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CHRONICLE. CATHOLIC

VOL. XXX.-NO. 11.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1879.

1.

Have I not seen the sturdy oak, Upon the rugged mountain side, Fall smitten by the lightning stroke-Its shattered strength, its ruined pride?

Have I not seen the hand of death, As rapidly as I have told, Strike from the powerful man the breath-Lay low the youthful and the bold, As tho' they were but weak and old? Have. I not seen them 'round me fall? And yet am I surviving all !

11. Have I not seen the mountain rill, That leaped its sliver course along— Arrested by the key chill. And frozen breath of winter strong?

Have I not seen the youthful glow, Of health and strength and power, Upon a moment stay its flow, As streamlet thro' the withered bower When death by satrack each beauteous flower? Have I not seen youth fade away? And yet am I allye to-day!

m.

Have I not seen the autumn blast, The myriad leaves of sommer strew? Have I not seen the very last Of nature's splendors fade to view?

Have I not seen the eve of life, Fall darkly on the good and great; The foremost in the glorious strife, The victims of the saddest fate— The poisoned sword of human hate? Have I not wept the true and brave? And still I've yet to know the grave !

IV. Have I not heard the tempest loud, In roaring, booming, thundering might? Have I not seen the angry cloud, Across the azure dome of night?

Have I not heard the awful groan Have I not heard the rwind yield Of nations in their milmic power? Have I not heard the gasping moan, When knells their fated failing hour? Have I not seen their temperis lower? Have I not seen how mortals sink? And yet have I the draught to drink !

Have I not heard the ocean's roar, As billows rush in fury on,-And lash the windlogs of the shore, Until their maddened rage is gone?

v.

Have I hot heard the waves of life, Dash fiercely on the shores of time; Each breaker strengthened for the strife, The lashing waves of sin, of crime— Unlike the quiet joy sublime? Have I not heard the awful roar? And yet am standing on the shore.

vī.

Have I not seen the golden sun, In crimeon splandor sink to rest, When evening tells his course is done His glowing couch the distant west

Have I not seen the saintly soul, In holy splendor fleeaway; And georgeously death's shadows roll, As at the closing of the day? Have I not kuelt me then to pray? To pray that when my end should come, Though early be my critain tonib, That as I sink beneath the sod, The splendid eve may come from God. LORFET K. FORA

few individuals for their own selfish purposes. 1 know very well that in Ireland such things have been. The bistory of politics in Ireland, unfo:tunately, is marked by many agitations that had no reality in them, but what is the meaning of this agitation? We have passed through two bad years-I mean 1877 and 1878 -that, I think, have not been equalled in the history of Ireland-at all events in my memory-as bad years for the agricultural community. I acknowledge that this year, as far as we can see the results at present, is not as bad a year as last year, but it would require one of the best years that we ever had in farming to put the farmer in an easy position after the bad years he has gone through. What is this year? It has been almost impossible to save the crops; the farmer has been hour by hour, day by day-indeed, I have seen him working at night-trying to save his crops, so that, instead of having a first-rate year, we have had a year that is below the average. Why, then, have the farmers met all over Ireland? Because the memory of the famine is deep in the minds of the farmers, the terror and fright have never left their souls, and as they pass through three bad years they begin to say-"Are we going to lose our substance? Is it going to slip away from us? Are we not bound to meet together, and try if in any way we can lift ourselves out of this depression ?" I am quite aware that many people may these meetings are not the best means of achieving our purpose. Our friends say, "Go to the landlord, and he will meet your demands." I say that is a fair way to meet the case, and I hope my friends in the country will not run away with the idea that when they have come to a meeting like this their duty is done. I am not here to abuse the landlords of the County Cork. A Voics-Neither are the farmers.

land (cheers.) This is not a mere ephemeral

agitation-it is not an agitation got up by a

Mr. Shaw-I owe them nothing. I am not a tenant, and if they had their own way they would send me to the right-about; but I don't intend they shall have their way. I believe there are many landlords in the county Cork who are the best in Ireland, and it would only require the tenants to go to them and show that they are not able to pay their rent to induce them to make a considerable reduction This is a year when all claases of the community must combine together. It is not a time to raise one class against another. The man of business, the butter merchant, the shopkeeper, must all unite, and not press on the poor (hear, hear). As far as my influ-ence has gone, in every way I possibly could, privately and publicly, I have preached this doctrine. They tell us, for instance. that we clauses. I would appoint a commission at violate the Sabbath by being here to-day; yet once. Gentlemen, you are aware that I was doctrine. They tell us, for instance. that we if the ox or the ass fall into the pit we are invited to serve on the present land commistold we can take him out. Our brother is in sion. I refused to do so, because I did not the pit to-day-the farmer and the landlord think that one or two men mixed up with are both in it-and we are come here to day twenty other men would be able to do much to try if we can lift them out of the pit into class and class. Now, is the depression a speeches of Menster Meetings-Speeches of Mr. Paruell, Mr. shaw, Mr. country, the farmer in Eugland, the Prime Minister of England, is afraid it is not a temporary one. Wby did he send out the commission if he had a notion that it was a mere farmer in Leland feels, that there are elements at present at work different from any other elements ever at work before, and they fear themselves that it is not a temporary depression. We have America, with her rails, rivers and steamers, and they are bringing to our working population the produce of American land at rates at which they never could have been brought to this country bef re. It is a crisis in the affairs of the landed interest in this country, and we are bound not to apply any temporary palliative, not to make the outside of the platter clean, but to go to the root of the question, and put the great industry of this country on a basis sure and certain to be the basis of national prosperity [cheers]. Now, if it were a mere temporary depression it would be easily met. The landlord, the man of business, and the tenant-farmer would combine together. There are landlords in this country who to my knowledge have let their lands at very moderate rents. You must He was conducted to a carriage which was dicriminate between landlord and landlord. A bad landlord gives a 25 per cent reduction crowd that cheered vociferously. He was when he ought perhaps, to give 50 per cent., drawn to the Victoria Hotel, the horses being having acrewed up the rent to starvation point. The good landlord who has not reised his rent for generations is the man we ought to consi-Smyth; the people still being under the im- der and treat tenderly and generously [cheers] A Voice-Many a good landlord has a bad agent. Mr. Shew-The way to understand this question is to look at it in detail. I have been living in the country for some months, having very nearly broken my. leg-Home Rulers sometimes make a slip [laughter]. I have simply and effectively. I would make tenant-taken a district in this country, and, without anyone knowing anything about it, I have wished to disturb it I would put on him the looked into the question myself. There are six men in the district who must go to the a fair rent on au average of years, that is a wall-it cannot be helped, and only in one instance has the rent anything to do with it. his land and goes to destruction in spite of Some of them are owing two years' rent and in one case the rent was excessive. The man step in and say, "He is not entitled to have a could not pay his rent and make a living, and what is the result? That farm is let at five shillings per acre above the living point, and therefore, urgently and respectfully call upon that man's farm has been taken by a neighboring farmer. That farm is 200 acres of land. He pays the rent due, and gives the man a certain sum of money to go out. Resolutions | man knew that his farm was his own-that may be passed calling on men not to take a farm from which another has been evicted. A Voice-He ought to be shot. Mr. Shaw-I say stuff and nonsense. As long as human nature is what it is you will. always find people on the watch to take these small farms and add them to the big ones. It and common sense [cheers]. There is no use obtain such a permanent settlement of the had come of it, Irishmen would at any rate large operations, were able to supply their would not surprise me at all if men very loud talking of nationality until we have an edu- land question as will render a future year of have had the inspiriting feeling, to which been laid up for the last fortnight in my own | small farms and add them to the big ones. It nouse, but I was quite determined that these would not surprise me at all men very load series of meetings should not pass over with-in elequence on tenant-right platforms were out my appearing on a platform to express my sympathy, with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy, with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in sympathy with the tenant-farmers of Ire-in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes—if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the tenant-farmers of interval in the mage both the higher and lower classes if we are in the tenant in the mage both the higher and lower classes in the mage both the higher and lower classes is the tenant farmers of interval in the mage both the higher and lower classes is the tenant farmers of interval in the mage both the higher both the higher and lower classes is the tenant farmers of interval in the mage both the higher both the h

them up. The crisis is not temporary, and the able to carry out this great principle, which I they are a numerous and important class, remedies must not be temporary. I don't stand here to suggest to the tenant-farmers of Ireland a cource of a conduct that 1 would I would say to every one of them, if my voice could reach the ear of every tenant-farmer in Ireland, I would say, "Do not on any account put yourself in the grip of the law, no matter what any man may spout to you from a platform" We are all liable on a platform to make foolsof ourselves-it is one of the easiest things in the world; but if an individual farmer adopts a course of conduct that will put him in the grip of the law he is doing a foolish thing, and the end will be that they will be out on the roadside, themselves and their children. It won't do to have this country agitated year atter year, to have the people excited year a'ter year, on these vital questions. What are we to do? If we stand here and say the present state of things is wrong and injurious, we are bound to state some remedy for it. I have brought forward a remedy in the House of Commons with the full sanction of the Irish party, and how were we met in the British House of Commons? The Right Hon. James Lowther got up and called the remedy that we proposed rank Communism. I really did not feel at the time much annoyed, because I knew very well that the right hon. gentleman did not understand what he was talking about, and, therefore, it was not worth my while to be vexed with him ; but what was it we proposed? You are aware that in the Land Bill of Mr. Gladstone there were very good principles. Bat those principles were never carried out to their full application. The bill is in its inception right and grand, but in its execution halting and imperfect Now, I can find in Mr. Gladstone's bill principles that if applied to the land question in Ireland would be a settlement of the questions. I would, in the first place, change the whole tenure of land. The tenure in Ireland is altogether different from that in any other country in the world, and the man who works the land should own the land [loud cheers] I don't want to take what is another man's and give it to you-nothing of the kind. 1

should pay the man for what he has, but I would do it in such a way that it would not be a burden on the working of the farm. Now, there was a committee appointed a few years ago to enquire into this question, and a gen-tleman was examined before that committee -Mr. Vernon of Dublin, a governor of the Bank of Ireland-and he suglested that to remedy the detects of the Bright clauses of the Land Act there should be a committee appointed with full power to carry out those

would give every day of my life to see carried out (cheers). But it must be settled by calm cammon sense, by earnest, honest efforts. It not adopt myself if I were in their place. Now is not by a mere spurt here and there-a mere flash in the pan of excitement; but it is by as they are governed by Eugland and Engmanly, honest, intelligent efforts, carried out day after day, and if needs be year after year means of robbing and oppressing them (cheers). I have only one thought-that is to do the very best I can for the people of this taxation or otherwise, so long as England has country (cheers). The highest honour I ever could receive is the honour of representing the great county of Cork, a county so grand, so beautiful--- its people so inteligent, so honest, so quiet --- a man would be waiting in every quality of manhood who did not feel he was bound by every tie to work for such people. I will work for you, no matter what mon say to the contrary, and I am sure these meeting will result in real and cubstantial good

(cheers). The following is a report of Mr. Parnell's speech.

The resolution I have to recommend to you is one that affirms the necessity of increased facility being given to persons to enable them | trampled upon in this country-that the to become owners of the land by amending the Bright clauses of the Land Act. Now, the Bright clauses of the Land Act can, I think, be very easily amended, and, of course, they can be amended by ordinary Parliamen- to England and saying to Englishmen. "You tary action, and I have no doubt that in the course of the next session of Parliament they and defend us in our unjust rights." When will be so amended as to facilitate very easily you have beaten the unjust landlords in this the purchase of their holdings by many tenant-farmers in Ireland (cheers), but the work-ing of the Bright clauses of the Land Act is not at the present moment the most pressing need of this country. What we have most to consider at this time is not how we may best amend the Land Act, but how we may enable the people of this country to tide over this Winter, for you have a Winter before you such as has not been equalled since the fatal year of 1847. Now, how are we to retain the people of Ireland in Ireland under these circumstances? (Hear, hear.) You have been told to-day, and you know it full well, how your crops have failed you, how the prices of everything have fallen 100 per cent, and how you age unable in the face these calamities to meet your engagements with your landlords. We have heard that many of the landlerds of Ireland, and many in the county of Cork are good landlords, and will reduce their rents. I

lowing motion, which was carried :--trade and agriculture having made itself felt with severity by the laboring classes, rendering am willing to admit that to the fullest extent; them very destitute, we respectfully ask the but it is not the good landlords alone we have Government to give employment by directly to consider-we have the bad landlords to reclaiming, or by legislation which may encontend with (hear, hear, and cheers). The courage the reclamation of, some of the waste chief difficulty of the Irish tenant-farmer is this-how is he to deal with the landlord-

the man who at the present time refuses to reduce his rent to a fair valuation? Now, we have not been told to-day what the tenant whose landlord is a bad and inhuman man is to do under these circumstances. We have

although they number 200,000 of the inhabitants of the country-above all things will recollect that they have a country with a future, and they will remember that so long (cheers). Whether in the shape of unjust the power to govern you so long will English ingendity be directed to get the better of you in some way. I hope the tenant-farmers will remember that the country looks to them to secure the inestimable blessing of legislative independence (cheering). Any exertions you may make for yourself this Winter, although temporarily successful-any exertion you may make to settle the land question, although I feel sure it is approaching its final solutionstill all this will be of no avail in promoting the future prosperity of Ireland so long as it is governed by a Parliament of Englishmen (cheers). See, then, above all things, that the great principle that has been always majority of the people in a country have a right to govern it-is observed here (cheers). Whenever the minority is beaten at present on any question, you have them running over put us here, and you have a right to protect struggle, I have no doubt you will have them running over also to Sir Stafford Northcote (groans) and Lord Beaconsfield (groans), and saying, "Oh, Lord Beaconsfield, you must come and help us, because we have been, always your humble supporters and followers, and because your fathers sent us over to Ire land with Cromwell to conquer the country (more graaning). So, then, above all things

lands in this country. Mr. P. J. Smyth's speech, as reported by the Freeman, begins as follows :---

The Freeman report concludes as follows :---

Mr. J. Heffernan, Cork Farmers' Club, pro-

" Resolved-That we hereby request out

county and borough members to bring before

the notice of the House of Commons the fore

you should assert, in order to secure the pros

perity of the country, that we should obtain

the right to govern Ireland according to the

wishes of the majority of the people of Ireland

(great cheering). Alderman Keller proposed, Mr. M. Aherne

seconded, and Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., and the

Resolved-That the great depression in

Rev. Mr. Dunlea, P. P., supported the fol

Citizens of Cork, a remark was made by previous speaker which grated a little upon me-that there is no use of talking of nationality until we have an intelligent and moral been told that the tenant farmer is to keep people. Well, I say nationality first, and we off than large parts of Germany were when himself outside the grip of the law. In that will take chances for the morality and intelli-Stein, though a nobleman himself, fiercely

gence (loud cheers).

going resolutions."

pored---

TERMS: 81.50 per annum

against overwhelming odds. But the results have been substantial enough to justify a far more desperate enterprise. The Intermediate Education Act, the repeal of the Convention Act, and the University Act bear witness to the vigor of the onset and the collapse of the defence. Mr. Parnell may well contrast the truits of two sessions of the "active policy ' with the barrenness of the four which preceded them. Nor can we be surprised that, under the circumstances, he is at present the most popular man in Ireland. In the eyes of the Irish, the means which he has employed are dignified by the ends which they have achieved. Indeed, the state of semi-paralysis to which he has reduced the Parliamentary machine is doubtless regarded as a more effective argument for Home-Rule than any number of Mr. Butt's well-turned periods.

The Present Irish Discontent.

It is very unfortunate for Ireland that the English and Scotch journals, instead of joining in an effort to urge Parliament to pass such reasonable measures as will lead to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people, are only trying to misropresent Irish grievances. It is true that a few Irish agitators, disheartened by the misery which now prevails among the peasantry, have gone the wrong way to make their grievances known. But before condemning the Irish malcontent, we must consider their wrongs, and if we can find no sufficient reason why they should respect the claims of landlords, it is absurd to suppose for a moment that they will do so. Lord Beaconstield's three profits-one for landlord, one for tenant and one for laborer-are not to be found in the large districts of Ireland, where the peasantry can discover nothing for themselves but abject poverty in good years and starvation in bad ones. Misery and want force them to revolutionary ideas. Ireland has very few of the mitigating circumstances that have prevented landlordism from converting England and Scotland into a pauper warren. She has no mining, few manufactures, scarcely any gain from tourists, and tew towns able to offer any profitable employment to the surplus village population. Were the English and Scotch people under similar conditions they would be discontented and angry paupers.

Ireland can never be changed from a miserable to a thriving country without her landed system undergoing a thorough alteration. She requires a law which would enable the peasants, by industry, prudence and enonomy, to acquire land; which would dissipate that hopelessness and despair which now drives the fine peasantry of that noble land into disaffection and rebellion. This can only be effected by freeing the land from feudal shackles in the same way as it was effected throughout Germany. Ireland is not worse off than large parts of Germany were when

JOSEPH K. FORAN Laval University, Quebec, October 24, 1879.

THE LAND AGITATION.

Auother Series of Mouster Meetings-

Biggar, &c.

On Sunday 5th October, great demonstrations were held in Cork, Queen's County, Slige county, and Mayo.

THE CORK DEMONSTRATION.

The Cork demonstration came off in the Corn Market, and was attended by at least 30,000 persons. Bands and banners were scattered about. Mr. Parnell, M P., who arrived by the mid-day mail, met with an enthusiastic reception at the railway terminus.

The Cork Examiner thus describes the open-

looked forward to with great anxiety, and in anticipation of his arrival a very large crowd of people with the Globe-lane band and tar barrels attended the arrival of the eight o'clock train from Dublin on Saturday evening. The looked-for member, however, did not arrive, but Mr. PJ. Smyth did, and he was the recipient of an ovation which was intended for Mr. Parnell, but in the latter's absence the member for Westmeath was not less weldome. in waiting and attended by an enormous unyoked from the vehicle. On arrival at the hotel there were loud cries for Parnell and pression that the great obstructionist was of the party.

Mr. D.J. O'Riordan occupied the chair. Letters of apology were read from a large number of persons, including several M.P.'s.

The chairman having addressed the meeting the following resolution was proposed by Mr. James Byrne, President of the Mallow, Farmers' Club, seconded by Mr. M. O'Flaherty, of the Mallow Farmers' Club, and

successive had and inclement seasons which have rendered the land unproductive, concurrently with low prices for corn, butter, and cattle, and with losses by diseases in cattle and sheep, it is utterly impossible for the farmers to pay the present rents, and we, the landlords to bear their share of those losses by making substantial abatements to their tenautry, to enable them to tide over the present period of depression, to save the country and themselves from ruin.

Mr. Shaw M.P., in supporting the resolusaid :----

I am come here to-day at considerable personal inconvenience, for, as you see, I have

for the Irish land question expecially a o o d which they have fallen. What are politics? | when four or five of these other men were They are the morals of a nation. What are dukes. I am very much afraid of dukes; they we here to-day for but to endeavor to brin : the principles of eternal justice to bear on the I proposed was this-that there should be a relationship between mau and man? (Cheers.) con mission appointed especially for Ire-That is the great object. We are here to land. The Irish land question is entirely bring justice to bear on the relations between different from the English or Scotch. What I would propose, then, is this-that there should be a commission appointed to carry out the great scheme of creating peasant pro-prietors in Ireland, and I would add to that a plea for creating fixed interests where neither landlord nor tenant wish that their connectemporary depression? He feels, and every tion should be brought to an end entirely. If a man paid £50 rent, it might be much more convenient for him to pay £30 rent, and the £20 above that should be purchased off. The Government can do all that without any loss to the Imperial Exchequer, and we have a right to see that the Imperial Exchequer, when it gets hold of our money, shall spend it in the best interests of the empire. Now, I say there is no way the money of the Exchequer can be better applied than in creating peasant proprietors and tenants with fixed in-

terests in the country, especially when we can do all that without one shilling loss to the Exchequer. We have the Church Surplus Fund, which belongs to the people in this country. I would say, "Let that fund be the foundation to save the National Exchequer from loss in carrying out this great settlement in Ireland." We are in the pre-sence of a great national crisis. All industry is paralysed, the future is dark and gloomy. I invite the Government to look at this question seriously and earnestly. I may be told it is no use to invite the present Government to do this-that they are a set of Tories. I don't see any reason why the present Government should not take up the question. And, in addition to peasant proprietons and tenants with fixed interests, I would have the tenantright of the North-fixity of tenure, with free sale. There is nothing in that to frighten anyone. Now, the bill which Fbrought in drafted by Mr. Butt, was in some respects a very clever and complete bill, but there were some clauses in it that could not be worked wished to disturb it I would put on him the an appeal to physical means; such are not onus of disturbing it. If a man does not pay fair cause for evicting him. If a man neglects the landlord, I think the community should holding. The sooner he is turned out to find his level in the world the better." If those principles were applied this country would soon right itself. What is a man's great object in life? It is to make a foundation for ourselves and those who come after us. If a no one could take it from him-it would nerve his every effort, and he would rise up

advice 1 cordially concur; but the misfortune of the case is this-not that the the tenantfarmer desires to put himself within the grip of the law, but that his landlord desires to put him within its grip. A Voice-That's true for you. M. Parnel-Now what are you to do under these circumstances? and I really think that this is the question which the attention

main firm-it you refuse to pay an unjust

rent-I say that the game is yours and won

already (cheers). You require Acts of Par-

liament as remedies to meet the emergency of

this Winter. No Acts of Parliament would

He commented on the absence of Mr. N. D Murphy and Mr. John George MacCarthy of the leaders of the Irish people ought to be directed to (hear, and cheers). The good (hisses), and asked the electors to remember landloids will reduce their rents many of it at the next election. A Voice-John Daly and Denny Lane for them have done so already, but what will the bad landlords do? The bad landlords will en-

Cork (cheers). deavour to be bad as they always have been, Mr John Ahern, in seconding the resolution, and if you proceed in the old-fashioned way said it was a lasting disgrace to Cork, that

of elavish submission to unjust exactions and both the city members were absent that day toolish biddings against each other for farms The resolution was carried. from which some of you have been evicted, Mr. Lane, Cork Farmers' Club, proposed-" Resolved-That we earnestly request the you will have the old history of '47 repeated again (cheers). While you are in the land is farmers not to bid for land from which a ten the time to take the necessary precautions in ant has been evicted." order to remain there, because a very good Mr. Cronin, of Cloyne, seconded the resolauthority has told us, and an English authorution.

ity too, that "possession is nine points of the The resolution was carried. Mr. M. Ahern having been moved into the law," so that I think it is right that the people of this country should meet together and consecond chair. sider what course they are going to take

A vote of thanks was, on the motion of Mr. where an unjust and unfair rent is demanded Shaw, M. P., seconded by Colonel Colmurst, from them and insisted upon. Now I think M. P., passed to the chairman for presiding. The meeting then separated. that youh ave the question very much in your own hands. If you stand together-if you re-

Why Mr. Paraell is Popular in Ireland

The Spectator is not so blind as some of its London contemporaries pretend to be on the subject of Mr. Parnell's popularity in Ireland. That journal says in a recent issue :

be in time for that emergency. It would be idle to wait for them in any case, as you have To the Euglish, who know Mr. Parnell best as a kind of political sapper, to whom no yourselves your own determination, your own thing is sacred, it seems at first sight hard to strength of mind, and your love of country to rely upon and nothing else, and if you rely understand how such a man should succeed upon these qualities I believe from the botin supplanting a political leader of the ap-proved type like Mr. Butt. But the matter tom of my heart that you must win (cheers). The people of Ireland know too much to-day is easy enough of explanation. The Home-Rule part, when it began its career in the to allow themselves to be exterminated as they were in '47 and '48 (cheers). We are not yet du-House of Commons, well organized and adcimated by famine, and we have still the mirably led as it appeared to be, was in reality spirit that physical strength can give us to recomposed of the most incongrueus elements. The majority of its members were ordinary sist unjust demands (cheers). When I say physical strength I do not mean to advocate Irish Liberals who had "accepted Home Rule," and remained in all other respects what necessary. You can work and gain your cause they had always been. Side by side with these were a few, like Mr. Butt himself, who without them by adopting the attitude I have described, by adopting a policy of passive reon every subject but one were genuine Conservatives. The remainder, with an exception sistance to unjust demands, and by adopting here and there, such as Mr. Sullivan, were these all together and unitedly (cheers). Now the rents of Ireland are many of "dark" men, of whom little was known, and perhaps not very much expected. Once every them far too high. They have been run up by a long continuance of such prices for session Mr. Butt was wont to deliver a melliagricultural produce as have never been fluous dissertation on the advantages of Home Rule, and to receive the congratulations of the freely lately, are inclined to hold off; previous witnessed in this or any other country. All leaders of both parties on the excellent taste prices, however, were in most instances fairly that has now come to an end, and you will have to face a time of low prices, which will and moderation which never failed to charset rule for a number of years. This does not acterize his harangue. But, beyond this arise from bad harvests. It comes most of annus, display, Ireland derived no appreciable are lower. At Liverpool and in neighbouring all from a bad land system (cheers). The benefit on the existence and exertions of the districts since Tuesday business in wheat a better man; but the tenantry of this coun-irst thing for you to do is to secure your hold try are at the mercy of every nonsensical agi-on your own farms against unjust demands tation that rose up, and will be until this great question is settled on the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to and come as the mercy of every nonsensical agi-great question is settled on the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to and come as the mercy of every nonsensical agi-great question is settled on the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to and come as the mercy of every nonsensical agi-great question is settled on the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to and come that in the calleton and value of the basis of proceed by Parliamentary action to basis of the proceed by Parliamentary action to basis of the basis of justice you can proceed by Parliamentary action to basis of the basis of justice in the basis of justice of the

denounced the nobles on account of the misery of the peasantry. By the logisla. tion he promoted extensive districts were reclaimed from barbarism and have since been the abodes of hard-working and comfortable populations. A peasantry condemned to eternal poverty and deprived ot all hope, must sooner or later become degraded both mentally any physically.

The large majority of the landlords of Ireland are noblemen who have immense landed estates, which they soldom visit. Some of them derive incomes of something like \$300,000 per annum, and yet are abso-Intely unknown to their tenants. But though their faces are not familiar to those who supply them with a princely income they are perfectly well known at English clubs, gambling tables, and behind the scenes of some London theaters. What wonder that, when high-spirited Irishmen. seeing how the money they earn by toil and lebor is squandered in other lands, and upon unworthy objects, their anger is aroused, and they take the law into their own hands. Shooting at a landlord is a very unpleasant thing, but it is the natural result of the ferocity that is engendered of despair. Neither the Irish soil, the Irish character, nor the Irish climate impose any necessity that the chief crop of the Green Isle should be perennial discontent. It is a place of wretchedness because British aristocracy feeds upon its big estates, and no minister has attempted to do for it what Stein did for Germany .- New York Star.

Commercial Items.

-The St. Johns News says :- " There is just a possibility that the glass factory will be moved from St. Johns to Moutreal next spring. More room is required than the Messrs. Yuille have here at present, in order to keep pace with their increasing business, and Montrealers are very anxious to have the transfer made."

- The ratepayers of St. Johns, Que., are seriously considering the advisability of establishing a woollen or other manufactory there. At a meeting of citizens held last Tuesday, the Mayor of the town said that a large manufacturer and capitalist was willing to start a factory of some kind in that place. provided the people voted him a bonus of \$20,000 to \$25,000. His Wotship was requested to call another meeting of ratepayers to consider the matter.

Last Friday's Liverpool grain circular says: "The demand for wheat in the country markets is generally slack; millers having bought supported. In consequence of the decline in American quotations cargoes in all positions

en en se server a server de la server en server en en en server carrens a server a server. El la serverle de marable en la server en constructe des des une la due estil agresse de la due la due la la la sever dur manaled Marablese des en constructions en la sever de la severe de soul la sector de proprieta en serve If you product the other of a state of the condition of the second state of the second

The Hand of Death.

1.6. 16 6 6

See Jean

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

did not appear improved at the implied contest between wife and son. ---

might well have deemed it offered in irony.

CHAPTER XX.

having just overtaken them, was Mr. Lydney.

To say that Wilfred was in anger, would

not be conveying half an idea of the actual

rage that pasessed him. He was literally foaming with passion; it was boiling over

of Lydnes-a stranger-he ignored as com-

pletely as though he had not been there ; and

burst forth with all his grievances, chiefly ad-

"I am kept out of it-I am to be kept out

of it! The money is mine, safe enough;

twelve hundred pounds, as you said ; and he

cooly assures me he has had counsel's opinion,

and I cannot claim it till his death! The

deed is obscurely worded, he says; and when

I ask to read it over; no; he denies it, though

it was in the very room. If there's justice in

"What are you speaking of, Wilfred ?" in-terrupted Maria, who had turned crimson,

"I told him Edith was dying of want; I

told him I was going to the dogs, and should

soon be in prison," raved Wilfred, never so

much as hearing his sister. "Look here;

dashing the writ out of his pocket; "I posi-

tive;y lowered myself to show him this, and

" Must you pay it ?" she shivered.

