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VOL. XXX.—NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annun In advance.

Mater Admirabilis.

"In Thy Conception a White and Immacu-late Rose." RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE REV. FATHER DOWD, PASTOR OF ST. PATRICK'S

beautious Queen Immaculate! Hail glory of our race! Levely genius of the prophets! Hail Virgin full of grace!
What holy memories cluster round those preclous names of Thine.
Thou peerless regal daughter of David's royal

We think of Thee when morning beams o'er rosy land and sea, And our sunset chimes keep telling, sweet Mother dear, of Thee! we think of Thee when sorrow's cloud above our like ours; Then comesthe thought of Calvary, where Thou

the stainless one, stood mute in anguish 'neath the Cross where died Thine only Son; pied, too, for us,—a stiff-necked, stubborn race, who oft His priceless love abuse and trample on

We think of Thee when Joy waves high, his banner sheen unfurled, And "wings of halcons hover" above a ransomed world; somed world;
When the long hoped for hour has come the
prophets signed to see,
And men and angels sing again the anthem of

the free; When, high as heaven's portals, the loud hosannas ring, for unto us, of Thee, was born our Infant Sa-viour King.

And when we strive, in solemn hour, to pierce

are now paying the penalty of their devotion to the people's cause, and we are here to described by for, in a cottage home at Nazareth, he slum-

And thus, in Joy and sorrow, we in Thee solace find;
Thou art a baim for every ill that troubles heart or mind;
or mind;
or mind;
an old, crumbling edifice. Prison bars can
or what were earth without—avale of woe and
not hide the light of God's eternal truth and sin, And of Heaven, Thou art the golden gate by which we enter in. Now, as in ancient days of faith, Thy name sweet dour brings,
Thou art still the loy of all the saints, chaste spouse of the King of Kings;
He who loves Thee not can never know the aid, the helping power,
The tower of strength Thou'd be to him in dark temptation's nour.

O, blessed be our God, who made thee a pure and sinless one,
A bouse of gold, a temple pure, fit dwelling for And blessed, thrice blessed, be the time, the place, the hour; He made thee, with thy wealth of love, our herisin can break.

He knew we err and wander yet; He made thee our Mother still. In that last, sad, tremendous hour, on Calvary's crimsoned bill.

Then be, sweet Virgin Mother! still our guide, sunshine of to-day; Be always near to guard us, and keep us pure within, m coubt, from pride, from envy-all the within,
From oubt, from pride, from envy—all the
littleness of sin,
Till our ransomed souls behold Him, on the
bright eternal shore,
The fruit of thy womb, Jesus, when time shall

O lovely Rose of Sharon! Hall Israel's Lily Among all the maids of Judah, none with Thee

could compare,
The prophets loved to call Thee, as they watched
for Thee afar,
The root and stock of Jesse, the bright, the morning star!
What holy memories cluster round those preclous names of fline. Thou peerless, regal Daughter of David's royal

line:
We think of Thee, when morning beams o'er
rosy land and sea,
While our sunset chimes keep telling, Sweet
Mother, dear of Thee.

MARY.

Montreal, December, 1879.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

·Great Excitement in Castlebar-Crowds Cheering and Bemonstrating-Dispersion of the Mob—Brennau's Seditions Speech-Brennan in Court.

DASTLEBAR, December 6 .- On the removal of Brennan to prison from the Court House last night, great crowds, with blazing tar barrels, followed the car in which he was conveyed, cheering the prisoner and hooting the police. The crowd stopped the car, but it being well guarded, no rescue was attempted. Subsequently the police, by order of the magistrate, selzed the tar barrels. The crowd dispersed precipitately. There was threatened, and when one of the force fired on great excitement at Castlebar and neighbor- a crowd he found five minutes later that the

ances of the agitators have been the subject of and I doubt not that beneath many a a very excited discussion in the journals, the policeman's jacket a warm Irish heart following extract from Davitt's Gurteen speech having been republished and variously commented on and interpreted. As a sample of Irish Socialism, it is held to be very correct: "Rent for land, under any circumstances, in prosperous times or in bad times, was an injust, an immoral tax upon the industry of the people. Landlordism was an open conspiracy against the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the people, which ought to be crushed by those who suffered in consequence of it. The three thousand Irish landlords received twenty millions annually, or half the net earnings of the six hundred thousand tenants, without putting hand to work. That was not all; they spent nearly all that money in licentious and voluptuous living in London, Paris, and elsewhere, thus draining the country of her resources. They were not there to listen to any schemes of fixity of tenure at fair rents with periodical valuations. That was fixity of landlordism, of poverty, and of degradation. They must have the land owned by the tillers. Let the people hold by their land and pay rent only when they had a surplus after everything else, and could afford it, and labour on unceasingly for free land

Killen, who is Barrington lecturer on Political Economy, had not, it is said, met Davitt before they met at the Gurteen meeting, while they say they never spoke to each other until they both found themselves prisoners. In contradiction of the statement that the prisoners were harshly treated, it is remarked that the three parties first arrested thanked Superintendent Mallon and his men at Sligo Police Barracks for the great courtesy they

displayed while discharging their duty. The charge against Killen, Davitt and Daly is that of "wickedly, maliciously, and seditiously contriving and intending to disturb the peace of the Queen, and to raise discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's pathway lowers,
And we say in wild impatience there is no grief and hostility between different classes of such subjects, and to excite such subjects to break the law, and to attempt to procure, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of certain laws of the realm, to resist by violence the enforcement of legal process of rights by the same law established." That against Brennan contains, in addition, the charge of endeavoring to excite disaffection among and seduce from their duty and allegiance certain members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Brennan is about twenty-six years of age. He hae always taken a prominent part in Fenian and other demonstrations, and he walked hehind the hearse at MacCarthy's funeral. His Balla speech bears a wonderful resemblance to one delivered by Meagher in 1848, of which, by some, it is said to be a plagiarism.

In the course of that violent and excited Death's awful gloom—
To paint, with trembling heart and hand, our fate beyond the tomb—
When our very life blood seems to us from out our pulses fled,
As we stand, in spirit, fore the Judge of the living and the dead—

In the course of that violent and excited speech he said: "We are here to protest against the eviction and possible death of nine of God's creatures, to protest against the unconstitutional arrest of our leaders, who are now paying the penalty of their devotion are now paying the penalty of their devotion. is secured-until that last trace of feudal landlordism is swept from the country. The English Government has come to the rescue of that accursed institution, but cannot save not hide the light of God's eternal truth, and though you and I may have to follow Mr. Davitt and Mr. Daly the cause cannot be im-

prisoned. THAT CAUSE MUST TRIUMPH.

Our lives belong to our country and to justice, and we must consecrate them to the advancement of that cause for which our friends are suffering. I for one am not here to-day to nashing from your eyes and the determination wrought from the land. By what right must port a few in idleness? Think of the blasting ruin spread, of the workhouses and the emigrant ship; think of starvation, death and coffinless graves, and then tell me to-day will you be true to the preaching of our friends? common enemy. Surely if you are ever to be earnest it is now, when your best and bravest are in prison; when liberty of speech is proscribed in the land; when the gaunt spectres of famine and death are standing upon your thresholds. I appeal to the men of the tact, he would probably be much disappointed. Royal Irish Constabulary, are they content to be the destroyers of their own kith and kin? attend the investigation. Look at a possible picture; look at your own brother lying in yonder ditch, dead and naked—the last garment sold to buy a measure of meal for the poor child in whose body the tooth of the lean dog is now Irish Constabulary, can you look on such scenes, and, strong men as you are, do you not feel your knees tremble, and is there not a curse gurgling in your throats? Now, I remember that in 1847, when called on to do work similar to that with which you are fatal bullet had lodged in the breast of the Since the arrests, the Communistic deliver- mother who bore him. You are Irishmen; beats. Are you content, then, to be the victory from death and save the lives of the people? As for you, my friends, the crisis in your great movement has arrived. Keep before your minds the great fact that the land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland. Follow the teaching of the apostles of your creed, who are now its martyrs and its confessors. We tell you what has been told you from every platform in your country. tell you to pay no rent until you get a reasonable reduction. We tell you to take no land from which another man has been evicted. And should there be found so mean a wretch as to take a farm from which another man has been evicted, I say, go mark him well; hoot him out from the society of men as an unclean thing. Let no one be found to buy or sell with him, and watch how the modern

Judas Iscariot will prosper. The loss of our

comrades throws new duties on us, and we

must take off our coats and go to work earn-

estly in this movement. Although Davitt is

now in prison he must know that not 100 but 100,000 men are prepared to take up and

carry out the work he began."

The stock-in-trade denunciatory resolutions are continually being passed up and "we consider the occurrences which have recently taken place in Ireland to be the inevitable result of the vicious land system maintained there by the British Government for the benefit of an exclusive class and to the detriment of the vast body of the people of that country."

Singular to say, as Mr. Parnell recently expressed it, all profess to be peaceable men, wishing to live withing the bounds of the Constitution, which day by day they are assailing. In ordinarily well-informed circles the opinion prevails that Government have counted the cost of their action, and are determined, at all risks, to establish in Ireland that quiet to which it has so long been a stranger. The authorities at the Castle appear to perfectly understand what they are about.

London, December 7 .- John Bright writes declining to urge the Government to adopt a great scheme of expenditure for the relief of the Irish, the results being uncertain, but he hopes something may be done, if the landowners favour the drainage scheme. He says that there need be no difficulty in carrying a Parliamentary measure to aid them. He believes the whole land question requires handling by another Government strong in Parliament, and strongly sympathixing with Ireland. He recommends the Irish members to unite with the Liberal party.

Another cable says the land agitation received a severe blow in the County of Mayo yesterday by the unconditional surrender of a large body of tenants who hold farms from Sir Roger Palmer. Three had demanded twenty-five per cent reduction, but submitted when served with legal processes. Rents are now rapidly coming in.

CASTLEBAR, December 7.—Thomas Brennan was interviewed at jail here yesterday. After formalities the visitors were conducted along several dark passages, and finally, at the end of one of these the turnkey opened a small wooden door in a thick wall. On looking through a piece of perforated zinc, one could see the face of the prisoner, who was confined in the debtor's room. He seemed cheerful and even elated. Brennan is a slim young fellow with a light moustache and pale face. He stated that he expected his arrest some time on the night before it actually withdraw anything I have ever said. And occurred; he was followed home from the whatever may be the words which Mr. Davitt theatre by detectives. He spoke thankused at the Gurteen meeting, I here adopt fully of the good treatment he rethem, and if I knew them I would repeat ceived from the Governor. He is allowed them, for I believe in my soul that they are a reading lamp, two newspapers daily, tage, our dower;
That holy compact entered made all the demons quake;
Swest bond of love; O, rosylink, that not even seem to the convenience of the resolve and the act has arrived. The which were not vouchsafed to the Sligo prisect bond of love; O, rosylink, that not even speech to-day is the indignation which I see soners. He stated that he had intended to tefend himself, but his friends at Castlebar which rests upon your brows. Think of the had engaged the services of the local counsel. poor man who lies in yonder cabin, the hot He firmly believed that Government arrested fever darting wildly through his brain. him to prevent his attending the meeting at Think of the poor child, who, every time it Castlereagh, but he modestly remarked that asks for a morsel of bread sends a pang far Government's action would not for a moment our hope, our stay,
Amid the storm clouds of to-morrow, and the sharper than a bayonet thrust through its sharper than a bayonet thrust through its would be miserable agitation indeed if it mother's breast. Think of this and then would be miserable agitation indeed if it think of the victim. I wish the landlord were unable to bear the sacrifice of a few were here, that his ears might catch the exe- | men in prison, or, if necessary, on the galcrations of the people. Think of him as he lows. He could not understand why he had enjoys all the luxuries of life, and pockets the been arrested for his speech at Balla; he said money which the sweat of that poor man has nothing seditions, for he had not used the words of Daly and Killen, but only those of the majority of mankind work and toil to sup- Davitt, which were merely a repetition of the principles of John Stuart Mill. Brennan intended to repeat the identical words for which he was arrested, at the first opportunity. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he repudiated any connection between land agi-Shall our generation witness such scenes as tation and the commission of outrages and those of 1847? Forbid it, Heaven! I sending of the threatening letters. The land call on every one of you to-day to do every- agitators had no sympathy with such cowthing in your power to avoid it. Combine ardly intimidation. Their language was conthat you may offer an unbroken front to the stitutional. If Gladstone had used in Ireland such language as he used in Scotland, he would probably be in jail. With this the interview ended. There is little or no general interest at Castlebar regarding Brennan's

> Many outrages have taken place in the County Mavo, which local correspondents of Irish papers carefully suppress. The latest occurred on Friday night, on one of the estates of Sir Roger Palmer, whose agent a few fastened. I say to the men of the Royal days ago, in expecting tenants to pay their rents, told them that all Sir Roger's poorest tenants paid, while only those who were wellto-do refused. The result was that Widow Murray, one of the poorest tenants, who was supposed to be among those who had paid, had a straw rick and stack of oats burned, which were worth £10, and were equal to nearly three years rent. Threatening letters have been received constantly by landlords' agents, but it is believed that in the end most rents will be paid.

