of enthusiasm, sent a whole army of missionaries to convert Ireland, and that on account of the obstinacy of the Irish the effort was not a successful one, although the aforesaid army took a treasury chest with it and was extensively protected by the Royal Irish Constabulary, or, perhaps, reinforced would be the more correct expression speaking of an army. We also remember that two, at least, of the Evangelizers were afterwards converted themselves, and that one of them, Rev. Mr. McLeod, became a Catholic priest, and went out to China, where real bona fide pagans and Mohammedans exist. Now, the wonder is why these good and reverened gentlemen who meet in Edinburgh, Exeter Hall and else where do not realize that the Irish and French Canadians are, at all events, Christians-degenerate ones, it may be, from the modern Evangelical standpoint selection of Mr. Chapleau as principal Crown -but still Christians-and that there are advisor. Your telegraphic despatches have millions upon millions of pagans in divers a good deal more. It might be suggested to them that the Catholic religion will keep, and that it would be as well they should Langevin has been a feint, and that the wily first empty their eloquence on the natives of the interior of Africa, or Australia, or on the Afghans, who are at present evincing such an unchristian spirit around the passes glory to be gained converting the French Canadian-for, as no one knows better than the Rev. Mr. Lafleur, they do not eat missionaries or put their precious lives in danger. Besides, has not the saintly Chiniquy already converted attempt. At all events he has told the Australians so, and as that truly great man never exaggerates, much less lies, we must conclude, notwithstanding that we see Notre Dame Cathedral and other noble Catholic Churches tull of them every Sunday, that they are actually evangelized. We do not know if the Rev. T. Lafleur belonged to that religious "ring" about which Mr. Court wrote a naughty pamphlet two years ago, but if he did he ought to know it is money is required for the mission and not prayers or true inwardness. There are two lines of operation open to the Evangelical Alliance, either of which, if adopted, may be crowned with success. One is to stay in Scotland or England, and endeavour to reclaim the large numbers of the nobility, gentry and clergy which have gone over to Rome during the past decade. The Marquis of Bute, for instance, and the Marquis of Ripon, or Cardinals Manning and Newman. Or, if they think that impossible, let them leave their wives and children and worldly goods and chattels behind them, and go forth into the interior of China or Africa, far away from the protection of the British flug and British consuls-like the Catholic missionaries—with their lives in and not stand playing at missionaries. There the same difference between sham missionaries and real missionaries as there is between beg to inform the Rev. Mr. Lafleur and the Alliance that there are more heathens-more poor souls who never heard the same of the Saviour except in blasphemy-in the manufacturing districts of England than could be found in ten generations of French Canadians. If they do not like our two lines of operations we throw this in as a third. When they have converted the pagans of Lancashire it will be time enough to look after the French Canadians.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

The Scene in the Galtery-Political Exeitement-Mr. Fiynn and Others-A good Excuse-Lumber by the Q. M. O. & O. R.R.

[From our own Correspondent.] QUEBEC, October 30, 1879.

Never perhaps in our Provincial history did a more eager or excited multitude crowd the galleries of the Legislative Assembly than that which yesterday filled their every available space. Every movement on the floor of the house attracted the eyes and ears of the anxious occupants of the gallery. As the audience of an ancient Roman amphitheatre looked with eager, anticipating eyes stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving on the closing struggles of contending gladia- rest and health to the child, comforts the

gaze, like statues of expectancy, look down upon their representatives and follow with their eyes the moving lips of the speakers. The silence in the galleries was profound. and though many of the now confident Opposition were inclined to levity, the near approach of the closing act of this Legislative drama tinged the imagination with a seriousness uncongenial to mirthful fancies. When it was announced that a vote was to be taken a slight vibration went through the audience, and a long breath was taken preparatory to another period of unbroken still. ness. The votes of the members were given with great coolness, and it was only when Messrs. Flynn, Paquet, Chanveau, Racicot and Fortin voted against the Government that any breach of silence occurred in the galleries. In each case a trifling murmur made itself audible. The result of the voting was greeted with loud applause by the Opposition members, and was received with some slight appearance of regret by the Ministerial party. The Ministers, however, were very cool and were apparently less excited than during the morning debate. In the galleries the announcement did not create much commotion : the occupants seemingly awaited further developments. However, in this they were disappointed, as Mr. Joly, without any visible emotion in face or tone moved the adjornment of the House till 11 a. m. Thursday The names of the "rats," as the seceding Liberals are called, are banded about in conjunction with terms the reverse of polite and complimentary, and it is amusing to hear Irishmen of both sides congratulating themselves that the two typical Irish members stood to their chief like men. Except by hard and fast party-men, the action of Mr. Flynn has not been deemed dishonorable as he had shaped his course, and stated his views from his seat in Parliament previous to the adjournment, and although he said at the time that under the then existing circumstances, coalition was not feasible. he sufficiently explained his sentiments to make it clear to all parties that he was prepared to cut all party ties in favor of coalition if the interests of the country demanded it. Whether the present state of the Province demands coalition or not, is a question for debate, but thoughtful men must admit that if Mr. Flynn be impressed with the affirmative idea, it is wild nonscose to accuse him of treachery, because to-day, acting on this belief, he leaves his party and advocates coalition. There has been consistency in Mr. Flynn's conduct, and whether he may have based his action on right or wrong premises it is not justifiable to impugn his nonor. Mr. Paquet, it is well known, was influenced by the Premier's refusal to give a subsidy to the Levis and Kennebec Railway Company, whose treatment of the English bondholders has long since been recorded as a piece of Canadian sharp practice, worthy of Nantucket's wooden nutmeg celebrity. It is also currently reported that Mr. Paquet has been captivated by a most beautiful and estimable young lady, whose father occupies a high position in Conservative circles, and it is said the profession of Liberal politics was found to be an obstacle which Mr. Paquet was forced to remove. A rugged old Rouge bachelor may growl about treachery, but let any ordinary man put himself in Mr. Paquet's place, and try to condemn him if he can. Mr. Paquet, therefore, has an excuse, and one that will enlist the sympathy of the fair sex in his behalf.

Well, the Joly administration is among the things that were. A dissolution has been refused and doubtless to-morrow will announce the given you the names of the supposed new Cabinet, but these nominations are mere creations of rumor. Nothing reliable has yet transpired. The air is full of rumors. One is that the illness of the Hon. Hector statesman remained in Quebec to engineer the successful plot of the Conservatives. Another more startling states that a Railway Ring is in existence, having for its object the leasing of the North Shore Road. As it is almost certain that the Dominion Government will ultimately take over this road, the Ring will then bleed the Province in the shape of a bill of damages for the estimated profits lost by reason of the road being taken from them. Many people are anxious to know what profound interest has Mr. L. A. Senecal in the success of the Conservatives? Why is it that if you cannot find a Conservative member in the House, you are almost sure to find him at Mr. Senecal's chambers? Keen you weather eve open and if you don't ferret out a coming scandal I am very much mistaken.

Leaving politics for commerce I must tell you your milkpond of a harbour has got to ook to its laurels. A cargo of sawn lumber for the European market, has arrived from Ottawa by the Q. M., O. & O. Railway to be transferred from the cars to the ship at the Commissioners' wharf, and at a figure the river craft cannot compete with. This is the first of a revolution in freighting that will eventually deprive Montreal of its English and South American lumber trade. This pioneer cargo is shipped by Carbray & Routh.

_A six-days' type setting match, go-as-youplease, is proposed in Nevada. A printer in Virginia City (Nevada) Chronicle says he knows he isn't a " fast crab," but he is willing to back himself for \$100 if each man be required by the rules to walk out to the nearest peer shop and drink a schooner-load atter each stickful. Old Jim says he can stand that for forty-eight hours at least, without sleeping-because he's often done it-and he dosen't think any other man in the office can bear up under such fatigue.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Billious AND PURGATIVE PILLS.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.-EACH year finds "Brown's Bronobial Troches" in new localities in various parts of the world For relieving Coughs and Colds, and Thron Diseases, the Troches have been proved

NO ONE SHOULD TRAVEL WITHOUT BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is good all the time for diseases incidental to traveling. A few drops will destroy the evil effects resulting from the use of strange waters and may often save life. Druggists sell it.

CHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES, are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to act them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges. They are place ant to take: children like them, but worms don't.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best prescription of one of the best temale physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, and with never-falling success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the

THE LAND QUESTION.

Sir Charles Stuart, who arrived at the Windsor hotel Thursday night, has very pronounced views regarding the land agitation. In an interview with a reporter of the Post this afternoon he expressed himself as decidedly adverse to the aspirations of the Irish farmers, whose demands he regarded as impracticable and absurd. He did not own any property in Ireland, but he was acquainted with a number of Irish landlords. His estates were situated in England, but he held property in Canada, and it was for the purpose of looking after the latter that he was now in this country. He admitted that it was the duty of the landlords throughout the United Kingdom to meet their tenants half-way during the present existing depression by reducing the rents, and he claimed that in many instances the rents had been reduced. Yes, perhaps, the English landlords were more liberal in that respect than their Irish brethren, but the latter had also consented to place a smaller value upon their land until returning prosperity would justify higher rates. Possibly there were black sheep among the Irish landlords, but he did not consider they were so black as they were painted. He knew of one gentleman, Mr. Cavanagh, the representative, in Parliament, of the county Carlow, and whose family for many generations back had represented the county, who had made a great reduction in the rents of holdings upon his property. It appeared to him that the present outcry in large land was entirely unjustitiable, for in Eng. says he is willing to meet Hanlau at any time and place for a square race. land, also, the greatest distress prevailed, and there was no agrarianism. In one county, that of Yorkshire, there were fifty holdings thrown up during the year by farmers who intended to emigrate, and these holdings were all the property of Lord Lechonfield, who had them still lying unoccupied. Was there anything to equal it in Ireland? He was not acquainted with Lord Leitrim, but he knew many members of the family, and through them he acquired a knowledge of that gentleman's character. Leitrim was a hard, exacting man, but nevertheless he was a good landlord. He desired to improve the holdings of his tenants, but they opposed the intended improvements; he, therefore, evicted them, and they, in return, shot him. Matters were different in England, for the Engters were different in England, for the English left their country willingly if they saw a way to benefit themselves, but the Irish were Tilley, Col Stevenson, Thomas White, M. P.

PARSIONATELY DEVOTED

to Ireland that very frequently cases have occurred where they have been consoled for the eviction from their holdings by a sum of money, and have also been paid to leave the country, and yet they refused to emigrate. The idea generally entertained by Irish far-mers that the property did not really belong to those who held it and exacted rent for it, that it was acquired by confiscation at different periods, and that, therefore, the ancestors of the present proprietors were nothing more than a set of robbers, was a ro-mantic sentiment which could scarce-

that confederation was a benefit to Canada, and could not understand why the Province

day's postponement, and your wrong decision Tenants' Rights from a Landlord's Point | in deciding it a race, which you now properly and honestly conceded to be wrong, by insist-ing that both men shall row a race in accordance with our offer. While we are glad to see you trying to undo the mistake made, and we might be willing to consent to your occupying the same position in future, yet the contestants and the public might not be satisfied though you might not make another mis-take. It might be claimed you did, and this mistake would be cited to prove it. To avoid it, we would suggest the impropriety of your having control of the funds. Taking no sides with either of the contestants, and meaning to be strictly impartial, we are ready to place the money anywhere that will produce an honest, actual rowing match between these two men for the entertainment of the public, who have so generously paid us for the good our medicine has done, and pothing short of such a match will satisfy them or us. We humbly beg that you and the press will cease to annoy or address Mr. Soule in this manner, but will praise, abuse or communicate with us in this manner. Our answer to the location and expense is given in our offer of the 24th inst. Yery truly yours, Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co.