Wilfred: "they are clipped."

faction.'

theft.'

asks, when I have not ten pence: no; nor

ten farthinga. Perhaps you'll tell me how I am to pay it ?" he chafed, to Maria.

outbreaks of temper, you are so impetuous

"I never heard the slightest doubt ex-

ouite certain that such was the intention

when the deed was made. Mr. Lester should

have allowed you to read it for your own satis-

"He had better not drive me to extremi

ties," foamed Wilfred, "or I will break the

safe open and take the deed. 'Twould be no

"Wilfred ! Wilfred !" pleaded Maria, "you

don't know what you are saying."

" Wilfred, when you do give away to these

dressing Miss Bordillion :

but was now growing white,

Heaven-----'

As Wilfred Lester was striding home from

"1 tell you the interview is over."

WILLIAM LYLE. When the skies of life are dreary. When the beart grows sick and weary-Try the better plan. See in darkness promised light, Hope for morning after night, Turn your footsteps to the right. And bear it like a man.

Bear it Like a Man.

-- 2

Sometimes you will deem it lonely, Still keep striving fo ward, only Try the better plan, When you fail to win the race-When no sunshine you can trace-When the stream beats in your face-Bear it like a man,

Some will tell you life is folly-Ne'er give way to melanchory-Try the better plan, Do not fancy all mankind Bent on keeping you behind— Bome must lose while some will find— Bear it like a man.

True, the sea is often heaving— No one makes it calm by grieving— Iry the better plan. This is what the brave would do, When the wild surges rise to view, Venture, they will rise you too— Venture like a man.

Tis not how much ground you cover; Be true life soon will be over-Do th best you can. Earth is but a changing shore, Nothing can the past restore-At the end ther's life and more,-Earn it like a man.

Rochest.r., N. F. Oct. 7. 18'9.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

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

CHAPTER XIX-CONTINUES.

"You must be aware that you have brought all this upon yourselves," was the reply of Mr. | she was evincing painful curiosity to look at Lester. "What, save des citution and embarrassment, could corge of a marriage like pounds." yours ?"

Wilfred drew afs chair a little forward, and leaned toward his father.

"You make a show of punishing me for marrying her; but, do you blame me in your heart of hearts? Would not you have done the same, in my place? Father, from my soul I believe that you would never have visited it upon me, but that you were incited

to do so by Lady Adelaide." "To the point," briefly spoke Mr. Lester. "State the purport of your visit, if you have any to state.

"I believe I was not far from the point. However, I am here, I repeat to ask you for assistance.

- "I cannot give it."
- "I crave it as a favor."

"I will not give it, I say," tartly responded Mr. Lester."

"Then I must request it as a right. Yes, sir, and I must have it. You hold money belonging to me I believe, money that by right of law ought to be at this moment in my hands instead of yours."

"No. I do not."

"Wilfred felt a little staggered ; but he rallied, convinced that Miss Bordillion had not misled him.

"Maria has her fourteen thousand pounds, to be paid to her on her marriage, you enjoying the interest until that epoch. I have in like manner twelve hundred, which passed legally into my possession when I became of age. Sir, it ought to have passed absolutely : it must do so now."

"Who has been giving you this information ?" inquired Mr. Lester.

aide. "That, I imagine is of no consequence." "Not much certainly. I conclude it was Margaret Bordillion. The money- for to set dillion, possibly not likiug him to escape in the question at rest and save trouble, I will that mood, or wishing to soothe him, followed descend to explain to my rebellious son-was quickly in his steps, leaving Maria and Mr. left to you, twelve hundred pounds, and the

Maria glanced quickly up at him, and he bent his truthful, sympathizing eyes upon her. In that moment she became aware that he Wilfred put the writ in his pocket; and knew and was then thinking of the disgraceturning on his heel, departed, bowing to Lady ful rumors which were abroad to Wilfred's Adelaide-a bow so low, so elaborate, that she prejudice. An instant's struggle with her feelings, which ended in her struggling no longer, and she burst into tears.

William Lydney drew her hand within his. "Have faith in me," he whispered. "Leave him to me; I will be his friend in every way the unsatisfactory interview, he met Miss Bor-dillion and Maria. Walking by their side, that I possibly can, and will try all that man can try to keep him from harm."

"I see you know---I see you have heard," she stammered, in much distress. " My days and nights are passed in feverish dread. ſſ any—any disgrace fell upon Wilfred I think I should die. I have so loved him; I have so and bubbling from every pore; the presence looked up to him! Mamma died, papa was estranged from us; we had only each other to care for."

"Trust in me," he fondly reiterated ; as he pressed her hand between both of his, aud then released it, for Miss Bordillion was discerned returning in the distance.

Leaving Maria, giving a passing word of greeting to Miss Bordillion as he passed her, Mr. Lydney sped after Wilfred. The latter had not entered his house, but had halted near, and was moodily leaning against a stile that led into the wood. Lydney laid his hand on his shoulder, and rallied him in a gay tone :

"Snake off dull care and send it packing What is the matter ?"

"The matter! that's good! When a fellow's out at elbows and out at heart, out of friends, and out of help, there's enough the I'm hard-up in every way; and, by matter. Jove! I don't care who knows it, for the shame's to others, not to me."

beg of him, like any mendicant, that he would "A man never yet deserved friands and help me over this stile! But no; my wife help but he found them," returned Lydney. may die, and I may go to jail and rot there. No need to be out of heart." It's nothing to you, Maria; nothing that you "Tush!" was the chafed response of Wil-

need worry yourself over," he broke off; for fred Lester. "If I am cognizant of some part of your

the paper; "it's only a cursed writ for ten grievances, you must thank yourself for speaking of them before me a few minutes ago; and must pardon my thus reverting to "Must I pay it?' echoed he, turning to Miss them. I-----Bordillion. "Must I pay ten pounds, she "I don't care who knows of them, I say,"

impetuously interrupted Wilfred. mount a public rostrum and proclaim them with pleasure ; for the shame, I tell you, lies with others Still, I don't see any good in your recurring to the subject "

that there's no getting you to speak reason or "No good at all, unless I could help you to hear it,' said Miss Bordillion, who had not out of them, which I dare say I can do, if you been able until then fo put in a word edgewill only behave like a reasonable being. ways. "Do be calm, if you can, and tell me Lester," he continued, earnestly, something what it is that Mr. Lester says about the deed. very like emotion checking his free utterance, "He says the deed is worded, and that I I owe my life to you; but for your brave excannot claim the money till his death. He ertions, that awful night, I should have been taunted me-yes, it was nothing less-with gone and forgotten. You saved my life at my wings being clipped so that I could not go the risk of your own. It is a debt that I can to law with him. And he is right," stamped never repay, but you can lessen my sense of the obligation, if you will, by allowing me to be your friend, by treating meas a brother." pressed but that you came into the money at twenty-one," spoke Miss Bordillion. "I am

"What now ?" asked Wilfred, staring at nim. " As to risking my life—it's not so joyous to me that I need care to prolong it."

"Suffer me to be to you what a brother would be, if you had one. You are wrong-fully kept out of money. I have more than I know what to do with. Let me be your banker."

The red color flushed into the cheek of Wilfred. He hesitated some moments before he spoke. Mr. Lydney resumed :

"Borrow of me, as one chum would borrow "Now know! I should say a vast deal of another-as I dare say you and I have both more, but that you are present. But it is not borrowed before now, when out of cash. You my father," he added, in an altered voice : " if can repay me, you know, when things come is that false woman, who is ever at his side, around again." to set him against his first wife's children. It may come home to you, yet my Lady Adel

"They never may come around again," answered Wilfred; "you'd probably be done out of it forever, if you lent money to me." "Rubbish! You'll come in for it sometime; and plenty of it. How much will you

have ?' "Are you serious in this offer?" demanded

after lookin 'ilfrud "Serious!" returned Lydney, "what do you mean? Is it anything so very great, that you should doubt, or hesitate ?" "Then you are a good fellow, Lydney, and it's more than anybody else has done for me ney turned with her, and remained by her I'll take ten pounds to get rid of this cursed writ"

Lydney-but could obtain nothing satisfac-tory in reply. He protested that he was of he deserved, would be a task for a strong pen. would give no particulars."

Lord Dane drew nearer the inspector, and resumed in a low whisper. The man's head was bowed to his saddle-bow as he bent to catch it.

"He is in league with the poachers. 1 am on my way now to track their meetings in my own preserves. I was a witness to it last night, and heard the rendezvous made for this, made between Ben Beecher and Lydney. That's your gentleman of family | your thousand-pound man!"

"My lord, is it possible ?" uttered the inspector.

"I told you I suspected the fellow from the first," resumed Lord Dane. "He is now showing out in his true colors. Don't you be guided, inspector. He may have made off with the box himself, as I hintedstolen it! and, he goes to you, with this munificent thousand-pound tale, to put you off

the scent." Lord Dane turned and pursued his way as he spoke, and the inspector, after a pause,

given to thought, urged his horse on his way. His lordship posted himself in his hidingplace in the wood, snug and safe.

Lydney was at the place of meeting first-I mean before Beecher. The latter came along in a joyless, dispirited sort of way, as though he had not got good news to bring. "It has been no go, sir," was his salutation to Lydney, and Lord Dane's ears were strained to their utmost capacity, so sure was he of dis-

covering treason. "The box has not been lifted." "No!" uttered the gentleman, in an accent of keen disappointment, for somehow he had

fed himself with the hope that it had been "lifted," and would be restored through Mr. Beecher, "Have you ascertained to a positive | putting a piece of gold in his hand. certainty ?"

"As certain as that you and I are here, sir. I saw the right men, and I can assure you they know nothing whatever about it. Their opinion is, that it was took into the castle. Right glad they'd have been to get the fifty guineas, and we'd have shared it among us. You'd have had your box this night, sir, if

"I'd they could help you to it" Lydney paused to revolve the news.

"Would a higher reward bring it forth?" he presently asked.

"Not if you offered a bankful-not if you offered a thousand pounds," answered Beecher, little thinking that he named the very sum to be announced on the morrow. What they haven't got, they can't give upand they've not been a-nigh it at all. They think you must look for it in the castle."

"What reason have they for thinking that ?" "Well, I don't know that they have got

much reason, but it's their opinion. Sharp cards they are, too, and their opinion's worth having, sir. For one thing, they say that it the box had been smuffed, they should know it."

"But Lord Dane says it is not in the castle. More than that, I hear he had the castle searched by the police, every nook and corner of it, and there was no tox."

"Has Lord Dane any interest in hiding or detaining the box?" " Why ?"

"Because-not that I insinuate he had nor have I reason to think it-there's places in the castle where things may be put away and where the eyes of the police, though they were sharpened up by a dozen magnifying tel escopes, would never find 'em. I was a-talking to old father about it. Says he, 'If my Lord Dane wanted to keep that box in hidiog, he could do it fast enough in the castle. Tales go, sir, though they may not be true, that years ago, one of the Lord Danes, who was at his wits' end for cash, went snacks with some smugglers, and the booty used to be deposited in the secret places of the castle."

How did Lord Dane's ears like being regaled

English descent, and of good family, but The latter continued, totally unconscious news. that he had any listener save Beecher.

Y

"Could, you give me an idea where these secret holes are in the castle?" "No, that I couldn't sir, and I don't know

that there really are any; it may be all bosh. I'll ask father again." "Do so. And..."

The speech was interrupted by a shot, fired. not far from them. Beecher opened his ears. " That shot's a ruse to deceive the keepers : they are not at work so low down as this. It was within an ace of being hot work last

night; but the keepers got help and came out in numbers, and we made a run for it."

awless life?" remonstrated Lyaney. "It is full of danger."

"A spice of danger gives zest," returned the man.

"A spice may. But when it comes to exchange bullets, and battered heads and broken limbs; that is rather more than is. agreeable."

"One must live, sir."

"Every man, who tries to live honestly, may live honestly; and-"

"Not when he has been at this sort of work all his life. Who'd trust him then? or help him to honest labor?"

"I would, for one," returned Mr. Lydney. "If a man who had stepped aside from the straight path, turned to it again, and set himself in a proper way to be what he ought to be, there's all the more respect due to him "

"Ah, well, sir, talking's one thing, doing's another. I wish I could have found your box; that would have helped some of us."

"Keep a look out still; it is not impossible but you may hear of it. There's for the trouble you have already taken," he added,

"I'll tell you what it is, sir. If we had always had such people as you to deal with us away. He had not attempted to beat Shad in this Danesheld, we shouldn't many of us, only held him tight. in this Danesheld, we shouldn't many of us, have gone wrong. Thank you, sir, and a hearty good-night to you."

The man moved quickly away; Lydney more leisurely followed him; and, last of all, emerged Lord Dane, wiping his brows like a man in a hot consternation.

"A pretty devil's plot, these fellows would like to set afoot !" quoth he: "secret places in the castle, and all the rest of it! If ever a man deserved hanging, it's that traitor Lydney. The whole set of poachers are angels compared with him."

CHAPTER XXI.

Ourside the police-station, and on every available place where bills could be stuck, appeared notices of the loss of the japanned box, with the offer of a thousand pounds reward for its restoration. The offer too : Danesheld by storm, and the crowds that were wont to collect wherever one of these bills appeared, staring at the offer and making their comments, quite impeded the foot-traffic. The days however, nay, the weeks, and the months went on, and nothing came of it; no box turned up, and the reward was still unclaimed, The police felt inclined to adopt Lord Dane's opinion; that Lydney himself and got the box, and that the reward never would be called for.

The depredations on Lord Dane's preserves went on alarmingly, and apparently with im-punity. Whole dozens of game were bagged, the poachers seemed to enjoy their full swing, and the keepers were balked, night after night Lord Dane was losing patience, and felt inclined to offer a thousand pounds reward to catch them. Heartily indeed would he have given it, could Lydney have been entrapped with them. That Lydney was occa sionally seen by Lord Dane, in the wood with the poachers, at any rate with one of them, Beecher, was beyond dispute; and perhaps few in Danesheld but would have subsc.ibed to Lord Dane's opinion of his worthleseness,

had they enjoyed the same means for judging

"How kind you are !" she exclaimed in the sudden revulsion of feeling induced by the

"In what way?" he laughed. "Kind fo telling you this, or for keeping Wilfred up shamefully, and running the risk of Mrs. Lester's displeasure ?"-

"Kind in every way, I think," she answered her face radiant. "But for you_"

Mr. Lydney raised his hand with a warning gesture, and Maria looked around in surprise Clearing some feet with a bound, he sprang upon young Mr. Shad, who had been twined around a tree in his usual attitude, listening with all his ears. He drew him forth by the hair of his head, Shad yelling unmercifully. Maria said farewell, and walked quietly on "What pleasure can you find in this wild, | leaving the capturer and captured.

"You sneaking young varmint !" uttered Lydney; "so I have caught you again at your tricks? How many times does this make? Now, what shall your punishment be? I wonder if I could get you a wrek or two's wholesome recreation on the tread. mill?"

At the last suggestion, Shad only yelled the louder, and in the midst of the noise up came Tiffle, who was going into Danesheld, and generally chose the wood path when she did so, though it was the longest around. She took in every point of the scene with her sly eyes, but suffered not her tongue to betray it

"Well: if I ever heard such a noise!" quoth she ; "I thought it must be some young panther let loose. And who is it? It's something like Granny Bean's Shad."

"He's a-going to kill me! he's wanting to whack me! he'd a-like to pull up my hair by the roots !" shrieked Shad. " Tell him to let me go."

"Let him go, please," said Tiffle to Lydney. "I'm sure you're too much a geutlemin, sir, to ill-treat a poor little weak boy."

Tiffle essayed to pull him from Mr. Lyd. ney, as she spoke, but Mr. Lydney put her

"I am not going to touch him now," he said to Tiffle: "I have no cane with me but, so sure as I catch him dogging my footsteps or Miss Lester's again, so sure will I inflict proper chastisement upon him. You came up opportunely, Mrs. Tifile."

you give him orders to track me, or your

young lady, remember that he shall certainly

suffer for it, if he attempts to put your be-

hests in practice. That you merit the pun-

ishment, shall not avail with me; he shall

"Oh !" screamed Tiftle, with a great show

of indignation, "what treasonous words is these? I give him orders to track people!

what have I to do with him? Am I a per-

"You have more to do with him than peo-

his significant retort, as he turned around and

looked full in Tiffle's face, which suddenly

became the color of scarlet. "Now, my good

He quitted hold of Shad with a gentle

shake, and proceeded on his way, in the op-

posite direction to that taken by Maria.

Tiffle regained her composure, as she best

might; but the scarlet of her face turned

white with rage, and she shook her fists after bim, and panted forth :

"I yow I'll be revenged on him for this!"

"I know what," cried Shad. " I saw him at

the wood last night, just after the row. He'd

"Where did you see him ?" eagerly cried

"He was a-comiug up the road, t'other

side the wood. I see him with my two eyes.

" Did you see Will Lester ?" returned Tifle.

"I didu't see him. He might ha' been

there, though, and this un ha' been to take

The clocks was a striking one."

"Was he out with 'em ?"

wag

ple surpect, and in more ways than one,"

woman, set him to watch me again !"

" To prevent the beating?" "No; to hear my promise. The next time

get it."

lice walker?"

been in it, I think."

Tifile.

intention of the donor would appear to be, to a cursory reader, that you should come into the money at twenty-one. But the deed is so obscurely worded, that upon that point a question has arisen. I have taken counsel's opinion upon it, and their advice is that you do not come into it until my death."

Wilfred paused a few moments before replying.

"And what of Maria's? That she does not come into hers until your death ?"

"About Maria's there is no question. The clanses are differently worded

"Where's the will? In Doctor's Common's ?" next spoke Wilfred.

"The money was not left by will. It was a deed of gift."

"Where's the deed, then?" pursued Wil fred.

Mr. Lester pointed with his finger to a small iron safe which had stood in his study as long as Wilfred could remember. "It is there." he said.

"You will allow me to peruse it."

"Indeed, no," said Mr. Lester. "I think I have satisfied you pretty well as it is. Your perusing it could answer no enl; it is obscurely worded, as I now assure you, and the opinion of counsel was that you could not touch it till my death."

"Other counsel may be of an opposite opinion," persisted Wilfred "It would be but fair to allow me to submit it, in my turn." "And to what good?" asked Mr. Lester. "Were your counsel's opinion adverse to the one already consulted, what of that? You could only prove which was right by an action at law, and I believe you have no funds to sustain one. I tell you openly, that I shall

me.' " Is this justice ?"

"It is law."

"Once convince me that is law, and I will urge the point no more," said Wilfred. "Suffer me to read over the deed."

"I have told you no," said Mr. Lester "The deed is there, safe and secure," motioning once more to the iron safe. "and I will not disturb it. Our interview is over. I cannot give you any assistance; and I desire that you will not intrude here again."

Wilfred rose from his seat in agitation. "Will you drive me to prison? Will you allow Edith to die? Lowk here," and he snatched the writ from his pocket, "for this paltry ten pounds, I must go into one; will you not at least, pay that?"

Whether Mr. Lester would have relented, with the unpleasant scrap of paper placed palpably before him, it is impossible to say. Before he could speak the door was flung open, and Ludy Adelaide sailed in.

She did not look at Wilfred. She passed him with scorn, picking up her dress as she swept by, but she spoke to Mr Lester.

"They told me your son was here, but I did not believe it. Mr. Lester, can you allow his presence ?---and by so doing make light of paental disobedience in the sight of your young children.

"He is not here by my will; he entered the house against it. I have already told you to depart," he added, looking at Wilfred.

"I wait for my answer," said the latter, still showing the writ. "Will you help me out of this ?"

"I will be back directly," Miss Bordillion hurriedly said.

Without further colluquy, vouchsafing no

adieu, Wilfred Lester strode away. Miss Bor-

They were in a retired path, near the entrance of the wood, and Maria began pacing it backwards and forwards slowly. Mr. Lydside. He saw that she was greatly agitated -that even her lips were white.

"It had been more to the purpose, possibly, that I had followed your brother, than Miss Bordillion," he observed.

"I am grieved, I am annoyed, that these painful family affairs should be brought under the notice of a stranger," spoke Maria, half in vexation, half in apology.

"I should be very sorry if I thought you considered me now in that light," he warmly uttered. "I was in hopes, I believed you did

not"In truth, you are right, Mr. Lydney," she said. "When I look back and remember how very short a period it is that we have known you, and then consider the (I may say it) almost confidential terms upon which we meet I am lost in surprise. I think" she added,

with a smile, "either you or ourselves must have displayed great forwardness." "Not so, Miss Lester. There are some

people who only act upon us as repulsive elements, whom we never can like. never can unbosom to-no, not though we were thrown into domestic contact with them for years. There are others who are mutually attracted at the first glance, who know that they have found kindred spirits, objects worthy of esteem and trust: it does not require long for intunacy to grow up between these. Let me prove myself deserving of your friendship, your confidence : hesitate not to speak unreservedly to not part with the money, until death compels me of your brother. From what I gather-for it is conversed of openly in Danesheld-he is at the present time in some straits."

He bent his handsome form toward Maria. and a flush rose to her face. It may have appeared to her that there was help, protoction, in that manly figure of strength-it had long appeared to her that there was perfect truth to be found in that earnest face. An irresistible attraction had drawn Maria to him from the first-an attraction, not less irresistible, prompted her now to acquiesce in his last words.

"That Wilfred and his affairs are freely spoken of in Danesheld is, I believe, only too true, Mr. Lydney; and it is nothing but what must be expected. I should think no son of a good family-beir, as he ought to be-was ever reduced to the plight that Wilfred is." "He is the heir, is he not?"

Maria shook her head. "Danesheld Hall is not entailed, and papa

can, if he pleases, make one of his younger children his heir."

"Would that be just?" "Shamefully unjust," answered Maria, her face in a glow. "Oh !" she added, with emotion. "I cannot tell you how miserable I am! I could sacrifice myself to bring comfort to poor Wilfred. When I think of his trials, his uncertain prospects, and know that they are not deserved, my heart seems as though it would breakwith grief and pity, for I am helpless to aid him; and when I remember his thoughtless impetuosity, coupled with his keen sense of injury, I dread-I dread

-I hardly know what I dread." "You dread that, smarting under privation

and unmerited wrong, he may be drawn into "Neither out of that, nor any thing else," some escapade not precisely fitting for the imascibly responded Mr. Lester, whose temper heir of Squire Lester."

"Nonsense about ten pounds! You must take some for yourself, as well as for the writ '

"No more, no more," uttered Wilfred Lester, the crimson flush again dyeing bis face. Save me from prison, and I'll thank you; but I want none for myself."

Mr Lydney looked him full in the face, and spoke in a low tone.

"For your wife's comforts. then." "No" persisted Wilfred, "those who have

brought us to this, upon their heads shall the consequence be. I will not accept from a stranger what it is the duty of others to perform.

"That he was unmistakably in carnest, and meant to be, Lydney saw; so he urged that point no further then. And the day passed on to its close.

Brightly and clearly shone out the evening star; brightly and clearly, it less large, crept out its sister stars, shedding their refulgence over Danesheld, lighting the path of Lord Dane, as he, remembering the interview that was to take place between Lydney and the poacher, walked from the castle to take up his station in the wood and overhear it. His lordship, to give him his due, was above acting the eavesdropper in general, but he was most anxious to find out all he could regarding Lydney, and burning to punish these troublesome poschers. That Lydney was really an impostor, a loose character, and had now joined the fraternity, he entertained little doubt. To imprison the whole lot for two years would have delighted Lord Dane.

" Good-night to your lordship "

The saluter was the inspector of police, who was passing on horseback, and Lord Dane nodded in reply to the greeting; and continued his way. The next moment, however, he wheeled around.

"Halloa, inspector! Any news of the box ?"

"Not vet, my lord," was the reply, as the fficer turned his horse sideways, "We shall have the bills out to-morrow, and I hope they may do something."

"Bilis!" echoed Lord Dane.

"Offering a reward, my lord. They would have been posted this afternoon, but Mr. Lydney called this morning and stopped it. He had his reasons, he said, for not allowing them to appear till to-morrow It must be a valuable box, to offer a thousand pounds reward."

"Who does offer it?" burst forth Lord Dane in astonishment.

"Mr. Lydney has given us authority. Ťf the box is in existence still, that will bring it forth.'

"Lord Dane paused ere he spoke; one thought was charing another in his brain. " Inspector, take care you are not done. I know more of this Lydney and his doings than I did when I spoke with you last; he has got a thousand pounds to pay just as much as that horse of yours has."

"My lord, he said freely that the box was none of his, and that the reward would come from the pocket of the owner; not from his

with that? There's a very popular proverb which runs in this fashion :- Listeners never

hear any good of themselves." "And if, by chance, the box should have been consigned to any secret places, howwho's to get it ?" inquired Lydney.

"Why, it will never be got as long as the castle's a castle-at least as long as my Lord Dane's its master," returned the poacher. There's not many sir, would choose to brave Lord Dane.

"A martinet when crossed, I suppose," carelessly remarked Mr. Lydney. "Like all the rest of the Dane family.

The old lord was a stinger, if thwarted ; and his eldest son would have been worse had he lived to reign. Captain Dane was hot, too; but generous."

"I have heard him, the captain, spoken of since I came to Danesheld," observed Mr. Lydn-y. "Did he not fail over the cliff; or was thrown from it?"

"It was not a simple fall, sir. He was scuffling with another man, and was up doubt pitched over. Danesheld regretted him much, and all the more when tidings came of his eldest brother's death. We should have liked the captain to reign over us. Why, Ravenshird-the very man you are lodging with-was his servant."

"Indeed | With whom was Captain Dane scuffling ?"

"It's what has never been found out, sir from that day to this. Ravensbird was took up for it; but it wasn't him, and that was proved. And then there was a talk of a packman; but he couldn't be discovered. No; it has never been found out."

There was a pause. Mr Lydney broke it, his voice ringing out unusually sonorous and clear in the night air. "The present Lord Dane-Mr. Herbert, as

hear he was called then-was he suspected ?"

" My heart alive, no !" returned the poacher. "Whatever made you sus sect him, sir ?" "I suspect him!" echoed Mr. Lydney. 'My good man, don't run away with a wrong

notion; I cast no suspicion toward him Had I been in Danesheld at the time of the occurrence, and of an age to reason, it is an idea I might have taken up He was the one to benefit by Cantain Dane's death."

"But, when the thing happened, Mr. Dana. the eldest son, was alive. Captain Dane was no more the heir to the property, at the time of his death, than I was ; in fact, he never was heir at all, for he died before his brother."

"And Mr. Herbert was not suspected?" "He was not suspected," answered Beecher Though that brings to mind that a chap which I'd rather not name, declared he saw Mr. Herbert on the heights at the time of the accident, or murder-whichever it was. But e was three sheets in the wind, and we made

him hush his tongue" "Why make him hush it?"

" Who'd charge such an insinuation against a Dane-though it was only Mr. Herbert?

Besides, what should he want, attacking his cousin? No, 'twasn't likely; and we made the chap cork up his chatter. "Who was 'the chap?" continued Mr.

Lydney. "Well, I don't know that it matters tell-

ing; it's all over and done with. 'Twas my brother. sir." To describe how Lord Dane in his hiding-

own. I inquired who and what he was-this | place clenched his fists at the audacious Lyd-

of him.

Meanwhile at Wilfred Lester's cottage domestic matters appeared to be going on rather more comfortably. Sarah, by some for ?" cajoling process of her own, the secret charm of which she would reveal to neither master nor mistress, had contrived to obtain a little renewed credit for meat and other necessaries. Mrs. Lester would sigh and trouble herself as to when they were to be paid for; her husband evinced that utter indifference to future consequences, which is sometimes born of

despair; had Sarah pledged his credit for hundreds, it seemed the same to him. A most bitter feeling had seated itself in his heart against his father, fouching the deed and the money withheld from him; at first he had been loud and noisy, vowing revenge, vowing to obtain possession of the deed by some desperate means, but of late he had huried his wrongs in silence and spoke of them no more. In his former loud flights of temper, the only one to remonstrate against them to his face

was Lydney, Edith dared not. One frosty morning in December, Maria in taking the wood-path to Miss Bordillion's, encountered Lydney; somehow or other they often did encounter each other; but to which lay the fault, whether to him or to her, or to the two mutually, cannot be said. That a powerful attachment had sprung up between them, there was little doubt, though as yet it had been spoken of by neither. Danesheld was that morning alive with commotion, for an encounter had taken place the previous night between the keepers and poachers, in which the former were worsted and the latter had got off scotfree. It was said that Lord Dane was foaming. Maria almost sprang to Lydney when she saw him, asking if he had heard the news. That she was trembling with an inward fear, a dread to which sh. dared not give a shape, her agitated manner proved.

"I heard of it hours ago," he smiled, as he took both her hands in greeting.

" D. you know-do you know "-it seemed that she could scarcely get the words outwho were in it? What men ?"

"No. Various rumors are afloat. I be lieve I could mention one fellow; but it's no business of mine. I saw him snesking into the wood, under cover of the dark night, as 1 was going to your brother's, where I spent the ev⊬niog.'