> New York, December 6.—A Dublin despatch says:—Arrangements are making for destroyers of your own people, or would a mouster meeting at Castlerea market place, you rather join and act with them and snatch capable of holding sixty thousand persons. capable of holding sixty thousand persons.
> All the great leaders will be there.

CASTLEBAR, December 8. - Brennan, the agitator, was conducted to Court under a small escort and cheered by a large crowd. Mr. French, counsel for the Crown, said the Government were endeavoring to save the tenant farmers of Ireland from a body of men, the vast majority of whom are agitating purely for self-aggrandisement and popular-ity. He defined the legal meaning of sedition, and read Brennan's speech to show that it is within its definition.

After the evidence of the short-hand writer and the police witnesses were concluded, Brennan was committed for trial and bail accepted. After his release on bail Brennan addressed the crowd from the window of a hotel. He announced that whatever he said at Balla he was prepared to say again. His O'Brien, O. McGarvey, B. Tansey, and others

words were loudly cheered. CASTLEREAGH, December 8.—The meeting looked for so long by friends of the land agita tion, and so long feared by peaceful inhabit: Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., that this Association, week to arrange as to the disposal of the occasions while the landlord law cen count ants of the town, has passed off without any heartly concurs in the worthy object for \$6,000 now held by him; he had simply read on a single partisan in the eatire island. Connaught Telegraph.

infected with the spirit of agitation, the meeting yesterday was intended to arouse the down the country, especially in the most energies of the people. Unfortunately for obscure and least enlightened places, that agitation purposes, the landlords of Roscommon are generally regarded as easy and liberal men. They are not rack-renters. Indeed, the meeting was held at the sufferance of Mr. Sanford, a landlord, and Conservative in politics, who owns Castleres and most of the surrounding country. He gave permission for the meeting, which seemingly indicates that his class do not fear the agitation Mr. Parnell and Davitt arrived at midnight, and were greeted at the station by a small torchlight procession composed of roughs. Bonfires burned brightly. The crowd cheered lastily in spite of the fog and bitter cold. The meeting began at two. Delegations from Balla and the surrounding towns gathered about a stand raised in the market place. The men work green sastes, rosettes and sprigs of green in their hats. One delegation carried pikes in their hands, with some smeared with red paint to give them a blood-stained The square was two-thirds full; belook. tween four and five thousand men were assembled. As Mr. Parnell arrived on the platform, the pikemen presented arms, and cheered him. The band struck up a national air, each company bearing a banner. One was inscribed "Welcome to Parnell who is not to be cowed by Whig or Tory." Another bore the legend, "God Save Ireland." Martin McDonnell presided; his speech was mainly political. He asked the crowd in the name of God not to let the O Connor Don again represent them in Parliament. In fact, an impartial observer could not help noticing how much stress was laid on this point by all the speakers, giving an impression that the meeting was aimed as much at the Parliamentary seats of Roscommon as at landlordism. A startling incident interrupted this speaker, which nearly led to serious consequences. Several agitators, Davitt among them, objected to allowing the Government shorthand reporters to have a seat on the platform. A request made to that effect by the Inspector of Constabulary was decrined peremptorily, against, it should be stated, the wishes of Mr. Parnell. The Government reporters, therefore, stationed themselves in close proximity under the protection of twenty armed members. During McDonnell's speech, John Naily, a Fenian from Balla, who was on the platform, cried out to the crowd, " Shove these reporters away; shut them up." The response was a yell, followed immediately by a rush. For a moment it seemed as if the reporters and constables would be swept off the ground. but the latter raised their guns to their hips, and presented them to the people, who fell back in confusion. For several moments Mr. Parnell was trying his best to stop the tumult Execrations were heard on all sides Yella arose of "Curse the spies," &c. Mr. Parnell said he had desired that the reporters should come to the stand. The Inspector replied that the Committee had refused. Mr. Parnell guaranteed their safety on the stand if the Constabulary would withdraw. This being done the writers mounted the platform amid the jeers of the crowd. A collision would certainly have occurred but for Mr. Parnell's intervention. Mr. Charles L. Ellison, a Poor law guardian and a well known sporting character, spoke regarding the distress. He said if the people were not helped there would be a repetition to some extent of the scenes of 1847. Mr. Patrick Egan then made an effective speech. He claimed that the rents of which the landlords got for the past year or two did not come from the soil, but from America.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIA-TION.

A Meeting to Devise Plans for the Relief of Ireland.

A meeting of the above association was held on Saturday evening in their hall, on McGill street, the President (Mr. Wm. Wilson) occupying the chair.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the best means of raising funds for the relief of the poor, owing to the failure of the crops,

Mr. William Wilson, in explaining the reason a meeting of the association had been called, was that he had attended the meeting of the delegates from the different Irish societies, held on Thursday last, when it had been decided as to the best means of relieving suffering Ireland. He had, therefore, called a meeting to have this all-absorbing and serious question discussed. It was hardly necessary for him to say that he deemed it the duty of every Irishman to lend his help to the charitable and patriotic object they had in view. Irrespective of creed or nationality he considered it the duty of every man to do what he could to alleviate the distress which was beginning to make itself manifest in the old land. After a few ather remarks in the same strain the worthy gentleman sat down amidst applause.

Mr. M. P. RYAN, M.P., concurred with the remarks made by the President. He thought that the time had come when something should be done, and that quickly, to aid our famine stricken countrymen. Many ideas had been advanced in regard to the best means of aiding the destitute, and although agreeing with the worthiness of the object in view, he disagreed with some as to the manner in which the money should be collected. Entertainments, lectures, etc., were very good means, but these projects were not in every instance successful. Every means, however, should be employed to accumulate the much required money. He considered that collectors should be appointed to solicit aid from everyone irrespective of creed or nationality. Messrs. M. J. Quinn, M. C. Mullarky, W.

delivered addresses in the same strain, and

The following resolutions were then framed | Feast of the Immaculate Conception and carried unanimously:-

1st. Whereas, this Association has Reard with regret of the great distress prevailing in Ireland, owing to the failure of the crops, and of the imminent danger of widespread destitution among a large proportion of the population during the present winter, unless speedy assistance be rendered them. Therefore, be it resolved :- That a committee composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. W. Wilson, M. P. Ryan, M.P.; M. C. Mullarky, P. Wright, W. O'Brien, R. Carrick, J. Milloy, Edward Murphy, J. McIntyre, O. McGarvey, and B. Tansey, collect subscriptions from our fellow-citizens of all creeds and nationalities to aid the suffering poor in Ireland.

2nd. This Association deems it the duty of the Imperial Government to aid in the alleviation of the present distress in Ireland by granting loans of money for the purpose of reclaiming waste lands and constructing public works, thereby furnishing labor to the unemployed.

3rd. It is also the opinion of this Association that the Imperial Government should at the next session of Parliament pass a law to effect a more just and permanent relation between landlord and tenant; to create a peasant proprietory, and thus furnish an object and a reward for the industry of the people, which, under Providence, will prevent a recurrence of the present deplorable suffering in Irelaud.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

"Canada Gazette" Notes.

The following is the revenue and expenditure return to the 30th of November last:

Revenue.	1	١,
ustoms	SI 013,137 66	ı
Excise	. 409,671.88	
Po4t ∪ffice	110.800.20	1
Public Works, including railways	246,056 00	1
BIII Stamps	15 808 48	1
Miscellancous	. 98,915 20	١,
Total	.\$1.894.449 91	
Total Revenue to 31st October, 1879	.87,070,767 (3	Ì
	\$8,165,816 84	
Expenditure	53,993,401 32	ı
Expenditure to 31st of October, 1879.	6,219,223 83	l
	40.040.000.10	١,

made next season to incorporate the Emerson and Turtle Mountain Railway, the Canada Telegraph Co., the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association and the Great West ern Telegraph Company.
Notice is given that the Montreal Telegraph

Company will apply for an Act to extend its powers and frauchises to all parts of the Dominion of Canada, to allow it to make connections and carry on business elsewhere, and generally to grant the said Company all such privileges as are now any other Telegraph Company carrying on business in the Dominion.

Messrs. Walker & McIntyre give notice that application will be made for an Act to incorporate a company for the construction of a railway at or near a point opposite Mon real, and thence westerly to a point on the boundary line between said Province and the State of New York, at or near Fort Covington, to connect with a line of railway in said State, at or near the town of Potsdam in said State, and form an extension of or connection with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railway Company, with power to build branch lines connecting with any railroad crossing the river St. Lawrence at or near the city of Montreal, or at or near Coteau Landing, or at any point between the said city of Montreal and the said boundary line.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. Depression of the Czar-4 Gloomy Feel-

ing Pervading the Court.

Berlin, December 6 -News of much im portance and significance has reached this rejecting food, and excluding from his companien and confidente. At intervals the Czar makes efforts to shake off the intellectual incubus which oppresses him, but these from Cannes state that the Empress is in a ants seek in vain to rouse her by cheerful conbeing left alone with her own thoughts.

Two arrests in connection with the at-Two arrests in connection with the attempt on the life of the Czar near Moscow that we have the leading politicians in Engare merely perfunctary, and the real perpetrators of the deed and ramifications of the plot have not been and will not be discovered. The press of this city speak in sarcastic terms sian police to cover up the matter, and divest it of political significance.

ST. PETERSEURG, December 7 .- It is rumored that Gen. Ignatieff will be sent as Ambassador to the Court of Rome, as a counterdemonstration to the Austro-German alopening of New Year, it is expected, will announce a practical act of reconciliation with

Hazian and Courtney. NEW YORK, December 8. -Mr. Blaikie, re-

Poland.

ferce in the Hanlan-Courtney race, said this morning that he had received no despatches from Hanlan or Courtney with reference to the race on the Pontomac, which was to have taken place to-morrow. He did not know advanced several new ideas on the subject. taken place to-morrow. He did not know Atter much discussion its was moved by whether Haplan would be in New York this

1879.

Immaculate! Immaculate! Oh hear the clarion ery. In royal triumph pealing over ocean, earth and sky. Great brazen tongues are telling it in turret and

in tower,
And white robed choirs are singing it with
music's thrilling power—
Immuculate! Immaculate! Oh Mother of our Saviour! no dark doubts e'er oppressed The hearts of thine own children that thou wert ever bloss'd,
Most pure in thy conception, a lily at thy
birth,
Oh fairest among women! oh spotless one of earth-Immaculate! Immaculate!

But Rome to-day hath spoken, and placed another gem, More lustrous than the morning star, within thy diadem, Another name to honor thee, to nations is unfurled,
And million voices joyfully proclaim it to the
world—

Immaculate! Immaculate! Majestic music's swelling on the sweet incens'd air, And possy is souring to the realm sublime of pray'r. And art brings peerless offerings to lay upon thy shrine, Each heralding thy spotlessness, oh Mother

And in celestial spheres above, where Eden waters flow,
And seruphs gazing on thee, with rapturous ardorgiow,
There cherubin with snowy wings, on harpsoc glistening gold.