Courtney arrived in town to-day, and says he will not sign the last articles sent by Hanlan, as the latter does not waive his claims upon the purse, which he claims he won by the decision of the referee at Chautauqua. He expresses himself very decidedly of the opinion that Hanlan does not intend to row, and

New York, October 28.—Hanlan telegraphs to Blaikie that he has forwarded articles signed by himself to Courtney. A subsequent despatch from Hanlan says: "I want to know if Courtney will row first or not; will then le' you know what I will do."

HALLOWE'EN.

Celebration by the Montreal Caledonian Society.

The Caledonian Society held their twentyfourth annual concert Friday night in the Academy of Music. There was a very large audience present, and the entertainment was in every way a thorough success. Among William Wilson (St Patrick's National Society), - Bryson (Irish Protestant Benevolent Society), W J K Bond (St Patrick's Society), Col Fletcher, R McKeown, A McGibbon, Revs Mr Campbell Gavin Lang, etc.

The President, Mr. Thomas Robin, delivered the opening address, in which he referred to the progress made by the Society during the past year. The different celebrations held by them during the last twelve months had been immensely successful in every case. In regard to their annual games, there were many who expressed themselves doubtful as to the propriety or necessity of mantic sentiment which could scarcely result otherwise than in discontent and agrarianism. The landlords held the property from their fathers, and it was only natural that they expect to be paid their rent. Parnell's agitation for a peasant proprietorship would end by leaving the Irish farmers in the same position as they were before. They could never obtain what they desired. In England the farmers had found that they could not compete with America in the raising of corn, and they were now going to turn their attention to cattle-breading, in which time it was expected they would be more successful. However, we were much happier in this country, and although the depression at the present time was very great the prosperous as they were in 1873. To be sure there was a great deal of Missovernment was ousted to Missovernment was only the Missovernment was ousted to Missovernment was only the Missovernment was ousted to Missov doubtful as to the propriety or necessity of especially in the Province of Quebec, where a good Government was ousted to make way for one which could not improve on the legislation of its predecessor, and was likely to prove otherwise than beneficial to the best interests of the country. He was acquainted with Mr. Joly, and knew him to be a statesman of great abilities, an honorable gentleman, and one liberty to fulfil worthily the duties of the position he recently held. He did not believe that confederation was a benefit to Canada.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY, who briefly addressed the assemblage, said he promised to make

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

Character and Scope of Christ's Teach ing-How it Contrasts with Pagen Philosophy - The Fermanent and Beneficent Change Effected by Chris-

This week we give a second instalment of Archbishop Bece Vaughan's great lecture on "The Schools of Our Fathers." To the general reader this portion will be even more interesting than the first, as it details directly, and in a popular manner, with the greatest rovolution ever brought about among men. This is a production which should not only be read, but studied:

THE FOUNTER OF THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

But let us turn to higher and more congenial considerations. I wish to bring before your thoughts another and a higher Teacher than any who ever trod the gardens of Athens or walked under the painted porch. In a letter thought to have been written to the Roman Senaic by Lentulus, though said to have been penned in the twelfth century, this great Teacher is thus described: "He is a man of lofty stature, beautiful, having a noble count-nance, so that thoy who look on Him may both love and fear; He has wavy hair, rather crisp, of the color of wire, and glittering as it flows down from His shoulders, with a parting in the middle of the head, after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead is pure and even, and His face without any spot or wrinkle, but glowing with a delicate flush; His nose and mouth are of fauliless beauty: He has a beard abundant and of the same hazel color as His hair, not long but forked; His eves are blue and very bright: He is terrible in rebuke, calm and loving in admonition, cheerful, but preserving gravity. He has never been seen to laugh, but oftlines to weep; His stature is erect, and His hands and if ubs are beautiful to look upon."

NONE OTHER CAN BE COMPARED WITH HIM.

Who is this perfect man? It is our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ; it is the world's great Schoolmuster, the Teacher, the Theologian, the Philosopher, who in every way, in depth and width of doctrine, and in His universal sway over all kinds of men, so far surpasses all the wise men of the ancients, that He simply cannot be compared with them. He belongs to a higher order of thought, to a higher creation than the very best of them; and stands out at this day, from the select few of those called greatest by the consent of men, as unapproachable, and simply solitary in His divine and human majesty. We have already dwelt upon the condition of the pagan world before his advent, and we have weighed the four great corner stones on which His greatness may be said partially at least to rest. We have seen him rise from the tomb, lifting himself from death to life; and we have already recognized Him as more than man. We know, we believe, we cannot but be convinced, that He is the Great Light which was to illumine by His creed. His morality and His sacrifice an eclipsed and degraded world.

CHRIST FOUNDS HIS SCHOOL AND REVOLUTIONIZES

CHRIST FOUNDS HIS SCHOOL AND REVOLUTIONIZES THE WORLD.

serves the name, assuredly it is the school in which Christ is the Masier. Accompany me for a moment in imagination away from the busy street of Athens into the mountain district close to the Lake of Galliee. It is night time. All is still. The heavens are burning with light such as the East alone can boast of. There is one solitary figure kneeling on the grass and looking up to heaven, communing in intense concentration with His Heavenly Father.

SUMMARY OF OUR LORD'S THACHING.

interry to nature working the activation of the entertainment. The self-activation was a breast to Canada, and could not understand why the Province of Onetic hought it strange that the Province of Onetic hought is trange that the Province of One bec, with a population of the city of London, should require a many representative. His considered in an eroot is a few semants, and they would only be few concepted in an eroot is a few semants, and they would only be few concepted in an eroot is a few semants, and they would only be few concepted in an eroot is a few semants. But considered in an eroot is a few semants are they of Scottlina the Province was legislated to death. Sir Charles Stant leaves to-night for the content of the semants of the semants of the semants. Sir Charles Stant leaves to-night for the content of the semants of the semants. Six Charles Stant leaves to-night for the semants of the semant

INFLUENCE OF THIS TEACHING ON THE PEOPLE.

Here, then, you'real at once the difference between the teaching of the pagan sages and that of Christ. The contrast, indeed, could not be greater. He, on the mountain side, surrounded by His especial disciples, with the vast crowd at his feet, is himself the centre of admiration and attraction. The people wondered both at his doctrine and at his obvious and extraordinary power. When he had "fully ended these words," St. Matthew says, "the people were in admiration at His doctrine; for He was teaching them as one having power, and not as the Scribes and the Pharisees." He already was beginning to be taken as the authoritative teacher of croed, morality, and worship. The people had not been drawn into the solitude without the influence of some great, attractive power; and that power was the personal example and the divine influence of Christ. Himself. The people, by a kind of intuition, seemed to perceive and acknowledge that there was something in Him that could be found in no other; and He subdued them, as He attracted them, by the fascination of His personal gitts, and the impressof His divine authority. And what a revelation and a revolution is not contained in His teaching? It would seem as if the dark, lurid atmosphere of paganism had been swept clear of its hideous gods; as if the cruelty, and debauchery, and slavery and degradation of humanity, which had been brought about by the loss of true dogma, morality and worship, were about to melt away like those black, angry clouds which precede some great thunder storm on the approach of the sun of justice. All is calm with Christ on the mountain side; the flower of the field, and the gentle birds, and the expanding and great heavens; and the listening multitude and the placid lake—all speak of rest, of love, and of repose. Our Lord lays down the ruling principles, of His great traching. He speaks to all men. None are excluded from His sympathy, except hypocrites and the insincere. The poor, and the suffering, and the INFLUENCE OF THIS TEACHING ON THE PROPLE.

THE ROND OF UNION BETWEEN CHRIST AND HIS

His philosophy is addressed not merely to Peter and James and John, but emphatically to the great miscellaneous multitude, which has been attracted to the wilderness by the craving in their hearts, and by the Influence of Jesus. His one emphatic thought, which He insists on throughout His address, is the Futherhood of God, and the relationship of the creature; He seems almost to open the very gates of heaven, and point out to longing eyes Him whom they sought in the loneliness of their pilarimage. The power, the mercy, and the love of their Heavenly Father were placed before the people's attention again and again. They were shown that He waitches them and listens to them, and is nigh to every one of them, and will be with them, and give His Son to them, and comfort them in secret. He shows how, under this powerful and sympathetic Fatherhood, men are all one. He is their Heavenly Father; they are His sons, and consequently brothers to one another. He pointed out the universality of this bond, and its strength and sweetness. He showed them that this life is but a passage, a journey to another and a lasting one. He insisted that all must pray for strength, and thus procelaimed the innate weakness of human nature, which must gain the support of a higher power than self. The people looking on Him and on each other, must have been struck with the depth and simplicity of the reveitation that Christ had under They began to realize their position on earth, and their great eternal destiny; they were impressed with the law of brotherly love, of forgiveness, of patience, of sweetness under provocation, and of charity to all men. They began to realize their position on earth, and their great eternal dealing the were the provocation, and of charity to all men. They began to realize the computative worth of God and Mammon; and could not but feel that a new system of thought and action had been propounded which was capable of indefinite expansion. The eternal God, the everlasting reward, the place of punishment for the wicked,

THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH CHRISTIANITY SPREAD OVER THE WORLD.

In the course of a very short time there was not a city in the whole circumference of the Roman Empire which cannot be looked upon as a school of Christianity; not a centre of population where one was not to be found who represented Him and His teaching on the Mount; where vast numbers of men and women did not rigorously practice, as well as firmly believe the creed and morality of Jeaus; and where temples to His worship did not take the place of those creeted to the services of superstition. Look for one moment on the influence of this vital teaching as evinced in the conduct of one of His immediate followers who listened to His sermon on the Mount. Take the great central city of power and of superstition in the world at that day, and see what this follower of Christ was enabled to effect in making disciples to the new religion and in perpetuating the great school of our Heavenly father. Our Saviour had already formed His society and laid down His legislation and had ascended to His glory. His disciples had to carry on the work which he began. They had received from His very mouth the entire and complete teaching of His philosophy. They were in possession of all those gifts which were necessary for carrying out His will. And they at once set about executing His orders. They were all filled with the spirit which he had implanted in them. He was the centre of all their power. His life and passion, His example, His personal love, the adoration of as well as belief in Him were their stay, and the great secret of their union with Him, and with one another. They had not object whose words and teachings, whose every action spoke the clear, unadulterated truth of God; and in the strength of His resurrection they went abroad manfully, and preached and in the strength of His resurrection they went abroad manfully, and preached and in the strength of His immediate followers was undoubtedly St. Of His immediate followers was undoubtedly St. Peter. How did this master of Ciriat's doctrine and philosophy carry on the work w In the course of a very short time there was

structed the Roman Chu-ch. St. Clement, his contemporary, speaks of hissuccess Hosaya that a "great multitude" of the elect were drawn logether, and associated by St. Peter and St. Paul "in holy polity." He speaks of these conting, "by the endurance of many sufferings and fortures, a most honor of many sufferings and fortures, a most honor of many sufferings and fortures, a most honor fittoughout the whole world, and that their obdith of the Romans was spotentially that the folth of the Romans was spotentially the suffering and successfully doing its work? Picture, in imagination, the superstition and debauchery of the whole world. Here was the stronghold of every form of corruption and every imagination show in the superstition and debauchery of the whole world. Here was the stronghold of every form of corruption and every imagination show in the superstition and debauchers of the gods, and the thousands of slaves, and the inxurious smalor; the starving, file, greedy hand thousands of picels strangers and Romans, whose interest it was to perpetuate the great ingraved tradition of the past. It would seem as if this pagan Rome were fissioned and had been formed in its traditions and in the industry of the past. It would seem as if this pagan Rome were fissioned and had been formed in its tradition of the past. It would seem as if this pagan Rome were fissioned and had been formed in its tradition of the past. It would seem as if this pagan Rome were fissioned and had been formed in its tradition of the past. It would seem as if this pagan Rome were fissioned and had been formed in its tradition of the past. It was to be preducted to seem the properties of human reason, but in the might of the past strength and the cauching was a to bring the creat foot in the powers of human reason, but in the might of the cauched before the Roman eyes. He insisted on the resurredition of light upon the soul. He explained to those who docked around the creat foot in the powers of human reason, but in the might of the propertion philosophers. His teaching was accompanied by gifts and graces which gave strength and light to fallen man.