Maria's countenance visibly changed, and her lips parted with suspense, as she listened. "And what Mrs. Lester will say the next time she sees me, I cannot anticipate," he continued, not unobservant of Maria's varying cheek "Will you believe that I was so de void of all conscience as to stay there till one in the morning, keeping Wilfred from his bed? She could dissimulate no longer. Her lips turned white, her eyes became wet, and she altered out tale-telling words in the moment's emotion. did hear a insinivation that he was

"Ob, is it true? Are you sure you were with him ?"

He pressed her hands warmly, bent low and wnispered, with a beaming smile : "I never tell you anything but truth; be-lieve me, I could not do so. Maria, it is all fer have forgotten his cou tly manners as 10 sieth to Maria on the point of Tiffle's informaright, there is no cause for agitation. I was with Wilfred, at his own house, till one o'clock in the morning ; we got into a discus trayed into it in the angry heat of the mosion, and the time slipped on unwarily. The

encounter with the poschers took place at ment. His road led him past Miss Bordlihalf-past twelve.'

him home, for 'twas close to Will Lester's where I see him. I ha'n't seen Will Leste this morning. nowhere; maybe, hes wounded."

"What did that divil set upon you now

"Cause I were a-watching him and Miss Lester, and he twigged me," returned Shad. "I never see such a keen eye as he's got. He had laid hold of her two hands and was a hugging of 'em.'

"Keep the sharpest look-out on him you ever kept in your life, Shad," were the concluding words of Tiffle. "Poke and peer about the woods forever, especially after dark. That Lydney's a big cut-throat in disguise, and we'll pay him off."

Vowing vengeance upon the whole world, in her anger, and upon Lydney in particular l'iffle pursued her way. She had executed her commission in the town, and was returning, when she met Lord Pane. She had plenty of time to cool; but to cool down from an evil spirit was not in Tifile's nature; she remembered the sovereign bestowed upon her by his lordship, and the words he had used; and she stopped him now.

"Well Tiffle, and how are you ?"-for when, Lord Dane chose, he could be affable and condescending to the lowest.

"I'm none the better, my lord, craving your pardon, for the dreadful tales of last night's blood that every shop you go into will tell. Is it true, my lord, that one of the keepers was cut in half ?"

"Not quite," replied Lord Dane, checking a laugh. "He's wounded in the ribs, I wish could lay my finger on the man that fired at

"My lord, I think it's as likely to have been that Lydney as anybody," responded Tifile, dropping her voice. "I have good information that he was one of them." "Have you ?" eagerly returned Lord Dane.

Where? how?-how did you get it?" "One that's safe and sure saw him just outside the wood at one o'clock this morning.

And where could he have been to, my lord, at

that place and hour, but a-jining in the fray

If you could get him transported, my lord, it

would be a provadinabil mercy for Danes-

"Ah," was the only answer of his lordship.

"She's getting enthrilled by him, my lord;

as safe as my name's Tiffle. Not a day passes

but he's at our house, with master, or with my

lady, and of course she's present. And then

the private meetings out of doors!" added

Tiffle, turning up her eyes. "They were in

the wood together not half an hour ago, her

two hands squeezed in his, as if he were her

Lord Dane's face grew black as night.

"And they do say that Mr. Wilfred Lester

has not been seen abroad yet, my lord. It's

to be hoped he's come to no harm ; though I

She shot a rapid glance out of her cat's

It is probable that Lord Darie would not 10

tion touching herself, but that he was be

lion's house, and seeing Maria leave it on her

eyes at Lord Dane, then meekly dropped

them, curtaied and turned away.

Tiffle did not pursue the subject; she had

held and for Miss Lester."

left her shaft to tell.

lover

wounded."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

way home, he increased his pace and overtook her. He raised his hat, a pleasant smile on his comely face, and joining her, walked by her side. "Maria," he began, "when am I to be fa-

vored with my answer? Do you not think I have waited long and patiently ?" Maria's heart beat, though her spirit sank

within her. Was he going to enter again upon that subject? I really beg your pardon," she stammered.

"I do not understand." "Not understand that I love you?" he re-

joined, his tone one of the sweetest tender-ness. "That my days are passed in one long dream-the hope to call you my wife? In truth, Maria, my patience has been sorely put to the test; let the suspense come to an end."

"Bat indeed you could not have misunderstood me. Lord Dane," she replied, in agitation. "I told you month's ago this could never be. I have no other answer to return. I thank you very much for your good opinion, but I cannot be your wife."

"Tell me why you would reject me." he after a pause.

"There is no particular reason, except-except-that I do not care for you sufficiently to become your wife," she hesitated.

"Do you deem that it would be an inexpedient alliance? Or do you fear I should not make you a good husband?"

"I never glanced at either point. Suffer the subject to drop, Lord Dane.

He looked at her with a winning smile. "It can never drop until you are mine,

Maria. "But indeed it must," she answered, "for

yours I cannot be." "Have you seen your brother this morn-

iog?" he resumed.

" My brother ? No."

"Nor have heard, possibly, this rumor touching him-that he is wounded ?"

Had Maria been shot with one of the ran-dom shots from Danesheld wood, it could not have had much greater effect upon her than these words. The whole of her heart's blood seemed to leave her, and she turned to him with quivering lips that refused utterance.

"It may not be correct," he continued, "but the report is certainly abroad. Maria, this is no hour for squeamishness; your brother ought to be got away from here. If he is not hurt now, it will be sure to come ere

_no₩.' "I wish he was away," she cried, betrayed out of her self-possession ; " but where is he to go?" "If you did not treat me so cavalierly,

Maria, I would soon find him a post. I have one at my disposal now-at least my interest would secure its being bestowed where I please. It is under government, and would be the very thing for Wilfred, until better times come around for him. It is nearly a sinecure-the pay eight hundred a year."

Maria's brain began to whirl Eight hundred pounds a year on the one hand, absence from Danesheld and his grisvances, home com-fort for him and Edith! On the other, poverty, starvation a continuance of the awful dread, companionship with his dangerous associates, perhaps disgrace, a public trial, or killed in some midnight encounter! She turned her lovely face, crimson now with excitement, on Lord Dane.

"Ob, will you not interest yourself and give it him ?" "Willingly. If you will interest yourself

with yourself for me." It was a cruel alternative. Maria walked on in silence, and began revolving all he had

said. "Who informed you he was wounded?"

she whispered. " I heard it."

"I do not think it can be true. Mr Lydney told me he was with him till one o'clock this morning; the time flew unwarily, he said."

A strangely derisive smile curled the lips of Lord Dane. Maria knew not why, but she shrank from it.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS. WEDNESDAY.

Berlin has adopted cremation.

Canadian Sioux are moving north. King Theebau is in a warlike mood,

Advices from Sitks report an unsettled state of affairs.

Malignant yellow fever is prevalent at Forest City, Kansas. Bosenburg, the London editor of Town Talk

has been indicted for libel. The remains of a skeleton found in Major'

Hill Park is exciting Ottawa. 2,200 poor Itslian immigrants are reported

on the way to the United States.

Hungarian despatches report terrible distress on account of the bad harvest.

Money orders, can now be exchanged between France und the United States.

Rumors regarding the Quebec Parliament are rife as the re-opening day approaches.

Upwards of \$25,000 has been subscribed in New York towards Archbishop Purcell's relief fund.

The Emperor of Austria has give personal sanction to the marriage of the Archduchess Marie to King Alfonso.

It is stated that a formal defensive and offensive alliance between Servia and Bulgaria is about to be signed.

More mines, and of a richer quality, are said to have been discovered near Mojada, Mexico. Over 12,000 persons have gone there.

It is officially announced that the report received through the Governor of Jellalabad, of the occupation of Merv by the Russians, is known to be untrue.

Le Journal de St. Petersburg, in a long article, contradicts the statement that England has informed Russia that British influence must dominate the foreign relations of Afghanistan.

THURSDAY.

Count Schouvaloff is reported seriously ill. King Wilhelm will attend Von Bulow's funeral

Mrs. Mary Donahue died at New York on Monday, aged 112 years.

A party of engineers have sailed from Bradford for Pennsylvanla.

Jimmy Papes, the Toronto king of burglars, has been buried in a pauper's grave.

Steamships of the Anchor Line refuse to comply with Spanish quarantine laws.

The Pope has sent 6.000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Spain.

Mr. Mills, of New York, has purchased the Montague, N.S., gold mine for \$650,000.

The steamer Pajore Del Oceane, plying between Cuban ports, was burned recently

Workmen employed on the departmental building, Quebec, are unable to procure their pay.

Thomas Deal has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for kidnapping Mr. Jaffray

J. D. Gould, of Boston, has purchased R. Nagle's Temiscamangue timber limits for \$18,000.

The Czar has issued a decree for the immediste and permanent reduction of the army to a peace fouting.

American shipping trading with Japan shows a greater tonnage than all the other nations added together.

The Russian press expresses great indignation at Lord Salisbury's allusions to Russia in his recent speech.

The wholesale boot and shoe makers of Torouto have given in to the demand for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

Clarke Brown, the Winchester murderer, has confessed the commission of several other

Thanksgiving day will be generally ob-served throughout Canada by all denomina-

tions. Another party of German immigrants passed through Ottawa yesterday en route for the Upper Ottawa.

Land agents are travelling in Canada endeavoring to secure farmers to settle in the New England States.

Green Bay officials have been indicted for interfering with U.S. Revenue officers in discharge of their duties.

A Paris despatch says the prosecution of Humbert, the amnestied Communist, has made him a popular hero.

A Bengal tigress, 8 feet long, supposed to have escaped from a menagerie, was shot near Philadelphia yesterday.

Owing to the great rush of traffic, the Q. M. O. and O. Railway had to refuse to carry 1,000,000 feet of lumber this week.

A duel was lately fought in Algiers between a Lieutenant of Zouaves and a Commissariat Adjutant, in which the latter was killed.

John Ross Deal, the eldest of the Deal brothers who were recently tried in Toronto in the celebrated kidnapping case, has been arrested and taken to Oakville for stealing a boat.

The body of St. Emile, discovered in 1672 in the Catacombs of Rome, and which was presented to the R. C. Bishop of Ottawa on the occusion of his recent visit to Rome, by Cardinal Falloux, will arrive there on the 26th instant, and be deposited in the Cathedral.

At a Home Rule meeting in Manchester, on Tuesday, the chairman introduced Daniel Mulhearne, of Brooklyn, N.Y, who said that the action of Mr. Parnell was as closely watched by Irishmen in America as by those in Dublin He was sure Mr. Parnell and the Irishmen of Great Britain might count on assistance from Irishmen in America.

SATUROAY.

Hon. Mr. Langevin has recovered.

Smuggling is brisk in New Brunswick,

Great distress in Jamaica owing to floods Quarantine has been raised in the Southern States

Revival is now extending to the cotton ind istry.

Shipbuilding shows an improvement in Quebec.

Gold and silver has been found at Rat Portage.

Quebecers desire to abolish the office of Recorder.

Two inches of snow fell at Norwich, Conn., yesterday.

The Circassian takes out over 2,000 barrels of potatoes.

Much sympathy is expressed for Drought who killed Gundlack.

Twenty-one inches of show fell at Glencairn, Ont., last night.

Intercolonial Railway employees have formed an insurance association.

A libel case at the Perth assizes by Greig against Quiz, was settled by an apology.

Signor Popoli, a Trieste banker, suicided because he could not meet his engagements. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company is refusing orders for October delevery. Engineers are experimenting at Metz with

the electric light for lighting up the fortifications.

The Arnauts are making great preparations to attack the Moutenegrins and Servians.

12,000 soldiers of mixed tribos defeated the Chinese at Kushgar. They were supplied with arms by Russia.

Immense beds of coal have been discovered on the Assiniboine River and a Company has secured 4,500 acres. have been appealed to in a patriotic cause,

NOT BORN TO STARVE.

The diminished population of our country, the millions of our race who perished in or fled from a land in which God intended they should not die by hunger; the continued struggle with poverty which those have to maintain who yet cling to their native soil; and the periodic climaxation of the impoverishing influences which landlordism exercises upon the social life of Ireland, demand at last, in face of yet another impeuding national calamity, the application of a remedy which can no longer be denied the salvation of a people. In contrast to the social wretchedness to which a barbarous land system has reduced our country is the rapidly progressing prosperity of those people at whose demand or for whose benefit such a system has been swept away, and the cultivator of the soil Signed, C. E. Upton, cashier." You will

has replaced the landlord as its proprietor. The surplus produce of lands thus freed, with agricultural industry thus relieved from its rent taxation, is now placed, by easy transit over sea and land, in competition with what is produced under conditions of land tenure the most unfavorable and incentives to toil the least encouraging that ever regulated the chief industry of any civilized country. When to this is added the adverse influences of successive bad seasons on the point of culminating in what threatens to be the worst yet experienced since famine years, the position of the Irish farmer and those depending upon the fruits of his enterprise and labor, assumes an aspect of menacing ruin which to consider as transient or accidental would be a criminal disregard of the vital existence of a people. Impelled by the desperate circumstances of their situation the farming and other classes concerned have proclaimed their grievances in public meetings and by the press, demanding the remedies which alone can redress them. A consensus of opinion, apart from immediate interestedness, has declared that the remedy put forward by the present »gitation is founded on justice, reason and expediency, and that its application is absolutely essential to meet the evils complained of and insure the prosperity and contentment of Ireland. - 1 n formulating a demand for ownership of the soil by the occupiers in substitution for that of the landlords, the people of Ireland neither contemplate nor ask for the confiscation of those proprietorial rights which existing laws must necessarily recognize and protect, but that for the transfer of those rights to an ndustrial ownership a fair compensation may be given to those who shall be called upon to agree to such transfer for the settlement of the agrarian strife of the country and the supreme good of its people. To carry out a project as vast as that which we contemplate must require means in proportion to the difficulties that must be encountered in the undertaking. Tenants' defence associations must be organized in every county, and assistance be rendered to farmers who may be called upon to defend themselves against an unjust or capricious exercise of landlord power. The wealth of Ireland is almost entirely in the hands of that class which we propose for the good of the counto deprive of the absolute possestry sion of the soil, and it is but natural to expect that strong and influential opposition

will be offered by those who will be called to surrender the privileges they have so long enjoyed-even in virtue of compensation and expediency. To meet this opposition, and guide the national movement for freeing the land of Ireland, assistance of two kinds must be forthcoming ; the one, the most essential kind, 18 an organized development of earnestness and a resolute attitude on the part of the 600.000 landless farmers of Ireland, as well as these whose daily bread depends upon the prosperity of their fatherland, in demanding their just rights as guaranteed in the settlement we propose. The second aid required is money. Neither has ever been wanting when the national spirit of our country and the patriotism of her exiled sons

HANLAN AND COURTNEY. Blaibie's Decision-He Advises Hanlan to now the Bace Within a Fortnight,

. - <u>.</u>

BUFFALO, October 21 .- The following letter was mailed by W. Blaikle from here tonight :---

Buffalo, October 21st, 1879. To Mr. Edward Hanlan, Toronto, Canada :

MY DEAR SIR,-Having purposely waited since Saturday for word from the City Bank ot Rochester, and none having come, I write to say, when I drew at sight on said bank on concussions and casualties threw the occuthe 16th inst. to your order for \$6,000, I received the following despatch from the cashier: Rocnester, N.Y., October 13th, 1879. Wm. Blaikie, referee, --- We have on deposit six thousand collars payable to your order to be paid to the winner of the Haplan and Courtney race.

observe there is no reference here to any cer-

tificate of deposit, and the cashiers of various

banks assure me that it is a frequent thing to

deposit money to another's credit without

such certificate, and that said despatch ought

to be sufficient voucher to enable me to draw

the money; but in this case it seems, if the

Press reports are correct, there was, in fact,

also a certificate, that Mr. Souls holds it,

and declines to turn it over to you, and

avows that you will only get it. if at all,

at the other end of a suit. As such liti-

gation would be tedious, and as under

terms of his offer there is considerable

reason to believe, notwithstanding the articles

and the laws of boat racing, he would keep

you out of the money on the ground that, in

the correspondence between you and him, he

expressly stipulated that the race must be

between you and Courtney. I write to sug-

gest that you end the difficulty by at once

asking Mr. Courtney to row you a race at the

same place, and on the same terms, in about

a fortnight hence, as he met with a mishap,

and so was prevented from rowing you at all.

If you would take this course it wouldn't only

work you credit as 's manly straightforward

TO OUTROW YOUR OPPONENT,

but Mr. Soule would, doubtless, promptly

place the money, so that the winner could

be sure of it the moment he won, and pro-

vide for the expenses of both meanwhile as

well. It may be well to suggest that the ar-

ticles of agreement be so amended that the

referce, instead of being bound by the iron rule

that he can only postpone for bad water or

outside interference during the race, may

have it left discretionary with him to post-

pone for any really substantial cause. I

may add that, if you are of the opinion that

your time the other day proves that you

will have easy work with Mr. Courtney,

and could I name to you the figures he

gave me before the race as what he had done

in private, you would at once conclude the

proposed race would be a lively one and well

worth winning. J will forward Mr Courtney

a similar letter forthwith, and can hardly

doubt he will be very glad of a chance to

thus help and bring matters in a far more

satisfactory shape to you than they have re-cently been left in. A despatch from you

during Wednesday will reach me here, after

that at New York. Hoping it will mean a

P.S.-1 have from the City Surveyor of Oil

City his affidavit that the course at Chautauqua

The Kelly Challenge.

TORONTO, October 22 .- Neither Hanlan nor

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 22 .- Mr Blaikie

to-day sent the following letter to Courtney :

Buffalo, N. Y., October 22-Mr. Chas. E

Courtney, Union Springs, N. Y .- My Dear

his backers have heard anything of Kelly

WM. BLAIKIE.

race, I remain, yours sincerely,

backing Courtney for \$10,000.

(Signed),

was five miles long.

man, honestly meaning

"I do not doubt it." he significantly observed: "I think it extremely probable that murders and frightful enormities. he was with him till that hour. Birds of a feather-but I should be sorry to class Wilfred Lester, with all his faults and imprudences, with a man of Lydney's stamp.

"Mr. Lydney is a gentleman," she returned, in a low voice. "Allow me to ask what proof you have of

that: whose testifying word! Maria, it is time your eyes were opened. I hear from various points Miss Lester's name coupled with Lydney's-that they are seen abroad in company, that they appear on intimate terms of friendship. This very morning they were walking in the wood together, the young lady's hands in his: and Danesheld is ring-ing with it."

She turned her face in its hot scarlet upon Lord Dane, her eyes flashing, her tongue indignant.

"And what though I was in the wood conversing with Mr. Lydney? It is a public path, open to all the world. Let Danesheld concern itself with its own business, but not with mine. My conscience is pure, Lord Dane; I met Mr. Lydney accidentally, as you might meet him, and I have done nothing unbecoming to a lady."

"I did not mean to reproach you, Maria, and I spoke but out of regard for you. I cannot bear to hear of the future Lady Dane being bronght into contact with a-"I am not the future Lady Dane," she burst

forth. "I never will be.".

"Perhags you would prefer to be the fature Mrs. Lydney," he rejoined, unable to suppress his sarcasm.

Again her face grew scarlet, but she made no retort.

Lord Dane resumed.

"Maria, let us have done with this playing at cross sticks with each other. If you will not allow me to speak to you as your future husband,-though that will come-'et me speak to you as your true friend. Lydneymind, Maria, I am only asserting what I know ----is here under false colors.

(To be continued.)

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties here-'tofors in use-Lieberts Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and comordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and 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

For several months past shippers of live stock in this market have been buying sheep and lambs freely for the leading American markets, where they appear to be in active demand at good prices. At the Sixtieth street yards, New York, last Monday there was a good enquiry for Canada lambs, and very satisfactory prices were realized. About 5,800 head changed hands at from: \$5.20 to 6 per 100 lbs. A tew Canada sheep were also sold on the same market as follows :--- G7, weighing 115 to 123 lbs each, at \$4.25 to 5.00, and 288 do, 125 to 130 lbs at \$4.25 to 4.50 per 100

A young lad named Lynch, in the Quebec

office of the Royal Insurance Company, has "lit out" with a letter containing \$1,014. It is stated that on the arrival of General Kaufiman in Tashkend active operations will

be commenced on the southeast frontier. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

has reported strongly against M. Leon Chatteau's Franco-American Reciprocity Treaty.

The Canadian Engine and Machinery Company is to build two more locomotives for the Pembins Branch of the Pacific Rail-WAT.

McKay & Robertson's timber limit on the Madawaska was sold by auction at Ottawa yesterday for \$10,000 to Mr. Barnett, of Benfrew.

The accident to the hoisting apparatus in the Alexandria Colliery at St. Helen's County. Lancaster, resulted in the death of seven per-8008.

The proprietors of La Marseillaise announce that they will appeal the sentence awarded against them, and will publish a new journal during suspension.

Two thousand operatives of the Great Western mills, of Bristol, who have been on strike for a month, have submitted to the 5 per cent. reduction.

In official circles it is now confersed that the protocol of treaty between Germany and Austria has been signed by the Chancellors and Emperors of the respective countries.

About 30 gentlemen of New York, representing as many agricultural societies throughout the United States, met yesterday to consider the organizing of a National Agricultural Society.

It is announced that the resignation of Herr Von Puttkamer, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, is impending, owing to his very pronounced religious views, and his eagerness to denominationalize the Public Schools.

La Patrie asserts that the Ministers of Justice and Marine are compiling statistics respecting the Communists still in Caledonia. The Government intends to present the report to the Chambers, and to show that most of the persons remaining in New Caledonia pressed. It has eighteen times the strongth of are not deserving of mercy, and it is expected only a few of them will be pardoned.

FRIDAY.

The St. Bridget's bazaar held at Quebec realized \$3,000.

Commercial travellers selling in Quebec must procure licenses.

Archbishop Lynch leaves Rome, for Canada, on the 28th instant.

The first, fall of snow of the season took place at Barrie yesterday afternoon.

A Radical Deputy for Vancluze has been appointed Governor of Martinique. A factory for galvanizing iron cornice work

will shortly be started in Winnipeg.

A large whale was washed ashore at Casey Cape, Kent Co., N.B., on Wednesday. Hon. Mr. Langevin is not expected to return to the Capital until next Monday.

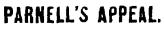
Sitting Bull and his forces, if they return, and we are confident they will not be withwill be 'looked upon as prisoners of war by held now when the very soil of Ireland is at the date suggested, you could be sure of the U.S. Government.

The Emperor, Von Moltke, and all the Ministers and Ambassadors to-day attended the funeral of Von Bulow.

James Edmond, arrested in Boston for forgeries on the Maverick Bank to the extent of \$80,000, has pleaded guilty.

The verification of the axis of the St. Gothard Tunnel between Airolo and Goschenen will be made this week. It is confidently expected that the workmon from the two extremities will meet midway in the

mozutain before New Year's day.



Following is the full text of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues' appeal to the Irish in America and elsewhere, which has already been summarized by cable :---

THE ISISH NATIONAL LAND NOVEMENT-APPEAL TO THE IRISH BACE FOR ITS SUSTAINMENT.

The land and rent agitation which has originated in the West of Ireland, and is rapidly spreading throughout the country, has now assumed such national proportions that it becomes a question of first importance to all who sympathize with its legitimate objects how best to guide the popular move-ment to the attainment of those ends. Temporary abatements of xceessive rents being, and may continue to be, are obtained through the various agencies of a are plunged into a position where the notice sympathetic but unorganized advocacy which the existing widespread and alarming distress ellcits from the press and bodies of the community; but, without the creation of some constituted guide or directing influence, the primary if not the sole cause of the existing poverty of the agricultural classes will not be removed. Independent of the effect which the products of the vast free lands of America and other favored countries must have in competition with the produce created under rent-tied and paralyzing conditions in Ireland, almost all the evils under which her people suffer are referable to a land system glaringly antagonistic to the first principles of justice and fair government, which place the good of the greatest number above the the privileged gratification of the few. Landlordism, founded as an institution of systematic partiality, has proved itself but too true to the spirit of its origin by reducing all who are dependent on, but unprotected by ownership of the soil to a degraded, semi-mendicant existence, and in addition induces the loss of that independent character which arises from an independence of position. The duties which feudal laws and customs exacted in return from those in whom they recognized certain arbitrary rights have been ignored by Irish landlordism in its relations to the soll and those dependent upon the fruits of its cultivation, thus adding to the other indictments against the system a nonfulfilment of essential obligations. Any land system which does not tend to improve the in view, to aid us in our efforts to o tain for value of land and enable culcivation, to meet our people the possession of an unfettered the exigencies of those dependent upon its soil, and for Ireland the benefits which must Three men have been indicated at Bellows produce stands self condemned as barbarous, result from an unrestricted development of now, and have been all along, atizious to prove all other fluid Magnesias. Sold by all Che-Falls, Vt., for the mysterious Foster murder. unjust and reprehensible.

the object we desire to free, and the land slavery of our people the thing we are resolved shall be abolished forever. None of our race have had such bitter experience of the wrongs of landlordism as those who have been compelled to seek abroad the food denied at home, and none should more readily and generously sympathize with those who are resolved to retain a firm grip of their

Irish homesteads than the exiled who were forced by iniquitons laws to leave them. EXILED FROM HOME.

In the great Shelter Land of Peoples 10,-000,000 of the Irish race have found a home. The system we aspire to sholish has banished them from Ireland. Ecnefiting by laws which afford equal protection and encouragement to the citizens of the great Republic of America. they can appreciate the efforts which aim at affording equal in entives to progress to their crushed and persecuted kindred here. Not alone to our fellow countrymen in America, but to all whom evil laws have scattered the world over, as well as to all other nationalitics who sympathize with a wronged and impoverished people who at last are resolved upon a remedy for the evils afflicting them, do we call for an advocacy of our cause and support in our efforts to achieve success. In constituting ourselves a committee for the purpose of carrying out this work, we are animated with but one desire-to aid the tenant farmers and those depending upon the soil of Ireland to lift themselves from the misery and social degradation in which they to quit and the rack rent will not operate against their industry, security and contentment. We are influenced by no party spirit in making this appeal, nor do we in any way purpose to place this committee in antagonism with existing bodies or organizations employed in other departments of national labor. To free the land of Ireland from the unwise and upjust restrictions which militate against its proper cultivation and prevent the development of its full resources should be a labor above the customary influences of party or sectional strive, and be guided alone by motives of disinterested effort for the benefit of our common country, and the improvement, contentment and prosperity of the greatest number of our fellow countrymen. The grounds upon which we feel authorized to issue this appeal are the fact of our being either directly or indirectly connected with the agitation which has sprung from the distress that has evoked a national condemnation of the present land system. As this land movement has won an indorsement from public opinion of an occupier proprietary settlement of the land question, those who have advocated such a remedy prior to and in conjunction with the national demand now made for it feel themselves justified in taking such steps as may be best calculated to insure its application to the existing land evils of our country. In pursuance of this intention we issue this appeal to Irishmen the world over, and to those who sympathize with the object

telegraphed him that it there is danger of severe weather and rough water at Chautauqua

mild weather at Washington, D.C., where there is a good course on the Potomac, and | Lord Lytton's project is that Afghanistan where two excellent beat clubs, the Analos-tan and the Potomac, would doubtless extend the Nizam of Hyderabad's dominions now octo both of you every courtesy. I believe that following the plan here suggested would not only bring a splendid race, but would leave matters in far better shape than they are now. Hoping therefore, to hear from you at once, and that you will accept the foregoing proposition, I remain yours, sincerely, Wm. Blaikie, Blaikie also sent the following telegram to Hanlan :-Buffalo, N.Y., October 23To Edward Hanlan, Toronto. Good course and warm weather at Washington, D.C., if Chautauqua too rough or cold. Signed, Wm. Blaikie.

Edward Hanlan has sent the following letter in reply to Referee Blaikie's communication of yesterday :---

Toronto, October 22, 1879. WM. BLAKIN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,-In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., I have to state that, in the first place, I wish it distinctly understood that anything contained in this letter shall not in any way prejudice my claims, legal or moral. to the purse of \$6,000, which I consider I have fairly won, and which, according to the best legal authorities in Canada and your own ruling, is mine already, both in equity and in law. With this under-standing, I am willing to admit that, in case Mr. Courtney can be induced to row me for a purse, as indicated in your letter, it will be easier for me and more to my taste to win what is already my due on the water rather than in a Court of Law. In case a race should be arranged, however, I should insist that the money be placed, not merely ubject to your order, but in your hands, to be hauded by you to winner when, in your opinion, he had won the race. If I enter into such an arrangement it will be for the purpose of avoiding the annoyance and delay of a law-suit, and no loophole shall be left through which any person or persons can creep for the purpose of giving me trouble in the collection of my winnings. To this end, I would suggest that the race be made play or pay in every respect, subject only to the condition of the water. I do not believe Mr. Courtney wishes to enter into a fair and square contest with me and I have no wish, if I take the time and trouble to get ready for a race, to be defrauded of my earnings, either by fraud or cowardice. I am of opinion that if this contest be made subject to the condition of Mr. Courtney coming out on the water and rowing me a fair race it will never come off, but if the money be placed in your hands for a play or pay race upon' a certain date or the first day thereafter when smooth water can be had, I think I can win it with less trouble in that way than I could through a law suit. Let the race he play or pay, and if any body cuts my boats Mr. Courtney can have the money. Yours truly, Signed,

EDWARD HANLAN. P.S.-I take this means of vindicating my-

Sir,—The original of the following letter was mailed to Hanlan this morning. I have also stating that a plan devised by Lord Lytton was submitted and mot with general approval. The plan was in the first place that

3.