Make opal halls ring with thy name in praise a

hundredfold

most divine! Immaculate! Immaculate!

Immaculate! immaculate! Immaculate! On let the word rise like a tem-pest tone In proudest exultation to the Queen of Heaven's throne. Immaculate! Oh lead us to the light of Jesus' Immaculate! 'tis by His will we hall thee full of grace— Immaculate! Immaculate!

Landlord Law.

The people of Ireland are accused of hatred \$9,242,090 19 of the law, and a determination to bring it Notices are given that application will be liato contempt. Well, right willingly do we plead guilty to the impeachment, so far as landlord law is concerned. We do not only hate and detest it, but labor with all our might to bring it into sovereign contempt. It is partial and unjust, one-sided and tyrannical. If we can prove this, few will say that we are under any strict obligations to hold it in respect and veneration. Chief Justice Pennefather, in delivering an important judgment in 1843, declared in open court, that there was no clause in e land code sanctioning the interest of the tenant; every line had for its object the interest of the landlord alone, and to enforce the payment of rent. From the first to the last of the eighty-seven enactments on the Statute Book, touching the land, there was no sign that the interest of the tenant ever entered into the contemplation of the Legislature. So said the Judge from the bench, and who will question his knowledge of the subject? This code the great landed proprietors elaborated to the most refined perfection. Keen, subtle, and fraudulent in every part, nothing could be devised by fiendish ingenuity to fleece closer, or cut the pound of flesh "nearer the heart." It is radically vicious. It involves a glaring violation of equity-a standing outrage on human rights, from which natural conscience revolts; and hence it is that he who despises it, and in the wild spirit of vengeance tramples it under foot-feels proud of the deed-and is regarded as far less sinning than sinned against by his neighbors and friends. It must, reiterates Public Opinion, with terrible omphasis, be swept from the statute book by peaceful means, if possible; but, at all capital from St. Petersburg. The Czar is in hazards, the accursed penal code must be aboan extremely depressed mental condition. lished. Whoever reads attentively the famous The fits of melancholy which oppressed him before his recent journey to Livadia have rebefore his recent journey to Livadia have returned, and he remains for hours in a state of profound introspection, refusing to converse, for arguments to prove that on the rejecting food, and excluding from his face of the earth there never was a people who presence every one save his inseparable suffered so long and so much at the hands of petty tyrants as the Irish. Patience has at length become totally exhausted, and a firm determination to right themseives has seized attempts are only momentarily successful, the entire population. The rapacious hands of and he relapses into his former state. Advices landlordism, grasping at too much, bave overreached the bounds of endurance. similarly deplorable condition. The attend- pily even oppression has bounds beyond which it is dangerous to push the victim. versation, and invitations to her to take part in social and other amusements and diversions, but the Empress, without manifesting any dissatisfaction or displeasure, insists on sophy has recognised the danger of steeling the hearts of the people against

have been made, but it is believed that these land pledging themselves to aid in razing from the Statute Book the sanguinary code that has so long disgraced its pages. They heartily agree with our leaders that the landlords by their grasping, merciless, grinding rapaof the the attempts on the part of the Rus- city have been the direct cause of the poverty of the millions, and of every agrarian outrage charged against the country. We certainly have arrived at a crisis when to speak out boldly is a duty that cannot be overlooked. It is cheering to find that all our advocates are thoroughly alive iance. The speech of the Czar on the to this important fact. Let it not be said that the merchants, tradesmen, and shopkeepers of our towns and villages are not deeply interested in the agitation. Every man of them has a right to be present and take part in the meetings. It is landlord twaddle to say that none but farmers should move in the matter. Whoever eats farm produce has an interest in the land question whoever claims the right of citizenship, and loves fatherland, has a right to do all he can to advance the good of the people generally, and should be at his post if possible, on all occasions while the landlord law cen count

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE.

"What in the world is the matter with you all?" exclaimed Mr. Lester, above the confusion and in his own emotion. "You are beseeching me as if for some great boon, hard to grant; I think the boon will be bestowed on me. Take her," he added, as he grasped Wiliam's hand; "take her, and keep her, and forgive me the past."

nd forgive me the past."
"And, now that that is all right, I must be going," said Lord Bane.
"Where?" asked Mr. Lester.

"Where I why to show myself in Danesheld with my son, and to make a few more calls on friends, as I have made here, previously to holding my levee at the castle. shall go about it rather charily, Lester, lest timid people may fancy it is a ghost coming in. Herbert thought me one the other night in the chapel ruins. It was the only time I ventured out while I was at Ravensbirds. The night was fine, I felt unusually strong, and I managed to walk as far as the ruins. Herbert Dane, it seems, had walked to the same spot, and we met. I know he took me

"To Wilfred Lester's!" involuntarily ut-

for my own apparition, for he scuttered off

like a man scuttered by one, while I stepped

to the next window, and got inside. Are you ready, William? We go first to Wilfred

tered Wilfred's father. "Yes, sir, to Wilfred Lester's," replied Lord Dane, somewhat sternly. "His own flesh and blood have forsaken him, have abandoned him to the charity of a cold world, so it is time the world took him up. I intend to carry him and his wife to the castle, to-daypretty little Edith as she used to be, more ready with her kisses for Captain Harry Dane than Maria was -- and there they shall stay my guests and William's, until somebody can see about a home for them. In a measure I look upon this as my duty. Various tales have come to my ears-Danesheld gossip again!that my cousin Adelaide has set the father against the son. If so, I feel sure that Adelaide has had some base and crafty adviserpossibly she may find it to have been a member of her household. At any rate Wilfred

senses. Do you hear, Adelaide?" Lady Adelaide did hear, and looked terribly conscious and confused. But, what was more to the purpose, she looked repent-

stays with us until you and she comes to your

They left the hall, and were about to step into the carriage, when they encountered Miss Bordillion, who was calling at it. Like some others had done, and like many others were destined to do before the day closed, she started back at the sight of Lord Dane. The facts were bastily explained to her.

"I told you that the time would soon come for you to welcome me again," smiled William, as he held out his hand. "Your door will be open, I hope, to Geoffry Dane, though it was not to William Lydney.'

"And Maria?" she uttered, unable to take in at once all the wonders.

"O, I had serious thoughts of running away with Maria," laughed he ; "but Mr. Lester has obviated the necessity. He tells me I may take her without."

Miss Bordillion gazed after the carriage, as it swept around the gravel drive, and at William's face, which still smiled upon her from the window.

"I never will be persuaded out of my senses again," emphatically uttered she. " My judgement trusted him, my heart spoke for him; but because others turned against him, I must needs do the same, and now I am just

Lady Adelaide had gone up to her chamber with their departure, and there sat Tiffle on a stool of thorny impatience. She was big with

"Not but what I'm grieved to have it to disclose, my lady, for it's awful iniquity," "Knowing your ladyship was not down, and hearing voices in the drawingroom, I made bold to put my eye to the key-hole; and there I saw-but its too barefaced to tell your ladyship, and makes me red all over, down to the extremities of my toes.

"Tell it on," said Lady Adelaide.

" My lady, there was that adventurer there, that Lydney; and he had got Miss Lester all held close to him, her face upon-if you'll excuse my mentioning the word-his breast, my lady, and was a-kissing of her like anything,"

"You and I may have been kissed in our day, Tiffle," was the cool response of Lady Adelaide. "I expect she will soon be his wife."

"His wife!" shrieked Tiffle, in her amazement. "Lydney's?" What, and go out with him a Botamy-Bay convict?"

"Tiffle!" reprimanded her ladyship, in a sharp, haughty tone. "Have the goodness to zecollect yourself; you are speaking of Miss Lester."

She pointed to the door as she spoke, and Title retired, cowed and thunderstruck. of the under servants met her, and said Shad was outside the back-entrance, asking for her. "Shad! come here asking for me!" responded Tiffle, in a great amount of wrath.

I'll teach him to come after me, audacious little reptile! That Granny Bean is torever you." wanting fresh stuff for her rheumitix." "Granny said I was to cut and tell ve, and

not to mind calling at the house for once,' began Shad, in an undertone, when Tiffle

reached him. "Lord Dane's come back." "Come back from where?" cried Tiffle. "Where has he been?."

"Not him at the castle; he ain't Lord Dane

no more. Tother's come, him what they

says fell over the cliff, but he come to life again. He have took up his footing at the eastle, and t'other'll have to turn out. Granny said I was to tell ye as Lydney-

Well!" said Tiffle, impatiently, staring with all her eyes. "Get on quicker." "As Lydney have been in disguise, a-looking after what folks did wrong, but not a-helping of 'em, as was thought. He's t'other's son, and his name's Geoffry Dane, and he'll be

Lord Dane after him." Tiffle gathered in the words, gathered in her own politics of the past, and fell back in a real fainting-fit.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Never sure was such a levee seen or heard of. It had no parallel in history, ancient or modern. He majesty sometimes has a erowded court, her subjects pressing in to do her honor; but her crowds are all of that class who bask on the sunny side of life: no Lazarus must mix with them. The levee at Dane castle was of a different nature.

It appeared that Lord Dane, with his induction to the home of his ancestors, had taken a new lease of life, so well did he appear. His malady was of a nature to cause him at times excruciating agony, varied with interludes, lasting perhaps a week or fortnight, even more, of freedom from pain. His last attack at the Sailor's Rest, when he sent for Mr. Apperly, had been so violent as to induce a be-lief in himself and Mr. Green that the end was tast approaching, out he appeared now have completely rallied from it. Excite- terrupted William.

ment is of benefit in some cases; perhaps it had been so to him

The castle was thrown open at ten o'clook on the morning of the levee-a brilliant mornme that all should attend it, of whatever de us into it and that's how it was. If it was and I get bloked out for it. When, that same gree, high or low of whatever character, had the last word I had to speak, we never did night, a struggle took place on the heights or good. Not confined to the Dives of life were such a thing afore, and the fright has been close to the ruins, ending in my masters depended to the Dives of life were such a thing afore, and the fright has been close to the ruins, ending in my masters deit—the anistocratic few of Lord Dane's lown such a lesson to us, that we shall never do it rank, who might claim the right of entree, again. Passing on shore a bit of tobacco, or not confined was it to the still more scanty few of the good and great; the poor fisherman was as welcome as the exclusive gentleman; and the poachers and emugglers were expressly told to be there. The lower end of the room was lined with the Dane retainers, in their handsome livery of purple, their white coats laced with silver. Bruff and Ravensbird stood behind Lord Dane: uncommonly proud was Bruff that day.

How fast the visitors flocked in, none could tell, save those who witnessed it, all pushing eagerly to welcome and do honor to Lord Dane. Had he been made of hands, there would scarcely have been sufficient to satisfy the ardent crowd. He stood with them outstretched; he had a kind look, 2 low heartfelt word for all. His son stood at his right hand, and he presented him individually to all. Wilfred Lester was also very near bim, treated by him with marked affection and distinction: Lord Dane was determined to do what he could toward bringing Wilfred back to his proper standing in society,-toward reinstating him in the respect of the world. Men saw with surprise that day that Squire Lester also paid consideration to his son: it must be remembered that the lust and worst escapade, the breaking into the hall, was not known or suspected to be his work.

"Ah, my lord," cried Mr. Wild, the surgeon, as he, too, offered his greetings to Lord Dane, "but it was not well of you to be attended by a stranger at the Sailor's Rest. Doctor Green has been but two years in the place, and I grew up in it; your father thought me skilful enough for him."

Lord Dane laid his hand on the doctor's shoulder.

"Wild," he laughed, "I appoint you surgeon in ordinary to me from henceforth; not that I shall live to employ you long; you must get my son to fall ill after I am gone, and exercise your skill on him. Why, man, don't you see the reason of my calling in a stranger instead of you. You would have kno vn me for Harry Dane at the first glance and would have gone crowing with the secret all over Danesheld; that would not have suited my plans just then."
Mr. Wild shook his head.