CHARACTER OF ST. PETER'S WORK.

I need not dwell further on what must have

anonject of teavers a premiertor. The Catron lie Church claimed her as a member, Jesus Christ as a spouse, and His cross as a champion. She is a niece of the late much lamented C. Alf. Thomas, who had been connected with the Department of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec. Her parents reside in England and occupy a most respectable social standing. Often indeed must she have felt her courage when the parents to the parents as Often indeed must she have left her courage abandon her at the thought of wounding the religious susceptibilities of a family she cherished most tenderly, and those of a mother she almost worshipped. But grace is more powerful than nature. It asserted its empire over her heart, and nerved her to undergo whatever sacrhices the salvation of her soul might require. The ceremony began at 10 a. m., and was concluded at noon. It is useless to remark that the Ladies of the Sacred Heart and their pupils took a most active part in this feast, which in their eyes assumed the character of a family feast, and which in the language of a most venerable prelute, present on this occasion, was something readly princely.

a most active part in this feast, which in their parts. Look for one moment on the induced of this visual Look for one moment on the induced of this process. It is not the word at the control of the process of the co

I forgot to mention that the Lady Superloress wished to present the neophyte to the Archibishop for confirmation and to serve as god-mother. When the whole ceremony was ended the friends of Miss Cullimore, both Catholic and Protestant, met her in the parlor of the convent. They congratulated her on the generous step she had just taken, and hastened to give her sonvenitrs of this eventful day. His Grace gave her a final benedletion and placed in her hands a lasting remembrance of her confirmation. During all the ceremony she wore hanging from her neck a precious cross, the gift of Madean Tomassini. This distinguished lady crowned her many favours by inviting to a most sumptions table the young convert and several of her friends. Daily the Catholic Church is, even on the Island of Montreal, reclaiming from the paths of error souls that seek but cannot find pence of mind and heart outside of her pale. Like her oldy any and shall be "forever." Her language is the language of truth, and her life the embodiment of the purest charity. She alone is the beacon destined by God to lead man to his etermal madestiny. How many too good, alas! for remain what they are, should cease to follow the uncertain and deceptive glimmerings of private judgment, and should generously submit to be guided by her infallible authority!

A. M. D. G.

Poter main charged and simulated and mental registers. Here the continued was a comparation of the potential continued and simulated and simulated problems of the potential continued and simulated problems. The potential continued and simulated problems of Jesus in the Potential continued and the interface of Jesus in the Potential continued and the potential cont

- The Customs receipts at this port for the month ending Saturday last were \$470,192.01, against \$361,586.68 for the corresponding month last year—an increase of \$1.08,545.55. -At the Inland Revenue Office in this city the

receipts for the month just expired are reported to be \$65,121.37, as against \$123,617.50 the corres-ponding month last year.

—The exports to the United States from Hum-liton, Ont., for the month of October amount to \$123,641.30; for the corresponding month last year, \$45,203.05; showing an increase for 1879 of \$78,438.25. -A Quebec despath says:—Batter has advanced here from ic to 5c, due to the advance in the English markets and the United States.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Beginning of Operations.

The Beginning of Operations.

The farm is bought, cheaply becase it is in a badly run-down condition, but it is only the middle of September, and there is time enough yet to do a good deal in the way of improvement before winter sets in.

The house is pretty good,—a little painting and lime-washing and paper-hanging, will make it only enough or a commencement, and it can be patched up so that it will be a sing house, until there is money to make it better. There is too much demand for money on the farm for much to be spent for ornament now.

On the whole, it is not a bad purchase: seventy-five acres of land,—fifty cleared and twenty-five in wood,—two miles from a busy town which gets two-thirds of its food from the West, and most of its butter from the city markets, and which affords a good supply of stable manure. Our end of the town stretches out in a sort of village which has a nice-looking schoolhouse, hardly more than a mile from us. The neighborhood immediately above is good, and the place loogs-home like, if the house is an old one. On this score, our young man is quite satisfied, but he has plenty of hard work ahead, a heavy mortgage on his farm, and barely capital enough to work his way to prosperity. It will take a stout heart, a strong arm, and a clear head to bring him through, but it can be done, and I have placed him in this position because his is the lot of most men who marry young and start in life as farmers.

His course must be marked bythe most patient

head to bring him through, but it can be done, and I have placed him in this position because his is the lot of most men who marry young and start in life as farmers.

His course must be marked bythe most patient industry, but the industry must not be all of the body. Farmers who have gone before him—for thousands of years—have learned a good deal, and what they have learned has been written and printed. Other farmers are trying experiments, the results of which are as valuable for him as for them. Men in other waiks of life have applied their knowledge to finding out how plants grow and what influence is exerted on them by solls and manuers. Their discoveries have been published, and many of them have been approved by practice on farms. Altogether, this constitutes moreknowledge about the operations of the farm than he could gain by experience if he lived ten lives, and spent every day of all them in the most energetic work on his farm; more than he could "think out for him self" if he were to keep up a steady thinking until boomsday. And it is, very much of it, knowledge which he, as a farmer, needs to have, just as much as a doctor needs to know what others have learned of medicine.

The b stuse he can make of a portion of his money is to spend it for agricultural books and papers, and the best use he can make of his leisure time is to spend a fair share of it in reading them. Let his neighbors call him "book farmer," If they will, and let them decry "theories," he will work none the less faithfully for anything he learns out of agricultural books, and in the end he will find that a ton of hay will cost him no more because he know something of the principles of nay-making, and of the laws which operate in the growth of grass. The condition of his farm, ten years hence, will be a sufficient answer to those who have ridiculed his habit of reading about farming.

Bill, he should read faithfully, he should make use of what he reads only with great care, and which is not actually proven to be suited to his case.

in straw and grain, much more than it will bare cost.

Other necessary work, in repairing buildings for temporary use, building up fences where they have failed down, providing winter food for his stock, and getting ready for winter grain, will occup his time until cold weather catually sers in Even if he have ready mouse for his stock, and getting ready for winter grain, will occup his time until cold weather catually sers in Even if he have ready mouse for his prevential, and which will commencing them at once. He news at least a whole winter to make up his mind what he cally wants, though, if he has swamp land on his place, he can make no mistake in handling out muck to be composted with the manure as fast as made. As so nat he can decire which field he will put in corn the next year, if he intends to buy manure from stab e can decire which field he will put in corn then the sarry spring. If he is sure of carry pasture, he may omit sowing ryc, and plow his corn land as been dried, may contain as ranch as 88 or as he seen will never the roots of ordinary cultivated plants, and seen year, if he is never of the proper of the first which here re enter the roots of ordinary cultivated plants, and the sure of carry pasture he will not be.

In the fait, to defer the plowing until spring, work done beforebasid. This fail-plow-ing should be confined to land which will not be pring work done beforebasid. This fail-plow-ing should be confined to land which will not be pring work done beforebasid. This fail-plow-ing should be confined to land which will not be pring work done beforebasid. This fail-plow-ing should be confined to land which will not be pring work done beforebasid. This fail-plow-ing should be confined to land which will not be pring work done beforebasid. This fail-plow-ing should be confined to land which will not be pring work done beforebasid. This fail-plow-ing should be confined to land which will not be a confined to land which will not be a confined to land which will not be a confined to land whi

late is the fail, to defer the plowing until spring,—curiching the soil as much as possible by top-dressing.

When the winter has really set in, and he has long evenings and stormy days for house-work, he should study his map well and develop a plan for future operations. What to do about buildings, what fences to remove, so as to enlarge his fields, what to rebuild, what land, if any, to drain, what crops to plant, what stock to keep, how to improve the pastures, which meadows to break up, which to top-dress and bring into better mowing condition—these and a hundred other questions will present themselves, and they must all be decided with most careful judgment. Though he do his be t, he will make many mist kee, and when, in the spring, he comes to review in the field his winter's work in the house, he will see reasons for changing many of his plans. But, for all that, his plans will have been proficable to him, in many ways, and he will be in a better position to decide on the best course after having made them.

When he really gets at work, in March or April, he will have his hands full, and his head full, no, with the management of each day-operations. Then his practical experience will come into play, and, tempered by what he has learned by his winter's reading, must carry him through planting, having, and harvest, as best it my.

It would be too much a work of imagination

him through planting, having, and harvest, as best it my.

It would be too much a work of imagination to describe all the labors of the season; to fancy this field to be drained; that one to be made smaller; this arger; a barn to be built here; a shert there; and all that,—I prefer to leave these details to the young man's own discretion, and, (as I cannot write out directions for all farms,) to turn to the discussion of the various principles and operations which all farmers noed to know about, so that not only he, but all others, may have, so far as I am able to give it them, a convenient hand-book of their occupation.

The Key-Note of Good Farming.

The teachings of agricultural chemistry and of

the soil as a part of the cost. The use that is to be made of crops after they are raised, is an important but a secondary consideration. How to raise the crops is the first question, and in answering it we should know what plants are made of, whence the constituent, parts come, and how they are put together. The farmer should recognize the fact that he is a maunfacturer, whose object it is to make roots, or stems, or leaves, by putting together the raw materials in his store-house; in the most complete, most satisfactory, most workmaslike manner. To do this he should understand his machinery and his material, at least so far as the present state of agricultural knowledge enables him to do so.

state of agricultural knowledge enables and do so.

In a certain sense the requirements of all cultivated plants are the same. They all need the assistance of the soil, the air, the light and heat of the sun, the water to attain their growth, and they will be more or less perfect in their development according to the completeness with which all of those different agencies are allowed

they will be more or less perfect in their development according to the completeness with which all of those different agencies are allowed to act.

I have not the space to give such a complete statement of the teachings of chemistry as applied to agriculture as is necessary to a profitable understanding of the more intricate laws of vegetable growth, but there are certain leading principles which chemistry has unfolded, that should be familiar to every farmer, and which, fortunately, may be plainly stated and easily understood.