Е. Н.

should say that the proposal I here make will

remain open until Monday next. Race to be

rowed not later than 10 days after and over

AFGHANISTAN.

Simla states that the explosions at Balahis-

sur continue. The fortress has been abandoned.

Many versons additional have been killed

since the first explosion of Monday. Owing

to the confusion and fright into which the

pants of the citadel, no systematic in-

vestigation into the cause of these disasters

has been made. The explosions differ in

power, and are not attributable to any visible

RUSSIAN ENGINEERS IN DISCUISE

had been recognized in and about Cabul for

some time previous to the advance of General

Roberts' column, and the Afghan officers were

instructed by them in the art of planting and

discharging military mines. It is now believed

by British officers in Cabul that they are under

obligations to St. Petersburg for the destruc-

tion of the Balahissar and the slaughter of :..

many of the force which was holding the

fortress. The Afghans, under the direction of

Russian engineers, had the time necessary to

prepare their mines during the slow approach

of the British troops. In the absence of any

definite knowledge of the number and situa-

tion of the mines with which the capital may

be surrounded, considerable apprehension is

THE SEVEREST PUNISHMENT IS THREATENED

by General Roberts to any and all parties

who may be detected in using these explo-sives, or who can be proved to have had any

knowledge of the dangerous explosives about

Cabul and refrained from informing the Com-

The mountain tribes, who were supposed to

be scattered and subdued by the recent Brit-

ish victory, are again exhibiting signs of un-

casiness, and stealthily gathering at the dif-

ferent places of rendezvous among the passes

In view of the expected abdication of Ya-

koob Khan, much surprise is expressed among

leading officers of military and civil Afghan-

istan and India, that the home Government

continued for so long a time to repose confi-

lence in a man whom events have since

shown to be a compound of treachery and

Lospos, October 22 .-- A despatch from

simla says stores for the British Afghanistan

troops are delayed by a great railway block-

LONDON, October 22.-A Cabul despatch

says the fire in the Bala-Hissar is nearly out.

The powder magazine will probably be saved.

Over 1,000 stand of arms have been brought

in under Sir F. Roberts' proclamation. The

Bala-Hissar will probably not be reoccupied.

JELLALABAD, October 22 .--- Advices from

Cabul to the 18th inst. report that the mutin-

ous Afghan regiments have been dispersed.

ing district is proceeding. The Ameer will

be practically in safekeeping until the in-

LONDON, October 23 .--- At the Cabinet Coun-

cil yesterday the Afghan question was dis-

cussed. It is stated that the plan submitted

by the Governor-General of India met gene-

ral approval. It provides that the English

Resident be placed at Cabul, and that through

him the British Government shall exercise

direct influence over the fortunes of the State.

A strong contingent of native and English

NEW YORK, October 23 .- The Herald's Lon-

don special cable says that at the Cabinet

Council yesterday afternoon the question of

troops will be maintained in the country.

quiry into the massacro is finished.

The disarmament of Cabul and the surround-

Sir F. Roberts contemplates its entire dostrac-

felt as to what may happen next.

mander-in-chief.

south of Cabul.

weakness.

tion.

ade at Labore.

LONDON, October 21 .--- A despatch from

the same course.

source.

AFGHANISTAN SHOULD NOT BE ANNEXHD.

the Nizam of Hyderabad's dominions now occupy. The Nizam is bound by treaties with England, in virtue of which he nominates his own Vizier and the British Resident at Hyderabad is the effective Minister, the Government recognizing his hereditary rank and privileges so long as he remains faithful to the terms of the treaties. It guarantees that the titular dignity, social prestige and private rights of his family shall not be invaded. It gives him entire control of the Nizamat, and pays him a stipend, to be fixed by matual agreement, for the support of a subsidiary army of cavalry, infantry and other troops to be officered from the several British presidencies. These privileges and guarantees are to be conterred on some member of the Ameer's family. It is believed that Yakoob Khan's abdication will be gladly accepted by the authorities at Simia. His successor has not yet been designated.

London, October 24 -A despatch from Simila says a reconnoisance party from Gundamuk captured 10,000 maurims of stores. The hostilities of the Ghilzais have compelled the friendly Governor of Girokh to fly.

The Daily News this morning says it believes that Russia will advance two armies in Afghanistan early next spring.

SIMLA, October 24 .--- The Ghilznis are in force near the Shuter-Garden Pass, and are expected to oppose the passage of the British withdrawing from the Pass. Other Ghilzais are assembling between Kurd, Cabul Passand Jugdulluck, and have occupied Hazar Darakht, near Gandamuck. General Gough has arrived at Gundamuck.

Longon, October 24.-An Ali-Kheyl despatch says that two Aighan troopers and a Sepoy of one of the Herat regiments have been hanged; it is presumed for complicity in the nassacre of the British Embassy.

CANDAHAR, October 24 .- Intelligence has been received from Khalati-Ghilzaie that the Governor of that place, who, from the time that General Hughes entered the city, persistently avowed himself friendly to the English, has suddenly decamped with his whole staff.

LONDOF, October 24.-The Standard's Berlin correspondent says :---Rumors that while one Russian detachment has penetrated to Merv, another is nearing Herat, continue to prevail in St. Petersburg. A despatch to the Standard from Cabul says :- Some important papers, which are believed to implicate one of the Khans, have been discovered in an apartment in the Balahissar. A court-martial has assembled to try the case. It is rumored that thirteen Heratee regiments are advancing on Cabul.

To the excessive use of Tobacco must be attributed in great measure the Dyspeptic symptoms from which, as a people, we so generally suffer. MRX of MAGNESIA, by its action in eradicating impurities, removes the craving for stimulants always accompanying an unhealthy organization. Milk of MASself and friends, and showing the world I am NESIA is an entirely different preparation to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

CALENDAB.

THURSDAY 30-Votive of the Blessed Sacrament. Cons. Bps. Loughtin and De Goesbriand, 1553.

ISSS. FRIDAY 31-Vigil. Fast. BATURDAY November 1-All Saints. Holyday of ubligation. Less. Apoc. vii. 2-12; Gosp. Matt v. 1-12.

Matt v. 1-12. SUNDAY 2-Twenty-second Sunday after Pente-oost. Epist. Phil. 1. 6-11; Gosp. Matt. xxii. 15-21. MONDAY 3-All Souls. (Nov. 2.) TUESDAY 4-SL. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. S. Vitalis and Agricola, Mar-ture

WEDNESDAY 5-Of the Octave.

NOTICE

Bubscribers 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.

55 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.

Botice 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-NHSS-a paper which has a large circulation amongst the tarmers 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 a 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

Owing to circumstances over which-to use his favorites in their midst, for they have unvery hackneyed phrase-she has little or no | written laws stronger than the will of the control, Canada has produced very few poets | monarch and which are more implicitly up to this. What few have obtained a place obeyed than his enactments. It requires a in the scroll of fame as poets have been great revolution-like that of 1789in France -not to crush society, but to modify it, and French-speaking citizens, with few exceptions. Two of these exceptions are Mr. even Napoleon in all the splendor of his Heavysege, formerly of the Witness staff, and glory could not force the noblesse of the

the late Mrs. Leprohon. We cannot set old regime to attend his saloons. He created D'Arcy McGee down as a Canadian without Marshals, Princes and Barons of his own, robbing Ireland. The writings of the labut they were not society ; society flourished in the Faubourg St. Germain only, and it is mented lady just named are of a very high only the pressure and attrition of a succesorder of merit, as admitted by the best critics, sion of revolutions that have at length anand Canada should be proud of them, benihilated the old aristocracy and with it the longing as they do altogether to her literature. Her prose writings are extant in social distinctions attached to it. True there are still small coteries of the old regime exwell-bound, well-read volumes, but as her poetry was written in a desultory tant, who receive and visit their own particular set, but they are fast disappearing. way, thrown off at the spur of the moment for the benefit of newspapers and and will soon be as well forgotten as the memagazines, and without an ultimate view to nory of Louis the Fourteenth. Every Frenchman is now a gentleman, clerks and salesmen collection and publication in book form, it was feared by her triends and admirers they almost universally take lessons in fencing, might be lost to posterity. To prevent this and are entitled to challenge a duke, misfortune the Rev. Mr. Borthwick now steps whose ancestors fought in the crusades with Phillip Augustus or St. Louis, if insulted by to the front, and as a personal friend of Mrs Leprehon, proposes, if he finds the necessary him. As for " society," it is composed of the encouragement, to rescue the scattered fragmembers of state and officials for the time being, the Imperialist, the Monarchist and the ments of a true poetic mind from oblivion and publish them in a handsome volume. This Republican issuing its decrees, as well as those is entirely a labor of love on his part, and is all the more commendable as the reverend genthe present time Gambetta receives the cream tleman is a Protestant, and most of Mrs. of society, though twenty years ago it would have been hard, if not impossible, for him Leprohon's poetic effusions were strongly imbued with a Catholic spirit, and were writto gain admission to even the humblest set ten principally for the Boston Pilot and pretending to be anything at all in the world other Catholic journals in the United States of society. France is, however, an exception among the nations. She has during the past and Canada. Irrespective of personal feelings and friendships we don't know any century been trying experiments for the bene-Canadian better qualified than Mr. Borthwick fit of the world, but it would be hazardous to undertake such a work, and sure we are to say she has succeeded. A day may come that a generous subscription list to his prowhen the glory of caste may visit the Fanposed work will show public and patriotic bourg St. Germain once more, and all who approval of ais labors. don't belong to the ancient noblesse be termed

The Empress Eugenie.

This age of ours is hard and practical, it is too much so, perhaps. It might with justice be called the dollar age, and the worst of it is it is growing harder and harder each day. The time has not yet, however, arrived when a man having a heart within him can sit down and read without emotion of the misfortunes of the Empress Eugenie. She was a woman royally beautiful, and was called upon to tulfil a royal destiny. She was at one time the very central figure in all Europe. She became the mother of a Napoleon, and might under Providence hope to be the ancestress of a line of French Emperors. The world placed itself at her feet. France shone through eyes, and yet the woman her was not proud, nor was there ever a breath of slander issued against her character. She visited the hospitals, and spoke words of comfort to the sufferer. She was constantly dispensing charity. She was, in short, worthy of her high position. But who can see into the future but God? A war disastrous to France broke out, followed by a as to their own sets, and a dry salter's wife revolution and the exile of the Imperial family. Another misfortune overtook the will think deeply before exchanging visits Empress in the death of her husband, but she | with or inviting the wife of a tallow chandler

the Dominion. The attempt, therefore, to transplant to the new world an institution which is decaying in the old---even in oligarchical England-must be an atter failure for at least hundreds of years to come, if not for-



To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

DEAR SIR,-While the Government of the Province are fighting their constitutional fight with the gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and agitating the whole Province as to whether the people will govern or that the nominee of a former regime will dictate to the Government of the day, I have been led to consider the position held by my countrymen in this Province, and ask myself am I doing justice to my nationality in quietly sitting down and looking on with indifference, when the intentions and aspirations of the framers of the British North America Act are

being so flagrantly violated. Quoting the words of Sir George Cartier, spoken in 1865, who says, "In our own Federation, however, English, French, Irish and Scotch, Catholic and Protestant, all would help to increase the prosperity and glory of the new Confederacy." Now, sir, what does this mean, that all the nationalities enumerated above, according to Sir George, would have fair representation, according to population, in the governments of the day? Has this intention been carried out? Have we as of the State, when his party is in power. At a nationality received at the hands of the French Canadian majority that fair play that we should receive and expect from a people whose claim to a share in the government of this country was fought for and obtained through the assistance of our countrymen, who refused to join any Administration unless the French Canadians were furly represented? Who was it that fought side by side with Lafontaine but our Baldwin and our Aylwin, assisted by their friends all through the country

I am told, when entering my protest against the state of things at present existing and which has existed for such a long period in our Province, that we Irish Catholics have nothing to fear, that there is no danger of our interests being sacrificed, that, as the great majority of the Government are of the same religion as ourselves, that what interests them interests us to the same extent. Now, sir, this kind of argument would be quite conclusive if spoken into the ears of a novice in one of our French Canadian educational establishments, but falls like cajolery on the ears of a man of the world.

this negotiation for Confederation, in not having a man of stability to represent us, is quite evident when we examine into the distribution of the electoral divisions of our Province, and when we contrast the safeguards surrounding the interests of our Protestant fellow-citizens, whose interests without those safeguards are not in the same danger as are the interests of the Irish Catholic, against whom, we cannot deny, the feeling of enmity

According to the last census returns, we have in the Province of Quebec :---

69.800 English.

The French Canadian would not have been formerly successful in obtaining justice from the Government of to-day, if it was not for the determined front shown by their friends, the Irish. Of course, I do not pretend to say that they would not soon have had their claims recognized, as the time for ignoring any body of the community, who is determined and united in demanding its rights, has passed vears since. However, the act of friendship and sense of right is thus patent, as being the

All other denominations..1,269,473 Making a total of.....5,411,416

It will thus be seen from the above authen-

tic Government return, that the whole of the Protestant population of Ireland was only a fraction over a million and a quarter. Then, last, where does Mr. Grant get 3,500,000 Orange members from? The poor man, he takes his data from idle gossip when sur-rounded by the "Blues" at 81 St. James street. Supposing all the 1,269,473 men, women and children were members of the Orange Association in Ireland, he -ould still have to find 2,230,527 members in England, Walcs, and Scotland to complete "his estimate" of the number of the members of his brethren in Great Britain and Ireland. I would advise Mr. Grant not to make himself so absurdly ridiculous in future, either on oath, or in his "orations." We want documentary evidence and not the mere em-

anation of an enthusiast's heated brain. The County Master further asserts that :---"The Orange Order was first instituted in 1684, in the reign of James the 2nd. The Orange body has rendered signal assistance to the British Government; it did so in 1848; it received the thanks of the British House of Commons and the House of Lords. I am also aware that the Order has rendered loval service in assisting to suppress rebellion both in Ireland and Canada.

Mr. Grant has again fallen into error; the Orange Association was not established for one hundred years after the reign of King James the II. Mr. Grant " is ignorant of what he is best convinced " His historical know-ledge is very limited indeed, when he tries to pawn off such a tissue of untruths as the above. Mr. Grant save his brethren were active in supressing rebellion in Ireland and Canada. Were they? There is one thing equally certain, the Orangemen were active in burning the Parliament House in Montreal in 1849, and outrageously assaulting Queen Victoria's representative, Lord Elgin, at the same time. And later on, have they not insulted the Prince of Wales when he visited Canada, and burned in effegy his guardian, the Duke of Newcestle. The House of Lords and Commons, says Mr Grant, passed votes of thanks to the Orange body. The assertion is untrue. The Lords nor Commons of England as a term or reproach, but, it is to be have never entertained or passed any resolution of confidence or appreciation of the Orange Order.

Will Mr. Grant furnish any documentary evidence on this subject? I defy him, and until he does he had better leave off his vain boasting and hollow cant. I am sure that the public generally gives no credence to anything that emanates from the "County Master." Apologizing for thus venturing to trespass on your valuable space,

> I am, sir, your obedient servant, AN I.C.

Montreal, October 10, 1879.

Why the foregoing was not inserted before is because the Grant-Beaudry case was sub judice.]

THE CONSULIDATED BANK. Correspondence with Sir Francis Hincks.

We publish the following correspondence, which appeared in the Hamilton Spectator. of Thursday, at the request of Hon. Issac Buchanan :

HAMILTON, October 20, 1879.

To the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, Montreal : I am distressed at the unexpected result and would value very highly any suggestion how possibly I could serve you in any way, directly or indirectly. I know that it is the system that is to blame and not you, who had no personal motive.

IBAAC BUCHANAN. (Signed,)

of the head office who prepared the statements swore that they were correctly made out according to the established practice. I signed them in the usual way when presented by the Gen. Manager. I don't think it becoming to comment on the Judge's charge or the means which the law provides for a private prosecutor using the name of the Urown to secure a prejudiced jury. My consolation lies in a "Mens conscia recti."

Yours truly, (Signed,)

F. HINCHS. Hon, Isaac Buchanan,

Hamilton, Ont., October 23, 1879. To Sir Francis Hincks :

I have taken the responsibility of pub. lishing our correspondence in this evening's Hamilton Spectator, not consulting you, as I thought that you might in your position have delicacy in authorizing what I seen in the cause of truth and justice to be a right and necessary step to get it shown that by victed, so that it is the system that should be attacked. I have sent the paper to ycu, and also to the press of Toronto, Ottawa, Mont-real, New York, London, Glasgow, and Manchester.

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

Irish Representation - Mr. Flynn De. clines-"Un Matelot Irlaudais"-Thinning Out.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

QUEREC, 24th October, 1879. As the date for the re-assembling of Parlia ment approaches the chances of Mr. Joly's ability to command a majority are decreasing. It is now a well understood fact that Mr. Flynn, the member for Gaspe, is steering his barque for a Conservative port. It appears his father-in-law is the proprietor of the Journal de Quebec, which, from being a powerful Liberal organ, has gradually drifted first into independent neutrality, and finally into the adoption of ultra-Conservative politics. However, this defection of Mr. Flynn has not protected him from the low personal abuse of Israel Tarte in the Canadian. This cross-grained Israelite calls Mr. Flynn "un matelot Irlandais." Evidently the amiable Tarte used the epithet presumed, Mr. Flynn, with all his French predilections, has sufficient knowledge of his paternal race to accept the title as a compliment. While we can claim as " Matclots Irlandais' naval heroes such as Barry, McDonough Porter and Rowan, and Arctic explorers like McClure, Keller and McClintock, and a very large propertion of the old sea dogs who under Nelson whipped the " Matelots Francais' out of their skins, we can very well afford to smile at the invincible ignorance of the idiot who thinks that he can insult a man by calling him an " Irish Sailor."

I am affraid your advice with regard to the appointment of an Irish Catholic Cabinet Minister will not be adopted by Mr. Joly. Before the portfolio was offered to Mr. Flynn it might have occurred to Mr. Joly that while Messrs. Murphy and McShane were in the Ministerial camp as representatives of Irish constituencies, and were otherwise men of ability the portfolio should have been offered to either of these gentlemen in preference to Mr. Flynn, who, despite his talents, is a Frenchified Irishman who has never identified himself with the race he springs from.

Somehow or other when Irish Catholic grievances demand redress, it is made in so incomplete and half-hearted a manner, and by such slow and painful degrees, that the good is knocked out of it. Mr. July has fallen into this sickening method of doing justice, and the result will do him more harm than good. Had he played a bold game and conciliated the Irish vote, his success at the coming elections might be counted as a certainty, but as matters stand at present, his defeat may be considered an assured fact, although personally I consider the mainte ance in power of his administration would be more beneficial to the Province than the re-MY DEAR MR. BUCHANAN,-Many thanks turn of his opponents. At any rate, some of our influential Irishmen should come to the front and make it clearly understood that whatever party receives the Irish vote must be prepared to give our element their fair share of representation and emolument. I am very happy to state that I am one of a large number of people who have been agreeably disappointed by the result of the St. Bridget's Asylum bazaar. Instead of being a failure it has returned the handsome sum of \$2,832.54. A very fair showing for Quebec generosity despite hard times. The male portion of our element is gradually thinning out, seeking a winter's work in the West and South. Alrendy considerable remittances have been received by the families of the men who left some weeks ago, and a feeling of confidence gains ground that good times in the States will enable the brave bread-winners to keep their families comfortable during the winter, notwithstanding the wretched summer we have experienced in Quebec.

How unfortunate we have been through all

929,800 French. 123.500 Irish.

49,400 Scotch.

is at the present moment very great.

Printers and Publishers.

The English tenant farmers who went to Texas to find homes have returned to New York in disgust. If those farmers had been well posted in the first instance as to the great superiority in almost every respect of our magnificent Northwest as a field for immigrants, they would have been saved considerable time and money. All the good land in Texas is already occupied, and besides, a State that is famous for its duels shooting at sight and lynching would scarcely form a congenial home for quiet, law-abiding English farmers. Let them be not frightened by American reports of our long and severe winters, reports which are, of course, grossly exaggerated ; let them purchase cheap and fertile homesteads in Manitoba and we are greatly mistaken if they leave in a disgusted state of mind.

The report of the case going on in the nildhall, London, between the belligerent journalists, Labouchere and Lawson, is intensely amusing, and, with the Russo-Afghan difficulty, must engage the attention of the British public to a great extent. Labouchere is conducting his own case, and makes the most of his privilege of cross-examining Lawson. Here are a few of the questions and answers :---

"Did you at first think of fighting in answer to my challenge?" "Yes." "Did you then consult the ladies of your family?" "Yes." "Did they advice you to decline?" "They did." "Did Canonel Napler Stuart advice you to ac-cept?". "Yes." "So you took the advice of the ladies," said Labouchere." cept ?". "Yes." "So y ladies." suid Laboucher

Of couse he did take the advice of the dear creatures, and in such a delicate business, requiring both tact and decision, the sound common sense of Mr. Lawson is quarters for counsel. Probably the heroic once and revive the days of chivalry by wading in gore, and he must have been indulge in the expenditure of nasty powder. which, if it did no other harm, might soil his white hands. This same Lawson has a controlling influence on the Daily Telegraph, and the strongest proof that it was no selfish personal regard for his own safety which impelled him to go to the ladies for advice, is the fact that he writes daily, or causes others to write, the most bloodthirsty articles against the Russians, the Zulus, the Afghans and the Irish. His counsel is always for war, and war of the most sanguinary descripafter another to go out and fight the-Afghans,

crown of France. The future looked bright; her son would yet be Napoleon IV., and she would die happy, and her bones would rest beside those of her husband in La Belle France. Alas ! man proposes but God disposes. The savages in far Zululand assailed the son of Eugenie and the hope of the Bonapartes with their cruel assegais, and Prince Louis died as belitted the heroic race to which he belonged, covered with wounds in his breast and face. The whole world felt for the widowed Empress, whose hair turned grey and whose face wrinkled as if Time were suddenly striking her with his wand in revenge for the blood shed by Napoleons in their generations. Every one read of the grief of the sorrowing woman, and every one sympathized with her. but her heart was broken nevertheless, and she refused to be comforted. The latest news concerning her is that she is fully resolved to go to Zululand and erect a cross on the spot Eugenie would do, and who blame her? It at once shows

the great love she bore her lost son and the profound religious feeling of her heart. It is and then die and be at pcace. She has and it were better for her she rested in the grave beside the loved and the lost ones. We may be accused of giving prominence to the misfortunes of this noble lady simply because she is, or was, an Empress, but show us a washerwoman who has suffered in like manner and we shall sympathize all the same. It is because she is an Empress that her sorrows are known and engage the attention of nations. strongly manifested in appealing to such Fortune has, at all events, acted unkindly by her, for she is a grand woman with a grand man thought the advice would be to go at history, and is eminently worthy of being the mother of a line of French Emperors. For awfully disappointed when enjoined not to strength enough for her visit to the far off Zululand, and that the measure of consolation which a pious duty fulfilled confers may bring her peace to the end of her days which cannot now be counted for many.

Society.

Legislation has power to frame laws affecting most of the conditions of mankind beneficially or otherwise, but there are some things which it cannot control. One of these things is society, in the general acceptance of the word, by which is meant the cream of tion. He has been ostracised by the Beef- the population assembling in such a way as steak Club, and it is at least some conso- to them seems proper in a social lation to him that he can challenge them one way, admitting or repelling whom it the chance of describing the personnel of the wishes Even a despotic monarch cannot invited at a vice-regal reception here even in last census (1871) taken in Ireland shows the that the return complained of was in the form

had still her son, her beautiful Louis, full of to one of her select parties. In fact, Mr. talent, courage and promise, and heir to the Taine, the eminent French writer, forcibly and truthfully, if cynically, in describing the distinction of caste in England, says something to the effect that supposing a representative of each class occupied the rung of a ladder, any one of those on the centre is at all times prepared to lick the shoe sole of the man above and kick his neighbor immediately beneath to the bottom. But even in England the genius of democracy is beginning to break up, and confuse the lines of demarcation. Passing to the United States we see tremendous efforts made to establish aristocratic society on a firm basis, but for obvious reasons the efforts are failures. Where the laws of primogeniture aud entail do not obtain, there cannot be a hereditary aristocracy, and, without the latter. exclusive coteries cannot exist. Hence, in Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia, a man coming along with a million dollars finds all the doors fly open at his approach. That sum is where her darling boy met his death. It is, at once his pedigree and his education, in fact, just like what the Empress his wit and his passport. High society in America is like that of France-which it CHI copies-made up of plutocracy officialism and the few foreign counts and barons they can procure from Europe. The ancient families, all she can do to attest the depth of that love | dating from the Revolution, did in the second generation strive to establish society onan arsuffered as few women have in this world, istocratic basis, but they failed, for the families diedout. Wealth is only preserved in American families for three generations, the first makes it, the second, perhaps, preserves it, and the third spends it. It is very seldom that a millionaire's great-great-grandson is worth a quarter-dollar. As a matter of course, Canada has copied the Mother Country in society matters, but, for want of means and long descent, it is only at best a ridiculous attempt. We are all traders in Canada, and so were our fathers, and so shall our sons be. We are not wealthy enough to educate ourselves into the tastes necessary to make our part we sincerely trust that she will find | a high-toned society. Take the very best set in Montreal, for instance, gather them toge-

roturiers. Across the channel society is in

full blast. England stands alone in its ex-

clusiveness, the lines dividing the classes

are sharply defined and must not be over-

stepped, and the classes are many. High so-

ciety, however, is composed of the titled no-

bility, the landed gentry and their blood re-

lations. It is almost as hard for an outsider

to enter the enchanted circle as it is for "a

camel to pass through the eye of a cambric

needle," except he be a man of overpowering

wealth, such as a Rothschild, or great

geniuses such as poets, who have

made a world-wide reputation, painters

sculptors or generals. Even these are looked

upon as parvenus, and only tolerated because

they are lions and set off a grand party. It

is not easy to obtain admission to the Lon-

don Clubs, which are merely the male out-

posts of high society. These same clubs

have a good deal to do in forming public

opinion, toning newspaper articles and even

governing the Empire, as indeed also has

society proper. The other classes in Eng-

land, while straining every nerve to gain ad-

mission to the inner circle, are very particular

ther for the dance or the banquet, and when they atterwards form themselves into groups and knots for conversation, there is never a group that will not talk of dollars, prices, teas, coal stocks and commerce generally, while in England the discussion would turn on literature, Naples, pictures, Sara Bernhardt, Bismarck's latest idea, Sallust, Lord Lytton, the Lake of Como, the chances of the parties at the next election, in fine, on art, literature, war and politics. A third-rate London society man on a visit to Canada, would, if he were cynical and fond of writing home to his friends, be delighted at

side with the weaker party. Their united agitation was successful, and no government since the Draper Government of 1842 has dared to ignore their just claims to a fair representation. " IInion" we hear the word often spoken.

motive which prompted my countrymen to

on the hustings, at the social board, in our charitable and temperance organizations. It has become threadbare, so much so, that the growing generation hearing it continually preached and not seeing any good results will come to think it a misnomer and listen to those violent appeals to unite with the utmost coolness and unconcern.

The figures given above speak for themselves, our rights are clear and could not be ignored by any majority if we were true to ourselves. If we were, (I would like to use another word), united. Unfortunately there is no people cursed to the same extent by the scheming, crafty, unprincipled wire-pullers than are our countrymen. Men who profess great sympathy for them, whose very souls, (to believe themselves) bleed for our wrongs and the wrongs of our forefathers, whose quick perception takes the measure of his man in an instant, are continually at work carrying out his own schemes, in creating divisions and dissensions among those who ought by every tie, (that bind other na-tionalities together in friendship), be the best

Yours, &c., &c, Veritas.

Quebec, 10th October, 1879.

of friends.

GRANT V. BEAUDRY.

County Master Grant's Statement Corrected.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST : Sin,-I beg you will give me space in your influential paper to say a few words in contradiction of a statement made by the " County Master" in the case now pending (" Grant vs.

Orangemen in the United Kingdom is somewhat about three million five hundred thousand; the Grand Master of the Orange " hody in 1836 was His Royal Highness the "Duke of Cumberland. The petition presented in the House of Commons in that year was complied with, and the Grand Lodge was dissolved.