"It has taken me down a notch though, to think that you should have called in a stranger."

When the hall was full, and people had done coming in, so far as he judged, William Dane-no longer William Lydney-left his father's side and mixed with the crowd. Nearly the first his eye lighted particularly on, was Inspector Young.

"I hope, sir, you won't remember past times with resentment," began he, " and visit your displeasure upon me when you come into power as chief of Daneshold."

"What an idea!" laughed William. "I gave you credit for better sense, Young; or at any rate believed that you would give me credit for better. You did your simple duty, and none of us can do more. We shall be famous friends," he added, holding out his hand, and the gratified man took it graspingly. His night's rest had been spoiled by the thought that he had taken into custody and treated as a common prisoner, the Honorable Geoffry William Done.

Who should William come npon next skulking near the door behind the servants and not daring to advance, but Ben Beecher. It was the first time they had met since the midnight encounter in Squire Lester's hall; Beecher and his two companions had been keeping themselves close and quiet since, but they had ventured to the castle this day, arguing that their absence might tell them worse than their presence; so they had assumed what bold faces they might' and followed in the wake of the stream. Their share in the exploit was known to two or three; it was perhaps suspected by Squire Lester; but there was no fear that further notice would be taken; for since thd disclosure relative to his son, Squire Lester had become as anxious to hush up the affair, as he had previously been to investigate it. William Dane knew this.

"Is it you, Ben Beecher, come to pay mea visit in my own house?" he cheerily began "More space to welcome you here than I had at the Sailor's Rest. Why don't you come forward to my lord? your father has already had his confab out with him."

"Sir, how could you go on deceiving us and blindidg us in this way?" returned Ben

Beecher, in a tone of timid deprecation. "If we had dreamt that you were the Lord Dane-or as good as the the lord-should we ever have let you know our secrets? Why, there is not a thing about us but what you know, even the very worst."

"I am glad I do," replied William. "It has just stopped our fun forever!" ut-

tered Beecher. "I hope it has," he laughed. "That is the very best calamity that could happen to

"Yes, sir; but you may just have us all took up to-morrow, and transported upon your sole evidence.

"No, Beecher, I shall not do that," he gravely answered. "I would much rather keep you here, in the hope that you will be loyal dependents of mine when I do become your lord. I wish that time might be very far off, Beecher; but I fear it is all too close. You say I had knowledge of the worst; I certainly did know of your ventures in the poaching line, and I did hold to the hope that there your sins ended. I never could have believed that you would rush upon the crime of midnight housebreaking. I should have been the first to give you into custody, had I known it. What could have possessed you

to engage-"Hush-sh-sh!" interrupted Beecher, glancing around him with a pale face. But the room was too full of humming commotion to affold a chance of its overhearing. "The whole fault was Wilfred Lester's; he beguiled us into it : I swear he did. Sir, he never put it to us in the light of a crime; he harped upon his own wrongs, his father's cruelty, and said would we help him to get out his own deed. I'm sure what he said might have talked a regiment of saints into helping

him." "It was a crime and a disgraceful one," repeated William Dane; "all the accessories were bad. The disguising crape alone would have stamped you villains. It is all very well to lay the blame on Wilfred Lester, I do not deny he bears the chief share of it, to say the abstraction of the deed was the object; unless I am mistaken, your object was the

'plate-chest.' "When the men of our sort get put right in the way of temptation, you, being what you suspected me. But why should you have you are, sir, can't understand how well-nigh impossible it is for 'em to go aside from it,'

was Beecher's answer.

"Yes, i can, I can understand it all," in-

taking of a hare, or a stray goose, or a chicken, have been in our line, but not them graver things. There is a set who dodge about Danesheld and other neighboring

places, as their work or the police let them, and go into worse things, and we know 'em, and are friendly with em; but we have never joined'em, and we wouldn't do it, and that I declare's the touth. It was them I thought might have helped themselves to the box when it was missing, Mr. Lydney.

mile. Dash my memory! I wish it never had been Dane, though. Is Squire Lester, going

"Mr. Dane," corected William,

to issue a warrant against us-does he suspoct it was us?" continued the man, again glancing around him. "Whether Squire Lester suspects or not, I cannot inform you; he does not know. Do

you know what my opinion is, Beecher?" "What, sir?" "That the better mode of proceeding for all parties will be to do nothing; but to let the affair die out in silence. Were I Lord Dane, I should recommend that to Squire Lester

with all my influence." "Ah, if he would," uttered Beecher, his eyes

sparkling. " Allow me to recommend yon-all of you who were engaged in it-to be entirely silent. Never speak of it, even among yourselves; never let the name of Wilfred Lester, as connected with it, escape your lips. It is the only safe plan. Were he brought to book for it, you must inevitably be brought also; my own evidence, which I should be called upon then to give, would convict you. Remember, I saw and recognized you three in the house, but I did not see him in it."

"True, true," whispered Beecher. "Oh, sir! if you would but be merciful to us, and keep our counsel! We'd promise faithfully never to go upon your lands in return for it. I'm sure, if we had known, that night, that it was the young Lord of Danesheld who pounced upon us in the hall, and not Mr. Lydney, I, for one, should have been fit to go and hang myself. As to splitting upon Wilfred Lester, we should never do that for our own sakes."

"Beecher, will you make a bargan with me? If I undertake that—through my inflaence, or my father's with Squire Lester-you thall never be proceeded against for this midnight crime, even should your participation in it come to Squire Lester's ears, will you promise, on your parts, to drop the disreputable lives you have hitherto been leading, eschew expeditions against game and game-

keepers, and let the Dane lands alone?" "Yes, we will," answered Beecher, eagerly. "In our first encounter in the wood, which you may not have forgotten, I told you that it was no busines of mine did you prowl about the Dane preserves all day, a gun in one hand and snares in the other, seeing they were not mine. Virtually they were mine, at least my father's, but actually they were in pos-

session of him who was then called Lord Dane. I told you, also, that if they were mine, the affair would be very different. You must see that it is, Beecher. It is my duty now to protect the lands, and I shall do it." "I can't gainsay it, my lord," returned Beecher, who seemed lost in thought.

"What slips of the tongue you do make!" merrily cried William: "I am no more 'my lord' than I am 'Mr. Lydney;' you are dreaming of the future, I expect. The ex-lord, 'Mr. Herbert, had a reverence for game, people I did not do you the injury of trying to put say; I have more reverence for one man's you wrong with others. Many and many a well doing than I have for all the game in time though, have I wondered that Sophie England: nevertheless. I respect and shall did not suggest because she knew about contrive to remain friends, Beecher, in spite of them?"

" Friends!" echoed the man, with deep feel-

"I said friends. It will be your fault if we are not. You cannot suppose I shall take advantage of the past in any way; of the knowledge which circumstances brought to me touching your pursuits. You once said, Beecher, that had you been dealt with in a kinder spirit, you might have been different men. Suppose you begin to be so from this day, and I will help you. Wrong doings will not fit you for the next world, or speak for you when you get there."

Beecher made no answer; his face was

working. "You shall have constant work on the estate, and be well paid for it in fair wages; a more safe and certain living than what you obtain from your night expeditions. The estate has been well kept up, but its laborers have been neglected; I shall hope to go upon a different plan, to make it a model one.

"The estate or the men?" cried Beecher, with little regard to the laws of grammar. "Both," smiled William Dane. "The men must be true to me, and I will be true to them. They must give me their best service, and I will ever consider their true interests in a kind and watchful spirit; in short, I intend that we should be friends in the best sense of the word, they and I, identifying our interests one with the other. Will you be one, Beech-

The man had stole his hand out before he answered.

"Ay, I will, sir; "I'll do as you wish me for I'm pretty near tired of the life I have led

"A bargain! and we will neither of us go from it," whispered William as he shook it. But there was another colloquy, one perhaps more interesting to the readers, taking place in a further corner of the apartment! and those holding it were Herbert, ex-Lord Dane, and Richard Ravensbird.

"Concealment for us all is over with its necessity, Ravensbird," Herbert Dane was observing. "Your conduct of the past puzzled me; let me hear its explanation." Ravensbird looked at him steadily.

"Are you speaking of the time of the accident, sir? when my master fell from the

heights?" "Iam. I thought your manners then were remarkably strange. To begin with, you protested to me that you could lay your finger upon the man who had caused it. What induced you to say that? and to whom did you allude?"

"Shall I speak out freely, sir? I must, if] speak at all."

"I wish you to speak out, otherwise I should not have desired you." " Then sir, I entertained no manner of doubt that my master had been deliberately pushed over: murdered. And I believed it

was you who had done it." "The doubt was upon me at the time that done so?"

"Because I knew that both you and he were after my Lady Adelaide. I was his servent, firm to his interests, and it was I who told James to say that dinner was being waited him that she favored you and not him. I tor.

"Once inside the house took into it, too, had been the previous evening in the ruins, by the squire's own sons and the plate chest and I saw your meeting with her. Sir, why handy, it was hardly in the nature of man not. frown upon me in that hangity manner? I to help themselves,"pleaded Beecher. "We am speaking out at your request, but I can be should never have put our necks in the noose silent if you will. I told my master that you on the morning of the levee—a brilliant morn-to help themselves, pressed according to the noose silent it you will. I told my master that you ingli winter, with a blue sky and a bright should never have put our necks in the noose silent it you will. I told my master that you ing in winter, with a blue sky and a bright of meeting there, and It was known to be Lord Dane's pleas.

Of our own accord, but Will I ester, be took and she were in the habit of meeting there, and I get bloked out for it. When, that same struction, I naturally looked abroad for motives that might have induced it. Danesheld gave me the credit for it. I knew that I was innocent—that I had not been near the place; and my own suspicions naturally flew to you. I felt as certain, Mr. Herbert, that you had done the deed, as that I had not done it; and if I could have entertained a doubt at all, you vourself drove it away." "In what manner?"

"You told me that you could hang me, that the threats against Captain Dane which I had uttered in your presence in the morning would be sufficient to hang me, if you chose to disclose them. I said to you then, why did you not hang me? and you replied that you would not go out of your way to do it, for you had no ill-will against me, and that if you got me hung on the nearest tree, it would not recall the past, or bring the dead back to life. I had my common-sense about me, and I knew that if you were innocent, you would be the first to tell of those threats. I was but an obscure servant, you were one of the moment that story of the packman staggered me; but I soon threw it away as worthless. Sir, you and I were playing a crafty game with each other then. You saw I suspected you; I felt sure that you saw it; you urged me that it would be better if I quitted Danesheld; I answered that I should stay in it, and I boldly demanded of you the preference, when you were granting the lease of the Sailor's Rest. Mr. Herbert, I felt that you would not dare to refuse me."

"What could have been your attraction to Danesheld?" inquired Herbert Dane. "One would have thought you would be glad to quit it, after having been arrested for the mur-

"That is just the reason I remained in it sir. I felt as certain that the time would come when I should be cleared, as certain as that the cloud had fallen. It occurred to me at the time to declare my suspicions to Lord Dane: but in the first place I had no proof that it was you, and in the second my lord was so bitter against me, believing I was the transgressor, that he would probably have refused all credit to anything I might have said. Thank a good Providence that it is at last fervently continued Ravensbird cleared !" "and in a brighter manner than any of us expected."

"Ay," echoed Herbert Dane, in a tone of unmistakable relief. "If I lose my wealth and honor, Ravensbird, I gain peace. There is one thing never accounted for; your absence from the Sailor's Rest for an hour and a hall that same night, and your refusal to state where you were.

"I was in no mischief," answered Ravensbird, a comical look on his grim countenance. I was doing a bit of courting, and I did not choose to proclaim my private affairs for the benefit of Danesheld. I had spoken a hasty word to Sophie when I left the castle in the morning, and whispered her to meet me in the evening, when my Lady Adelaide should be dressed for dinner. Sophie came, and we were pacing about in the field-path behind the castle all the while. It was bright moonlight."

"Pray did you honor me by imparting your suspicions of me to Sophie-after the catastrophe occured?"