If a hundred pounds of grass is laid upon a shelf, in a warm room, it wilts and shrivels up, losing much of is weight. This results from the drying out of the water with which its pores are filled. If it is allowed to become rotten, it loses much more of its bulk, its texture is broken up, and it gives off foul odors. In this case it loses a part of its own substance, (not only the water which filled its pores and gave it its natural form, but a part of the very material by which its pores are surrounded, and, if kept under circumstances favourable to decomposition, it will finally be reduced to a blackened mass, almost a mould, with no indication of its original form, and with not a twentieth part of its original form, and with not a twentieth part of its original form, weight. If this small residue is burned, only a handful of ashes will remain lof the once luxurian grass. The same result would come of a like treatment of every plant that grows. Some would be more and some less rapidly reduced by the original decay, while fire, which is only a more gate very east that grows. Some would be more and some less rapidly reduced by the original decay, while the, which is only a more gate has a sheet behind

Our grass is destroyed—where has it gone? the water has "dried up," become vapor, and gone to help make the rains and the dew. The grum and starch, and firsh-forming parts have of plants, or being dissolved by the moleture of the soil where they are again on duty ready to enter the leay

The Noil.

with Judgment. There is a great deal in agricultural books, and still more in agricultural books, and still more in agricultural books, and still more in agricultural papers, which is crude and fancful, and which cannot be successfully applied in practice. While he should read faithfully, he should make use of what he reads only with great care, and avoid trying, at least on a large scale, anything which is not actually proven to be suited to his case.

The first of his out-of-door operations should be to make a map of his cleared land, with the division fences, and the locat on of the buildings. his map need not be very accuratewhat is the most necessary is to have something that will serve as a reminder when he is studying over his future operations, in the house it had weather. It will cost very little to have a surveyor make a diagram of his boundary lines from the escription in his deed, and he can pace off the starting-point of his division fences, so as to make a map good enough for his own use.

Very soon after taking possession, he should manage to get in five or six acres of rye. This will never come amiss. If the pastures are backward in the spring, he can cut enough, dally, for a green bite for his animals, and want he does not need to use in this way will be worth in straw and grain, much more than it will bave cost.

Other necessary work, in repairing buildings for temporary use, building up fences where they have fallen down, nevolding winter food

which only perform the mechanical offices set forth above.

Intimately mixed with this mass of material, and, like it, derived from the decomposition of the rocks or from the decay of the vegetable matter from which the soil was formed are from one to three pounds in each one handred pounds of other substances which go to form the salies of all cultivated plants, and the fertility or barrenness of any soil which is in good condition in other respects, depends on the presence or absence of these parts. All soils, once fer it, which, without growing more wet, have become unproductive (which have been exhausted) through an improper system of cultivation, have become so in consequence of the removal of the available supply of one or more of this class of ingredients, and their fertility can be restored only by the addition of the missing substance. By the application of some agent like lime or unleached whom ashes, or by deeper plowing, better draining, the use of green crops or exposure to the action of frost. The first process is a direct return of the materials which have been taken away; the others either bring up similar matters from the unexhausted su-soil, or, by caresing the corroding, or the pulverization of conser particles of the soil, they expose to the action of roots the same constituents, which had been locked up within them.

The following table gives the names of the most important of these plant-fer-ding materials, and the proportion which they bear to the whole weight of the soil.—!

Phosphoric acid... 1 lb to 4 lbs in 1000 lbs of soil Sulpnarie

These proportions vary a good deal within certain limits, but they are always exceedingly small. Lime varies very much more

fosum up the case, then, the soil, in a prac fosum up the case, then, the soil, in a practical point of view, may be regarded as a mass of material, which jadmits the roots off the plant, and holds it in its position; absorbs the heat, air, and moisture which are required to be about them; and contains in very small quantities, certain materials which are necessary to growth, and which can be supplied only by the soil.

Aitrogen and carbonic acid, which are ab sorbed by the roots, are necessary constituents of the soil, but as they come originally from the alt, I have deemed it best to postpone their con-

The teachings of agricultural chemistry and of vegetable physiology are overy much issess positive now than they were afteen years ago, constituents to the standard of the soil, but as they come originally from the productive and the process of the very foundation of "cook farming."

Still, there are many things that are positively believed the very foundation of "cook farming."

Still, there are many things that are positively root the very foundation of "cook farming."

Still, there are many things that are positively root the very foundation.

By the "mater-table, is meant the level of the saiding water to the ground—the surface, nor the advantage of great any original value, yes, of water of great any original value, yes, of the day who are of great amount such and the consideration of the day who a reof great amount such and inference so set to develop their fall influence in a feeting such as the county of the said of the

invitation was readily accepted, and a wild hand you can safely rely upon. Do not

The British Grain Trade. The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the

British corn trade for the past week, says :- "Field work has progressed satisfactorily, and, except in the latest districts, the remainder of the crops has been gathered, and something has been done toward winter sowing. The condition of the later cereals is de-plorable, and the loss thereon heavy. Very little of the wheat is yet fit to thresh. Roots fall, far short of an average crop. The supplies of English wheat at country markets were larger, and, in some instances, the sam-ples were in rather better condition, but, as a to farmers to market their inferior produce. Foreign wheat continues to reach our shores imports showing the arrivals of nearly 70,000 movement of prices appears to have been arrested. The question arises, what proportion of the 15s rise which has taken place can be maintained, when the speculative movement ceases and the more legitimate influences of supply and demand are once more paramount in the trade? Taking into consideration the enormous resources of America, and the fact that the present prices of wheat at London are sufficient to attract and have attracted supplies from all the wheat-exporting countries in the world, it appears most probable that a safe basis for future opera-tions will be reached when values have receded 5 or 6 shillings from the recent highest point. It would be too much to assert that prices must necessarily give way to this extent, as trade closes in very sensitive conditions, and much will depend upon the action of America; but the opinion is nevertheless offered that the reduction indicated would bring values to a safer position. The sales of English wheat last week were 35,617 quarters at 49s 10d, against 50,434 quarters at 39s during the corresponding week of last year. The imports into the United Kiugdom during the week ending October 18 were 1,384,766 cwts of wheat and 238,950 cwts of flour.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY. Meeting in Toronto

TORONTO, October 30 .- A meeting of those favorable to the adoption of a national currency for Canada was held in Albert Hall today. The number of gentlemen attending was very small, but they comprised delegates from Hamilton, St. Catharines, Parkhill and other places. Mr. Wallace, M.P., occupied the chair. A committee was appointed who, after about two hours' discussion, adopted a platform upon which all currency reformers could stand, and which in full meeting was confirmed. The name of the organization is "The Financial Beform League of Canada," and their confession of faith includes the affirmations:-(1) That it is the duty of the Government to issue money; (2) that Government notes should be legal tender as at present, and should be convertible on demand into interest-bearing bonds of the Government; (3) that public works should be paid for by the money of the Government instead of by money borrowed from abroad. Mr. Wallace elected president and Hon. Isaac Buchanan first vice-president.

Afghan Forces Defeated-Suppressing

Attempts of the military Secretariate of India, by means of new rules concerning correspondence, to suppress all unfavorable criticisms on the conduct of the Afghan campaign are held to prove the seriousness with which the Home and Vice Regal Governments view the situation.

The Hon, and Right Rev. Monsigner Stoner has been proposed to the Holy See and accepted for one of the new English Roman Catholic bishoprics. Monsignor Stonor bas been President of the English College at Rome, and is well known to English-speaking visitors for the amiable manner in which he performed toward strangers the duties of assistance formerly performed by the Hon, and Rev Monsignor Talbat, the convert brother of Lord Talbot de Malahide. Monsignor Stonor is a son of the aged Lord Camoys, for many years lord in waiting on the Queen, and his now eldest brother Francis is married to the se-cond daughter of the sate Sir Robert Peel, who is a lady in waiting to the Princess of Wales.

Pond's Extract, the most potent curative agent known for Pains, Aches and Injuries; let those who have never used it inquire concerning the intermediate.

IT IS A LITTLE TROUBLE TO EXAMINE the pamphlet wrapped around each bottle of the true MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, so as to find the words "Lanman & KEMP, NEW York," which are water-marked or stamped in pale letters on every page, but it is better to take this small amount of bother rather than be imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit. Every leaf of the pamphlet around the genuine has these words in it, which though pale and faint, can be easily seen when held up to the light, and no Florida Water is genuine that does not have this test mark.

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM and kindred affections, we are satisfied that there is no medicine or treatment equal to the use of Bristol's Sarsparilla and Pills. The cures performed by these two remedies have astonished even us, with all our knowledge of their virtues, and we venture nothing in saying that they are absolute specifics in

Fellows' Hypophosphites make an old person look years' vounger. "This witness is true." Would that I could more widely make it known for its many virtues. Long may its, inventor live to see the happy fruits of his

ALEXANDER CLARKE, D. D., Amherst, N. S. CHOLERA INFANTUM .- When the poor little fellow wakes you up in the middle of the night, away from physician and friend, and you suddenly feel that his Spirit is about to depart before morning, and all your cherished plans frustrated, how helpless you feel-Take our advice, go buy a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and you have a remedy at

Chank Parties!

In many parts of our country, the people get up "Chunk Parties"—the name is most appropriate-the 'neighbors through the region are invited, and everything provided is in the "chunk" form. Chunks of sponge cake, pound cake, ladies' cake, fruit cake, Wellington cake, citron cake, molasses cake, jelly cakes, and cakes of all kinds without jelly, are served out. Cider and semething else, are provided. Then come dancing and all the games which country people revel in, until the guests go home to see their grandames in their ghostly dreams. "Chunk parties" are a rule, the quality indicates a desire on the part great institution, and help along the doctors and apothecaries Lugely. Many a village Hippocrates, not born in the Island of Cos, has in considerable quantities, Friday's list of imports showing the arrivals of nearly 70,000 and chunk parties. God bless them. The quarters; and with more disposition on the real thing to have at such parties is Dr. Herpart of holders to realize, the rapid upward RICK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and just before RICK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and just before stepping into the bed to take a dose. They will work off the "chunks" most bappily. If Parliament could enforce a law to make every one take a dose of these pills after such a feast, the population of the Dominion would be happier and larger.

The Invigorating, Fattening and Nutritive properties of Kohinson's Phosphorized Amulsien of Cod Liver Oil with acto-Phosphate of Lime are such as would indicate its sufficiency to "sustain the body in the performance of its various functions," with the aid of but little solid food. Hence its superior remedial worth in the "Wasting Diseases of Childrood"—the "Wasting Away" in those of "Consumptive tendency"—in Consumption test as well as in General Debitty, and all cases of Prostration and Emaciation Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Phasmacentical Chemist, St. John, N. S., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.688

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchita, Caterrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deblitty and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows, Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in therman. French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Nent by mul by addresing with stamp, naming this papes, W. W. SHERAR 19 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judiclous use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindles are finating around us rendy to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a perly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Bells. &c.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Reils of Copper and Tin, monated with the best Rotary Hung ings, for Chirches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Coart Houses, Pice Alarms, Francis Coart Houses, Pice Alarms, Times (Table, Cames, etc. Fully Warranted Cames,

Blymyer Manufacturing Co., MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. W. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHUR'H BELLS. #2D Hustrated Catalogue sent free, Feb 20, 78-28

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & CO., Aug 27, 1875.[Baltimore.Md

Musical Instruments.

JOSEPH GOULD

HAS REMOVED HIS

PIANO WAREROOMS

No. 1

Beaver Hall Square

NORDHEIMER'S

PIANO WAREROOMS

Mesers. A. & S. NORDHEIMER respectfully inform the Public of Montreal, and vicinity, hat they have opened their NEW WARE-ROOMS in Nordheimer's Hall, for the sale of the ju-tly celebrated Planos of CHICKERING & SONS, STEINWAY . SONS. DUNHAM & SUNS, HAINES BROTHER, and other firstclass makers. The assortment is the argest and be t selected ever seen in the city, and comprises Squares, Uprights and Grands.

Terms of sale liber 1. Planes for Hire. Pianos tuned and repaired.

Planos unequality.