In the year 1835, the Orangemen batched a plot to deprive the Princess Victoria of her ight of succession to the British Throne, and place thereon the Duke of Cumberland. Mr. Finn, the then member of Parliament for Kilkenny, moved for and obtained a select committee of the House of Commons to enquire into the matter, when the treason of the Orange Association was clearly established. The committee reported to the House of Commons that the Orangemen were in process of maturing a treasonable plot to ensure the English Crown for the Duke of Cumberland, and severely censured the Duke for his connection with that body ; and hence the dissolution of the Orange Association in 1836. much for Orangeism and its loyalty."

Now, as to Mr. Grant's veracity respecting the number of Orangemen in the United Kingdom, it scarcely needs contradiction. It bears its own refutation on its face. The 418 St. Antoine Street Montreal, 21st Oct., 1879. }

for your very kind telegram, and for your sympathy with me. You are probably not aware of the facts connected with my case, and I, therefore, will state them to you as an old friend, whose good opinion I desire to retain, as briefly as possible. The charge was making a false return wilfully with the intention of deceiving the Governmentand the public. Now, the first point is, was the return false ? The second, if false, was it wilfully so ? You are, no doubt, familiar with the heading under which the returns of liabilities and assets are made to the Government. These headings were prepared by a Committee of Bankers, and it is simply absurd to suppose that loans from one bank to another and overdrafts could have escaped the consideration of the committee, or those members of the House of Commons who considered the subject. They made a heading for "overdrafts," although there is such a specific heading in the National Bank returns. They made no heading for "time loans from other banks." There is a heading "due to other banks." I protest against the opinion that it ever could have been contemplated that such ordinary transactious as loans from one bank to another, sometimes for mutual convenience and sometimes for aid, could, with propriety, be included under such a head as "liabilities not included under foregoing heads," which was obviously intended to meet some unforseen liability which could not be placed under the heads which had been provided for all known banking transactions. I hold, then, that it is most unfair to pretend that the heading "other liabilities" was ever intended for ordinary banking transactions. The only other head under which loans from banks on time, and for which deposit receipts were granted, is that of "due to other banks." feel assured that it never was intended to place under that head any items but the actual cash balances between the banks analagous to a clearing house settlement. If I am right, then the only place in which these time loans is "other deposits payable after notice." The Judge instructed the jury that these were loans. not deposits, as if every sum of money paid to a bank on a deposit receipt was not a loan. In the case of "over-drafts" ther is absolutely no heading under which they could be placed except "other assets not included," and to which the objection already stated applies, and the one under which they actually were placed and under which they are placed by all the other banks. For the reasons I have stated I hold that the return was not only not false, but in every respect correct, and all the Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton

banking testimony was favorable as to the practice of treating time loans as deposits on notice, and the treatment of overdrafts is universal, I believe; but admitting for argument sake that the returns were wrong, and that the particular classes of transactions should have been stated otherwise, then was there willful deception ? To support this charge, I take it | unchanged. Sea Island was in good demand, that there ought to be evidence that the but at easier rates in some cases. Futures bank made some change of practice in the re- have been strong and active with many fluc-

turns, and that I knew of it, the object being to deceive. The books of the Bank prove precisely as it had always been. The officers | 3-16d for other positions."

BIRCH.

One of the mo-t reliable medicines for Headche, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purtive Pills

COUGHS - A Medicinal Preparation in the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches," allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

A DULL, LEADEN EXPRESSION OF Eye in Children, is most frequently the result of worms in the stomach. It is no wonder the little ones feel badly, when the worms are demanding constant food Give them (the worms) a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and work them out of the system. 10-2

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It always drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.

THE MOTHER CAN RELY UPON MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only releives the child form pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softensthe gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

-Last week's circular of the Liverpool was in fair demand throughout the week. After a slight tendency in favor of buye.8, prices hardened, quotations generally showing an advance. American was in large request, but the supply was very restricted and prices gradually advanced, generally id to 3-16d. Ordinary cotton was neglected and prices are tuations, but prices continued with an upward tendency. The final rates show an atvance of 11-32d for October, and 5-32d to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Painted By Watteau.

"Painted by Watteau" so the legend runs About the quaint gllt-frame. "And painted

And all the second second second and a second details a second to be added as the second second second second s

well," I murmur; for the tenderest of suns Bhinessoftly in upon a forest dell, Where, robed in sliken sheen and satin floss, Ladies of fashion tread the golden moss.

While gentlemen, our great grandfathers, trip With crook in hand beside a crystal stream. Surenever sweeter smile moved human lip. The poet says, "Things are not what they

Perhaps they were not, then. Perhaps that

Was only in the figure and the face,

Leaving the heart a false and foolish void. Ferhaps they feit not that the grass was

And that the flower, wherewith the white hand toyed Shone with the silent speech of the unseen. Perhaps that woman's heart was hard and

Perhaps the man that wooed her wooed her

Past painter's name and picture, I look out Through the lawn-window, where the sha-dows pass Soswiftly, and each shadow with a shout Of sweet girl laughter from the trampled

grass. Watteau, thou art dim for all thy sun; Ah. Watteau, thou art aim for all tuy so The world is wiser, and thy day is done.

Look at her there, the daughter of the house Silm as ally, fair as flowers are fair. And look at him, the lord of leagues of grouse Stalwart as thin had, and as debomaire. No rouge or powder, wreath or ribboned crock Mock the glad morning light by lawn and brook.

Come, paint them as they stand-her tumbled

hair. Flushed cheek, and laughing eyes of clearest blue; He bronze and bearded. Hang the picture

there And say which is the nobler of the two-Those old-world maidens, with their Shep herds gay, Or these, the man and woman of our day.

-London Society.

THE LAST OF THE ORANGE TRIALS.

Grant vs. Hon. J. L. Beaudry-Discomfiture of the Orangemen on Hearing of the Dismissal-Judge Mackay's De-

cision. Saturday morning the Superior Court room was densely crowded with Orange sympathizers awaiting, in eager expectancy, the decision in this memorable case. A few Catholics were also visible, but they did not appear to evince any great interest, the result being

confidently expected. At eleven o'clock His Honor Justice MACKAY entered the Court room, and on seating himself delivered the following judgment: He commenced by reading the declaration of the plaintiff, which alleged the defendant, Hon. Mr. Beaudry, had abused his authority by arresting him and others and causing him to be imprisoned, and had indicted him, the Grand Jury having found a true bill, and that he had been damaged to the extent of ten thousand dollars. The defendant had been served with a notice on the 23rd October, 1878, in accordance with the law which provides that when a public officer is to be sued for damages, he must have a month's notice. The notice was to the effect that the plaintiff would institute an action against the Hon. Mr. Beaudry for having so abused his authority by arresting plaintiff on the 12th of July, when he, with others, were about to proceed in a procession which was legal.

The defendant pleaded that as he was acting as a public officer he was not responsible personally for exercising his authority, and he also made exception to the notice served upon him by plaintiff, saying it was not sufficient, as it did not mention the place where the cause for damage arose, and that the attorneys for the plaintiff had not stated their residence.

The defendant says that he has not received the required notice; that the causes of action were not stated in the notice served; that it did not even state where the act of defendant | premises on the opening of the next scholascomplained of was done; he objects also that | tic year. the names and residence of plaintiff's attor neys or agents giving the notice are not stated in or upon it. The notice is sufficient says plaintiff's attorney, "the defendant could not misunderstand it." It must be served in a reasonable common sense way, etc. Art. 22, Code of Procedure, enacts :- " No public officer can be sued for damages by reason of any act done by him in the exercise of his functions; nor can any verdict or judgment be rendered against him, unless notice of such suit has been given him at least one month before the issuing of the writ Such notice must be in writing; it must specify the grounds of the action, and must state the name and residence of plaintiff's attorney." Are the causes or grounds of action stated in the notice? The arrest of the plaintiff on the 12th July, 1878, is the trespass charged as the offence of defendant. Where it took place or was committed is not stated. In England, whence we have drawn our law, this would be held fatal to the plaintiff's case-Martin vs Upcher, 5, B. So it would be in Ireland-See Fisher's Digest, page 3, cases of 1877 So in Outario -Kemble vs. McGarry, 6, Q.B., old series; and Maddon vs. Shewan, 2, QB, page 115. Here the Judge read from these cases. Our Code of Procedure, Art. 36, orders : " Every suit in damages against a public officer, by reason of any act done by him in the exercise of his functions, must be brought before the Court of the place where such act was committed." How can it be seen whether au action is instituted in the proper country if in the notice of action no place be The necessity for the statement stated? of place in the notice of action is apparent for more reasons than one. Certain it is that our Quebec Courts hold as do those of England, Ireland and Scotland and Ontario. See Bettersworth vs. Haugh, 16, L C. Rep., judgment of Judge Stewart, confirmed in the Queen's Bench afterwards. The cause of action in a notice of action is not stated within the intent of Art 22, Code of Procedure, unless place be stated. In no country possessing the institution of Justices of the Peace as to the British possessions generally, has it ever Kemble versus McGarry, when the judge etted, and his ruling afterwards corrected by the Queen's Bench, that the place needed not be stated in the notice of action. This is a large proposition, but no less true than large and there cannot be one law for the Martin's, the Kemball's, the Madden's and the Bettersworths, and another for the Grant's. I shall not sulify myself by making a first departure from what has been ruled in the cases referred to. They control, and upon this part of the case I have to support the first plea of defendant. But another objection in the same plea against the plaintiffs' motice. been judged, except at the trial of the case the same plea against the plaintiffs' notice. may not improperly be considered. It is this that the notice does not set forth the name and the residence of plaintiffs, attorneys or agents giving it, according to Art. 22, C. Procedure, and plaintiffs' notice does not express the place be held defactive. See Fenwick versus

attorneys, giving the notice of action. I could cite many cases. See Doutre's Procedure Civile, Vol 2. Our code meant to enact as do the English statutes a strictness, it must be observed literally, and allows of no equivalent page 417, Padey on Convictions, 4th edition. Osborne vs. Gough, 3 Bosanquet and Pulles, is the case that some might call the best case for the plaintiff; but in that case the attorneys signed "of Birmingham." That case might have helped had the plaintiff's attorneys signed of Montreal, as they have not done. On this point of the case I am bound to say that the defendant's first plea has to be supported; so that upon either one of de-

fendant's two objections treated at plaintiffs action must fail. This makes it unnecessary to go into the case any further. In conclusion His Honor begged to be excused for having occupied so much time in pronouncing a judgment in a case that might have been disposed of in a brief period of time. His only reason for acting as he had done was a desire to simplify matters to other than professional hearers.

The Court then adjourned and the ad-mirers of religious liberty filed slowly and mournfully out of the judical hall. It is asserted on good authority that a grand banquet was to be given in the Windsor Hotel, if a tavorable judgment had been delivered. Adversity knows no side, and the disappointed partizans are forced to forego the anticipated pleasure.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

The new Residence of the Christian Brothers attached to the St. Ann's Congregation.

It has long been a self-evident fact that the his assistant tutors was entirely inadequate to their ever-increasing wants. The space at their command was limited, and consequently the reverend Principal was ham. pered in all his movements, having for their aim additional school-room. The want has at last so greatly increased that steps have been taken to build a residence for the Brothers. By this erection, two important sims will be achieved, viz., the necessary accommodation for an increasing number of Brothers, rendered imperatively necessary by the necessity of furnishing a sound religious and business education to the youth of the parish. Secondly .-- Additional room for the various classes, as now they are over-crowded and many are denied admittance from lack of space. As an instance of the extent of the

classes we may mention that one comprises the very large number of 134 pupils. On visiting the office of Mr. Wm. H. Hodson, the architect, we were afforded an opportunity of judging for ourselves the character of the proposed building. The building will have a frontage of sixty feet, with a depth of forty feet. It will be three stories in height, and surmounted by a mansard roof on three sides. The different flats will be lofty, as consistent with modern ideas, and the sanitary arrangements both as regards drainage and ventilation will be pertest. The front of the building will be entirely of cut stone and will present a neat and uniform appearance, having a central projecting entrance, terminating with a pediment at the main cornice of the roof. The basement will contain heatingroom, servants' apartments, fuel cellars, &c. On the ground floor will be the vestibule hall, parlors, refectory kitchen, pantry, servants' room, and a staircase leading to the floor above. The second floor will comprise the "Community room," chapel, sacristy. cloak-room, and a sleeping chamber for visitors. A verandah will be erected in the reat the full length of the building. The thirs floor will form one vast dormitory. a bathroom, lavatory and linen closet being

also provided. Operations have been commenced. Brother Arnold expects to occupy his new

will be shipped from Glasgow, and such a large consignment of material will have a very beneficial effect on shipping interest.

The term of imprisonment passed on Messrs Salmond, Inglis, Taylor, Innes-Wright, and Stewart, and five of the ex-directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, having expired on Wednesday, the prisoners were liberated from Ayr Prison, where they have been confined, at an early hour in the morning. Mr Innes-Wright was first to be set at liberty ; he left the jail at half-past six e'clock, was followed at intervals by the others, and by half-past eight they had taken their departure, which was witnessed by very few people. Messrs Salmond and Inglis drove in a closed carriage to Annbank, some five miles distant from Ayr, where they joined the Caledonian train for Edinburgh, and reached that city about noon. Mesars Taylor, Innes-Wright, and Stewart, on leaving the prison, were each accompanied by friends, with whom they in the course of the day proceeded to their respective destinations.

LEITH .- A Chapter of Accidents .- On Saturday a lad named Thomas Patterson, residing in Wilkie Place, Leith, and employed as a pointsman at the North Leith branch of the Caledonian Railway, while assisting to shunt some waggons at the Marine Parade, fell before one of the waggons, the wheels of which passed over his left leg, literally cutting it in two. He was removed to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, where the limb was amputated. Daniel M'Guinness, a carter, residing in Duke Street, Leith, while driving a heavily-laden lorry in Easter Road on Saturday fell off in front of the wheels, which passed over one of his arms, fracturing it in two places. A carter named Patrick Harkins, residing in Yard Heads, Leith, while driving a horse and lorry accommodation afforded Brother Arnold and into a shed in the old docks on Saturday, had one of his ears almost torn off by coming in contact with a wooden beam. Harkins, it appears, was sitting on the top of some sacks of bran with which the lorry was laden, and had failed to observe the beam. Benjamin Fisher, a carter in the employ of MessrsA. & R. Tod, flour millers, Leith, while adjusting some bags of grain on to a lorry at Messre Hay's mills, Leith Walk, a large pulley used for hoisting bags fell upon him and fractured his collar bone. All the injured men were conveyed to Leith Hospital.

> A mass meeting of the unemployed, attended by 2000 to 3000, was held on Monday on the Green, near the Nelson Monument. Mr. James Buchanan, who first addressed the meeting, said that at a meeting of the committee held in the forenoon it had been resolved that, in order to allow the authorities time to carry out their scheme of relief, the procession through the streets should be posponed till Friday-(cries of "No, no," and "It'll not do") -and by that time they would know what sort of a thing the scheme was to be. (Cries of "No," and "Have it to-day.") Mr. Godfrey, ascending the stool that had to do duty as a platform, began by expressing his great pleasure at seeing such a magnificent turn-out of the working men of Glosgow. The committee, at meetings held on Saturday and that forencon to consider the present aspect of affairs, had resolved that the demonstration and procession originally fixed for Saturday should be postponed till Friday next. He believed that the proposed procession had been productive of at least one happy result. Nothing was heard of any scheme of relief until it was proposed that there should be such a procession for the purpose of showing that the statements regarding the amount of destitution in the city has not been, and were not being exargerated, and also of showing what sort of men the unemployed were. The authorities had, as it were, taken the wind out of their sails by making a temporary provision for the unemployed, and that being so, there was no object to serve by having such a procession. Another reason of the committes for wishing the procession postponed, in addition to that of seeing the scheme of relief developed, was that if a procession was held it might be joined by a large number of loafers

starve. The Town Council and Parochial

Boards could do nothing, and he suggested

that a committee, consisting not of aristocraty

but of unemployed working men, should be

employed to solicit subscriptions from the

merchant princes of Glasgow, the list of sub-

scriptions to be headed by the name of Coun-

cillor James Martin. Ultimately, however,

the meeting saparated without coming to any

decision, except that it was inadvisable to

bold a procession until it was seen how the

scheme of relief devised by the authorities

The London Gazette announces that the

Queen has been graciously pleased to signify

her intention to confer the decoration of the

Victoria Cross upon an officer and non-com-

missioned officer of her Majesty's army-

Frontier Light Horse-for acts of valor in

endeavoring to save the lives of soldiers dur-

ing the reconnoissance made upon Ulundi

on July 3. Captain D'Arcy endeavored to

coolly endeavored to lift the tropper, who was

when he found that he had not strength to do

so that he mounted and rode off. His escape

closed upon him. Sergeant O'Toole display-

ed conspicuous courage and bravery on sev.

eral occasions during the campaign, especial-

succeeded.-Glasgow Herald.

THE OUTRAGE IN MAYO. FULL PARTICULARS-THE INQUEST.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Special Reporter.)

Castlebar, October 2.

On Tuesday last Mr. Smyth arranged to collect the Clive rents at Ballycroy. He left Westport early in the morning, his son, Mr. Edward Smyth, being with him, a man named Mulkern driving. On their way home Mr. Smyth, senior, was sitting on the left of the car, facing the Claggan Mountains, while his son was seated on the other side, facing the ses, and the driver rode in the dickey. Suddenly from a spot on the mountain side, about ten feet above the roadway shots rang out. Mr. Smyth says four or five shots were fired, and that there were three or four men. The shots passed harmlessly over the heads of the party and then the assailants were seen scattering along the side of the mountain. The car plunged on; but Mr. Edward Smyth, it is stated, jumped off, ran across the road, mounted on the bank, levelled a rifle he carried, covered one of the men, and fired. The bullet struck the fugitive, who was about sixty yards away, in the right side, passed through his heart, and out through his breast bone. He dropped a double-barrelled gun he was carrying, tottered on a few paces, fell, and died, splashing the turf with his life's blood, which gushed through the wound in his chest. Mr. Smyth, it is said, calmly loaded again, and fired at another man, and then, loading a third time, fired, but without effect. Two men named M'Neely, who were working on the mountain side, heard the shots, and saw the affair. The Messrs Smyth walked up to the dead body, and returned to the place of ambush, picking up the gun, and finding what were presumably the hat and coat of the deceased. They drove into Mulranny, gave information to the police, and proceeded to Westport, where Mr. Smyth, junior, is now. County Inspector Owen had just arrived at Mulranny on an official visit, and heat once proceeded to Claggan, Constable Foy and other members of the force also hurrying there.

The body was found lying about 33 yards from the road. The statements as to its having been in any way hidden are without foundation. The corpse was identified as that of Thomas Howard, a militiaman, who bore an indifferent character, and was not in anyway interested in land. The deceased appears to have been a well-built man, of about 35. He has a long black beard and a protusion of black hair. No kith or kin has claimed him, and he will be bured at the expense of the man on whom he fired. In his pockets were tound some pieces of newspaper rolled up, as if for wadding for a gun charge. One of the barrels of the gun he carried was discharged, the other was loaded with two bullets and a very small quantity of powder. On Thursday the inquest was held at Mul-

ranny, about half-past two, immediately after the arrival of Mr Robert Mostyn, tho coroner, who came from Ballina by car. Sir George O'Donel, Mr. Pike, and Mr Vesey Stoney, of Rosturk Castle, sat in the room, and occasionally put questions to the witnesses. The deceased was described on the inquisition paper as "Thomas Howard, a yeoman, late of Corick or Bangor, aged 35."

The Ceroner asked were there any friends of the deceased present? Sub-Inspector Davis said none were present,

and the police had been unable to discover any friends or relatives of the deceased. The police were represented by Mr. Owen,

County Inspector of Mayo, and Mr. Davis, Sub-Inspector, Newport. The following were sworn by the jury :-

Capt. Thomas J. B. Stoney, Captain Richard Atkinson, Messrs Richard Oram, John Oram, David M'Adam, George Hope, James Sproule, John Gibbons, Neil O'Donnell, Dominick Moran, Francis Moran, Henry M'Namin. Bryan Henry, Alexander E. Malley, John admitted that he had no faith at all in the word Sweeney, John Gannon, Peter Lavelle,

Coroner-Were they retreating at the time the shot was fired? I cannot say that exactly; I came up to my son, and atter asking him was he hurt he said " No; but I have shot another."

How long was it after the shots were fired when Mr. Smyth returned fire? Immediately. When he told me he had shot a man I asked Where is he?" Almost as I asked the question I saw the man lying on the mountain about 60 yards from the road. We both

walked up to look at the fallen man. Would you say he was one of the number that fired at you? I would. On going over to see whether he was dead or not I found, and took up, a double-barrelled gun, which was some yards behind him, as if he had run after he had been shot before he fell. One barrel had been discharged.

The gun, a well-made fowling-piece, with one barrel loaded, was produced.

The Coroner directed that the contents of the loaded barrel should be drawn, to see whether it was loaded with a bullet or shot, for the deceased was evidently shot with a bullet.

Witness-I took up the gun and brought it to the police here. The man, I believe, was dead. I did not put my hand on him, but I believed so from his countenance, and altogether. I said at once to my son, "The man is dead."

A Juror-How far was he from the road at the time ?- Sixty yards. We returned to the pit to see where the man had been lying, and on coming there found a coat and a hat. The dead man had no coat on him when I saw

him. I think he had no hat. Would the pit, whence the first shot came.

be sixty yards from the road? No. At this stage a constable produced a piece of battered lead which had been extracted from the gun.

Sir George O'Donel-That is a bullet-that is clearly a bullet.

Mr. Malley-It was not cast in a mould. County Inspector Owen said the piece of

lead had been beaten together. Captain Strong, after hammering the gun again, produced a second piece of lead-a per-

fectly formed bullet. Witness-We then drove direct to the police barrack with the gup, hat and coat.

Coroner-Is there anything else you wish to add to your depositions?

Witness-I wish to add that about three weeks before this occurrence I received a letter through the post, with the Newport postmark on it. I unfortunately have not the letter ; it is in the hands of the police. It was to this effect :--

"I am in this country observing the conduct and tyranny of agents and landlords. Cerhaps you are not aware that there is a very large sum of money to be paid for the killing of you. Take beed to yourself on the road between Baltycroy and Newport, for you will be killed."

Captain Stoney-Did the behaviour of the people at Ballycroy when you visited them give you any cause to apprehend any violence from them? No, it did not. They have never shown me any symptons of disrespect or anything else. I never saw them more correct in their whole behaviour than they were on the last visit. I went there to receive rent. They stated their inability to pay-they could not sell their cattle, and had not their harvest got together. I said I was perfectly willing to wait until they could sell or get their crops in. That is the only conversation I had, and

we parted on the best of terms. A Juror-Was it off the road that Mr. Smyth fired at the dead man? It was not. It wasoff the side of the road. Mr. Sydney Smyth fired three shots altogether. It was out of a small breech-loading single-barrelled peagun. He fired the shots in quick succession. One shot was fired at the dead man, and the others were fired at the retreating men to keep them going. The first shot apparently killed the man.

Do you believe it was with the intention of taking your lives away they fired? I do. There were no marks on the car or cushions. the man that was killed wa 'he face of

A Juror asked why were the M Neelys summoned by the povice and not examined? Mr. Pike said he had brought them into

5

Mulranny, as they told him they heard one or two shots, and saw three men running away. After some discussion among the jury,

Pat M'Neely was examined by the Coroner He said he was about 300 yards on the mountain from the firing on Tuesday. He saw a car coming up, and two men jump off. One got on the bank, and the firing began. Two were then coming out from the bog. One man did not go far before he fell, and then two shots were fired at the other man. He heard about four shots altogether.

Joseph M'Neely said he was about 40 perches from where the man was shot. He heard the reports of six or seven shots. He saw a man falling, and two men were on the bank very near him. He could say they fired at him. He heard more shots after the man fell than before .- There were three fired before he fell. Witness thought it was Mr. Clive shooting grouse until he looked down the mountain and saw the man fall.

The room was then cleared for the jury to deliberate. In about twenty minutes they found the following verdict :-

"We unanimously find that the deceased, Thomas Howard, died of a gunshot wound, inflicted in self-defence by Sydney Edward Smyth, after several shots had been fired at himself and his father ; and we acquit him of all blame or criminatity in the matter."

Miscelluneaus.

-At the recent review at Strasburg, many of the soldiers left their boots behind in the mud as they marched past before the Emperor.

-Conse-ence competied somebody to send \$2,-500 anonymously to Isaac G. Jenkins, a Syra-cuse merchant, with the words, "I robbed you of this years ago."

-The Rev. Mr. Gaul of Philadelphia went to a menagerle, and did not find all the animals that he had seen pictured on the street posters. He denounced the show from his pulpit as a humber of the show from his pulpit as a humbug.

-A man jumped into a well, at Carroliton. III., for the purpose of suicide. Finding him-self alive on reaching the bottom, he hanged himself with the well rope, and so accomplished death.

-The editor of the Paris (Texas) Banner said in print that Lawyer Ronner wasa murderous ruman, and Bonner proved the Justness of the characterization by shooting him dead in the street.

-Every hotel in Brattleboro, Vt., is closed, and travellers are compelled to find accommo-dations at private houses. This is in pursuance of the plan to make the prohibitory liquor inw unpopular.

In populat. —In a new melodrama at the Surry Theatre, London, a Thames boatman rows into sight and uncovers a man paint d to represent a corpse just taken from the river. The audience goes wild with delight.

-A man exhibited at a fair at Monipeller, Vt., three packages of butter from the same churn-ing, but differently marked, and got first pre-nutum on one, second on another, and the third was condemued as poor.

was condemned as poor. --Charles Young whipped his wife at New Philadelphia, O., within a week after their mar-riage Hae had been a popular belle, and a party of young men, probably including disappolated suitors, decided to avenge her wrong. They neized Young in the street on a dark night, car-ried birn to the gas works, and pumped warm coal tar on him until the substance cooling, he was coaled several inches deep. Then they took him home, placed him against the doorpost and rang the bell.

ang the bell.
The commonness of inebriely among French children is asserted by a writer in the London Gentleman's Magazine. "Again and again al-luctel tables, he says." "I have seen children scarcely more than bables suffering distinctly from alcohol. It is as travellers in France know, the custom in all districts south of the Loire to supply wine gratis at two meals, healtfast and dinner, at which the residents in a hotel cal in company. Repeatedly, then, in the hotels in french watering places. I have watched chil-dren of 5 years old and upward supplied by their parent wine enough to vi-bby flush and excite them. At Sables d'Olorse one fittle follow, whose are could not be more than six, drank at each of two consecutive meas a three tumblers of wine sightly dinned with water. The result was on each occasion the sprawlet over the table, and ended by putting his head in his mother's hap and failing asleep."
Arosa the along the other of the London Times at Buchnerst write a longitive or the table, the parent of the consecutive meas three to be a strated to the babies of the consecutive meas three to a start babies of the parent sightly dinned with water. The result was on each occusion the he sprawlet over the table, and ended by putting his head in his mother's hap and failing asleep."

Inp and failing asleep." —The correspondent of the London Times at Bacharest writes a lengthy article to his journal urging the adoption of a suitable uniform for non combatents, including, of course, newspaper correspondents in the field. He saws.—There wre 300 correspondents assembied in Roumania In the early summer of 1977, and seventy-six re-ceived permission to cross the Danube and re-In the early summer of 1877, and sevenity-six re-ceived permi-sion to cross the Danub- and ac-company the Russian armies in the field. The others were not refused such cormission, but they represented journals which could not afford campaign outfits for the represen-dents, and were, therefore, competied to content themselves with the items pecked up in Bucharest regarding operations at the front. Surely a body of seventy-six individuals, repre-senting the influential press of Europe and America, was of sufficient magnitude to merit special recognition and to be classed among the official non-combatant elements of an army in the field. I have served as a staff officer in one war and as a correspondent in two others, and, the refore, may speak of jurnalists in the field from both sides o the question, as in the former capacity I southed special correspondents and have been scubbed myself in the latter. I do not pre-sume to lay down the law in fills matter, but merely to suggest what has occurred to me during my practical experience as to the future status to be assigned to war correspondents."

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Duke of Athole has been graciously pleased to allow a bridge to be thrown over the Tarl where Mr.) adenoch was recently drowned. His Grace has also been graciously pleased to permit Londoners or others to pay for it, after he has seen and given his anction to the plans. The Duke evidently likes his joke.

Duke evidently likes his joke. WICK.—Deats of Mr. W. Miller.—Mr. Wil liam Miller, solicitor, died at Wick in the 71st year of bis age. He was a man of great local in-fluonce, and was law agent for most of the pro-prietors in the county. He was also Town-Clerk of Wick, Calthness County Clerk, clerk to the Road i rustees, Commissionary Clerk to Police Commissioners, Justice of Peace and clerk to the Pultneytown Commissioners.

INVERXEITHING- Woman Rurned to ' eath-On Tuesday afternoon a woman named Ann Ellis or Forbes was found dead in her house in Ellis or Forbes was found dead in her house in which she lived alone. in Hig. Street, Inverkel-thing. Some of the neighbours, suspecting that something was wrong, forced an entrance into the house, which they found to be on fire. The flames had go hold of the bed, and the clothes of the deceased who was slitting on a chair) were partly burned of ther bods. T e woman, who was seen on the previous evening in a rather excited state, was 70 years of age.