"Not I, sir," returned Ravensbird, shaking his head. "Sophie's no better than other women, where the tongue is concerned, and it would pretty soon have been all over Danesheld. I never disclosed it, Mr. Herbert to a living soul; if I suspected you myself uphold the game-laws. Cannot you and I and Lady Adelaide, and also that I imparted it to Captain Dane before he kicked me out; but she never seemed to glance at the phase of the question, and I was glad she did not." "You must have been thunderstruck when

the life boat brought him ashore." "Thunderstruck?" echoed Ravensbird. that's not a strong enough word, sir; there's no part of speech in the English language that is; and I thought what a jackass I had been to mistake that body, cast up, for his I did not know him till-let me see, I think it was the next night; he had kept himself covered over with the bedelothes, and hid his face with that purple shade, so that I had not had any look at him, to speak of. The next night he began talking about Danesheld, saying he had once been near the place; and what with the astonishment at hearing of its changes, and what with finding that I was as true and attached to him as ever I had been in my life, why he pushed the shade up and let me see his features. The surprise pretty well knocked me down. We were obliged to tell Sophie, because she would have recognized him as readily as I, and he could not always keep his face hid; and his eyes got well directly, affording no excuse for the shade How Sophie succeeded in keeping the secret and mortifying her tangue as long as she did will always be a joke against her; but my lord threatened her with unheard of penalties

if she disclosed it." "You must have known that Captain Dane

when he fell, had a son living in America?" "Of course I knew it, sir; but I did not consider I was bound to disclose it. I like to let other people's business alone. I argued that the young gentleman, who was then fourteen, would be safe to come over and see after his father, and it would be time enough then for me to bear testimony here that he was truly his son. When the years went on, and Master William never came, I used to fear he was dead, and wondered who had inherited all the money. But that I did not care to leave the inn and Sophie to take care of themselves, I might have gone over to the States to see how it was, for the lad was always a favorite of mine; worth his weight in gold; and thankful I am that he has turned up at last."

The levee came to an end, and the castle resumed its quietness. Herbert Dane remained for the present the guest of Lord Dane, as did Wilfred and his wife, and the strange sensation caused by the return was beginning to subside in Danesheld.

A family dinner-party was about to be held in the castle, no guests invited save the Lesters and Miss Bordillion. Miss Dane, who till officiated as the castle's mistress, made her appearence in the drawing-room on the appointed evening, a pertect marvel of gauze, ringlets. flowers, and pretty colors.

Edith was with her quiet and sad; and soon arrived Lady Adelaide, her husband, and Maria: next, Miss Bordillion. In short, all had assembled except Lord Dane. "Dinner is served, my lord," announced

out: but William spoke hastily. "His Lordship is not here yet, Bruff." "Oh-I beg your pardon, sir. I understood

Bruff, throwing wide the door for them to pass

"Bruff, you had better apprise my lord," cried out Miss Dane.

He went across the corridor to Lord Dane's room, and knocked at it. There was no re-ply. Bruff knocked again. Still there came no answer, and the man then tried the door. Et was fastened. He went back to the drawing-room and beckoned out William.

"Sir, I can't get into my lord's room, and I cannot make him hear. I fear he must be

"Dead," was on Bruff's tongue, remembering the precarious state of Lord Dane, but he did not utter it. William hastened to the door. The rest, who had caught sight of Bruff's alarmed countenance, followed him. William put up his finger for silence, and his ear to the door, but not a sound was heard. "My dear father, are you ready? We are

waiting for you," he said, in a clear distinct voice. No response.

"Do, pray, speak just one word, Lord Dane if only to assure us you are not in a fit," cried Miss Dane, in coaxing and trembling accents for she was easily alarmed. "Harry, then! won't you speak?"

"I shall break open the door," said William, hurriedly. "Had you not better"-he looked at the ladies-"go back to the drawingroom?" The door was forced, and there lay Lord

Dane on the hed He was not dead, but he Danes, and his cousin. Just for a little appeared to have fainted; feeling ill, he had probably thrown himself on the bed for a few minutes' rest. "Mr. Wild and Dr. Green instantly," whis

pered William to Bruff. Lord Dane revived to speech and conscious ness before they arrived, but death was upon

"The night will close it, William," he said, "but I have waited for it long. Maria, taking her hand, "you will be William's wife?

"Yes," she answered, through her tears. "Don't wait for months and months to

elapse first, because I have just gone," he continued to them both. "Remember, it is my wish that you marry shortly; and I leave my blessing upon it. William will be here alone. Where is Adelaide?" he resumed, looking around, after a pause.

She had remained in the drawing-room with Miss Dane. One of them went for her.

"Come close to me, Adelaide," he said, when she came in ; " stand by your husband: between your husband and Wilfred. Old grim Death has come for me child; but I must say a few words to you before he penetrates quite in. Did it ever occur to you that you must sometime be where I am lying-on your death-bed?"

Very pale and troubled looked Lady Adelaide, but she did not answer.

"There is but one thing will serve you when you come to it—a clear conscience. look back now on my past life, and vainly gasp forth the yearning wish that I had in many cases acted differently; though, of witful injustice, I cannot charge my memory. It is not, however, to tell of my faded life, my sins and my atonements, that I speak; they lie between me and my mercitul Father, to whom I am hastening. Adelaide, when you come to this hour, what will your conscience say to you for the manner in which you have treated Wilfred Lester?"

"She burst into tears; the last sentence

was uttered imperatively. " My dear, you have been guilty of terrible injustice; and I think that your eyes must have had perverting scales thrown before them," pursued Lord Dane. "Wilfred is your husband's eldest son; he has an equal right to partake of his substance with your own children; but you have driven him upon the world without means or resource, that they might enjoy the more. Do you imagine that injustice such as this, can be acceptable to God? or that it will be permitted to pros-

per ?" A deep silence, broken only by the sobs of

Lady Adelaide. You must change this course of conduct and repair the injury, if you would obtain peace at last. I speak to you, more than to Lester, because you have been the chief actor and mover. What could possibly have so

set you against Wilfred Lester?" "It was Tiffle," broke out Lady Adelaide, in her emotion. "She is always exciting me

against him." "Show Tiffle the door," returned Lord Dane, with a touch of his old fire. "I must leave you reconciled."

He took Wilfred'a hand in his open palm, and looked at hers. She immediately put hers into it. Mr. Lester did the same. "And now yours, Edith," said Lord Dane.

The four hands were clasped togethertoken of the reconciliation, the good feeling, that from that hour was to dawn upon them. "Love and unity," murmured Lord Dane. Strew your path with them, and they will stand by to serve you ever; scatter it with thorns, and they will turn and prick you at the last. Adelaide, they are my dying words to

All too quickly there was another levee at the castle; but this time the world came in with saddened faces and subdued tread, pressing on to the death-room. The flag floated half-mast high over the gate, and the trestles stood on the flag-floor, bearing their bier-William Henry, seventeenth Baron Dane lay

Never was there half the followers at any funeral of the Danes, as at this. The interment took place on a cold, bright day—the blue sky overhead, and the white snow covering the ground and the landscape. A marked contrast did that long, sable train present-all walking-to the glitter of the snow; as they wound round from the castle-gates to the private chapel at a short distance-not the chapel of the ruins. The officiating clergyman advanced first in his surplice and hood; the coffin was borne next, attended by its pall-bearers; after it, bareheaded and alone, walked Geoffry William, now Lord Dane; behind him came Herbert Dane and Squire Lester; next, the Earl of Kirkdale and Wilfred Lester; others followed, and last, the servants, Bruff and Ravensbird heading them. And thus the true William Henry Dane was at length consigned to the vault of his ancestors, side by side with that unknown stranger who had been burried for him.

Mr. Apperly produced the will on their return to the castle. It was dated but very recently-after the late lord had taken up his abode at it. A handsome sum was bequeathed absolutely to Herbert Dane, equivalent to twelve hundred a year; Miss Dane gained an annuity of three hundred. A remembrance was left to Lady Adelaide, and five thousand to Wilfred Lester, as " a thank offering for having saved my life, and that of one far more precious to me; my dear son, Geoffry William." A thousand pounds was left to Bruff, and two thousand pounds to " my faithful friend and servant, Richard Ravensbird; a like sum-two thousand pounds-was directed to be equally divided said Maria Dane." between the castle servants; and the rest of his large fortune was bequeathed to his sonto him by law.

"What a wealthy man he has died?" quoth be gossips.

So he had. But he had spent nothing like the whole of his income abroad. William Lydney had been fully justified in asserting that Squire Lester was entirely welcome to Maria's fourteen thousand pounds.

CHAPTER XXXII

Once more there was a large gathering of the people at Danesheld. But this time it was not of a sad nature, neither did it take place at the castle, but at the residence of Squire Lester. Following the injunction of his father, William had not long deferred his marriage, and on as balmy a day as May ever brought forth, he was united to Maria.

They had returned from church, and were now seated at the breakfast, a goodly company. Lord and Lady Dane in the middle of the table; opposite them, Mr. Lester and Lady Adelaide; Wilfred sat by his sister's side, and Edith by Lord Dane. Many friends were present. Bruff, in attendance on his lord, paraded his portly form by the sideboard, to the admiration of Squire Lester's less exalted staff of servants, and Ravensbird had invited himself to wait upon anybody. As to Sophie, she had quitted the Sailor's Rest for the hall at six o'clock that morning, protesting in all her national vanity that nobody but herself could turn out Miss Lester fit to be seen.

Miss Dane was present, in the most ravishing of costumes-so coquettish and siry that it was difficult to believe anybody but Sophie, with her French taste, had had a hand in it. Herbert Dane was not there. He had left, to take up his residence in Paris, and there he would probably remain for a permanency. He had always favored the gay city, and England was no longer a sunny land to him. Miss Dane lived in his house covered with the ivy-the reader visited it one evening when he was Herbert Dane. Very vexed was she to leave the castle, but where was the help for it? Soon after Lord Dane's death, when future plans were being talked over, and Wilfred and Edith had returned to their own cottage, her brother told her she might occupy his old house, as he did not intend to do so. "Oh, thank you all the same, Herbert," was

Miss Dane's hasty reply, "but I would prefer to stop at the castle.' "At the castle! How can you? You will not be wanted here. Ask William if you

Miss Dane rather offended, went off on the spur of the moment to find William. In a pretty little speech, all airs and graces, and Lydia-Languish looks, she proposed to remain with him as housekeeper.

"But I shall soon be bringing a housekeeper home, Cecelia," was his reply, in a laughing tone of remonstrance.

"Oh, dear! then it is true? I never did put the question direct to you or to Miss Lester, and could not think of paying attention to the insinuation of others. I should manage the household better than she will, being accustomed to it: I wish I could stay, William -only as a cousin, of course," simpered she,

casting down her eyes and blushing cheeks. William thought it about as direct an offer as a gentleman could well receive. He suppressed the merriment in his eye, and replied in a grave tone:

"I fear you have spoken without counting the cost. I am young ; you are-young, too; what would scandal-loving Danesheld say?' "O, dear?" shricked Miss Dane, with a start. "would it, do you suppose? I never did think of that. Then I may as well accept

Herbert's offer of his house. She hastened from the room, her silk apron held before her eyes, and William burst into a fit of laughter; so prolonged and irrepressible that the sober Bruff, who just then came in, thought his young lord had suddenly gone

Miss Dane, therefore, took up her abode in the offered house, with a cordial intimation that the castle would be delighted to welcome her at any and every opportunity; and here she was at the wedding. Perhaps the next best thing to being the bride, was to be one of the bridesmaids, for in that capacity

did Miss Dane officiate this morning. The breakfast had proceeded to the toast giving. The health of Lord and Lady Dane had been drunk, and William was standing, a flush on his handsome face, to return thanks, when the door slowly opened, and a tall, spare stranger, with a military air, and his sallow features bronzed, stood at it, leisurely surveying the company. The company, in their turn, surveyed him, and William paused. He seemed to strike upon their senses somewhat after the fashion of Banquo's ghost. A dead silence supervened, and not a few of the visitors began to wonder whether this could be a second Lord Dane sprung from

the dead. "Which is Edith?" Curious words to come from him, and the sea of faces stared in blank consternation, Edith's not less blank than theirs. Suddenly, there was a faint, yearning cry, and Miss Bordillion sprang toward him.