General depot for Estey's celebrated Organs.

4-C-

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging

Wir on the monopolist renewed.

See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply tent

free) before buying Piano or Organ. Readmy latest War Circular. Louest prices over given 0 gans ton NJ.

Legal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Eloise Ethlor, of Montreal, wife of Roch Thibault, Fainter, of the same place, duly authorized to Refer en Justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Roch Thibault, Defendant.

An authon en separation de blens has been instituted in this cause the ninth of September, 1879.

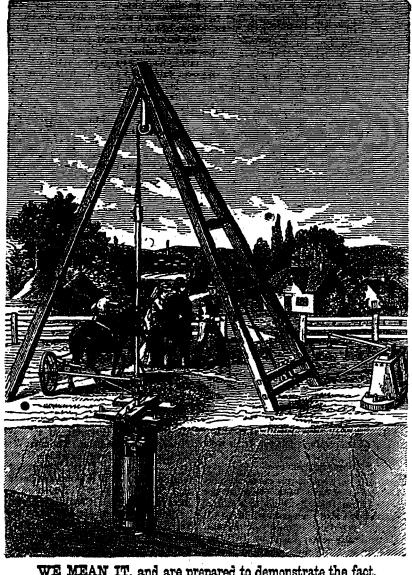
Montreal, 12th September, 1870. VANACSE and UESCARRIES Attorneys for Plaintiff. Manufacturers, the swart to end any second

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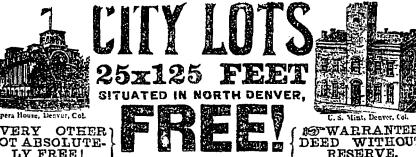
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W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder.



[SEAL...] State of Colorado.] 85. INSTRUCTIONS.

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The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is (Ak-Bollink, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the bair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl-nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely de-dorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil beasmeared hand, in his scanty locks, any the result was in a few months a much fine head of black, glossy hair than he ever had be fore. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were us rapid as they were marvelous. The mmes and even the 'alis of horses, which had failen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolera e the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists ha

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS

READ THE TESTIMONIALS

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

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DEAE Sid-1 take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years that op of my head has been completely baild and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the bair. Four weeks apo I noviced the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend, I concluded to try a bottle without any great hopes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short healthy gro th of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yours truly, CHAB. E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING.

JOSEPH E. POND. JR., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard bail, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARROLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it js cut. You may use the above testimodal if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth MR. W. S. G. LD, No. 70 River avenue, Albertand healty scalded by hot water and that CARROLINE and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her bead an inch long where her bead habeen entirely Bald, and procured one shere her bead has been entirely Bald, and procured one battle of CARBOLINE and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her bead an inch long where her bead has been entirely Bald, and procured on buttle of CARBOLINE and she has now a coating of hair over the tag. LNR, and now ha

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Bean-tider of the hair the world has ever produced.

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JOHN CORCORAN,
Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal June 15th, 1879.

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April 28. 37-g*

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Full particulars in our pamphlet which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The specific Medionelis sold by all drug_lists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be send ree by mail on recept of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Oht H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all Druggists.

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BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING TAMPS. Outfit free, Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., Montreal, P.Q. 20-L, \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free.
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FREE -We will furnish employment to all out of work. Samples and instructions free Send Postal to Box 1758, Montreal, Que. INFORMATION WANTED—About Nicholas or Mary O'Neil, or daughters Ellen or Margaret; used to live in Queen street, and hayabeen resident in Montreal for 28 years. Address Parrick O'Neil, Mount Morris, Genesee county, Michigan, U. S.

CATHOLIC Men and Women furnished steady and ho. orable employment at home. 85 a day sure. Terms free. T. F. Murphy, Augusta Maine.

AN EVENING AT ST. GABRIEL'S. Grand Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

The entertainment given Wednesday even-ing by the pupils of St. Gabriel's Academy, in the hall of that Institution, amply fulfilled the expectations of an audience large in the extreme. Despite the threatening aspect of the weather that finally resolved itself into a dreary drizzle—capable of thwarting the projects of a strong resolve—the auditorium, as has already been intimated, seated an assemble of the strong resolve—the auditorium as has already been intimated, seated an assemble of the strong resolve and the strong resolve blage that would have gladdened the hearts of a travelling star company. Punctual at the hour of eight o'clock, the drop curtain rose, disclosing to the view of the interested on-lookers a living tableaux of ethereal beauty, so bright and winsome that an inference of a future hereafter might successfully be conjectured. The spell was effectually and pleasantly dissipated through the agency of the prima donna leading the fairy group, who advanced and in tones child-like, yet resonant, invited her guests— prominent mong whom were some reverend visitors—to behold their juvenile efforts while improvising the beauties of their drama and its entailments. Concluding a recherche and very appropriate address, amid a generous applause, the little maiden withdrew, while the enlivening strains called forth by twenty-seven fresh young voices made due amends for the omission of her pre-

most acceptable, reviving bygonememories, and fabled legend, and presenting to us A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the snatches of a mythological and juvenile absence of reference to Church and State in tradition, the enactment of which is delightful yet southing to witness. The plot is about a group of plebeian children, who have strayed from their humble homesteads, and while in search of enjoyment have lost themselves in the woods. Their disconsolate condition is relieved by an apparition of a fairy band, who make to the little wanderers tempting proposals, rejected in toto by the thoroughly homesick babes, who plead so effectively with the fairy queen that they are restored to their homes, not, however, until a lasting bond of friendship is effected through the coronation of their youthful shepherdess.

During the interpretation of the piece Miss Mary O'Byrne was especially noticable for her faithful impersonation of the character to her assigned, "Laila," in which, like succeeding morceaux, she is simply a marvel, both as a songstress and elocutionist, wherein traits creditable even to one of artistic standing are by her graphically illustrated. As "Fairy Queen" Alice Herbert, though a trifle timid in the first instance, amply sustained her part, materially enhanced by a sweet voice and handsome person. Kate Harrington, Alice Bourke and Maggie Skelly were in their parts respectively first and second mountain children, and first fairy were the par excellence of midget opera, far in advance of those later day liliputian combinations, where coyness and truthfulness of expression are not so vividly called forth. Immediately following "Lails" was a piano duett by the Misses
Herbert and Skelly, who acquitted themselves in unison with the character of the event, as did also Miss Pare in the preceding recital.

"THE MAN WITH THE DEMIJOHN."

This barlesque evoked much merriment consequent on the presentation of two comical rascals, James Ellis and Michael Healy, who impersonated two inveterate Anti-Dunkinites, who by chance one morning met very dry and disconsolate. Their parts were cleverly conceived and copiously expressed, not forgetting Zekiel Short, M. Henly, and Chick the infantile darkey, Bernard O'Byrne, whose eccentricities and ingenious acting contributed much to the mirth-provoking character of the piece.

THE ORATOR OF THE HOUR.

male gender, whose age at eight years might | tion, but very slowly. be over-estimated, proved himself at this have taken it for from one to therty years, and | juncture not a whit behind his compatriots by delivering himself of that stirring recitation, "The Sack of Baltimore," with a cogency that electrified his hearers.

THE REVERSE OF THE MEDAL.

This very suggestive lesson, teaching the moral of contentment, and which portrayed the discontent of a child of fortune who sighed for other than her lot, wishing that she could be free and untrammelled to roam at will the mountain, tend flocks, and imbibe sweet milk, as told by the poets; whereas a peasant child, dazed by the brilliancy of her garments, chafed under her humble lot. The piece, after showing an experience in opposite estates, resolved itself into the longings of both malcontents, who pleaded to be conditioned in their primitive paths. In this pleasant little sketch Mary O'Byrne, enacting the leading role, added fresh laurels to her already acquired distinctions, by the versaility and thorough conception of her part. A youthful aspirant, Mary A. Lyons, in her part of Isabel, daughter of the Countess, was an agreeable surprise to her auditors, who marvelled at her excellence as an elocutionist. Mother Alarm, a trenchant character, was all that could be desired, giving practical illustration of the traits of agrarian experience. The Misses Katie Mc-Shane, Kate Harrington and Maggie Mc-Carthy, contributed good support, and a successful d.nouuement is owing in a great measure to their well applied efforts. A ballad by Mr. John Shea was well executed and favourably received. Miss Aumond, a lady possessing a voice of extensive register, pure enunciation and remarkable sweetness attended with a marked degree of culture, gave with exquisite expression "The Love Letter," and was awarded by unanimous expression an encore. A piano recital and a very enlivening strain, "Somebody's tapping at the outside gate," by the pupils in chorus, brought an evening of pleasant memory to a close, whereupon Father Salmon, universally admired, rose and addressed his parishioners and friends, to whom he evidenced the pleasure this happy reunion gave him. A practical illustration of the genius allied with tuition had been that evening given by the children to their parents, who should praise an Almighty Being for the treasures they possessed, and that they, hy fostering and en-couragement, should bring the band still

even yet more wo thy of their being. The Rev. gentlemen was followed by his colleague, Rev. Father Brown, whose benificent accents endorsed the views of the preceding speaker and enjoined upon those present to cling to their pastor, whose labors

closer and incite their little ones to efforts

NF RWATION WANTEDOF MRS. DANIEL
Twiggs maiden name Maria Waidron, whose busband was a shoemaker by trade and formerly twenty years ago) lived on Wellington street. Also of Miss Catherine Waldron, who resided in M. Patrick's Parish of this city. Both of these are natives of Silgo, Ireland. Any information of the shove named parties, dead or slive, will be thankfully received by ar incorrected relative. Address, J.V.Q., this office. · 10. · 11 6 43

The Bank of Scotland dividend for the past year will be at the rate of 13 per cent. per

A stowaway found on the SS. England, which arrived at New York from Liverpool, was 13 days without food. After faintly calling for water be died.

The Times' Berlin special says that it is not doubted that Herr Von Putkamer must make

A balloon, supposed to be the "Pathfinder," was passing over Rockford, Ill., at a great height towards the northwest yesterday morning, and in the evening going east at a much

Taschereau concur in this.

In the Ottawa Roman Catholic hospital a frightful case of ulcer is being treated. The ulcer started immediately below the eye and ate the flesh away until the workings of the brain are exposed. The disease cannot be For purity of expression, embodying the checked, and no hopes can be held for the sweetest gems of song, this little operetta is unfortunate man, who is kept under the in-

cate that the statement that negotiations between Germany and the Vatican have failed is correct, and that the Government does not

THURSDAY. The output of the Madoc Iron Mines is on

the increase.

Southern Spain has been troubled with further extensive floods.

132 miles an hour was the velocity of a storm on Mount Washington yesterday.

committing an outrage on a lady passenger. W. H. Earnest, a trapper and scout from

Toronto, was killed at Rawlins, Wyoming

John Blackwood, senior partner in the firm of Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, is The first cargo of lumber from Ottawa to

Railway workshops, Quebec, was blown down last night.

Oakland, Cal. Complaints are made of the delay experienced in transporting the English mails

everywhere on his recent journey through the Mexican Republic. The balloon Pathfinder shoaled in Lake

The whole side of the relic ship L'Orignal was brought to the surface yesterday by the

to be opened after death.

FRIDAY. The pilgrimage to the shrine of Lourdes this year is almost twice as large as it was

last year.

Mr. Langtry is thinking of prosecuting the other society journals for traducing his wife. The Colorado Press wants the Indians ex-

The sub-committee for choosing a place for the Macdonald banquet have not yet decided on the drill shed.