FATAL LEAF.—Ann Blair or Thompson, wife of Alexander Thomson, brass finisher, residing at 2 Big Jack's Close, tano gate, Edinburgh, lept f om a window in her house on the third storey, and was so severely injured that she died very soon afterw stds. The won an who, it is said, was the worse for drink, had been tem-porarily locked into the house by her daughter while she went in search of an elder sister.

while she went in search of an elder sister. FOOLISH LEAP.—Early on Sunday morni¹ g. a woman named Catherine Campbell or W'Caskel, residing in Richmond Terrace, Dalry, I din-burgh, was received into the Royal Infirmary suffering from injuries which she had sustained through leaping from the window of her house for the purpose, it is said, of eluding a pollceman who had been summoned to the house. Foru-nately the window was not a great distance from the ground, and the woman was but slightly hurt. hurt

DEATH OF LADY CAMPBELL OF AUCHIN-REFCK.--Lady Campbell of Auchinbreck died on Friday at Klidaliolg House, 'Ampbeltown, the family seat after a few dwws' illness. Th-agh it is but a few yeave since she became known to the community of Campbeltown and neighbor-hood through her marriage with the late lam-nted Sir Lous H. D. Campbell, Bart., she, endeared herseit to all by her kind and amiable disposition. Her early removal will prove a source of sorrow to a large circle of *l* lends, and not less to many in humble life who largely en joyed the bounties of h-r private beneficence. Sin is Aurvived by one child-Miss, Edith Campbell. MAN KILLED ON THE GREAT NORTH OF Soor-DEATH OF LADY CAMPBELL OF AUCHIN Captain (now Commandant) Cecil D'Arcy and Sergeant Edmund O'Toole, of the close upon them Captain D'Arcy waited for

reconnoissance before Ulundi, in assisting to rescue Sergeant Fitzmaurice, 1st Battalion. Messrs Nelson & Co., of the Hydeparke Lo-24th Mounted Infantry, whose horse fell and comotive Engine Works, Springburn, have secured a contract from the Indian Governrolled on him, as the troops retired before great numbers of the enemy. When lifted ment to build 80 locomotive engines and up behind him by Lord William Beresford, tenders for the Indian railway system. The the man, being half stunned by the fall, could specifications for these were given out in two not hold on; and he must have been left had lots, but Messrs Nelson & Co. were successful of residence of his attorneys. Both in Eng-land and Ontario the plantiffs' notice would in obtaining both. In addition to this large not Sergeant O'Toole, who was keeping back the advancing Zulus, given up his carbine order, Messrs Nelson & Co.'s tenders have been and assisted to hold Sergeant Fitzmaurice on accepted for six locomotive engines for the port, Ont., page 499, Bates versus Walsh. The Cape. By these orders the Hydepark works the horse. At the time the Zulus were rapidly practice in Quebec Province is well estab- will be kept fully employed for nine months. Iconing on them, and there were no armed men lished to give the names and address of the When completed the whole of the engines between him and Sergeant O'Toole.

proposed scheme of relief. The" Old Citizen's" The jury having examined the body, the suggestion contained in Friday's Herald he

coroner proceeded to take evidence. condemned as stupid and mischievous. A Mr. John Sydney Smyth, of Westport, said man here stepped forward from the crowd, and -I am agent for the Marquis of Slico I rein order to show, as he said, the sort of relief collect Tuesday last, the 30th of September. that was going to be given, mentioned that I left Westport that morning at about seven the place in Trongate, opened in the morning clock, with my son, Sydney Ward Smyth, had already been closed, and while it was and the driver of the car, Thomas Mulkern, I open the door was guarded by policemen, in drove to what we call the court-honsein Ballyorder, as was said, to prevent a mob. Mr. croy. I went to meet the tenants. I met a Godfrey said it might be simply because of good many tenants. I got thereat 11 o'clock, the proposed procession that the doors had and left again at a quarter before two o'clock. been closed, and altogether he thought it was On my way to Westport, when about four a providential matter that the procession had miles on my way, passing a sandpit, or place not been held. (A cry of "There is time enough where they had taken the material for making yet.") That might he, but if the advice of the and repairing the roads at Clagran Mountain committee was accepted no procession would there were a number of shots fired directly be held. A Mr. Brown next ascended the my way and over my head. I should say stool. He said there was plenty if money in there were five-I would swear there were Glasgow, and where there was that it would They were fired very quickly, as fast four. be a heathen country if men where allowed to

as it was possible out of a double-barrelled gun Mr. Malley-Do you believe those shots were fired at you?

Mr. Smyth-I do.

Witness contlatted-I was sitting on the left side of the car, on the side from which the shots were fired The parties who fired the shots were on the back of the pit, about eight or nine feet above me and in front of me.

Captain Stoney-Were you looking at the men-did you see the men when the shots were fired? No; not when the shots were fired. On their being fired I looked up, and then I saw three or four men-I would swear there were three men, and I think there were four-in front of the car-in front of where I was I saw weapons in their hands. . Were their arms pointed towards you when

you saw them with guns in their hands? I saw some of them had guns. I cannot say they all had guns in their hands. The guns were not pointed then. They appeared to me as if they were looking to see what they had done. The horse rau about 30 yards before the man could stop him,

rescue Trooper Raubenheim, of the Frontier Coroner-Were they disguised-had any Light Horse who fell from his horse as the of the men their faces blackened? I did not troops were retiring. Though the Zulus were take particular notice. I saw that one of these siterwards was disguined-a tew very the man to mount behind him; the horse minutes afterwards. I am speaking of this kicked them both off, and though much hurt by the fall, and quite alone, - Captain D'Arcy man that you are investigating the death of, It struck me at the moment they were very black-looking wen. The horse carried me a stunned, on to the horse, and it was only short distance. My son jumped off the other side of the car immediately. He had a rifle in his hand. He discharged it at one of the men was miraculous, as the Zulus had actually -at all events they ware retreating at the time. Coroner-Would you say he fired at them all? He covered a man any way. I did not see the effect at the time. I got off the car ly on the 3rd of July, 1879, at the close of the as soon as I could. I asked him first if he had been hurt. He said "No." He asked me if I was hurt, and I made the same answer. Captain Stoney-When the shot was fired could you see the man who was attacked? I did not see the man fall, and could not see him from where I was. I won't say I could not. I am not sure but I did see the man, but I did not see him fall, and, therefore, I don't like to say I saw the man he fired at. At that moment did you see any man? did, I saw some of the men as they scattered. What were they doing at that moment? | 1877 They were retreating after firing at us.

blackened.

Thomas Mulkern, car driver, of Westport. deposed-I recollect Tuesday last, the 30th September. I am in the employ of Mr. Clampett, who keeps cars. I drove the Messre Smyth to Ballycroy. On the return to Westport, abouts couple of miles from Ballycroy the mare was trotting about five miles an hour, and I was looking at the right side of the car, I was sitting in the driver's seat, when a shot was fired and the mare gave a jump.

A Juror said the spot was three miles strong " from Ballycroy.

Witness-I cannot say really-it was about 3 miles.

Coroner-Was there more than one shot fired ?-1 dld not hear more than one My attention was on the mare. She was jumping. The shot came sideways. Old Mr. Smyth was on the left side of the car, and the young gentleman was on the right side. Young Mr. Smyth jumped down when the shot was fired. He had a rifle in his hand. The mare went off a few yards. Mr. Smvth, senior, caught the relus, and pulled her up. I did

not look back to see what young Mr. Smyth was doing. Mr. Smyth jumped off the car. It was moving on at the time. I went on a few yards with the mare. I hardly could hold I did not look back for some time. I her. saw Mr. Smyth firing at three fellows who were running away over the mountain.

A Juror-If any one swore there were four or five shots fired at first, would it be true ?--] could not say. There could be unknown to me. I was frightened and confused at the time. I did not see any guns with the men who were running away. I did not see their faces. I could not see whether they had their coats or boots on.

Coroner-Were you in terror of your life -I was.

Sir George O'Donnel-Was it not your impression at the time that you were fired at ?-No, sir. I don't believe I was fired at. There were no signs of any marks on the car.

Mr. Vesey Stoney (a magistrate)-Wby were you afraid, then?-I got a shock. could not tell what they were firing at. A Juror-The shots may have been fired at

a grouse. Sir George O'Donel-Une generally fires at

grouse with a bullet. Mr. Pike-Did you ever say to Mr. Smyth that you heard the bullets walz by your head?

-No, sir, I did not. The shot may have been fired at the car. Young Mr. Smyth did not fire until the first shot came from the party on the bank. I waited on the road until Mr. Smyth brought back the coat and hat and gun, and told me to drive into Mulranny quick until he would send out the police for the man.

Sub-Constable Patrick Bourke, of Mulranny deposed that on Tuesday last Messrs Smyth drove to the barracks. From what they told him he proceeded to the scene, and found the body of Thomas Howard lying dead on the mountain, about thirty yards from the public road. The first thing they did was to search his pockets. They found nothing but bits of newspapers in his pockets. The person he nuw saw dead was Thomas Howard. He knew him to be in the North Mayo Militia in the Greek Church. The Garmans have an in-

The Coroner hen charged the jury.

Feminine Fashiops.

Collars and coffs of solid-colored gingham, em-prodered in white are out.

Steel bire's heads, with jet beaks and eyes, are among the ornaments imported for fall hats. A new belt clasp has three compartments, in which be weater may stow pins, needles and

e tion. Colored velvet, shirred into rags, outlined by strips of satin, is a new facing for the rim of

i nat. New designs in sleeve-buttons are square

with Japanese figures in relief, or impressed or them.

Small quilted mantles of slik and satin are announced as likely to supersede long coats and

Bands of broad ribbon, tied in sailor's knots are worn on the wrists, with the demi-sleeve so fashionable at present.

Blue serge ulsters, lined with cardinal, are worn by English ladies. They can't be ugiler than the American linen ulsters.

Bunches of small fruit and berries.also autumn leaves of velvet.are worn as substitutes for knot of flowers at the belt.

Breasts of cock feathers, with slik buttons or let beads for drops, and so arranged as to fit over the crown of the bonnet, are to be used this season.

The "Princess of Bourbon" is the name of a new hat, which has a brim curving up at the sides and the crown hidden by two long and three short feathers.

Cork is now extensively used in corsets, publies and in dress improves in place of steel. If the gentle ones full into water, they will not need a life preserver.

Skirts will be worn short this season, and are trimmed with the usual fornce, or kilt flounces knife blade and box plaitings. Panlers appear on these skirts, or scarfs are arranged to produce panler effects panier effects.

A PATRIARCH OF THE FOREST .--- A patriarch of the forest was recently felled in California. and the greater portion of the wood taken to Nan Francisco. It was known by the epithet of "Old Moses." If one might infer with accuracy its age from the number of its rings, it. must have been 4,840 years old. Its capacity is said to have been so great that 300 persons. could find room within its trunk.

Soldises' Dists .- The Turkish soldier is very sober; yet his principal diet consists of milk, coffee, and olives. The French soldier, like the English, buys vegetables and extras. from his pay. The German soldier eats less meat than the French or the Austrian. But. ter, buckwheat, pepper, and herbs are a portion. of the Russian soldier's dietary ; but he is supposed to keep no less than 169 fast-days of creased allowance of 3oz. of meat in time of: Walt

AGRICULTURAL.

Buying a Farm,-Or I casing.

Huying a Farm, -Or I casing. The very large class of men in America who are either leaving other pursuits to establish themselves in the country, or who, having been brought up on their fathers' farms, or about starting for themselves, find the question of buy-ing a farm to be, for the time, the all-abs-rbing question of their lives; and it is very natural that it should be so, for the business is, emphati-cally, one of a lifetime. Bsing, unfortunately, the occupier of leased land, which has so much of auctuer man's affec-tion and interest invested in it, that its purchase is impossible, I can speak with very cordusi

Being, unfortunately, the tocopy and the second stand which has so much of another man's affeo-tion and interest invested in it, that its purchase is impossible. I can speak with very cordiat earnestness on this point; and I can the more strongly urge absolute ownership, as of all things alm. st he most desirable, becaase I daily feel the uncertainty and unsatisfactoriness of a leasehold teaure. So much of the man himself, so much of the daily sweat of his face, so much of his hope, and of his anxiety, goes to the ground that he tills; so many of the associations of his nome, with its joys and sorrows, are entwined around every tree and shrubin his door-yard, that i can con-ceive for him no more dismal thought in life than that, some ay, he must pull himself up by the roots, and further on in his years, must take a fresh start, with all his interest, to cultivate anew. Apart from any question of economy or of interest, I would strongly urge every man, who finds it possible for him to do so, and who means to end his days on a farm, to buy his land. Let the farm be smaller than he could hire, and less convenent; let him go in d bi for it if he must, but I deem him to be a happer man who owns a small place, even with a mortgage for his shaoow, than is he who, with better facilities for his daily occupations, and oetter conven-iences for tis daily uffe, has hanging before his eyes the fact that some d.y, when he is older and less able to commence farming again, he must resign his mprovements to his landior t turn the key on his home, and pitch his tents in strange fields. The question of economy, however, cannot be

turn the key on his home, and pitch his tents in strange fields. The question of economy, however, cannot be set aslide. There are, I know, many farmers whose aim in life seems to be to see how much money they can screw out of the land to invest on bond and mortga.e, and the more often they can move and app y their leeches to fresh cheeks, the more unly they will gratify their lowest am-bition. They save at the apigot of improvement, and are unconscious of the open bang of exhaus-tion; in their way they are happy. But every man who means to take a broader view of farm-ing, and recy, izes the fact that the most sub stantial part of the returns of his labor, and of his outlay, consists in better buildings, better soil, and better stock, will see a sufficient reason for wishing to become the owner of the fee of his farm. In the other transactions of life, where the principle holds good that anything is worth what it will fetch in the market, busi-ness men invest money with a view to the chances of its return as any time when they choose to sell. In farming, this principle does not hold good-at least not with regard to the farm itself.

It is better that the question of seiling be not at all considered, for a valuable farm 1: always a very difficult thing to sell, and very rarely bugg so inhous as it is worth. There are periad at a low price, and after inhoving it, sell it at a high price. They of en muke muows by the operation, and they generally d. good. They are a useful class of en erprising men, but they are and the kind of men that 1 haves in my nind now -men who inteau to "follow" farming as a perman-nt occupation, who have ranket up their minus that it is the thing to do, and who r gard at the set of the kind of men that 1 haves in my nind now -men who inteau to "follow" farming as a perman-nt occupation, who have ranket up their minus that it is the thing to do, and who r gard it not, so changi as you can. Make up your minud whether it will sultyou, before you buy, all, inving boughting out they will be they be they will be they be they be they will be they be they will be they be they be they will be they be they will be they be they be they will be they will be they will be they be t

so use these advantages as to get out of his life the greatest amount of good. The world lies be-fore him for a choice. He can buy-with a mortgage-five or ten acres on the outskirts of a manufacturing town at the East, or he can have a hundred and sixty acres at the West for the taking. I he is the right sort of a man, he may grow rich, with the same amount of labor, during his whole life-time, on either place. Fifty jears hence he would have, at the West, a capital farm well fonced, well watered, with good out-buildings, and with a good house. Pro-bably, he would also have bis share of political honor and of social distinction. At the East he would have glass houses, hot beds, rich land for veniences," and the most agreeable kind of work for the evening of his life. He would be less likely to schleve personal distinction, but, on the other hand, his wife would have, at least at the commencement, less drudgery, and his children would have better advantages for education near home.

On the other name, his who who who have, as least the commencement, less druggery, and his children would have better advantages for education near home. These are two extremes which are open to him, and his opportunities cover the whole ground between. It is for each man to weigh well the arguments on both sides of the case, and decide for himself,—what no book can tell him,—which path promises the most of what he conside s the most desirable. In choosing a farm in the far West, the considerations which should influence one are rather political and commercial than agricultural. There is so much perfectly good land to be had, that it is much more difficult to decide upon the most desirable location, than it is to find good land in the chosen situation. Farther east, however, good situations are plenty, while good hand is not always to be found, and the more nearly we approach the Atlantic coast, the less easily can we sult ourselve in this respect. I can say little about the South that ought to have weight in deciding a quiet farmer to go there. The state of society is so unsettled and the prospect of the immediate fortune is so much factoring prospects at the close of the war, have come home where and with the find there when they went, that it seems to me that a prident person shou'd leave the Southern hands, with their many great advantages, for the settlers of some future day. Supposing the region for the new home to be decided on, and that it be near one of the larger towns at the £ast, what are the considerations which should decide us in the selection of the farm?

First.-Avoid a malarious district. There is no curse like fever and ague, - which will bring more misery to atam by than any amount of prespectly can overcome, and of which there is far too much both at the East and at the West

West. Second.-Choose a small farm, small, that is, in proportion to your capital. I think no man is wise who at the East goes in debt for more than fity acres. With plenty of capital, a farmer of good executive ability can bardly have too much land. Any one who has to work nimself out of debt, mainly by the labor of his own hands will flud fity acres better than more. His chances will be better with ten acres than with a hundred. So far as one man's work is concerned, especially with small means for the purchase of stock, implemen s, and manure, the more it is concentrated, the better it will tell in the end, and fifty acres brought to the bighest state of cullvation of which the land is suscept-able, will produce more at much less cost than wild a hundred acres only baif so well cultiv-ated. 7 hird.-Ruy a farm that is very much run

ated. 9 hird.—Ruy a farm that is very much run down and out of repair, rather than a good farm with good improvements which are not exactly what you will require, unless you can get the improvements for much less than it would cost you to replace them. Better pay fifty dollars more for a place that fifty dollars will make exactly right, than a hundred voltars for a place that never will be exactly right.

will make exactly right, than a hundred sollars for a piace that never will be exactly right. Fourth.—Remember that o clear up swamps, buils up slove walls, and dig out rocks and stumps costs much labor, and delays legitimate farm operations. Farmers are not apt to reckon these things at their full cost, because they do not usually pay out money to have them dona-forgetting 'nat their own labor, thus spent, might be more advantageously applied to better land. The tile drainage of wet clays may be us-dertaken with more confidence, because such solls when thoroughly drained are usually the most profit bie of a leuitiva ion. with, in pur-chasing land of this sort we should calculate to pay from thirty to sixty dollars an acre for draining thes and labor,—an expenditure which not frequently comes back in two or three years, from the increased production; while the im-provement is permanent and often increases yearly for a long time; yet which does consume capital. *Fifth.*—Be sure that the place is adapted to the sort of farming you mean to follow. Do not hops to raise the best full on moist, cold land, exposed to the bighest winds, nor to raise the bost grass on a ground that is too high and dry. If your soil w.il require heavy manufug, and your system of farming will not produce much manner, you should be near enough to a town to haul out simble manure or other fertilizers without too great cost. *Sizth.*—I don'. anow but that th's should fol-low next alter the question of health. Bear in

Sizth.--I don'. a now but that th's should fol-low next atter the question of health. Bear in mind the fact that the farm is to be your home. You are a man and your work is out of doors. If you have comfortable lodging, and sufficient shelter, you may get on without being made un-happy by a dismal house, But your wife and your children have equal claims to considera-tion, and you make a grave mistake if you com-pel them to live in an an uncomfortable or cheerless house, with no pleasant surroundings, and no hope of having them. Unhappily a very large majority of farmers do make this mistake, and they are rewarded for it by the prompiness with which their chil-dren run from the old roof-tree as soon as their age and cir unstances will allow it, not always, it is true, to better their condition, but always in the hope of a more agreeable life. It will be better for agriculture in America, and, there-fore, be ter for America and for the world, when farmers' children can find no pleasanter place that the home where they were born and when they realize the fact. for it is a fact.) that the life of a 4-mer may be as comfortable and as elegant as that of a merchant or a manufac-turer. Buy a good farm,--or o, e that you can allord to make good, in a good situation,--with schools, churches, and society for your family, and you will have a good prospect of a happy life. Sizth.-I don' anow but that this should fol-

IRISH CATHOLIC FEPRESENTATION.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The following correspondence, between Mr. A. H. Murphy, M. P. P., and the Hon. Mr. Joly, will be read with interest :-Hon. H. G. Joly,

Commissioner Public Works :

DEAR SIR,-Just previous to adjournment, at a caucus held in the room of the Speaker of the Senate, I put the question to you that, should there be any change in the Cabinet, would you not favorably consider the just claims of the Irish Roman Catholics to be represented in the ministry. You then made no reply to the interogatory, and I, feeling that it might be a question that you should consult your confreres about before answering, did not press it.

Since then the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Chaveau having left the Cabinet incomplete, I think it only just to the people that I have the honor of representing, to press this question to a final decision, and obtain from the

Ministry a reply. I would like you to consider the claims of my countrymen from the various points of view likely to bear in their favor; that our numbers in this Province entitle us to a representation; that the peculiar position in which we find ourselves placed as to the electoral division should weigh in our favor; that, although outnumbering both the English and the Scotch, who have two repre-sentatives, we have not and never had a representative in the Cabinet of the Province of Quebec. That if the present Government had not been supported by the only two Irish Roman Catholic representatives in the Province during the last and previous session they could not have continued in office. That the disinterested support given by my countrymen to Lafontaine when that patriot was fighting for the same justice for the French Canadians of Lower Canada in 1842 that I demand ought to weigh favourable with the French Canadian majority of to-day. That there is a strong impression in the minds of my countrymen that we are not fairly treated. That it would be in the interests of the Government that this feeling should not exist, and that having a representative in the Cabinet would throw the responsibility on the Minister instead of the Government.

Should the Government agree to my just demand, then, sir, I hope that a representative will be chosen who is responsible to Irish electors and who is dependent on the Irish vote for the position he holds or the honors conferred on him, in fact a representative of the people that he is supposed to represent.

At first glance you may think that my demand is rather preposturous, we having only two representatives in the House. It is quite true we can only elect two representatives, but who is to blame for this greater injustice had the electoral divisions been distributed iu a menner to give fair play we would have been able to elect at least five or six representatives, but that did not suit the Confederation gentlemen, who were so very careful in securing to the Protestant minority a sufficient number of seats to give them at all times great influence in the House. No, they arranged the electoral divisions in such mannor that in every case, except Quebec and Montreal, our people were outnumbered by their French Canadian fellow subjects and unable to return their man.

Take as an instance of what I desire to impress on your attention, the three Counties of Montmorency, Quebec and Port N-uf, the large number of Irish Catholics in those coupties being divided in such a way that the likh find themselves swamped by the French as two to one. If the counties had been laid out differently, the Irish being altogether in a string of back parishes, they would have a large and numerously settled electoral division, settled entirely by themselves.

The same thing applies to other parts of the Province, where the injustice has been perpetrated of swamping us out, or, at all events, not giving that security against the enmity of the people of another nationality, which was just as likely to occur against us as against the Protestant minority in this Province.

An kmiment Physician of large exp-rience who has made Fulmonary Consumption a specialty, says that "although in the worst and most rapid forms of the disease we have still to confeas that, medicin-is a most power-less; yet in those Jess overwhelming; and in those more chronic, WHIGH HAPPILY CORST-TUTE THE Fak GREATER NUMBER OF CASES, we have been able to adduce many proofs that much may be done to mitigate, in prevent, to retard-aye, and even to arrest and cure this most destructive of human maladirs." His ex-perisece of fit y years leads him to assert that the "great remedy, more essential and more effectual than any other, is Cod i ver Oil." Bur WHO CAN TAKET? Robinson's Phospharized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with locio-Phos-phate of Lime contains all the virtues of 'bd ive Oil, in a form and combination most de-sirable to obtain its fullest effects. ANYBODY CAN TAKET? Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharma-ceutical Chemist, S. John, N. B., and for sale by Drugists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5, 653

Costiveness 1

Thousands of human beings pass through life oppressed by despepsia and many ailments traceable directly to a chronic costiveness. The best remedy for this affliction is to pay proper attention to diet; let it be moistening and laxative, such as roasted apples and pears, grueis, broths, etc. The bread should be of unbolted wheat flour or rye and Indian meal. An occasional dose of Dr. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS produces a change in the biliary secretions, promoting evacuations, moderate and healthful, and these followed up by the above recommended diet, will effect a radical change in the state of the bowels and the discharges will become regular and properly frequent. Rise early, exercise freely, if attainable, bathe frequently, and rub the region of the bowels well every moroing. When attacked by colds, a costive habit is apt to induce feverish symptoms in the region of the stomach, extending to the head, and oppressing the respiratory organs. By bathing the teet in warm water, into which mustard and salt have been dissolved, and taking a dose of these sugar coated pills, the effects of the colds are speedily removed. Whether actively sick or constitutionally costive, a recourse to these pills is always beneficial.

WHEN A PERSON IS WEAK AND faint. or fatigued and exhausted, there is nothing so refreshing and reviving as a little of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Rubbed on the hands and temples, and inhaled freely it tones and braces the whole system.

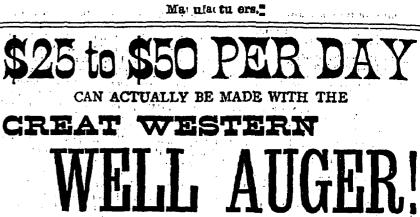
FADED COMPLEXIONS .- How many thousands of ladies there are who look wan and faded, while yet in early life; to all such let us whisper a word : You have in BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS the means of restoring your color, brightening your eyes, sweetening your breath, and giving you sound general health.

To persons employed in constant mental toil, study or anxiety, Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is especially adapted, namely to Teachers, Clergymon, Editors, Lawyers and impecuaious business men.

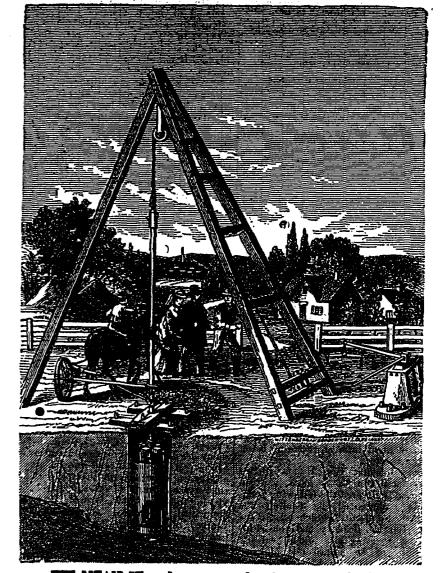
THE PAIN-KILLER is an almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent and Skilful Physicians In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN-KILLER is considered by the natives, as hy the European residents in these climates, A SURE REMEDY.

Pond's Extract used for the past thirly-five years ny Physicians of all Schools, for Rh-uma tism, Neuralgia Aches, Piles and Hemorrhages.

Consumption Cared.



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WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

COUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and GUARANTEED to bore at the rate of 10 to 15 FEET PER HOUR.

They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMI-NOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

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The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World! MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in Every County in the United States and Canada, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, Prices, Terms, &c., proving our advertisement bona fide.

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS, ADDRESS

ague, but if they can be had without the diseas, they will lead the way to almost every thing elss that is needed. The first thing to be decided is, whether to re-main in well-selled parts of the country, or to emigrate to virg n land. In the latter case, the question should be, in how far will large crops and lighter work compensate for the want of good schools, good society, and good home mar-kets. In the former, in how far will the social, educational, and commercial advantages make up for the phorer quality of the soil. I assume that in either case the consideration of health is the must important of all. The far West, with its newer and more fortile land, is very tempting to one class of men, and the older settled parts of the country, with their older civilization and their more dense population, have equal charms for another class. There is much to be said in favor of both; but as the broader culture, and more careless feeding which is practiced on the larger farms of new countries, requires less eract knowledge and is sciose economy than is indispensable on higher-priced land. the objects of my book will be beat attained if I confine my statention to the extent to which they may be, or must be, modi-fied, as land grows cheaper, farms iarger, labor dearer, and produce less valuable, must be de-cided by every man for himself. It is possible m keep fifty cows on a farm of fifty acres. Whether it will pay to do so must be decided by the prices of milks and of labor. If would hay to do it near New York city. It certainly would not pay in western Kansas. Buil, a farmer in Kansas could only be ben-fitted by knowing how it may be profilably done by the farmer in New York. While the settlement of wild lands is often a good thing for the country, I think that it is often un-dertaken under s very mistaken n-tion that it offers the country, I think that it is often un-dertaken under s very mistaken miston that it offers the country, I think that it is often in the to farmer in New York.

it offers the only chance for a man of sman capital. Let us suppose a young man, just married, to have a cash capital of \$1,000, and the same prin-ciples will hold good in the case of a smaller or a much larger amound,) with which he purposes to commence farming: He starts ife with his own head and hands, the head and hands of his wife, and his \$1,000 in money. His object is to

and you will have a good prospect of a happy life. Or, if you decide to move to the West, get as many of these advantages av you can, and trust for the rest to the fact that schoois, society, and makens are working their way into the newer States with great rapidity. By the time that your children are grown up, it is probable that your new some will be much better surrounded by all of these than would now seem possible.