"My brother! I am sure it is my brother!" "Yes, it was Colonel Bordillion. He had

just landed from India, having come home without apprizing any one." Oh, there was congratulation! Mr. Lester

pressed forward, Lady Adelaide, others who had known him many, many years ago-all with their eager welcome. Edith could not remember him; he had parted from her, a child of six, when she was sent over from India; and she stood confused, scarcely understanding who it really was. He looked around, perhaps naturally, for the youngest and the fairest, and drew close to her and Maria, surveying each alternately.

"You are Edith," he said, laying his band on Maria. "Oh, papa, papa, no-it is I!" said [Edith; then, as she fully realized that it was her father, flung herself into his arms with a burst

of hysterical tears. I am Edith." "And you?" said Colonel Bordillion, smiling upon Maria, after he had given a few moments to Edith.

"I am Maria Lester," returned she, totally oblivious at the moment of her new name. "And you must be Wilfred?" continued Colonel Bordillion, surveying the tall, handsome form that arose between Maria and

Edith. "Not so, papa. This is Lord Dane. Wilfred is standing at your elbow."

Colonel Bordillion greeted his son in-law,

and then turned to Lord Dane, his eyes ranging over his noble features and manly bear-"It is the face and form of a Dane," he said. "But I knew not that there was a young heir

to inherit. And what is the cause of this festive assemblage?" "Nothing but a wedding-breakfast," laughed Lord Dane. "I have been making

the young lady my wife." "Why, you have just told me your name was Maris Lester," cried Colonel Bordillion, smiling down upon her blusblng face.

"Forgetting that she has laid it aside for-

ever," put in Wilfred. "She should have Colonel Bordillion sat down with them.

He was an exceedingly guileless, open-speakcounting the revenues of Dane, which came ing man, and he entered without ceremony upon his own affairs before everybody,

uand have come home to rest during the remainder of my days. You and I can live together Margaret."

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was a little catching sob of the breath as she remembered how very poor a house it was to ter. welcome him to."

"A sad affair that bank going," exclaimed one of the guests. "Quite ruined you, did it not, colonel?"

"I thought so at first. It was believed there would not be a shilling for anybody but it has turned out quite differently. We have back more than fifty per cent, of our losses. Over thirty thousand pounds they have refunded to me."

Over thirty thousand pounds! The poor Colonel Bordillion! Squire Lester sat and stared at him. Margaret stole a glance at Edith, and laid a hand upon her own beating

"Why, you must have been a sixty-thouean't-pound man, colonel !" exclaimed peppery little Lawyer Apperly. "What an immense fortune !"

"What do you wear out your lives in India for, but to make fortunes!" laughed the colonel. "I assure you, the very instant I could draw my dividend---"

"Thirty thousand, you say?"
"Rather more. The instant I drew it, I made arrangements for returning home to relieve myhonored friend and connection, Squire Lester. It has fullen to him to supply his son and daughter-in-law with an income hitherto, and I thought it high time I took my turn at

the cost." If ever a flush of shame darkened a man's countenance, it dyed at that moment George Lester's. How had he supplied them? Left them to starve: nearly allowed Edith to drop into her grave from sheer famine; suffered Wilfred to go to rain as fast as he pleased! Lady Adelaide, tool she glanced at Editha pleading glance from her burning eyelids; it seemed to say, "Do not, in pity, expose me !" So Edith understood it, and a sweet look of loving assurance went back to Lady Adelaide. The least concerned of all was Miss Dane shaking out her ringlets, and taking shy peeps at Colonel Bordillion-she was speculating upon whether the colonel was or was not too old for her, and whether it might be worth while to set her cap at him.

Later, when Lord and Lady Dane had left and the guests, saving the immediate family, had dispersed, Squire Lester retired to his study, and desired that Sarah should come to him, she being at the hall that day partaking of the festivities of the servants. It had been troubling the mind of Mr. Lester, what he could do towards repairing the

" Sarah, take a seat," began be, for Sarah had once been the valued nurse in the Lester family, during his first wife's lifetime. "I want to know whether there are not some standing debts, owing from your house They were not all paid up."

"Yes, they were, sir. After Mr. Wilfred came into the money left him by Lord Dane." "Some, I know, were paid. But what was It that was said about your obtaining so many things on credit, even wine? Wiffred told me he could get no explanation from you about them, and that they were not settled.

I should like to pay those debts myself." "There never were any to pay,' returned Sarah, a smile stealing over her hard features, "Why,sir, you can't think I should have been able to get the credit renewed that had been stopped so long. I thought at the time how soft folks must be to fancy so Every bit and drop that came in I went for with the money

in my hand." Where did you get the money from?"

asked Mr. Lester, in astonishment. "From one that Danesheld was pulling to pieces as a thief and vagabond," was Sarah's answer. "I have wished when I heard 'em, I could tie the whole place together, and bump'em for it. He made friends with me, ing in the history of their country. So far, and told me I must join him in a little bit of therefore, as the house of Armine was concerndeceit, for he could not see my master and mistress' state without relieving it, and I did. He found the money, and I laid it out: and it is thanks to William Lydney, that Miss Edith ! is alive to see her father this day. If ever a getting haromets. young lady has gained a prize, it's your daughter, sir, in marrying him."

"I think she rras," said Mr. Lester with emotion.

"I know she has." has the retort of Sarah. "He was just going to the dogs as fast as he could go, was Mr. Wilfred; yes, sir, you are his father; but I'm not going to eat my words; racing to em he was, and William Lydney saved him, hearing all sort of suspicion and scorn for Wilfred Lester's sake. People talk of the noble Danes; but I'll be whipped if ever there was one of the race half as noble as the present lord."

The next morning, while the Lesters were at breakfast, a violent noise, as of fighting, was heard in the hall. Lady Adelaide's thoughts flew to her children, and she sprang to the room-door and opened it. There stood Shad and Tiffle, engaged in a pitched battle scratching, biting, tearing, and shricking at each other.

The cause was this: Shad had presented himself at the back door, apparently in a state of much excitement and fear, and demanded to see Tiffle. The girl who answered it ungraciously told him to "Go and hunt for her;" for the fact was Tiffle, who had got up in a most vile temper, had been making several of the servants suffer, and this girl more particularly. Away went Shad up the passages, looking here, peeping there, until he came to the hall, where he caught sight of Tiffle, who was standing with her ear to the keyhole of a door, which happened Shad stole to be that of the breakfast room. stealthily up behind, and laid hold of her. Tiffle, in her terror, for she thought she was caught, hegan, when she saw who it was, to pay him off by sundry tingling slaps on the cheeks and pullings of the hair. Shad in his terror, not to say pain, retaliated, and the result was the battle.

"What is the meaning of this?" demanded Squire Lester, advancing. "Tiffie!" Tiffin softened down to meekners; only by the flashing of her sly eyes could one have told how false the meekness was. Shad only

"I'm sure I beg parding, sir, and my lady," returned she. "This wicked regramuffyan of Granny Dean's come a-starting of me to throw me over, just as I was going into the

breakfast-room to ask a question or my lady about little Miss Ada-"You wasn't a-going in," raved Shad in his anger; "you was a stopping at the door a lis-

tening. "The ready lies that these young creatures invent! apostrophized Tiffle, turning up ber eyes. "I would not have cared for his startling of me, but it vexed me, sir, to see one like him a-pushing of himself into a gentleman's house. Be quiet, von vagabone, and come along with me. I'll soon put him out, my lady"
"Stop," said Mr. Lester. "How did you

get in, Shad ?" "I come to the door and I asked for Mrs.

'liffle," sobbed Shad; "and the young woman she terled me to come and find her-

"I have done with service," he observed, glow of indignation. "The impidence of that!"

"What be I to do?" howled Shad. "Gran-"Oh, yes, yes," she auswered; but there Who be I to tell?" "Granny Bean dead!" returned Mr. Les-

(To be Concluded in Cur Next.)

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI.

The family of Armine entered England with William the Norman. Ralph d'Ermyn was standard-bearer of the Conqueror, and shared prodigally in the plunder, as appears by Doomsday Book. At the time of the general survey the family of Ermyn, or Armyn, possessed numerous manors in Nottinghamshire, and several in the shire of Lincoln. William D'Armyn, lord of the honour of Armyn, was one of the subscribing Barons to the Great Charter. His predecessor died in the Holy Land betore Ascalon. A succession of stout barons and valiant knights maintained the high fortunes of the family; and in the course of the various struggles with France, they obtained possession of several fair castles in Guienne and Gascony. In the wars of the Roses the Armyns sided with the house of Lancaster. Ferdinand Armyn, who shared the exile of Henry the Seventh, was knighted on Bosworth Field, and soon after created that his mysterious and doubtful career occa-Earl of Tewkesbury. Faithful to the Church, the second Lord of Tewkesbury became involved in one of those numerous risings that harassed the last years of Henry the Eighth. The rebellion was unsuccessful, Lord Tewkesbury was beheaded, his blood attainted, and his numerous estates forfeited to the Crown. A younger branch of the family, who had

his talents in negotiation, the notice of Queen

tired after an eminently prosperous career,

and amused the latter years of his life in the

that national style of architecture since de-

Sir Walsingham Armine figured in the first

batch of baronets under James the First. During the memoral le struggle between the Crown and the Commons, in the reign of the unhappy Charles, the Armino family became distinguished Cavaliers. The second a son, whom he had never seen, now Sir Rat-Sir Walsingham raised a troop of horse, and cliffe. Brought up in sadness and seclusion, gained great credit by charging at the head of education had faithfully developed the cha- and then closing with a Tekke, armed only his regiment and defeating Sir Arthur Hasel- racteristics of a reserved and melancholy with a sword, he was about to give the coup de rigg's Cuirassiers. It was the first time that mind. Pride of lineage and sentiments of grace, when he was killed by the surrounding that inpenetrable band had been taught to religion, which even in early youth changed enemy. To my right a couple of soldiers were fly; but the conqueror was covered with into asceticism, were not incompatible with carrying back a wounced lieutenant, and as wounds. The same Sir Walsingham also suc- strong affections, a stern sense of duty, and a soon as they saw that the Tekkes had got up cessfully defended Armine House against the spirit of chivalric honor. Limited in capacity, to them, they placed the wounded officer Commons, and commanded the Cavalry at the was, however, firm in purpose. Trembling on the ground, and set themselves the battle of Newbury, where two of his at the name of his father, and devoted to the to defend him. On our right, at this brothers were slain. For these various ser- unhappy parent whose presence he had juncture, the Suirvan Battalian advanced vices and sufferings Sir Walsingham was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Armine, of Armine, in the bis blood, and one, too, whose career, how county of Nottingham. He died without little soever his child could sympathice with

The Armine family, who had become Ca-tholics, followed the fortunes of the second James, and the head of the house died at St. Germain. His son, however, had been prudent enough to remain in England and support the new dynasty, by which means he charge, had they indeed been enforced by no contrived to secure his title and estates. Ro- other claim. man Catholics, however, the Armines always remained, and this circumstance accounts for this once-distinguished family no longer figured, time flow during the next century with immemorable wing. The family led a secluded life on their estate, intermarrying only with the great Catholic families, and duly be-

youngest brother, Sir Ferdinando.