Diphtheria is raging in the village of Unionville, fifteen miles from Toronto; several

yesterday morning from the capital. He will stay there a few days. There are seventy-five platform cars for the

tion and Ald. Ryan Vice-President. The property adjoining the New York Stock Exchange was bought yesterday for \$375,000, for the purpose of enlarging the

the New York Clearing House Association, are lying in the vaults of the Bank of America. Fitteen millions more will be added when the vaults are completed. Gold is gradually taking the place of currency in the settlement of the Clearing House transactions, owing to the scarcity of paper, which is going West and South, in payment of cotton and other staples.

_Dr. William Rimmer, the well-kown leeturer on art anatomy, died in South Milford, deligner meaning ring of the large state of the lar

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

annum.

less altitude. Chief Justice Ritchie's decicion in the Montmorenci election case upholds the right of Provincial Judges to try Dominion election cases. Justice Fournier, Gwynne, Henry and

fluence of morphine.

intend to attempt to place matters on a more satisfactory footing.

Forty persons will leave Ottawa for Manioba next week.

Standing Bear, the Ponca Chief, was tenlered a reception at Boston yesterday.

Scarcely a building in Port Hastings, U.S., escaped damage from yesterday's storm. A Toronto hackman has been arrested for

Robert Still, a Toronto book agent, had to pay Mary Collins \$900 damages for seduction.

Quebec by all-rail route is now being shipped The gable end of the new North Shore

Herbert Benton and Frankie Woodward shot themselves dead with the same pistol at

from Rimouski. United States Minister Foster has been feted

Michigan, near Miller's Station, where powerful eddies exist. A Vienna daspatch says the advance of the Little Jimmy Wall, a minute speck of the Russians on Mery continues without interrup-

> Quebec lifting barge. Clarke Brown, the Winchester murderer, has delivered to his keeper a sealed confession

> British Columbians demand the employment of white labor in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Cleopatra needle affair is now settled, and the obelisk is in American hands.

terminated and the lands thrown open to miners. Secretary Evarts will visit Washington's birth place to-day to select a spot for a Washington monument.

The death is announced, in her seventythird year, of Mrs. Cumming, wife of the Rev. Dr. Cumming.

deaths have occurred. Sir John Mardonald arrived in Toronto

Quebec and Lake St. John Railway now in course of construction at Quebec At Toronto last night Hon. Adam Crooks was elected President of the Reform Associa-

Exchange. Teu million dollars in gold, belonging to

Mass., last Wednesday. He modeled "The Falling Gladiator" and "Osiris." The statue they would find efficacious in their service.

Before concluding special mention is imof the "Gladiator" was sent to Europe, and perative regarding Misses Aumond and Sheehan and Mr. Gillespie. Both of those ladies first mentioned were indefatigable in their rehearsals and by other measures to se- deled in the size of an ordinary man, and cure proficiency in their parts for the little asserting that no living man could so portray participants, as was Mr. Gillespie on behalf the muscular action of a man in the act of

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

Note .- Ectectric -- Selected and Electrized.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, November 4. Financial.

The local money market continues steady, at about former quotations. Prime mercantile paper is discounted by the banks at 7 per cent, and for other kinds 71 to 8 is charged as to name and date; loans on approved security are obtainable at 6 per cent on call and 7 on time. Sterling Exchange is dull, at about 108 for sixty-day bills between banks, and 1081 to customers. Drafts on New York rule quiet at par.

Brokers are paying 90c to 91c for Consoli dated Bank bills, 97c to 98c for Ville Marie, and 20c to 25c for Mechanics'.

being considered the best course, under the creamstances, that could be pursued. There is still quite a sufficient number of, if not too many, banks in the Province for the business to be done. A committee has been appointed to act with the Directors in winding up the bank, and an adjourned meeting of shareholders will be held early next month.

held early next month.

Application will be made at the next session of Parliament for an act to authorize the winding up of the affairs of the Consolidated Bank, to prevent its going into insolvency, and it is understood that a clause is to be inserted, providing for the resumption of business. Meanwhile the Insolvent Court has granted an extension of 40 days to the Bank, and appointed Messrs. Mont, Moffatt and Campbell to make a report on the state of the institution.

-The Quebec Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the current half year. The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending the 24th ult. were \$113,788,98, compared with \$88,022.86 for the corresponding week ending on the 25th of October, 1876, being an increase of \$25,766, 12.

The Grand Trunk Bailway return of traffic for the week ending 25th Oct., 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1878, shows an increase of \$31,601:

1879. 1873. Passengers, mails and express freight......\$ 65,032 \$60,711 Freight and live stock....\$ 155,183 127,416

amounts to the sum of \$169,978.

Business Troubles.

—Jeremie Cardinal has attached Jos. Gagnon for \$35. C. O. Perrault, assignee.
—Louis Perrault has attached Alexander Belanger, tinsmith. C. O. Perrault, assignee.
—Wm. Kinloch et al. have attached Arthur Beaufoy, trader, for \$231.68. A. Moffatt, assignee. signee.

-Louis Payette fils, bookbinder, has been put into insolvency on a writ taken by Ernest

Castonguay.

—Felix Richer dit Lasleche, hotel keerer, has been attached by Philippe II. Roy for \$240.

C. Beausolell, assignee.

—Alfred Myette has issued a writ against Frs. X. E. Maille, contractor and trader. amount of demand, \$223.40. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

assignee.
—Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co. have taken out a writ of attachment against William Whelan, boot and shoe dealer, for \$241.99. A. H. Plim-

soil, assignee.

—Charles A. Pratt, of Longueuil, has been attached; C. O. Perrault, assignee.

-A writ of attachment has issued through the office of A. Bourbonnier, of this city, against Joseph Lavigne, of Riviere du Loup,

-Writs of attachment have been issued against Chas. N. Cock, general store, of Truro; W. F. Kelley & Son, of Shelbourne; and E. C. Seely, general dealer, Port Medway, N.S.

WFEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, November 4.

ast Tuesday.	
uperior Artra \$5 90 Ø	5 95
Extra Superfine 0 00 @	5 85
ancy 0 00 Ø	'Ü ÖÖ
pring Extra, new ground 0 00	5 80
	5 55
rong Bakerr 6 10 Ø	6 40
Frong Bakers 6 10 Ø	-(∞00
Middlings 0.00	0.00
Pollondo	n nn
Ontario Bags 2 85	2 90
Julario Baga	2 50
City Bags (delivered) 0 00.	9 12
Da meal, Ontario	4 65
Cornmeal 2 90 @	2 95

very good and an active business is expected to be done this months Remittances have also im proved since our last report.

improved since our last report.

DRY GOODS.—Recent atmospheric changes have stimulated the demand for winter goods, woollens, etc. and therefore orders by letter and per travellers during the week have, been fairly, numerous. From all that we can learn this department of trade is also beginning to "boom." Travellers report a much more hopeful feeling among country retailers, and the winter trade is expected to be good. Stocks, although not large in any one department are, through the use of the cable, kept remarkably well assorted. Remittances are decidedly better than at the corresponding date last year. In one large house we were told that the cash receipts for the first three weeks in October were more than double the amount for the whole of October last year.

the amount for the whole of October last year.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—This market remains unsettled. The demand for all kluds of drugs has been active, and in sympathy with English and leading American markets there has been a general advance in prices here. Quotations cannot be given with any degree of certainty, as for all staple articles they are being altered every day or two. Blearb soda has moved up from 25c to 40c, and under a healthy demand it cannot be bought for less than \$3.50. Soda-ash has sold at \$2, and caustic acda at \$2.75 to 3, while sal soda hav advanced \$5.50. Remittances have improved during the week, and the trade is very encouraging. A despatch from Liverpool received here yesterday says:—"The past has been a busy, excited week in the chemical market, leaving prices again on a higher level than before. So far as Lancashire is concerned this was in continuation of the strong upward tendency previously developed; but, as was both probable and natural, Newcastle has joined in the movement, and again neared its usual parily with the local market."

FURS.—There is scarcely anything doing in raw furs as yet. A few small skins, chiefly skunk and rat, have arrived, and the former sold at 50c and the latter at 10c for large and 5c for small. European advices recently received here are unfavorable, and it is thought that prices may rule lower this year than last; they are not yet fixed for the season, however. In manufactured furs business has improved, a better demand having been experienced concurrently with the change of weather.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade continues active, at advancing prices, which are likely, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—This market re-

mand having been experienced concurrently with the change of weather.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade continues active, at advancing prices, which are likely, judging from reports of foreign markets, to continue firm. Numerous sules to western dealers have been made here during the week. In teas a good jobbing trade for the country has been done, at full prices, but the excitement has subsided. Business is somewhat restricted for want of stock of all kinds from first hands. Japans have been ingood demand, at from 32 to 52 to 52 to medium to fine. Greens are in active request, especially Young Hysons, which are scarce; for good sweet drawing, 35c to 60 is readily obtained, as to grade. Green teas have further advanced in value about 2d per pound in England. In sugars refiners here have sold out all their stocks of yellow grades, principally to Untario buyers. Prices are now quoted at 32 to 32 for yellow, 10 to 10 for granulated, and 10c to to 10 for for grocers' a. New York market has been excited with advancing prices during the week. Syrups during the week have also advanced about 5c per gallon, and buyers are operating freely at the new figures. In Malaga fruit, buyers are moving cautiously, owing to the apparent high prices, while holders appear confident of a further advance. Valencias are quoted at 75 to 8c. Currants are moving off in a smail way at from 6c to 7c as to quality for new, old being held at 5c. In rice, large sales have been made at from 4to 4c. spices have advanced 10 per cent all round on spectals. Coffees have advanced 1c to 2c per 1b., and the demand is

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market for green hides from first hands has been quiet during the week. No 1 inspected, \$10 to \$10 ab per 100 lbs; No 2 \$9 do, and No 3 \$0 do; catiskins, loc per lb; sheepskins, \$0c to \$1 each; tallow, rough, 3c to \$10 north.

HARDWARE.—Business continues active, the demand being good for all kinds of heavy hardware and iron, at firm prices, with an upward tendency in some cases. There is not much pig iron, however, changing hands; stocks are light, and nearly all on passage from England has been sold, to arrive. Prices are very firm; we hear of a sale of one lot of Hematite yesterday at \$30 per ton. A good many orders are being received for general lines of goods now, as the close of navigation approaches. Canada Plates are very scarce; there are very few lots offering in the English market; and there being an unusual demand for them all to arrive here have been sold at firm prices, which still tend upward. Tin Plates are also firm, at quotations, and Cut Nails are very scarce, while makers report that they will not be able to overtake arrears of orders this year.