LEASING.

There has recently been published in London, under the title of "Practice with Science," a under the title of "Practice with Science," a swies of essays on various scricultural topics. Eighty of its four hundred pages are devoted to the question of leases. There, the farmer who owns his land is an exception. Here fortunate-ly, the leaseholder is an exception so rare that we need not devote muce time to the discussion of his position, one which is generally tempor-ary, inasmuch as he almost always looks for-ward o the time when he will be able to buy a farm of his own. The main thing to be said about leases is, that it is for the mutual benefit of both landlord and tensat that they be made as long as possible, in order that the temant may afford to make such improvements, and to pursue such a course of

order that the tenant may sflord to make such improvements, and to pursue such a course of cultivation as his advantage and the good of the farm may require; that he be allowed every pressible facility for good farming, and that he be restrained from any course of cultivation or any sale of crops that will lessen the value of the land for future use. A lease for a single year at a time, and the privilege is soling hay without returning man-ure, will usually end in the impoverishment of the farmer, and of the farm too.

To be Continued.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,--and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every tin. 11-G

THE BERAD-FROIT TREE.-This plant is distributed generally among the Friendly, the Society, and the Caroline Islands. The tree is beautiful as well as useful, and rises to the height of about 40 feet; when full grown it is from a foot to 15 inches in diameter. The fruit is green, heart-shaped, about nine inches

long, and equalling a large melon in size. When toasted it is soft, tender, and white, resembling the crumb of a loaf, but it must be eaten new, or it becomes hard. Such is the abundance of this fruit that whole tribes sub-

I am, dear sir, Yours truly, ARTHER H. MURPHY. Quebec, October 15, 1879.

QUEBEC, 16th October, 1879.

A. Murphy, Esq. M.P.P.:-

MY DEAR SIR,-I have received your letter of the 15th inst., and its subject, viz., the re-presentation of the Roman Catholic Irish electors in the Cabinet of the Province of Quebec is one to which my colleagues and myselfhave already given much attention.

I need not say it is not owing to any preconcerted plan of our own, if there happens to be no Roman Catholic Irish Canadian in our Cabinet ; it is only the result of circumstances over which we had no control at the time.

As a vacancy has occurred by the resignation of Hon. Mr. Chauveau, without binding the Government by any pledge which would be unbecoming under the circumstances, I can promise that we will seriously consider the practicability of meeting the views expressed in your letter of the 15th inst.

I remain, in, Yours truly, B. G. Jour.

English Papers Ask How Far Mr. Par nelt "hall be Allowed to ge,

London Vanity Fair says :- "It is worse than useless to blind ourselves to the fact that serions difficulties are likely to arise in Ireland. We road of threats used to hitherto popular landlords-landlords in connection with whom it is absurd to talk of rack-renting or injustice; of absurd to malk of rack-renting or injustice; of violent language used at meetings by priests; of wholesale refusals to pay rent at all, and ar-rangements for a more therough agitation throughout the winter. The most caustic or the most convincing leaders in the London press will do nothing to avert the state of anarouy which is fast approaching. When will it be time for 'something to be done?' Whon how many land-lords and agents have been shot? How far are Mr. Parnell and his followers to be allowed to go? If a man goes into the streets and by his lan-guage oreats a d sturbance in is held responsi-ble for that disturbance. Mr. Parnell is preach-ing doctrines that can only end in bloodshed? Will he not be held responsible for that bloodshed It is useless for him to say that by 'standing to stay in abother man's house, refusing either to pay rent for it or to go, is to advise him deliber-itely to break the law. It may be right that the land o Ireland should be taken from the pre-sent landlords and given to the present tensus. But unil it is so taken the tanats must walt for possession. It is worth nothing that in the south and southeast of Ireland at an 'rate the gentry who tak of "the land our, bit hight," "Saxon" and "allen" landlords, do., are the de-sent andlords' ancest rs at the time of Queen Eligabeth or of Cromwell I fanoy it would be rather to thing, tou, it would be difficuit to know where to draw the line. The haugety Norman-who came over with William the ton-quered Eaxons. Even Mr. Freeman would find it rather difficult to arrange the mat'er." violent language used at meetings by priests; of

-A coal beaver has astonished the people of Genoa by writing a drama that, though not with-out the blemishes resulting from defective edu-cation and artistic training, possesses on the whole extraordinary merit. It was played with great success, and the d amailat was called for by an applauding audience. He made his ap-pearance on the stage in a white linen jacket.

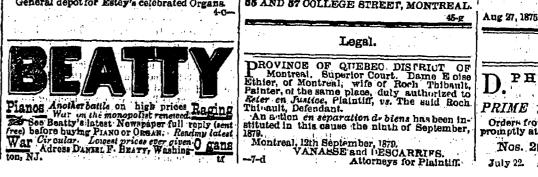
Consumption Cared. An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent wure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duity to make it known to his suf-fering 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 for preparing and using. Fent by mail by ad-dro-sing with stamp, naming this papes, W. W. GHER att. 119 Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y. 9-G-cow

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND Comporting —"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 coccoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delivately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicions 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 subile maiadies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-seives well fortified with pure blood and a perly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London. England.

Musical Instruments.



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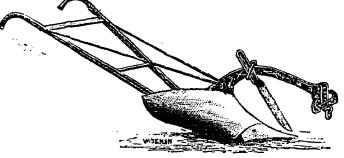


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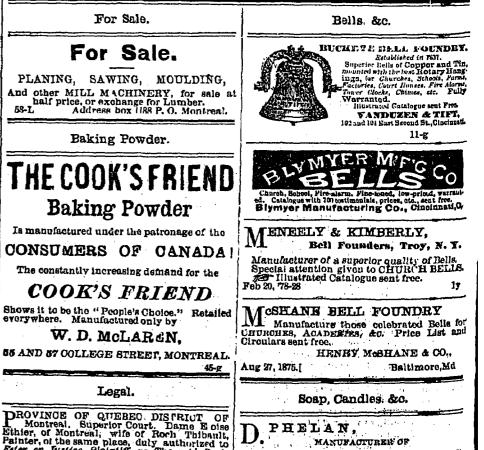
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ing for Centuries

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Educational.

Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd. cal, let me say Mr. Charles Stuart Parnellalthough an Irish agitator, and the hope of a very "young Ireland" party, is, curiously enough, not an Irishman at all, or one only to a limited extent. He is American by his mother's side, his mother being the daughter of an admiral in the United States

Position.

Union. So much for the lineage of my hero.

PARNELL'S CAREER.

An English Portrait of the Irish Agitator

(From the London Echo.)

"If Parnell does not draw rein," remarked

friend to me the other day, "the country

will soon have to put him under lock and

key." It is not my intention to justity the observation, or to discuss the anti-rent agi-

tation in Ireland in any shape, but it seems to

me that when a politician comes to be re-

garded by a great many people as a rather

dangerous man-and there are a great many

constield we know; but here is a new factor

in politics, as the jargon of the day goes,

about whom nobody, except his own personal

-His Parliamentary Experience and

that previous to 1875 either Ireland or Eng-land had ever heard of Mr. Parnell. His pers. It was asserted by some members of father was a quiet, unobtrusive man of no mark at all, except that he was once High | words had been used. Whether they were or Sheriff for the county of Meath, in which the family property is situated. The first ap-pearance of our friend on any stage was when he made his bow to the Speaker of the House tail no extra charge. All charges are payable of Commons, in April, 1875, with the return Parnell and his projects. Now he stands alfor the county of Meath in his pocket. A tall, thin, fair, studious young man of nine. and twenty at that time, nobody then sus-pected in him the future leader of a "party I have heard Mr. Parnell assert that of exasperation." He had not long finished his studies at Cambridge, and politics the entire legislative machine, and that were practically an unknown field to him, his chief article of faith being "Home Rule," tion to secure supporters there is no doubt. which Mr. Butt had not long before invented Rumor has it that there are ten or twelve as as improvement to Fenianism, and while it was then understood by young Ireland to be a patriotic thing to believe in. That ses. sion, after the manner of most new members, Mr. Parnell was mute. Mr. Pannell heard vote after vote of the estimates passed, and clause after clause of his bills discussed in committee, and said not a word. The idea of obstruction was then as far from his mind as from, say, Admiral Edmondston's. The following session he begun to find his feet and to interest himself in small de-tails of estimates, and it seems to have been about this time, on his seeing the success which attended persistent criticism, that he thought of obstruction. It was only by degrees, however, that the policy of obstruction was developed, and the House itself is, perhaps, in some degree, responsible for it. Everybody knows that the House, or rather the ministerial portion of it, is somewhat im-patient of criticism, especially of persistent criticism, of the estimates. Dillwyn, Whitwell and a few others have a sort of prescriptive right to make the same remarks and ask the same questions year after year; but no sooner does any new member betray a disposition to pry into the secrets of the public

somewhat comic transformation in his appearance occurred a session or two ago. Finding his hair thinning he was persuaded to shave the upper portion of his scalp, and the result was that for some little time he was scarcely distinguishable in the House from Jenkins. The remedy-a somewhat hazardous onesucceeded in his case, enabling him to stave off-at all events for some years-the misfortune of baldness.

HIS INCOME.

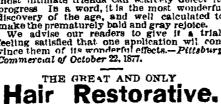
There is a belief abroad that Parnell is a wealthy man. This is a mistake. His property does not bring him in more than £1,-500 a year, and, true to the principles he has people of my friend's way of thinking—it is recently been preaching up and down Ireland, well the country should know something he has within the past few weeks, reduced his about him. Gladstone we know, and Beaown rents some twenty per cent It is a question of some importance how a man of this stamp stands in popular estimation. From inquiries I have made I am convinced that friends, knows anything. To begin with Mr. Mr. Parnell is at present the most popular Parnell—as I am for the moment biographi- man in Ireland. He is almost worshipped man in Ireland. He is almost worshipped by the masses, who naturally take kindly to the new doctrine that un-less the landlords concede in all cases a reduction of twenty-five per cent in rents it is legitimate to pay no rent at all. By the members of the home rule party he has never been cordially liked. He was never on any Navy, sud his father comes of an old English that bare speaking terms with Mr. Butt, and family, originally, I believe, from one of the the relations existing between him and Mr. Midland counties. The poet Parnell was one Shaw, the present leader of the Home Rule of his ancestors. I do not know at what party, are very similar. The breach between date the Parnells settled in Ireland, but it him and the party generally was considerably must have been a very long time ago, for the widened by an incident which took place last grandfather of our Mr Parnell was the last session. At a meeting of the Home Rule com-Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Irish mittee he urged that, nuless the government Parliament, and a bitter opponent of the granted a substantial University bill to Ireland, the whole of the votes for the Queen's It is not by any means contemptible. There are very many peers who have not sp good a one. FIRST APPEARANCE IN PARLIAMENT. Now for the man himself. I do not know | cowardly lot of Papist rats." A fierce controversy raged on this subject in the Irish pa-Parliament, and denied by others, that the great portion of the Home Rulers from Mr. most alone; his party does not number more with twenty men he could stop the entire legislative machine, and that London Irishmen, chiefly of the literary and legal persuasion, who are prepared on the first opportunity to contest Irish seats under his patronage. If the general election came now, while the popular fervor is at its height, they might possibly stand a good chance.

BISMARCH'S STATMENT.

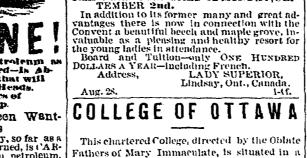
The Two Protocols Signed at Vienna-Anticipating War-Kaizer Withelm Protests.

LONDON, October 23. - The Cologne Gazette journal known to be directly inspired by the Prussian Foreign Office, states that Prince Bismarck has made a most important communication to the Federal Council, whom he caused to be summoned to Berlin a few days ago. He laid before the Council copies of two protocols which had been drawn up at Vienna in presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, providing for an offensive and defensive alliance between the two Empires. The Austrian Emperor signed the protocol with the reservation that it was not to be binding upon him until it had received the signature of the German Knizer.

Prince Bismarck, in laying these papers bepurse than the mechanical majority proceeds to sit on him after its own fashion. A hum of conversation arises as soon as the new gravity of the situation, and acknowledged the propriety of taking the representatives of the new high into the propriety of taking the representatives of posed alliance might, and probably would be, resented by a great power in the north of Europe, and this resentment might be



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most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau, and Rideau valleys. Its Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin.

French is also carefully attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates,

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MORE READING MATTER Than many of our Catholic Weeklies which cost from two to three de llars a year.

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Many readers of the have taken it for from one to thirty years, and we would ask them to help to increase its circulation and influence NOW by speaking of its unparallelled value to their friends and neighbors, and get them to enrol their names among This was Mr. Parnell's experience. our grand army of subscribers.

Piease read the ioliowing testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. Any me doubing the genulaencess of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dysp-p-sh, Diplitheria and Lumbago can satisfy them selves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never since the practice of medicine first became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the ditzens of Montreal. The undersigned having made a special study of all Nerveus. Muscular and Blood Disenses, hence the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

REMEDY.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists

For sale by all Whelesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul street.
Put up in Fint Botales. Price, \$1.00.
THOM AS MCVEIGH.
Manufacturing Depud. 222 St. Paul Street.
Y. P. S.—May be consuited from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. free of charge.
Hotel-Lien of St. Joseph. Montreail, July 21st, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, St Paul street:

Paul street: Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige, SISTER BONNEAU. Superiorens.

Montreal, June, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, City-Dear Sir-I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy. I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years, and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.

with confidence F. W. RADFORD, of McLachlan Bros., St. Paul street.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel-Devi Sr. – I have much elensure in stating, for the bencht of hose afflic.ed in Mon real, that three benefit of those affile.ed in Mon real, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remed, has com-pletely cured me of neurnigia, of which I was dreadfully affilieted for the last thirte-a years. I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever. I feet thank-ful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease, Neuralita a the head. ANNER saffert at the head.

ANNIE SMITH, at Henry Morgan & Co.'s, St. James Street

Montreal, June 1879. Mr. Thomas MoVeigh, Albion Hot-1-Sir-Your Sover-ign Internal Remedy has done good Tour Soveragin Internal Remedy in Soveragin Theorem and the work for me. I have suffered so much with Neu-ralgia for the east nine years, and having tried everything within reach without rec iving any permanent relief. I am now able to state for the beacht of those affilered in Montreal that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am now quite well.

MARY ISABELLA CRITES. Dress-Maker, 19 St. Monique street.

Montreal, 19th June, 1879. Thomas McVeigh, Esq.,—Dear S:r—I have for the past two cars and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine has given use complete relief and I now teel no pain and none of the symptoms. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours. respectfully yours.

HITS, JOHN CORCORAN, Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal June 15th, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple,—Dear Sir,—My wire has been troubled considerably with neuraligia, and having used one wothed of your wovereign Internal Remedy, has experi-enced a most entire relief. I have much plea-aure in re-ommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am very truly yours, A. M. ALLAN, Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. 26-29-g PATENTED 16TH JULY, 1879.

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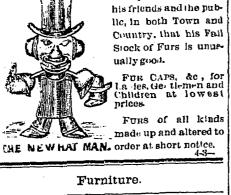
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ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. r. J. Doherty, B. C. L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., BC.L. 87.11

BEAD THE TESTMONIALS. DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878. CEAS, LANGLEY & CO., San Francisco DEAR Sia-i take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely bald and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noticed the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend. I concluded to try a bothe without any great nonces of good results;

recommendation of a trend. I conclude of the a both without any great nopes 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, headthy growth of hair, which has every ap pearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completel, as ever it seas in my youth.

was in my youth. I take great pleasure in offering you this testi monial, and you have my permission to publial the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal

monial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. 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 me head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard bell, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARROLINE, and the efficies have been simply wonderful. Where no bair has been seen for vears, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for firstruth MR. W. S. G. LD. No. 70 River avenue, Allee-heny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBO-LINE not only eured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly. ALFWEID PHILLIPS, Druggist. Gloversville, N.Y., says: My wife has tried CARBOLINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years ibonola, Ill, March 19, 1879 SIRS,-By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CABDOLINE on my head last September, which had been baid for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow h of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact. A.G. WILLAMS, M.D. THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, II., says: I can cheerfully recommend CAR-BOLINE us a cremedy for Baldness I was vri-tirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBO-INE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBO-LINE W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist. C. A R BOL, INE

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Reau-tifier of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle

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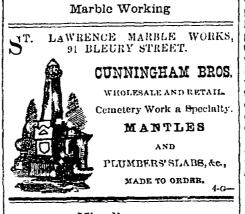
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under the impression that members are merely careless, and not malicious, raises his voice; the talkers raise theirs, till at length, if the trial of strength is continued long enough, the House is a perfect Babel of sound

FIRST PARLIAMENTARY EXPERIENCES.

Now, few men have the temerity to brave \$1.50 A YI AR; CLUBS OF FIVE, \$1.00 the House of Commons. Ninety-nine mem-bers out of a hundred, finding that they cannot get a hearing, are content to accept the inevitable. Not so Mr. Parnell. Under a slim and almost effeminaie exterior he has an iron will. He retused to be put down. The more the House would not listen, the more he would talk, even although he could not be heard more than a couple of benches off, and his persistence gradually attracted the support of the sympathetic Biggar and one or two kindred spirits in the same direction, who looked upon him as an Irish martyr. By-and-by he began to retaliate by talking when he had nothing to say, and so during the session of 1877 and 1878, the merits of obstruction as an engine for extorting concessions from the Government gradually dawned upon him and his faithful adherents, whose appearance in the character of financial and administrative critics the House resented in pretty much the same way as his own. Perhaps had Mr. Parnell more kindly. But he has a harsh, monotonons voice, which at once destroys all sympathy between him and his hearers, and his manner is stiff, and so to speak, wooden. Since he has been in Parliament he has never, so far as I recollect, spoken upon any ques tion of general politics except flogging, and that he took up more, perhaps, for obstructive purposes than on conscientious grounds. The political creed which he asks the country to support is therefore a purely negative and destructive one. It has this advantage above all others which have ever been preached, that it falls within the comprehension of the meanest capacity.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

I have spoken of Mr. Parnell's personal appearance. He is a standing wonder even to his friends. Calm, cool, bloodless, ne is a man whom nothing can move. O'Connor Power grows savage under the exasperating treatment of the House, and O'Donnell hisses his words through his teeth will ill dis-guised resentment. But Parnell remains in-variably imperturbable. A contest between him and the House is a comedy in itself. Mr. Speaker," says Mr. Parnell, rising to his and spoliatory conquest. The people of St. feet, and overpowering cries of "'Vide 1 Patrick cannot resign themselves to their vide!" Then comes a lull, in which Mr. role of vanquished It is allowable some Parnell edges in the words, "Mr. Speaker, times to blame them, but never to overlook sir." Here there is a renewed chorus of their native grandeur, their heroic disintervoices, on the subsiding of which, estedness, the power of ideal they have always. Mr. Parnell utters the words, "I rise," which hrought to the service of religion and fatherare followed by another outburst. In this land. As for us, who love this noble Irish way he contrives, bit by bit, to proceed pation, and would not for anything in the NF 'R WATION WANTEDOF MRS D(NIEL Twiggs maiden name Maria Waldrou), whose husband was a snoemaker by trade and formerly twenty years ago lived on welling-ton street. Also of Mise Catherine Waldron, who resided in M. Patrick's Parish of this city. Both of these are natives of Silgen, Irwiand. Both of these are natives of Silgen, Irwiand. alive, will be thankfully received by an in-terested relative. Address, J.V.Q., this office. Bet at every word. Though a man of this resolute bitherto preserved it, from the revolutionary and unbending stamp, he has, in personal in- spirit, will soon speak out and enlighten it tercourse, the mildest and most gentle man- on its duties. To them it owes its life, and ner conceivable. He is almost womanly, and only by conforming its conduct to their direc-Sir Wilfred Lawson has long since noted tion can it hope for the satisfaction of its

BO VIOLENT AS TO LEAD TO WAR.

"But the Council," added the Chancellor, "should weigh all the conditions of the situation, and act for the best interests of the Fatherland. As for myself," he said, in conclusion, "I am so convinced that the proposed alliance is vitally necessary for our safety, that I am resolved to make its acceptance by our Emperor a condition of my remaining in office. If he refuses to sign the protocols, I shall at once resign my office, and retire to end my days at Varsin."

The Council gave their approval to the protocols, and immediately afterwards Count Stalberg, Minister of State, proceeded to Baden, where the Emperor William is now solourning, to ask his sanction. Under the pressure thus brought to bear upom him, the Emperor signed the protocols, protesting that

HE CONSIDERED THE STEP AN UNWISE ONE

to take in the present condition of Europe. These papers contain the terms of the contract of alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany, which is the ultimate outcome of the conference between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy some time since. They possessed in some degree the oratorical are said to have nothing more in view than faculty the House would have treated him to preserve the peace of Europe, but at the same time, it is asserted here by those who claim to know something of matters involved, that their provisions are such as to lead almost with certainty to perilous complications with the Russians. It is asserted that the terms of the alliance were chiefly dictated by Prince Bismarck, and are strongly impressed with the leading features of his traditional policy. Whether England is openly invited to become an active party to this new holy alliance has not been revealed.

-Sarah Bernhardt tells *The Parisian* that she will come to the linited States next season or the one siter it. She will play in French, and stick to Shakespeare, because she deems the classic French dramas incomprehensible to americans who, though they understand not a word of French, can follow easily the action of a Shakespearean piece.

The Monde, the Papal Nuncio's organ in Paris, commenting on the "agrarian problem"

in Ireland, says :- "To explain this paintul for the Saxon, the memories of a sanguinary world see it fall into the meshes of the revolution, we hope that its bishops, who have

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CAPHOLIC/CHRONICLE.

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs. remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harrassing, obstinate and consumption-breeding malady-catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralagia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be effected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, excoriated nipples are among the complaints which it eradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and contusions, it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

8

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Unt.

NOTE .- Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, October 28.

Financial.

Financial. Money rules steady in the local market at 6 per cent discount on call and short dates, while inst-class mercantile paper is still discounted at 7 per cent. Storling exchange is quoted at \$108 for round amounts of 30-day bills between backs, \$1.05 to 1.08 to customers. Currency drafts on New York drawn at par to 1.16 premium. All the stocks on the list, both bank and miscellaneous, have displayed great stength during the week, and quotations have advanced daily, and are still tending upward. Montreal Bank stock is now sold at 1444, merchants' at 57 Commerce at 118 to 1183, and City Gas Company's stock sold to-day at 1233. Real estate has also advanced con-siderably in value here during the past fort-night, and there is a more confident feeling in financial circles than at any time, perhaps, dur-ing the past four or five years. We understand that the Exchange Bank will resume business next Monday, and will

will resume business next Monday, and will then have a dollar in gold for every dollar it owes the public, thus assuring success at the beginning; and, with prudent management, the Bank should meet with sufficient business to insure success throughout its career.

-The Bank of New Brunswick stock sold at auction October 21st, at St. John, N.B., brought 36 per cent above par.

-The Bank of Hamilton has declared a half yearly dividend of 4 per cent.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending October 17 were \$112,872.76, as compared with \$90,344.71 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of \$22,528.05.

-The truffic returns of the Grand Trunk Baisway for the week ending 18th instant, show an increase of \$15,393, compared with the corresponding week of last year :---1878. .879.

Passengers, mails and express freight.....\$ 67,837 \$ 64,843 Freight and live stock...\$146,043 133,644

Total\$213,880 \$198,487 The increase in the past sixteen weeks amounts to the sum of \$138,377.

Business Troubles.

-Wm. Heath, straw hat manufacturer, of New York, has failed. Liabilities, \$20,-000.

-The Hochelaga Bank has attached Lesperance & Beaudoin, bakers, in the sum of \$364. C. Beausoliel, assignee.

Honore Riendeau has taken a writ of attachment against Louis David, contractor,

DRY GOODS.—The continued mild weather has effectually prevented any perceptible im-provement in this department of the wholesale trade. A fair number of country merchants have been in the market during the week, and some tolerably good house-sales have been ef-feceed, but the general demand expected at this season for heavy winter goods seems, to a large extent, to have been postponed until colder woather, when consumers may feel more keen-ly their need of them. Travellers now on the road report that storks recently purchased have been scarcely broken yet, and they are for-warding only smal sorting-up orders. Re-mittances are fair, and show an improvement as compared with the corresponding period last year.

year, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The demand for general drugs is steadily improving, and while there is no speculative tendency, yet a good ac-tive business has been done during the week in filling moderate sized order w from country deal-ers, who are laying in their winter stocks. Prices have advanced in England and New York, but this market has not yet responded, owing to the large importations induced by the cheap freights current about 4 weeks ago when the case was only 5s from Liverpool to Montreal and Quebco. The rate has recently advanced to 15s. We have heard of private advices of some marked advances in prices for the leading illnes of heavy chemicals in the English market, and holders here will therefore quote only in small lots; they will not sell large lots at present. For general drugs the New York market is very ac-tituous and steady. The following leading drugs are steadily advancing in value:—Hal am 70¹u, Camphor, Cochineal, Cubebs, Ergot, Shellacs, (all grades), Optum and Morphia, oil of Ca-sia, oil of Citronelia, peppermint, o I of Sas-afras, a-d of winter green; quicksilver and mercurial preparations. The effect on this mar-ket is to materially stiffen prices for the se lead-ling articles, and we refrain from attempting to give quotations, as they are advancing every oay or two. Remittances are reported fair, and satisfactory. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.-The demand for

give quotations, as they are advancing every oney or two. Remittances are reported fair, and satisfactory. GROCERIES.-An active trade has been done all week amo.; our wholesale grocery houses, and at time of writing teas, sugars and fuit are especially active; and the up ward tendency in quotations is to persistent that to-day's current prices are acarcely any guide for those of to-mor-row. Cable advices received from London yes-treday quote another advance of it to 20 per ib in green and b ack teas. Several Montreal houses have recently bought teas from westers merchants at is to to 6c per ib more than they sold them at a few weeks ago. The demand from both jobbers and the retail trade is very active and during the week there has been an advane- f probably is to 3c for desirable arades. Jopans are selling in round lots at from 35c to 50c, and there must have been fully \$000 ball-chests sold during the week. Large sales of Young Hysons are re-ported at 25c to 6 c, and for Consous at from 32 c upward; new Congous are worth 35c to 60c, as to quality. Prices for this sind have an-vanced again in both England and New York. Sugars-Prices continue to advance and are now over 1 per cent higher than at the corres punding period of last month. The refiners herea e still reported unable to meet the regular and speculative demand, and it is expocted that prices will be slill higher. Present quotations are: Porto Ricu, 7ic to 8; c Barbudoes, 7i to 7i c; forom Denia and Malaga, now in port, had nearly alt her Valencias sold to arrive at from 6jc to 6jc. They are consequently now scarce and wanted for the Montreal and Quebec mar-kets, and a good many have been resold at 6jc, 7c and 7jc. Some extensive sales were made here yesterday in Malaga and Va encia fruit; the former is quoted at \$2 to 2 to 9 to x for the lowest and poorest grades. Late advices from Malaga state:-"No more obvianable, in conse-quence of havy storms. Currants are in good demand at the recent dyname. The sales do fig. 7c to 80; Black Basket, \$2.50 GROCERIES .- An active trade has been done

HIDES AND SKINS .- There has been some for \$365. C. Beausoleil assignee. —Joseph Gougeon's estate has been at-tached by Jerome Leroux dit Cardinal for C. D. Beausoleil assignee. HIDES AND SKINS.—There has been some excitement in the hide market during the past green hides, from bute ers were advanced to \$11 per 100 lbs and other grades experienced a cor-per sond by advance A meeting of the twide tached by Jerome Leroux dit Cardinal for \$206.50. C. O. Perrault, assignee.
Wilfred Prevost has issued a writ of attachment against Amable Judoin & fils, lum-ber merchants, for \$250. C. Beausoliel, as-signee.
Stanislaus Robitalle has taken a writ of attachment for \$202.75 against Alexina De-mers, trading under the name of A. & H.
Demers. A. Lionais, assignee.
Messrs. Tomlison & Co., the oldest estab-lished cotom brokers of Lverpool, are reported to have suspended payment.
The subsection of Messrs. Tomllson & Co., the oldest established colton brokers of Lverpool, are reported lised against the fank of Liverpool, N.4, was on behalf of the Bank of Liverpool, N.4, was on behalf of the Government of Canada. It seems that the bank secured from the Government, some time uago, a deposit of \$40,000 or \$40,000, and when called on to the amount, declared it was unable to do so.
 WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE. TUESDAY, Oct 23.
 Another very bisy week in the wholesale trade of this city has elapsed, and we have to trade of this city has elapsed, and we have to trade of this city has elapsed, and we have to the encount of the second of the amount, declared and the week at \$27.50 to 28.50 models in portant container to balf and baab been nearly will offer considerable of the second of the models in portant container the second the with the changes above-mentioned it. Just the encount of the second of the models in portant container the second the s

16c for pebble. Roundlots of Upper changed hands regularly at prices within our range of quotaions. Remittances are reported fair. Hermicet. Spanish Sole. No. 1

6	Hemiock Spanish Sole, / No. 1	-	7. 5	e
d (-	B. A., per lb	025	· • •	0.2
-	Do. Do. No.2 B.A.	028		0.2
8	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 20	••	02
θ	Do. do. No.2	0 18		01
r	Hemiock Slaughter, No. 1	0 24		02
-	Waxed Upper, light & medium	0 88		04
el	Do. do. heavy	0 84		08
õ l	Grained Upper, light	0.85		04
ς I	Splits, large	0 28	1.1	08
⊢∣	Do. small	0 23		ŎŽ
ī	Calf, 27 to 86 lbs., per lb	0 55		Õ 6
ŧ	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb	0 45	•••	ÕĞ
٠ł	Sheepskin Liniugs	0 25		ŏš
	Harness	ň 25		ŏ ä
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. 1	Rough Leather do	V 24		0 24

Rough Leather....... do 0 24 ... 0 25 PROVISIONS — The market to-day ruled very firm. The demand for buttar, for both the local trade and on export account, is active, but stocks are very light, and the offerings small. All ar-riving is imm. ediately bought up in the country for prompt shipment. A arge sale of choice Morrisburg in the West, at a shade over 25c is reported. Statistics go to show that more but-ter has been shipped from nere this season than ever before, and notwithstanding the heavy ad-vance, still higher prices are looked for. We quote Eastern Townships, 220 to 24c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 180 to 21c; Western, 14c to 17c. The cheese market is quiet and firm, but un-changed at 12c to 13c. Mess pork is very firm. Inspected is quoted at \$15.50 to \$16, and unin-spected at \$4.50 to \$15. Fggs firm at 16c to 15c. PETROLEUM...-A steady trade continues to

PETROLEUM .-- A steady trade continues to FRITULEURI.--A STERRY trade continues to be done in refined petroleum, sales of car lots in store being reported at 12c; broken lots of from 5 to 10 barrels at 12jc lo 13c, and single bar-rels at 13jc. The demand is tair and slocks are light.

light. WOOL.—The market rules quiet but firm for all kinds. Cape wool sells at itc cash, and New Zealand is held at Zec to Zec. There has been an improved demand for Canada pulled, which has sold at Zic to 2cc for white unassorted, and at 25c to 26c for super. Country fleece is quoted at 20c to 21c. There is very little black wool in the market, and stocks generally are at present not more than one-third of what is usually held at this seas of the year. Manufacturers, how-ever, are slow to respond to the improvement which has evidently set in, and transactions are, therefore, at the moment limited. WINES AND LUCHORS —The iobbing houses

WINES ANP LIQUORS.—The jobbing houses here have been doing a good trade, but as stocks are so very light, sales on the open market are small and at full prices. Since our last report prices for all whiskeys have advanced 5c per gailon and for highwines, loc per gallon. The Barcelona, which has arrived from Spain dur-ing the week, brought out a quantity of wines from Tarragona and Cadiz, out this does not aff ct this market in the least. The market is hare if De Kuyper gia. bare of De Kuyper gtn.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bensecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc.