At length arose, in the person of the last Sir Ferdinand Armine, one of those extraordinary and rarely gifted beings who require only the opportunity to influence the fortunes of their nation, and to figure as a Cresar or an Alcibiades. Beautiful, brilliant, and ambitious, the young and restless Armine quitted, in his eighteenth year, the house of his fathers, and his stepdame of a country, and entered the Imperial service. His blood and creed gained him a flattering reception; his skill and valour aron made him distinguished. The world rang with stories of his romantic bravery, his gallantries, his eccentric manners, and his political intrigues, for he contrived to he elected King of Poland. Whether it were disgust at being foiled in this high object by the influence of Austria, or whether, as was much whispered at the time, he had dared to urge his insoleut and unsuccessful suit on a still more delicate subject to the Empress Queen herself, certain it is that Sir Ferdinand suddenly quitted the Imperial service, and appeared at Constantinople in parson. The man, whom a point of honor prevented from becoming a Protestant in his native country. had no scruples about his profession of taith at Stamboul: certain it is that the English baronet soon rose high in the favor of the Sultan, assumed the Turkish dress, conformed to the Turkish customs, and finally, led against Austria a division of the Turkish army. Having gratified his pique by defeating the Imperial force in a sanguinary engagement, and obtaining a favorable peace for the Porte, Sir Ferdinand Armine doffed his turban, and suddenly reappeared in his native country. After the sketch we have given of the last ten years of his life, it is uneccessary to observe that Sir Ferdinand Armine immediately became what is called fashionable; and, as he was now in Protestant England, the empire of fashion was the only one in which the young Catholic could distinguish himself. Let us then charitably set down to the score of his political disabilities the fantastic dissipation and the frantic prodigality in which the liveliness of his imagination and the energy of his soul exhausted themselves. After three startling years he married Lady Barbara Ratcliffe. He was, however, separated from bis lady during the first year of their union, and, retiring to Rome, Sir Ferdinand became apparently devout. At the end of a year he return ed to England and laid claim to the peerages of Tewkesbury and Armine. Although assured of failing in these claims, and himself perhaps as certain of ill success as his lawyers Sir Frydinand nevertheless expended upwards of 60,000% in their promotion, and was amply repaid for the expenditure in the gratification of his vanity by keeping his usme before the public. He was never content except when he was astonishing mankind; and while he was apparently exerting all his efforts to become a King of Poland, or an English peer. the crown, and the coronet were in truth ever secondary points with him, compared to the sensation throughout Europe which the effort

was contrived and calculated to ensure. On his second return to his native country Sir Ferdinand had not re-entered society. For

excitement, and all the shadowy variety with which it attempts to cloud the essential monotony of its nature, was intolerably dull and com-monplace. Sir Ferdinand, on the contrary, shut himself up in Armine, having previously announced to the world that he was going to write his memoirs. This history, the construction of a castle, and the prosecution of his claims before the House of Lords, apparently occupied his time to his satisfaction. for he remained quiet for several years, until, on the breaking out of the French Revolution he hastened to Paris, became a member of the Jacobin Club, and of the National Convention. The name of Citizen Armine appears among the regicides. Perhaps in this vote he avenged the loss of the crown of Poland, and the still more mortifying repulse he may have have received from the mother of Murie Antoinette. After the execution of the royal victims, however, it was discovered that Citizen Armine had made an offer to save their lives and raise an insurrectian in La Vendee, provided he was made Lieutenant-general of the kingdom. At his trial, which, from the the nature of of the accusation and the character of the accused, occasioned to his gratification a great sensation, he made no effort te defend himself, but seemed to glory in the chivalric crime. He was hurried to the guillotine, and met his fate with the greatest composure, assuring the public with a mysterious air, that had he lived four-and twenty hours longer everything would have been arranged, and the troubles which he foresaw

impending for Europe prevented. So successfully had Armine played his part, sioned a controversy, from which only the appearance of Napoleon distracted universal attention, and which, indeed, only wholly ceased within these few years. What were his intentions? Was he or was he not a sincere Jacobin? If he made the offer to the royal family, why did he vote for their death? Was he resolved, at all events, to be at the head of adopted Protestantism, married the daughter one of the parties? A middle course would of Sir Francis Walsingham, and artract-d by not suit such a man; and so on. Interminable were the queries and their solution, the Elizabeth. He was sent on a secret mission pamphlets and the memoirs, which the conto the Low Councies, where, having greatly duct of this vain man occasioned, and which distinguished himself, he obtained on his re- | must assuredly appeare his manes. Recently turn the restoration of the family estate of it has been discovered that the charge brought Armine, in Nottinghamshire, to which he re- uguinst Armine was perfectly false and purely malicious. Its victim, however, could not resist the dazzling celebrity of the imaginary construction of a family mansion, built in crime, and he preferred the reputation of closing his career by conduct which at once perscribed by the name of his royal mistress, at plexed and and astonished mankind, to a once magnificent and convenient. His son vindication which would have deprived his him to a life of which he was perhaps

wearied. By the unhappy victim of his vanity and passion Sir Ferdinand Armine left one child, attained his majority, and he succeeded to immense estates encumbered with mortgages, and to considerable debts, which his teelings of honor whuld have compelled him to dis-

To be Continued.

Chaff, Chat and Chatter. "Darling, I am growing old,

Sang the wife—but fack replied, "Turn your switch the other side."

England is not through with Captain Carey yet. He could find nobody to exchange with him from his regiment and goes back to Zululand December 13. When parliament meets several members intend to bring before the House semential."

In splitting open a log hauled on land from the Spaquehanna River at Marletta, Pa., three hand-ome bass, one weighing five pounds, were

found in a cavity in the centre of the log. There is an opening in Jupiter twenty-five thousand miles long and seven thousand miles broad—which is a nice opening for a young man who does not wish to go West, and has a moder-

Agloriously beautiful widow, says the Wash Agloriously beautiful widow, says the Washington Capital, has the best doige of them silt she takes notice a hundred of her cholographs and when a gentleman calls the maid happens to be looking at one of them. "What is thet, Susan," says the caller. "A photograph of Missis," says dusan. "Ain't it just too lovely?" "Rather," replies the caller, and then he gives Susan a dollar for it.

Hawesville, Ky., brags of a man who doesn't care for degast all when he's sober, but when he's drunk has a mania to own all the dear in the country. He will ask a neighbor to give him his doz. If he wont give it, the man tries to buy it; if the other we't sell it, the first steals it. He has thus been known to collect 150 dogs in a week's pree and feed them liberally till he gets sober.

A madical exchange says:—"Phare's method of treating colic consists in inversion—simply in turning the patient up-ide down. Colic of several days' duration has been relieved by the means in a few minutes." There is reason and economy in this method, and the man who will not stand on his bead these hard times, when he can save dector's bill by doing so, deserves to suffer from the true inwardness of a too dignified and selfsh nature.

The baby of the Mayor of Stafford, Fngland, is rocked to sleep in a solid sliver cradic, but it wakes in the night, kicks off the covers, rattles be old man with his howls and makes him take up his son and patrol the floor until 2 a m. all the ame as though be went to rest in an old trunk lid on slab rockers.

HOW CRUEL 18 FATE !

There was a young man with a shaddock, Who met a young mald with a haddock, He thought, "How i wish She would give me that fish, In legal exchange for my shaddock!"

The maiden, who did not like haddock, Thought, "Oh, what a beautiful shaddock!

If I were not so shy.

I would certainly try

If he'd give me that fruit for my haddock."

He went on his way with his shaddock; He went on his way with his standock;
She went on her way with her haddock:
And so cruel is fate
That, until it was too late,
Neither one of them heard
That, by speaking the word,
He might just as well have had shaddock!
And she might as well have had shaddock! - St. Nicholas for December

ILK on the Carpet.

Ink freshly spilled upon the carpet should at once he taken up with soft paper or a slightly damped sponge, or even a damp cloth. care bring exercised not to spread the spot. After all is taken up that can be, wet the sponge-after first washing it clean-in warm water, and thoroughly scrub the spot on the carpet. When no more can be washed out, wet the spot with a weak solution of Oxelia Acid, and, after a few moments, wash off with cold water, and finally sponge with a weak Ammonia Water, to pentralize any of the acid that may remain in the carpet.-American "Asked for me-me!" put in Tiffle, in a such a man, society, with all its superficial Agriculturist for December 1.

The Russian Defeat in Asia. The Nuvoe Vremya contains a graphic account of the attack by and defeat of Russian troops at the hands of the Tekkes. The following account, written Sept. 8th, does not allude to the retreat that subsequently took place as far as Buerma, and afterwards to Terokan. The account of the preliminary

The outworks of the fortress of Dengil

Tepe were thus captured by the preliminary

attack, and at about 3.30 all the troops were

divided into two columns, the first com-

manded by Count Borch, the second by Count

Dolgoroukoff, both being under the superior

orders of General Lomakin. A general

storming of the position was then decided upon, and Count Borch was

directed to attack the northern facade of the fortress with artilery in the rear.

disaster is as follows :--

Arriving at the appointed place, the battalions were reformed into two lines of companies, with two companies in each, and a skirmishing line was then thrown out to within 250 paces of the enemy's wall, where it met with a strong ritle fire, reaching even beyond the second line to the batteries. The line halted and took advantage of a ditch or trench whence it could return the fire. Such was the situation at a quarter to 5 o'clock, when the order was given to begin a general assault on the stronghold. The signal was given, and forward went the men with loud shouts 'Hurrah.' I have never before seen such a sight. Officers and soldiers rushed bravely on; the artillery fire increased, and the cries and noise quite drowned the voice the man who stood in the minaret with green flag in his hands encouraging the true believers. The crucial minute had arrived, when suddenly appeared before our battalion a large trench about seven feet wide and a high wall. In spite of the high parapet, our soldiers, by supporting one another, had already succeeded in mounting the enemy's breastworks, when, horror! at that decisive moment, as though they had sprung out of the very earth, several thousands of desperate Tekkes leapt into view. Our brave men were astonished by this unexpected onslaught, and, looking behind, saw that there not one man in reserve. Before was this mass of Teakes, therefore, they gave way. The enemy, who had 20 men to each one of us, and who had yet more strength behind the wall, over which even the women threw stones and poured boiling water on us, seemed invisible. The Tekkes, headed by Noor Verdi Khan and other leaders, fought a name of some brilliant accessories, and spared | hand-to-hand fight against some of the bravest regiments of the Caucasus. The struggle was fearful. We all thought that the day was lost, but wished to sell our lives dearly. With bayonet, sword and revolver we went to work. One soldier of the Sappers, Panin by name, who had bayoneted two Tekkes, was disarmed. scarcely ever quitted, a word of reproach bad with flying colors, the commander of the never escaped his lips against the chieftain of battalion, dangerously wounded in the breast. his blood, and one, too, whose career, how being carried on in front; but the same fate awaited them. The wounded commander, issue, but the baronetcy developed on his it, still maintained, in men's mouths and Major Savonoff, was cut to pieces, and four of minds, the name of the house of Armine. At | the officers, who attempted to defend him were the death of his father Sir Ratcliffe had just seriously wounded by sabre cuts. The enemy were already within 30 paces of our batteries, but we did not retire further than the artillery. Halting before the guns, in an instant we reformed in column, and with loud hurrals again advanced to the attack. Those manycolored robes were now seen to make way before us, and the enemy fled to take refuge must have numbered no fewer than 15,-000, and in spite of this disadvantage our brave troops, encircled by the Tekkes on all sides, checked their retreat, quickly reformed, and again turned upon the enemy, throwing him back into the fortress. The soldiers tought bravely, and not a single trophy was allowed to fall into the enemy's hands. In the evening we all gathered in the laager and there learnt the extent of our losses, which were 161 men and 8 officers killed, with 229 men and 17 officers wounded. It is stated that there were about 2,000 Tekkes killed, and about as

> besieged brethren" Men and Things.

many again wounded. Among the enemy's

killed were many remarkable personages,

Noor Yerdi Khan, for instance, and the cele-

brated Tekke brave, Kaqa Batir. About the

10th of September we had received informa-

tion that Noor Verdi Khan had brought 9,300

cavalry from Askhabata to the relief of their

The Church, as we all know, has made astonishing strides in England during recent years. And if its progress in any one class of society may be taken as a test of its progress among all classes, it is certainly encouraging to take into consideration some statistics which appeared the other day in Life, the latest of the light sixpenny weeklies. These had reference to the peerages and baronetcies which are now held by Catholics whose heirs are Protestants, and to those now held by Protestants whose heirs are Catholics; and it is a good omen for the future that the former are outnumbered by the latter. True it is that there is not yet a Catholic heir to the Marquisate of Bute; but even if there never should be one, not all of Lord Bute's titles would pass from us, for the Earldom of Dumfries would, at his death, descend to his daughter, the Lady Margaret Stuart, and to her heirs, if she had any. True also, as Life says, that the Catholics have only a lifeinterest in their other Marquisate-that of Ripon-and they will lose the Baronetcies now held by Sir George Bowyer and Sir Vere de Vere, that of the latter becoming extinct with this generation, in spite of Walter Savage Landor's apostrophe to Anbrev de Vere, the brother of Sir Vere de Vere, " make thy proud

name still prouder for thy sons." But, as a set-off against these losses, "the Romans will inherit, on the death of their present holders, the Earldoms of Devon, Tankerville, and Abingdon, the Barony of North, and the Baronetcies of Bellingham. Heathcote, and Blair" There is no table of titles by which their value in regard to each other can be appraised; but short of any scientific reckoning, it may fairly be said that the two Marquisates we may lose are compensated for by the three Euridoms we may gain, and that the remaining items show a balance in our favor. It will not, however, he upon the exact social procedence attached to these titles, but upon the character and conduct of those who inherit them, that their influence for good will mainly depend.-Catholic Times.