PIG IRON, per ton.—

	3 00	29 60
	7 00	2 00
	00	27 00
	3 00	27 00
	3 09	27 00
	3 00	00 00
BAR, per 100 lbs:-		0.00
Scotch and Staffordshire	2 00	0 00
Best do	2 20	2 45
Sweden and Norway	4 (0)	5 00
Lowmoor and Bowling	6 00	ช 55
CANADA PLATES, per box :-	4 00	4 25
Glamorgan	4 00	4 25
Garth & Pean	4 25	4 50
F. W. & Arrow	0 00	0.00
Hatton	0 00	0 00
TIN PLATES, P box—	7 50	7 75
Charcoal, I.C	8 50	8 75
Bradley	9 50	9 75
Charcoal D C	7 00	7 25
Charcoal, D.C	7 00	7 25
Coke, I.C	, 00	, 20
Cooking I of Devilor per th	0 12	0 124
Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	0 12	0 127
ON CHILDREN DIRECTO, DONE OF THE CO.	7 25	8 00
28 Hoops and Bands, \$\psi\$ 100 lbs	2 75	0 00
Sh ets, best brands	2 75	ουσ
Boller Plate, P 100 lbs	2 60	2 75
Best do	2 60 3 00	3 45
Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 3 in. to 7 ln	2 75	2 80
Do do 21 to 21 in	3 00	0 00
Shingle do	3 25	0.00
Lath do	3 75	0.00
Pressed Spikes	3 25	3 50
Trin_		
Plg. per 100	5 CO	5 25
Sheet	5 50	6 00
Bar	0-5}	0.5
Shot	6 00	7 00
Contests		
Cast, # tb Spring, \$\psi\$ 100 lbs	0 11	0.00
Spring. # 100 lbs	3 00	3 2
Best, do warranica	5 (O	0.00
Tire, do	2 75	3 00
Sleigh Shoc	2 25	2.5
Ingot Tin	0.28	0.30
do Copper	0 191	0.2
Horse Shoes	3 50	4 0
Proved Coll Chain, in	4 25	4 5
Anchors	4 75	5 5
Anvils	0 08	0 10
Wire, ♥ bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 8	1 70	18
LEATHER - Dealers reported to-da	y that	, trade

LEATHER—Dealers reported to-day that trade was not quite so brisk as last weez, the demand from manufacturers being less active. There is no change in prices since our last report, but holders are as firm as ever. Sole leather is, if anything, filmer, in sympathy with the advance of about ic in New York during the week. Remittances are fairly satisfactory.

ŧ	Remutances are lating satisfactory.
ŀ	Hemlock Spanish Sole, No 1
ŀ	B. A., per 1b 0 25 0 26
t	Do. Do. No. 2 B. A. 0 23 0 24
ı	Buffalo Sole, No. 1
1	Do. do. No.2 0 18 0 19
i	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 21 0 27
1	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38 0 40
ı	Do. do. heavy 0 34 0 37
ł	
i	
Į	Splits, large 0 28 0 32
Į	Do. small 0 23 0 27
١	Calf. 27 to 38 lbs., per lb 0 55 0 65
	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 45 0 60
ı	Sheepskin Liniugs 0 25 0 30
I	Harness 0 25 0 30
ĺ	Buff Cowper foot. 0 13 0 16
	Enamelled Cow do 0 15 0 10
	Patent Cow do 0 15 . U 16
	Leough Month Common Com
	WOOL.—There has been a better enquiry for
	joreign wools during the week, and holders are
	The state of the s

joreign wools during the week, and holders are very firm; prices have advanced fully ic per lb. Greasy Caps has sold at 17c to 17jc, and New Zealand at 27jc. Domestic wools remain steady, at 20c to 22c for fieece, 2tc to 25c for pulled, and 24c to 28c for super.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at

Farmers' Waggons, etc.

The offerings of grain and meats, etc., at these markets to-day were fairly large, but there sold at \$250 each, calves at Considered over for this year. The chartering season may be to-day defined to these markets to-day were fairly large, but there sold at \$250 each, calves at Considered over for this year. The chartering season may be these markets to-day were fairly large, but there was no enquiry for beeves, and no sales were considered over for this year. The chartering season may be these markets to-day were fairly large, but there are no open to considered over for this year. The chartering season may be these markets to-day were fairly large, but there are no open to considered over for this year. The chartering season may be these markets to-day were fairly large, but there was no enquiry for beeves, and no sales were considered over for this year. The chartering season may be the season for previous market days during the week has been the north the call of them arrive on time. This standing was sufficient for the demand, as the provious market days during the week has been the north the fail of TUESDAY, November 4.

per bushel; choice onions at \$2.00 per barrel; parsnips, 75c per bushel; beets, 10c per bushel; turnips, 40c per bushel; zelery, 25c to 30c per dozen; radishes, 10c per dozen; cabbage, 20c to 35c per cozen, or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, 40c to 75c per barrel; cauliflowers, 75c to \$1.20 per dozen; tomatoes, 25c to 30c per bushel; sweet corn, 5c to 8c per dozen ears.

FRUIT-Apples, \$1,25 to \$3.00 per barrel; lemons, 30c per dozen; \$9.00 per case; oranges, none in market: cranberries, 50c to 70c per peck; Cali-fornia winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Concord, 7c per lb., by thebasket; Dianas, 10c do; Malaga, S5.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

Grain, etc.—Oats, 65c to 75c per bag; buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 80c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; barley, 50c to 60c per bushel; corn, \$1.30 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; buckwheat flour, \$1.80 to 1.90 per cwt; oat-

meal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 20c to 25c per lb; lump, ooc to ooc per lb; Eastern Townships, tub, 18c to 20c. Fine cheese, 12c to 12½c per lb; ordinary, 10 to 11c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 9c to 10c. Fresh eggs, 22c to 26c per dozen; packed do, 16c to 18c.

POULTRY AND GAME. -Turkeys, \$1 00 to 1.50 per pair; geese, 80c to 1.25 per pair; ducks, tame, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 25c per pair; chickens, 30c to 60c per pair; quails, 00 per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to \$0.00 per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers \$2 doz; partridges, 50c to 60c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; mutton, 6c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 9c to 121c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

Fish.—Haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 121c; bass and dorey, 40c to 50c per bunch olivet, 121c per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple.

The Apple and Potato Trade.

The demand for winter apples in this market for export to Great Britian is reported less active than during last week. This is doubtless owing to advices received here of easier prices in England; the latest sales in Liverpool of Canadian apples were made at 16s to to 20s per brl,—a decline of at least 5s on the prices quoted in England last week. Latest advices by mail from Liverpool report sales of potatoes shipped from this city at 58 3d to 58 6d per cwt. for one lot, and 6s 3d to 6s 6d for another. Last year the value of potatoes imported into Great Britain was \$11,900,000, and this season it is estimated the imports will reach \$20,000,000 in value. The Province of Quebec has this year produced the heaviest crops of potatoes ever remembered, and the quality has turned out remarkably fine. The crop has also been housed or pitted in first-class condition. The local market is at present quiet, with some enquiry for shipment, but owing to the excessive supply prices are still low. A sale of 600 bags of Chilis at 47 c is reported. Prices current range from 45c to 50c, while at the corresponding date last year they were from 80c to 90c per bag.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, November 8.
The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the past week comprised about 26 carloads cattle and 12 cars hogs; they were nearly all offered for sale on the local markets, and so far as can be ascertained, there were no shipments direct to Europe during the week. Shippers state that there is great difficulty in procuring freights, and one or two leading exporters in this city intimate that they will ship no more cattle until about the middle of the present month.

month.

The offerirgs of live stock at St. Gabriel market to-day were altogether about 15 car-loads, as follows:—Mr Laporte, 19 head cattle from the Don; A Armstrong, Ingersoll, 2 cars cattle from the St. Admstrong, Ingersoll, 2 cars cattle from the Don; A Armstrong, Ingersoll, 2 cars cattle from the Don; A Armstrong, Ingersoll, 2 cars cattle from the Don; A Armstrong, Ingersoll, 2 cars cattle from the Don; L Alger, 1 car cattle and hogs from the Don; L Alger, 1 car cattle and hogs from Colborne; M Masterman, 86 hogs from Statford (for his own use); Jas Eakins, 2 cars cattle from Port Hope; D Coughlin, 15 head cattle and 40 hogs from Toronto; J C Coughlin, 1 car hogs from Toronto; J C C Coughlin, 1 car hogs from Toronto; J C Coughlin, 1 car hogs from Detroit Junction; John Stagg, Brockville, 21 head of cattle; George Sparks, Ottawa, 1 load of cattle; and T Jones, Ottawa, 2 loads of cattle. John Stagg sold his load to K J Hopper & Co for \$225; R J Hopper also bought Mr ~parks' load for \$549, and 21 head from J Jones for \$483 John Donnel, of Rockwood, sold 1 car of hogs to John Cochlin at \$4 65 per cwt.

Thos Bonner, Foronto, sold 1 car hogs at \$4 65 to 475. M Laporte of Mildmay, sold 15 head of coxen averaging 1.475 his seach to John Ryan & Co., Quebec, at 31c per lb; also 5 head small from T Jones at \$22 each. S Price bought 1 load cattle from T Jones at \$23 each, and 1 load from L Alger at \$19 each. Wm Morgan, of Oshawa, is reported to have stode one load of hogs at \$5 10 per cwt.

J C Coughlin will ship \$60 hogs per the Ocean King, and \$600 head more on the stamship Riversdale to Great Britain this week. John Ryan & Co. Alger at \$19 each. Wm Morgan, of Oshawa, is reported to have stode and extended to have stoped and at the corresponding the last year, when stove coal sold at \$6.25 per ton, coal at the corresponding there this \$10 the and the corresponding there this \$2.00 to 400; entered from 10 to 400 to 400; entered from 10 to 400 to 400; entered from 10 to 400 to 400; entered from 10 to 50; entered from 1 The offerings of live stock at St. Gabriel mar-

J C Coughith will ship 800 hogs per the Ocean King, and 600 head more on the steamship Ri-versdale to Great Britain this week. John Ryan & Co. Quebee, are buying several carlonds hogs and sheep to-day and to-worrow for shipment to Liverpool this week.

Viger. The receipts of live slock at this market to day included 200 head cattle, of which about 150 head were from the western market; about 800 sheep, included 200 head cattle, of which about 150 head were from the western market; about 800 sheep, a dozen calves, and some 15 hogs. There was a good attendance of local butchers, and a fair demand for cattle, the quality being generally good for local purposes. Prices paid ranged from 24c to 33c, none being sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of James Eakins, of Port Hope, sold at over 34c. James Eakins, of Jam

November 4. At Viger Cattle market to-day-the arrivals were about 50 head cattle, 10 milch cows, 30 lambs, and 5 each of calves and hogs. There was a good steady demand for the milch cows, all of which were sold at \$30 to 45 each, but there

meats, poultry, dairy produce, or vegetables, unless for onions, which have advanced from \$1.25 to \$2 per barrel since last Tuesday. One or two Boston buyers are purchasing all the good onions they can get hold of in this market, as they are scarce, at advancing prices, in the "hub of the universe," hence the advance here. Malaga grapes have advanced to \$5.50 per barrel, and California pears, the only kind of pears now in the market, are sold at \$4 per box. Poultry was reported rather scarce to-day, but prices are unchanged.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—

Vegetables—Potatoes, 30c to 35c per bushel; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 40c per bushel; choice onions at \$2.00 per

British Cattle Markets.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22ND, 1879.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22ND, 1879.

LONDON—Best Beef, 7½d to 8d per 1b; inferior, 6½d to 8½d per 1b; best mutton, 9d to 9½d per 1b; inferior, 6½d to 8d per 1b. There was a large supply of cattle at the market to-day, but many of them of inferior quality. The general trade ruled exceedingly stack. The sheep pens were fairly stocked, and buyers scarce. The trade ruled slowly, and, except for quite the choicest quality, prices were id per 1b down, and a clearance was not effected.

Liverpool—Best beef, 6½d to 7d per 1b; inferior, 5d to 6½d per 1b; mutton, 7d to 9d per 1b. Best qualities of stock scarce and in very good demand. Middling and inferior plentiful, and prices much the same as last week.