TUESDAY, Oct. 28.

Whether owing to the prospects early this morning of wet weather, or to the fact of farmers and gardeners being busily engaged with fall work at home, or to some other cause we cannot state, but the offerings of produce of nearly every description at the farmers' markets to-day were smaller in quantity than perhaps on any other market day this season.

The turn-out of buyers was also small, and consequently no changes in prices resulted from the busines done. Oats were offering freely at 70c to 75c per bag; buckwheat, at 90c do, and soup peas at 90c per bushel. Fresh butter and eggs were scarce and firm, at former prices ; of the former, prints sold at 20c to 25c, as to quality, and for some lots of tresh eggs 26c per dozen was asked. Honey was sold by habitants at 12c per 1b in the comb, and 9c to 10c do liquid. New yarn, of various colors, was somewhat plentiful, at 60c per lb.

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

VEGETABLES-Potatoes, 30c to 35c per bushel; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 40c carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 40; per bushel; parsnips, 75c per bushel; beets, 10c per bushel; turnips, 40c per bushel; betry, 25c to 30c per dozen; radishes, 10c fer dozen; cabbage, 20c to 35c per dozen, or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen, or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen, or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; cucambers, 40c to 75c per barrel; cauliflowers, 75c to \$1.20 per dozen; toma-toes, 25c to 30c per bushel; sweet corn, 5c to 8c per dozen cars.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

MONDAY, October 27. to Europe during the week ending Saturday last, according to the entries made at the Grand Trunk offices, Point St. Charles, comprised 2 carloade of cattle belonging to D. H. Craig, and Cochlin, of Allsa Craig, and 5 cars, or 700 sheep, belonging to A. B. Reese, of Kingston, Out. For the Montreal markets included. the receipts per Grand Trunk during the week were 26 cars cattle, 12 do hogs, and 3 do sheep. The offerings at St. Gabriel cattle market this morning included about 10 carloads of cattle and 3 do. of hogs. The arrivals of cattle were as follows :---Jas McCannon, Ottawa, 1 load; Mr Mit-

chell, Brockville, 1 load; P Brady, Perth, 1 load; Wm Wilson, Perth, 1 load; J McClanaghan, Perth, 1 load ; Robt Joues, Mitchell, 1 load (mixed, of hogs and cattle) ; B Cochrane, Guelph, 1 load. And of hogs-D Mc-Intosh, St Thomas, 1 load; T O Robsen, St Mary's, Ont, 1 load; J C Cochlin, London, 1 load. Mr Frank Shields, of Toronto, also had a car load of milch cows at the Grand Trunk yards.

The great majority of the cattle were small. and over 200 head were driven down to the Viger market for sale. Nearly all the principal exporters were present again at St. Gabriel market to-day, which fact tended to stimulate business, which, owing to their absence, has been extremely dull for the past fortnight or more. Several western dealers, who have had cattle out to pasture on the Lower Lachine Road for a couple of weeks past, offered them for sale this morning, and accordingly some good prices were realized. Mr Thompson, of Thompson & Flanagan, Toronto, who has not been seen on this market for a considerable time, bought 67 head of this class of catfrom T. Baxter, Toronto, ьt

tlo about \$41.50 each. Another leading exporter bought from D. McIntosh, St. Thomas 60 head cattle at \$55 each; 30 other head from the same seller at \$50 each ; 4 head from R. Cochrane, Guelph, at \$55 each; 29 head from F. Ritchinge, Toronto, at \$53 each; 8 head from Wm Roberts, of Granby, at \$44 each, and one heifer from R Balderstone, Guelph, at \$35; also 129 sheep from D McIntosh, St Thomas, at \$6 each. Dan Cochlin bought 15 head cattle from R Jones at \$24 each; they weighed about nine hundred pounds. Sam Price hought 2 small steers from W A Schoenau, Mildmay, Ont, at \$20 each. Mr Schoenau had 9 horses also for sale, but they were not yet sold at noon. John Stagg, Brockville, sold a carload cattle to W Taillefer for \$550. and J McClenaghan also sold a carload by bulk to R J Hopper for \$450; they would weigh about 900 lbs each.

John Ryan & Co., Quebec, bought 300 head at \$4.60 from Messrs. McIntosh and Bolan, both of St. Thomas; S. Price bought 5 head from W. A. Schoenau at \$4.75. Dan Cochlin sold 25 hogs to B. Vanallack at \$4.75, and 30 others to local butchers at \$4.60. T.O.

SHIPMENTS.

Messrs Thompson and Flansgan, Toronto, will ship 155 head of cattle to Liverpool per the S S Quebec, which leaves this port next Saturday. A leading exporter shipped 239 head of cattle and 300 sheep to Liverpool per the S & Scandinavian, which left port to-day. John Ryan & Co, of Quebec, will ship tomorrow several bundred hogs to London per the steamer Viking. Viger.

7c to 10]c per lb; weights, 5 to 10 cwt. Milch cows, calves included, sold at \$35 to \$60 per head ; grass-fed calves, 21c to 21c per lb ; meal-fed calves, 4c to 41c per ib ; veals, 5c to 81c per lb. 'Sheep sold at \$3.75 to \$5.30 per cwt; ewes, 41c per 1b. The flocks, as above reported, ranged from coarse to choice; in the aggregate fair to good. Live hogs sold at \$3 90 to \$4 25 per cwt. City-dressed opened

Montreal Hay Market. MONDAY, October 27.

The receipts of hay and straw at the College street Market during last week comprised about 400 losds. The demand continued good, and prices for the best timothy hay are firm, at \$8 per 100 bundles, but the bulk of the offerings is still inferior, half-filled with weeds, we understand, and there is very little of first-class hay offering as yet. The farmers state that they have better qualities, and the sooner they bring it forward the the sooner they will realize good prices. Common hay sells at \$6 per 100 bundles and upwards. The quality of the straw offered is still reported good, and long flail-threshed readily commands \$6 per 100 bundles; millthreshed is quoted at all prices, from \$3 up to \$5.50 per 100 bundles. Pressed hav is worth \$8.50 to 10 per ton, and baled straw, \$6 to 7 do.

> MONTREAL FUEL MARKET. Coal Booming. THURSDAY, Oct. 23.

HONTERAL FUEL MARKET. Coal Booming. THURSDAY, Oct. 23. Since our last weekly report of the owal and wood trade in this city prices for nearly all inde of coal have advanced twice, each time 25c per ton. On Saturday, the 18th Inst., the third advance of 25 per ton since the lst of Oct. came into effect, and yesterday (Weinesday)still arother advance here, of course, was caused by all the large American coal componies having advanced their prices another 25 cents per ton Monday, the 20th Inst. The Pennsylvania Coal Co. Issued a circular on the 21st inst., asnouncing an advance of 20 co nall grades but pea, which is quoted 100 per ton higher. Coal is now re-ported very scarce in New York, where, owing to the rapid improvement in the from and other manufacturing industries the de-mand has become very active, and a large business is being done at prices 30c to 70c higher than those which ruled a mouth ago. A fair demand is also experies ced by Montra-deners, who maintain that, considering the ad-vance in freights, they have non-ore p off now than when the low prices ruled. One firm stated to day that they are now doing the larges business, in small sized orders, of hard othey east. There is a tolerably good demand also being experienced for steam cel from manufacturers and steambot men, etc; lots of 10 to seach of Soctot steam are selling at \$75, to 425 for 30 for Pictou siean, and \$376 to 425 for 30 for Pictou siean, and \$376 to 426 tons, as against 12,640,60 tons for the like ended at \$425 to 4.00 for Pictou siean, and \$376 to 426 tons, as against 12,640,60 tons for the start doublet from January 1 to October 11 was hyde 685 tons, as against 12,640,60 tons for the like peried of last year, showing an increase this year of 7,167,373 tons. The demand for cordwood has considerably improved, especially for the better qualifies of the years of 1,167,373 tons. The demand prices are rather firmer. We store dowal and prices per con, divered for cash. \$375 to 6,000 graves p

The Quibec Markets.

The Qu, bec Markets. QUEBEC. Oct. 23. LUMERR—There has been rather more doing in the timber market curing the past few days, and it is supposed that some lots are being pur-chased purely on speculation. the idea being pre-valent that but few lymbermen will go into the woods this winter to manufacture square timber for this market. One large raft of waney board and some white pine from the Ottawa was placed at 16c, which is considered rather a low figure considering the quality of wood. A raft of 64 feet 171 incues was placed at 16c, with one of 45 feet 151 inches at 12c, "ome large and choice of 48 feet 15 inches at 12c. "ome large and oho'ce red gane, 42 feet, was sold at 17 c. with white pine about 55 feet, at 12c. A couple of inferior lots wre disposed of at 8c and 9c, and another large transpired. The red pine market is stiffer, and holders of this wood are not disposed to sell at present. In oak there have been some large sales at 32c at 33c. In desis the demark and several large transcious have taken place on private letms. large transactions have taken place on private terms. FREIGHTS-We believe that all open tonnage expected this sen on has now been placed The market during the week has been slightly weaker, probably the juli in Montreal grain treights has nad some effect on it. The ship Peter Maxwell has been fixed to load timber for Liverpool at 22s, barque Merunald for timber to Cardiff at 24s 3d, and barque Arran at figures which have not yet transpired. Kiver and Guif Freights-Coastiog and Guif steamers are now receiving full cargoes, but western freight per river craft has seemingly failen off and is rapid-ly drawing to aclose for the searcon. The quotariver craft has seemingly failen off and is rapid-ly drawing to aclose for the season. The quota-tions are—To Mentreal, s it 6c to 7c per sark; coals 60c to 65c per to ; sawn lumber, per 1,000 feet board measure, \$1 to \$110. From Montreal to Quebec—Flour 8. per bri, 4c per bag; pork luc per bri; heavy goods \$1 per twn. From Quebec to Summerside, "harlotte-town, Garpe, Pictou, dc., f0c per bri and \$5 per fon per steamer. Per schouner-3ce to 40c per barrel. CoAt—The or by receipts since last report are COAL-The ov by receipts since last report are COAL-The ov by receipts since last report are c21 tons Swansea ex barquentine Bessie Young on freight which arrived this moning. Nu transactions reported. The last sale of Scotch Steam was a cargo ex barque Allsa which changed hands at \$5 621 duty 1 atd, being the highest price paid this season. The receipts now are 07 635 tons against 81,796 tons at same time last year. It is believed that at the close of the season we shall be about 15,000 tons less than last year. PIG IRON AND FIRE BRICKS.—No receipts and no sales reported. Marks for pig iron firm: Pro IRON AND FIRE BRICKS.—No receipts and no sales reported. Marke for pig iron firm; good quality scarre. ~ummerlee No. 1 worth \$30 per ton. No fresh im portations this year ex-pected. Fire bricks—Carr brand is selling ex-wharf at from \$38 to 27 per M, and inferior quality at \$24 to 25 p r M. SALT—Only one lot of Liverpool coarse has come in since our last, and it was disposed of at 47 per sack; there is not much definand for this Marcle, but it is selling ex-storeat 55c to 60c per sack. At the close of the season about 6,400 to be shown. 10.8 Over last year's importations are expected to be shown. *INH—Becelpts during the week have been 53 barrels Salmon. 233 do Mackerel, 1,62 do Herrings, 175 do Codifsh. Business fair, and de-maud exists for Labrador Herrings, and sales have been at \$5 25 abd \$5 %, but as searcity is an-icipated life next arrivals will probably realize \$5 50 or \$575. Gr en Codifsh is also in demand, and may be quoted at \$25 the \$5 % fab is worth and may be quoted at \$4 25; dry fish is worth \$3 50.

and as there are no stocks to speak of here. and very little more to come in, the prospect seems very bright for a rise.

Con On-Is quoted at 39c to 40c ex vessel Two lots were sold last week at these figures; receipts were 6,800 gallons, and shipments 2,400 gallons.

Throw Physic to the Dogs.

Threw Physic to the Degs. When Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth committed that little indescretion about King Duncan, and the lady took to walking in her sleep it is very doubt-fol that Mr. Macbeth would have exclaimed, "Throw Physic to the Dogs." if the attendant had present d him with a bottle of Scott & Bowne's Physicable Caster Gil. It is one of the best medicines extant, as the old prejudices against the nauseating Properties of castor oil is true to the name and is really agreeable to the taste. Price 25 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES of Limit and SUDA, is combined in a perfectly polatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightstnausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itre-stores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1 co per bottle. BCUTT & BOWNE, Beileville, Ont. Belleville, Ont.

29-1.

A BOOD PLAN, Combining and operating manyorden is one-wast sum has every advantage of capital, with shifthi management. Large profils divided pirotate on investments of \$25 to \$10,000. Circular, with full ex-planations how all can succeed in stock dealings, malled free, La WERNEL & CO., 55 Exchange Flace, New York.

CARSLEY'S PRICES.

MEN'S SOCKS.

Men's Stout Wool Socks, 14c per pair. Men's Hand-knit Wool Socks, 20c per pair. Men's Fine Seumless Woven Wool Socks, 20c per p vir. Men's Stout Seamless Woven Wool Socks, Soc

per pair. Men's extra quit Wool Socks, 400,45c and 50c per pair.

S. Carsley's Prices.

MEN'S FALL GLOVES.

Men's good Cloth Gloves, 3% per pair. Men's fine Cloth Gloves, from 38c per pair. Men's Stout Lined Cloth Gloves, from 45c.

FANCY GLOVES.

Men's Fancy Knitted Wool Gloves, with Imitation Half-Mitts, S5c. Men's Fancy Knitted Wool Gloves, with fes-tooned backs, 85c.

KID FACED.

Men's Kid-faced Lined Cloth Gloves, fine quality, 85c.

REAL BUCK.

Men's Real Buckskin Gloves for \$2.50 per pair Men's Real Buckskin Gloves, fluest quality lined with Lambskin, \$3.50 per pair.

CARSLEY'S TOWELS.

Good All-Linen Bath Towels to be sold at 100

Call and see the loc Linen Bath Towels. Large Loom Huckaback Towels worth Ice, to

15cand 17c each.

8. CARSLEY'S, FOR TOWELLINGS.

Roller Towelling, 3jc per yard. Strong, Linen Roller Towelling, 6c per pard. Real Russia Crash, only 8c per yard. Gord usefal Digh Towelling, 9jc per yard. Linen Tea Towelling, only 9 c per yard.

Hogs were steady at \$4.50 to 4.75 per cwt.

Robson sold his load to Wm. Masterman at \$4.621.

quiet aspect during the pest few ways.

The following are the city price	ces	for	flo	ur	:
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Oa meal, Ontarlo		6ŏ	æ		7Ŏ
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ASHES.—The market is firmer, and sales we reported here yesterday at \$1,65 per 100 lbs for pots. Pearls are not quoted now; nothing doin in them.

in them. BOOTM AND PHOES —Owing doubtless to the warm weather the trade here has been less active, if anything, than during the week pre-vious There is a fair demand for Fail and Winter goods, however, and most of the country buyers are buying for cash this season instead of on time as heretofore. This is a step in the right direction. Since our last report Toronto manufacturers have had to advance wages 10 per cent, which places dealers here in good posi-tion as regards the western trade. Remittances are satisfactory. No change in quotations are reported, reported, \$1 90 to \$2 75 2 90 to 3 25

· MIGU'S SLOKE DOUGS		- 4	
do Kip Boots 2 20	to	32	
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do Buff and Pebbled Congress. 1 25	· to	17	0
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do do Congress	to	15	
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60	Boiler Plate, \$ 100 lbs	2 60	
76	Best do Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 12 dy to 7 in	8 00	
00	Cut Nalls, per 100 lbs. 12 dy to 7 in.	2 75	- 1
0		340	- (
00	Shingle do Lath do	3 75	- (
7Ŏ	Lath do	4 50	- (
ÖÖ j	J(0) keg lots, 5 per cent discount.		
	Cut Nails, Patent chisel pointed, 2 Pressed Spikes	ic extr	a.
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ng	Pig, per 100	5 00	1
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nd. ry of	Shot STEEL- Cast, # th Spring, # 100 lbs Beat. do warranted	6 25 0 11 3 25 5 00	
nd ry of he	Shot STEEL- Cast, # th Spring, # 100 lbs Beat. do warranted	6 25 0 11 3 25 5 00 3 25	
nd. ry of he	Shot STEEL	6 25 0 11 3 25 5 00 3 25 2 50	
nd ry of he to 10	Shot STEEL- Qast, # 10 Spring, # 100 lbs. Best, do warranted Fire, do Sleigh Shoe Ingot Tin	6 25 0 11 3 25 5 00 3 25 2 50 0 25	
nd. ry of he	Shot STEEL Cast, # th Spring, # 100 lbs Best, do warranted fire, do 'Sleigh Shoe	6 25 0 11 3 25 5 00 3 25 2 50	

4 12 4 50 5 5/ 4 10 2 00 Wire, 4 odi. of 35 108...... 190 2 00 LEATHER-Trade in this branch has been active during the week, dealers having ex-perenced a brisk demand from manufac-turers. Sole leather is moving off at rather firmer prices, from 25c to 25c for No. 1 B 4., and 25c to 24c for No. 2 do. Good prime slaughter continues in good request, at from 24c to 27c for small. Buff and Pebbles is fairly active, soll-ing in small lots at 14c to 16c for buff, and 18c to balance of the state of th

8c per dozen ears.

FRUIT-Apples, \$1.00 to \$2.80 per barrel; lemous, 30c per dozen; \$9.00 per case; oranges, none in market; cranberries, 50c to 70c per peck; pears-Flemish beauties, \$5 to \$8 per barrel; Louis de Bon, \$5 per barrel; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; peaches, \$1 to \$3 per crate, for Western; Crawfords, \$1.50 per basket; grapes, Concord, 7c per 1b., by thebasket; Dianas, 10c do; Malaga, S5 to 5.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

GRAIN, BTC .- Oats, 65c to 75c per bag; buckwheat 45c to 50c per bushel; peas. 75c to 80c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1 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 : oatmeal. S2.50 to 2.60 per bar.

FARM PRODUCE .--- Butter --- Prints, 20c to 25c per lb; lump, 00c to 00c per lb, Eastern Townships, tub, 18c to 20c. Fine cheese, 12c to 12 je per lb; ordinary, 10 to 11c. Maple sugar. Se to 9c per lb. Lard, 9c to 91c. Fresh eggs, 22c to 25c per dozen ; packed do, 15c to 18c.

POULTRY AND GAME. -Turkeys, \$1 00 to 1.50 per pair; geese, 90c to 1.25 per pair; ducks, tame, 45c to 65c; pigeons, 20c to 25c per pair; chickens, 25c to 60c per pair; quails, 00 per dozan; prairie hens, 00c to \$0.00 per pair ; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen ; plovers \$2 doz ; partridges, 40c to 60c per pair.

MEAT.-Beef-Roast beet (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 124c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hugs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

7 25 0 00 9 00 0 00 5 75 FIGH.-Haddock, Sc; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 124c; bass and dorey, 40e to 50c per bunch: olivet, 121c per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch loc to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch ; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple. 113

The Apple and Polato Trade.

8 00 0 00 2 75 8 45 2 80 The demand for good Canadian winter apples for export to Great Britain continues active in this market, at firm prices, viz, from \$2.60 to 2.75 per barrel. The shipments of apples from this port to London, Liverpool and Glasgow during the week footed up to 8.645 barrels, and of potatoes 5,657 barrels; and judging from the vessel room already 4 25 contracted for, from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels of 5 25 6 00 0 51 7 00 apples will be forwarded this week. Advices received here per SS. Moravian, which arrived yesterday, quote prices for Canadian apples in Glasgow at from 20s to 30s; Ripston pippins sold there at 30s, and the various kinds of Fall Pippins at 20s to 26s. The Montreal Fameuse brought 25s, and Montreal St. Lawrence, 20s per barrel. In Liverpool values are quoted at about the same figures as in Glasgow. Fall apples are very plentiful, and almost unsalcable; good Fall Pippins are worth \$2 per barrel, but other kinds are quoted at from 50c to \$1.50 per barrel, as to condition and quality.

Latest cable advices received here yesterday quote Canada Early Rose potatoes worth 7s per cwt in Liverpool; this is an advance of 6d to 1s within the last ten days. A rew paying in the country districts 50c per bag of 71c to 101c per 'lb'; weights, 51 to 10 cwt.

best, and 20 to 3jc for common qualities. The demand for sheep was light; a few sold at from \$450 to 5 each. The lambs were generally of good quality, and sold at \$3 to 8 50 each. Calves sold sowly, they being not much wanted, at \$4 to 9 each for the best, and \$4 to 4 50 for second class. The hogs were nearly all sold at \$1 to 8 each. To-day business was dull; about 50 head cattle were under offer: sales were few, and waster

To day business was dull; about 50 head cattle were under offer; sales were few, and yester-tay's prices were repeated. There were only 8 or 10 mileh cows in the stalls; the demand was firm, and first-class sold at \$4 to 52 each; second at \$55 to 3°, and third at \$12 to 20. About 100 ambs were offered, but the demand was slow; a few changed hands at \$3 to 325 each. Calves sold at \$25 to 3 each; three rough hogs were sold to one buyer for \$20.

Montreal Horse Market. MUNDAY, October 27.

The total number of horses shipped from this city to the United States during the past week was 150, costing \$12,79150 against 154 horses, valued at \$11,138 30 shipped during the week previous. The improvement in prices is attributed to the fact of one or two buyers from Springfield and Conn. having bought a number of high-priced animals. Mr. Clapp, of Lowell, Mass., also paid from \$135 up to \$160 each for his carload. This explanation is neversary, for our reporter learned to-day that the demand at the American House yards this last week was less active than during the week previous. The supply of com-mon working horses was good, but very few drivers were offered. Some four or five carloads were shipped from these yards during the week as follows: E Snow, Boston, 39 horses; H Smith, Providence, B I, 10 horses; C Clapp, Lowell, Mass., one car load, and one or two others whose names were not learned, 1 car between them. The average of prices paid would range trom \$85 to \$90. One of Mr. Snow's carloads cost him an average of \$76 each, and the other an average of \$79 each. A fine stallion valued at \$1,000 was shipped by Mr Arbigne, Detroit, from this city last week to Bay City, Mich. This horse was bought in New York State in 1872 for \$1,010. and brought to Canada for breeding purposes. The Boston horse market is reported very

dull at present. At the Corporation horse market on College street, Mr. Maguire sold 3 horses by auction at \$110, \$91, and \$11, respectively. The first two named were bright young bays, but the one for \$11 was "an old black plug." Three horses were sold privately during the week at \$70, \$75 and \$80 each respectively. Following are the shipments of horses from this city to the U.S. through the office of the American Consul here during the past week : -October 20-1 horse for breeding purposes, \$1,000; 16 at 810. Uctober 21-1 horse at \$80; 9 at 1,034; 20 at 1,173; 16 at 1,567; 2 at 200; 12 at 1,037.50. October 22-20 horses at \$1,533.50. October 23-9 horses at \$851; 18 at 1,425; 10 at 950; 12 at 820.50. Octo-

New Yonk Live Stock Market.

ber 25-4 at \$310.

Trade in live stock generally in New York on Monday was fair as to demand and firm as to values. Horned cattle ranged from poor to fair, with a good top; range of allowance, 55 to 58 lb net; general. sales on 55 to 56 lb At Harsimus Cove yards prices ranged from 25 bbls. The last sales were \$16 for No. 1, Haswell & Co. (1)

()IL-Receipts during the past week consist of about 30 casks cod oli, which were taken up at 36c per gallon.

Halifax Markets.

HALIFAX, October 24.-The past week has been one of great excitement in staples, the chief among which are sugar, molasses and raisins. The general rise in metals and the products of metals is felt here, but not with the effect that will follow the reduction of stocks bought at former prices, a limited market for wares such as this cannot change its figures rapidly, but this much may be fully understood-that all prices in hardware are liable to advance as soon as an appreciable portion of stock consists of new importations.

DRY FISH-Receipts are 23,369 quintals, and shipments 6,745 quintals. Herring-Receipts are 4,544 bbls., and shipments 530 bbls. The prices are 25c more for storing, as none or few have been sold ex-vessel. Mackerel-Receipts are 1,717 bbls., and shipments 2.213 bbls., of which 687 bbls. went to New York, and the balance, with / little exshippers here are taking hold sgain, and are net. At Sixtieth street, yards prices were ception, to Boston. Prices unchanged. Salmon-Receipts are 557 bbls, and shipments

S. CARSLEY'S FOR NAPRINS.

Useful All-Linen Dinner Mapkins, only 75c per

Heavy All Linen Damask Napkins, 90c p

oz. Fine All-Linen Damask Napkins, \$1.20 to \$1.3

TABLE LINENS.

Unbleached Table Linens. 19c per yard. Strong Unbleached Table Linens. 35c per yard Heavy Loom Table Linens, 36c per yard. Real Scotch Loom Table Linens, 44c, 50c and 58c per yard.

S. CARSLEY,

393 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.



Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the moul and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable Ludies once using this preparation will find of such real value as to make it a standard rea edy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other prepare tions of Magnesia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry Watson & Co.; H. Sugden; Evans & Co.; I Haswell & Co.



There are persons who, having made use various preparations without obtaining any s isfactory results, will be inclined to conde the use of LUBY'S BARISIAN HAIR RENEWS To them we can, in all confidence, state th not a single " instance do we know of whe LUBY'S preparation has been employed but th it has been a perfect success, and no further is timony of its merits need be offered them the the approval it has met with from hundreds

our citizens who are now daily using it. Wsed as an ordinary dressing for the hait valuable properties are to restore gray has its natural color, which it certainly does, a without any injurious effect whatever; cu irritation and itching of the scalp, and lear the head clean, cool and free from dand One thing is certain, that its balsamic proper are such that it strengthens weak bair s checks its falling out.

LUBY'S does not soil the pillow-slips. The who have used LUBY'S speak well of it; th who condemn it know nothing of it. Fold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in la sized bottles, at 50 cents each. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Ka Watson & Co.; H. Sugden; Evans & Co.; 5 OS