GLASGOW—Best beef, 8d to 8½d per 1b; best mutton, 8d to 8½d per 1b. There was a short supply of cattle at market this day, generally of middling and inferior quality; good sorts very scarce and in demand at last week's prices; inferior very dull. Fair numbers of sheep, and many of them of middling quality. Top sorts in demand at last week's prices. Inferior and middling dult; inferior unsaleable.

The demand this week has been dull for everything but first class quality.

Montreal Horse Market.

thing but first class quality.

Business in horses here was dull during the past week, only 52 horses having been shipped to the United States, against 150 during the week previous. The exporters are now tolerably well supplied, and the demand is expected to fall off considerably during the winter. The supply of desirable horses offering in this market since the date of our last report has been rather small, but buyers at the American House yards are also reported to have been scarce. About three carloads were shipped from these yards to New England by Messrs. Snow, of Boston, Nols, of Lowell, Mass., and Cooper, of Mass. Lower prices were paid than during the previous week, the range being from about \$60 to 80. Sellers generally hold out for more money, however. On the Corporation market a pair of greys sold for \$20 and a fine draught horse, 1,400 its weight, for \$150; one bay at \$90; and two inferior nags changed hands at \$20 and \$11 each, respectively. The City Passenger Raliway Cobought the finest animals in the lot. A Dutch traders of a heavy team, 2,800 ibs, to the Grand Trunk Raliway Company for \$375. A span of fancy carriage horses is reported to have been sold on Saturday for \$450. The by-law concerning sales of horses. In Montreal which has been on the civic statute book for some time is now to be properly enforced. Dues are to be collected by men detailed for the purpose from all owners of horses arriving by boat or rail, and the exhibition or tretting of such animals on the street is to be stopped.

There was a heavy falling off in the shipments of horses from this port during the past week. Following is the list as entered at the American transition of the series of the collection of the purpose from all owners of horses from this port during the past week. Tuesday, November 4.

APPLES—Realizing insers proceed to have been sold on saturday for \$230. The by-law concerning asless of borses. In Moure some time is now to be properly enforced. Dues are to be collected by men detailed for the purpose from all ownership to be properly enforced. Dues are to be collected by men detailed for the purpose from all ownership to the properly enforced. Dues are to be collected by men detailed for the purpose from all ownership to the control of the control

The Lumber Trade.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The shipment of lumber direct by the Q, M., O. & O. railway, for Messrs. John Rochester, M.P., and Perley and Pattee, per account of Lidgerwood & Co., of Philadelphia, for the Englisu market, per sailing vessel from Quebec, was completed o-day (Monday), This is the first transaction of supply in lumber for Quebec shirment abroad direct by railroad from Ottawa, and opens up the possibilities of a very large and profitable trade in the future, enabling the saw mill owners and shippers to do prompt transactions and take advantage and sudden rises and demand.

The Quebec Markets.

Quence, October 81.—Lumber—Rafts have now about ceased coming in for the seasou. Receipts this year, as compared with the same time last year, show a failing off in round figures; Waney Pine, 400,00 feet; White Pine, 400,000 feet; Red Pine, 600.000 feet; White Pine, 600.000 feet; Red Pine, 600.000 feet; Oak, 700.000 feet. A great number of rafts of square timber have changed hands during the past week at an advance on previous prices. A large sale of board pine is reported; the prices have not transpired, but it is certainly at a substantial advance on former-quotations. In larger averages of waney board pine there is an advance of three cents per foot for prime quality. There is decidedly a better feeling in deals, both pine and spruce, the formerly especially, of which a large sale of first quality has been made at very much advanced rates. Two of our timber firms are reported to be buying largely in anticipation of a heavy season's business next year.

Fregights—The chartering season may be QUEBEC, October 31.-LUMBER-Rafts have

nothing doing in river freights for the west; quotations are:—To Montreal: Salt, 6c to 7c per sack; coals, 60c to 55c per ton; sawn lumber, per 1,000 feet; board measure, 51.00 to 1.10., From Montreal to Quebec: Flour, 8c per harrel; 4c per bag; pork, 10c per barrel; heavy goods; \$1.00 per ton. From Quebec: to hummerside, Charlottown, Gaspe, Pictou, 4c., 50c per barrel and \$5.00 per ton per steamer; per schooner, 35c to 40c per barrel.

40c per barrel.

SALT—Receipts during the week have been 2,017 sacks ex-steamship on freight. No transactions reported; selling ex-store at 60c. Dealers have ample stocks for all local wants.

have ample stocks for all local wants.

COAL—There have been no receipts during the week and no transactions are reported.
btocks on hand are not very large, and will seemingly barely suffice for the balance of the season and early spring wants. The market is very firm and dealers can almost obtain their own prices in retailing ex-wharf. There is a considerable demand for American hard coal, and about twenty-five per cent more has been received here this season than last.

EVEN —Receivet of the past week consist of one

FISH—Receipts of the past week consist of one cargo of Labrador herrings, 1,100 brls, which were sold at \$5.15 per brl. About 200 brls North Shore herrings sold at \$4 to \$6, according to quality; 300 brls green codfish sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for No 1, and \$2.75 to 3.00 for No 2.

OIL—Receipts during the week, 87 barrels Cod Oil. Transactions were at 38c to 40c, and the market is firm.

Halifax Markets.

Halifax Markets.

Halifax October 30.—During the past week business has been active in some branches. Three arrivals from the West Indies brought 100 bris sugar and 100 puns. 6 hids molasses, and sait and lime juice. The outward vessels numbered six, and they took 1,122 tes, 100 drums, 340 casks. 285 boxes and 330 half boxes of dry fish, 468 bris mackerel, 744 bris herrings, with 1,556 bris potatoes. Besides these sailing vessels the steamer Beta took out for Bermuda and St. Thomas about 750 qtis of dry fish, some mackerel and herring, and 1,870 bris potatoes, and the Cortes took the New York for the West Indian market 500 drums dry fish.

Dry Fish—The receipts for the week were 15.

market 500 drums dry fish.

DRY FISH—The receipts for the week were 15, 785 quis and shipments 11,278 quis. Labrador Dry Fish is very irregular; sales have been made at \$2.30,4 months, and within the same day others have sold at \$2.60. The bulk of the sales of this fish from Western ports have been on private terms, and although some refuse to sell at \$2.70, and declare they will take them home. Mackerel rece.pts for the week were 1.355 bbls, and shipments 2,051 bbls, chiefly to the New York market, which took 1,228 bbls.

HERRING—The receipts for the week are 2,571 barrels, and shipments 1,828 barrels, Alewives unchanged; 500 barrels were so'd ex store at \$3.50. Receipts—20 bris; shipments, 55 bris. Cod oil is quoted by some buyers at thirty-seven cents and 38 cents. but still good clean lots of small size are being picked of the vessels at 39c to 40c.

FLOUR—Remains at about last week's quota-

FLOUR-Remains at about last week's quotations; receipts, 2,826 brls. POTATORS—Are lower in price; receipts, 14,025 bushels; shipments, 12,965 bushels.

OATS—Are held at 41c to 42c in cargo from P E. Island, and a shade lower for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. No Quebec oats are on the market. APPLES—Realizing larger prices here than for years, owing to the small crop.

London Grecery Market.

The Union National Bank, says the New York Post, has decided to so out of the national system, and several banks have the subject under consideration. -Mr. Michael Coughlau, of St. John. N. B., is preparing another shipment for England of 500 sheep and 50 head of cattle. 2 hey leave Quebec

about the 15th instant. -A Halifax despatch says 41 hogsheads of sugar were shipped from that city to Boston yesterday in the steam-hip Carroll. Operations have been commenced in the sugar refinery

there. —Official statement of flour inspected at this port during last week:—Superior Extra, 2,777 barrels; extra superfine, 99 barrels; spring extra, 814 barrels; superfine, 200 barrels; fine 150 barrels; rejected, 135 barrels, Total, 4,175 barrels;

—There is a good demand for hard and soft bricks here just now at \$2 per 1,0:0 for large lots of soft and mixed, and \$2.25 to 2.50 per 1,0:0 for hard. The supply on the wharves is light, but sufficient for present requirements.

—The Custom receipts at London, Ont, during October last show a decrease of \$1.839.83, as compared with October, 1878. The Inland Revenue returns at the same place for the same periods show a decrease this year of \$2,777.79.

The local money market remains steady, at unchanged rates of interest and discount. Sterling Exchange is dull at 8 to 8; prem. for 60-day bills between banks, and 8; to customers. Drafts on New York are quiet, at par. —Comparative statement of the receipts of ashes inspected at Montreal to 30th October and corresponding date last year :—

9516 8948 **57**3 Increase in receipts, 1870... 10179 10053

120

69 143 A workmun on a railroad at Florence, Italy was run over and killed. His sweetheart laid herself on the track to die in the same manner, but the train only injured an arm, which was subsequently amputated. Still determined on suicide, she tore off the bandage and

Increase in deliveries, 1879.

It is suicide to disregard the chill and then the It is suicide to disregard the chill and then the cough with which in the next few months so many fliousands will be attacked. It is almost as bad when the attack comes, to drown oneself in the ocean of nostrums with which the country is flooded. The best prevention in the world, as well as the best remedy, is a combination of Cod Liver Oli and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; as found in Moute's Emulsion, and then it is as agreenble to the taste as sweet milk and is prescribed universally by physicians.

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With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA. With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SUDA, is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itratores feelbe digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the threat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1 coper bottle.

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BOBD PLAM. Combining and operating many orders in one wast sum has every advantage of capital, with akiliful management. Large profits divided provation investments of \$25 to \$10.000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dealings, LAWRENCE & CO., 53 Exchange Place, Ne

Belleville, Ont.

29-L

DEVINS VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

Approved of by the Medical Faculty

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

They are Purely Vegetable.

They are Agreeable to the Taste, They are Pleasing to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure aud Certain in their Effect.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years. CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have

imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS." To Mothers.—Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORM PAS-

already attained has brought out many sparious

TILLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on re-R. J. DEVINS, DRUGGIST, Next to the Court House, Montreal.

If you are troubled with

TAPEWORM!

ONE DOSE OF

DEVINS' TAPE-WORM REMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden; Evans & Co.; H.



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In the "Go-as-you-please" Race for Dry Goods, Cash is the chief factor to enable you to

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IN THE GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

there is now the largest and best assortment we ever bad. Shirts and Drawers to fit men from 80 to # inches girth.
Shirts and Drawers in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 ply Lambs

Wool.
Shirts with double Back and Fronts, in light, medium and stout make.
Shirts and Drawers for Boys, in 4 different grades, from 25c.
Men's Ribbed Shirts and Drawers from 20c.
Double-Breasted Shirtings from 28c.

MEN'S SOCKS,

Men's Seamless Wool Socks from 2ic. Men's Hand-Knit Socks from 20c.

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Special Line of new all-Wrol Worsted Serges. Wide and Heavy," for costumes, to be sold at "Wide and Heavy," for costumes, to be sold at 25c per yard.

Special Line of new all-Wool Fassia Homespun Cooth, "Camela Hair finish," for Dresses, to be sold at 39c per yard.

Special Line of new all-Wool Empress Cleth, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 20c, and 37c per yard.

Special Line of new all-Wool German Cashmere "Heavy Make," for costumes, to be sold at 25c, 3°c, and 39c per yard.

DON'T SKIP THIS.

Special Line of new Foulard Silk Broche, for Trimmings, to be sold at 3-e and 40c per yard. Special Line of new Matelasse for Presses and useful for T immings, to be sold at 45c and 50cs yeard. Special Line of new Lyonals Cloth for 60 tumes, to be sold at 64c and 78c per yard.

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