A very fine monument has been erected centre of Germany-te Cornelius, who is regarded as the regenerator of German art.

The Fire at Bow Park Farm.

Brantford, December 3 .- A fire broke out last night about 11 o'clock in a large barn at Bow Park Farm, and destroyed all the buildings except three. There were twelve horses burned, two among them being very valuable; also a large quantity of straw, hay, etc. The loss and insurance are at present unknown. When the fire was first discovered it was breaking out of the roof of a large bara. One of the men who first saw the fire immediately ran without dressing and rang the bell, when he proceeded to the byre and unfastened a large number of cattle and let them loose, and drove them out of the byre. His presence of mind saved the stock in that byre, it being one of the first to catch. The buildings being to close, and the heat great, inside of twenty minutes after the fire was first discovered, the whole of the building had caught, and it required the greatest exertions of the employees to save the stock. As far as can be learned there were seven sheep, four pigs and three calves burnt, besides the twelve horses above mentioned, also all the farming implements. The two night herdsmen went through the barn shortly before the fire broke out, everything being apparently all right. The cause of the fire is unknown; loss about \$30,000. Hon. George Brown came to the Park this evening personally to take stock of the damage done by the fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance in the Citizens, Royal, British North America and London and Globe offices.

British Grain Trade. London, December 2 - The Mark Lane Exress, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "In several districts the autumn sowing is not completed, and farmers must wait for a thaw. The time has now arrived when weather considerations exercise little influence on the grain trade. Wheat at country markets was pressed forward by farmers auxious to realize, but its condition was not improved. Its bad condition also greatly restricted business in Mark Lane, and but few parcels fit for milling were sold at unreduced rates. The foreign arrivals were again swelled by much Russian, and business was naturally depressed thereby, but the general situation is unchanged. Duliness being the usual characteristic of the close of the year, the sales have been quite of a retail character, with little it any change in prices, and holders have shown no desire to press sales. A few of the weaker speculators have begun to evince a desire to realize, but merchants generally are still confident. With the cessation of Russian supplies, and a diminution of American, in consequence of the closing of the canals, and the increased demands for British for winter consumption, the future should furnish few grounds for anxiety. The arrivals at ports of call have been small. Wheat was in stendy demand and closed firm. There was on improved demand for maize, which advanced three pence per quarter. There was was only a moderate business done in wheat for shipment in consequence of the high prices asked. Maize was quiet. Burley was in limited request at previous currencies Too sales of English wheat last week amounted to 38,580 quarters at 464 7d per quarter, against 51,324 quarters, at 41s 3d per quarter, for the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending November 22 were 1,644,738 hundred weights of wheat, and 250,606 hundred weights of flour."

Newfoundiand Opinion of the Fortune

Bay Affair. A St. Johns', Newfoundland, newspaper, owned by a brother of a prominent member of the Government, referring to the late Messuge of the President of the United States, pect to get this money. It will be paid no doubt whatever, as soon as proved to be due. There will be no avoidable delay in the payment, no haggling for twelve months over a clear obligation, no convulsive effort to shirk or repudiate it, but we apprehend there is a good deal to be proved before this debt is proved. It is admitted, even on the part of the Americans themselves, that they were the ington Treaty in Fortune Bay. The correspondent of the Boston Herald said this may as we'll be honestly admitted at once. Our people were, of course, beyond all doubt wrong in destroying any of their property, and to the triffing value of their property there may be a claim, if it be worth so calling, but this is a mere trumpery matter. How the pretences on which a sum of \$105,000 is asked for are to be sustained we must wait und see.'

PURBLE ELECTION CASE. Mr. Baker Dec ared Flected.

OTTAWA, December 4 - The Russell election

ase came up before Chief Justice Moss and Vice-Chancellor Blake to-day. In a recount before judge Lyan the votes at three polling sub-divisions were thrown out on the ground of informality, and Mr. Morgan was given the seat by a majority of 23, although a majority of 28 votes had been polled for Mr. Baker. Mr Baker protested against this recount, on the ground that he had not been given proper notice. Efforts were afterwards made to secure a compromise on the tusis of a new election; but, these proving unsuccessful, a few days ago Mr. Morgan, through his counsel, disclaimed the seat and announced that, it Mr. Baker claimed the seat on the trial, it would be contested on the ground of bribery and corruption. After the evidence had been heard Chief Justice Moss said that it was not necessary to trouble Mr. O'Gara to answer to the objections raised on behalf of the respondent. was clear that not one of the objections could possibly be sustained. The general objection was that the hallots had not been marked according to the statute; that there had been a violation of the Ballot Act, which, as had been correctly stated, was to secure the ecresy and non-identification of the voter. But, in order to work out to is principle, they were obliged to look at the precise machinery which the Act had devised and employed. They could only gather the nature of that machinery from the words which the Legislature had chosen to use. Turning to the first section, on which reliance had been placed by the respondent, they found that it was contended that there had been a violation of the principle of secresy which that section was lesigned to secure. That section in effect required the Deputy Returning Officers to prefix to the names in the Voter's List "numhers." These numbers, it appeared in the present case, he thought, in the three polling sub-divisions, were consecutive. He saw nothing in the eighth section to absolutely prohibit such a mode of numbering by the Deputy Returning Officers. It might not be at Dusseldorf-next to Munich the chief art highly inexpedient course to be adopted al-

ferring to the objection that in the case of Mr. O'Mear's poll there were two voters' names to which the numbers had not been attached by the Deputy Returning Officer, he stated that there was no torce in the objection, as the number must, as appeared from the evidence, have been preffixed by the polling clerk. As to the improper marking of the ballot paper, he quoted the section of the statute bearing on the question, and particularly the provision adopted last session, providing that such marks should not void the election. He considered the present to be such a case as was contemplated by the Legislature. He briefly replied to the objection raised, that under the 197th section of the Act, the votes were void, and closed by stating that it had been shown that the petitioner had a majority of the votes, and the onns was not east upon the respondent to attack the return. On the question of cost, he decided that as the difficulty had arisen through a mistaken view of their duties on the part of the Deputy Returning Officers, no blame could be attached to either the petitioner or respondent, who would each pay his own costs. The charges of bribery and corruption were then dropped by Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Baker was declared elected.

Excellent Glycerine Diutmont.

A very good preparation of glycerine to have already on hand, can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggist: In two nunces of Sweet Oil of Almonds melt, by a slow heat, halfan onnee of Spermacetti, and one drachm of White Wax. Then add one ounce of good Glycerine, stirring until cold. When cold, scent it by stirring in well a little Oil of Roses. Keep in small jars or small wide-necked bottles. In hot weather keep closely-corked, as it sometimes gets a little rancid if long exposed to warmth. Half or a fourth of the above quantities may be used. Every drug store should keep a jar of it, and recommend its use. It is excellent for softening the skin, for most injured skin surfaces that are not open sores; for chafed places, for moistening corns or calloused feet or toes,and especially for chapped face, lips, or bands. When the hands are chapped or cracked, or roughened by cold, wash them clean with soap, and rub them well with this glycerine ointment, wiping it off enough to prevent soiling clothing. If this is done at night, the hands will be soft and in good condition in the morning, except when deeply cracked. It is very good to apply to the after " washing" This is an excellent preparation to use by those afflicted with the distressing trouble known as hamorrhoids or piles. - American Agiculturist for December 1.

ROUND THE WORLD.

-A hard-working girl who was recently married in Groton, N. Y., bought the groom's wedding clothes, paid the marriage fee and all other expenses.

-Londoners have tired of drab-colored houses, and everything is now couleur de rose. The Builder says that Lord John Manners's pillar posts look like drummer-boys. -Louis Lusignan, a Captain in the Bus-

dan service, claims the sovereignty of Cyprus and vast estates in that island, and has begged the Russian Government to intercede -A telegram from Sierra Leone states that

two Frenchmen, MM. Zweifel and Moustier, agents of the Marseilles house of Verminck, discovered in the course of September the sources of the Niger.

-The Philadelphia Exhibition dies hard. The Fairmount Park Commissioners insist upon a removal of the buildings, except those intended to be permanent, and the show maragers resist this order.

The quantity of silver obtained in 1878 from British mines was 397,471 ounces, and out of their fortified position at one point, but on every side. The number of our troops in the attack was not more than 1,400 men, while the enemy must have numbered as four troops in the fortified position at one the American claim of \$105,000 against the British Government for the Fortune Bay damages. It by no means follows however, that the claimants are to set or that then are to get or that the claimants are to get or that the same very that the claimants are to get or the get or most of the precious metal was found in comweighed 702 ounces 16 dwts. 8 gr., and was estimated to be of the value of £2,848 153 dd. Nearly all this British gold-namely, a a fraction over 697 ounces-was procured in Wales.

> -During the procession on Lord Mayor's Day a large stone was thrown into the carriage of the retiring Lord Mayor. A similar attention was once paid to George III when aggressors, and that they violated the Wash- going to open Parliament, and he picked up the stone and presented it to the Master of the Horse, seated opposite, as a proof of the affection of his subjects. The royal State carriage is provided with bullet-proof shutters, which can be adjusted by a spring; but the King, whose courage was never questioned, would not use them.

-The number of men drafted into the army and navy of Prussia in the military vegr 1878-9 was 86.489. Of this number there are only 2.265 who had not received a common school education, while 78.611 had been educated in elementary. German schools, and 5,613 in schools for Polish or other non-German-speaking children. Disregarding the small province of Hohenzollern, the besteducated province, indeing by this military test, was Schleswig-Holstein, where only 0.25 ner cent, were without elementary education.

-A St. Louis boy was delighted when a fine six-bladed knife dropped down to him apparently from the sky. Wrapped around it was a paper on which was written, We are fastened in the dome; for heaven's sake help us out." Two girls had asnanded to the top of the court house, and closed a self-locking door.

-The Earl of Sefton would be to day almost the wealthiest man in England if his ancestor bad not sold, for a comparative cient grant, to the town of Liverpool; and the Marquis of Donegal would to-day be thrice as rich as the richest man in Ireland had he not racklessly leased the town of Belfast on perpetual leases at nominal rents, receiving in so doing heavy " fines," or payments. About the whole town is nominally his property.

-Samuel Shook got married at Hillabore, Ohio, and took his bride to the home that he had prepared. Two rowdies of the neighborhood, desiring to play what they conceived to ha a good joke on the bushand, broke into the house that night while he was asleep and carried off the wife, frightening her into si-lence by brandshing pistols. They hid her for three days, and then returned her to the anxious Mr. Shook. They said they meant no harm, but he refuses to regard the exploit as fun, and has had them arrested.

-Mrs. W Bright Morris, a granddaughter of Leigh Hunt, died on the 34th alt. at Highgare, at the e rly age of 25 years. Mrs. Morris was a writer of pr mise, and had contributed stories to he magazines.

ne magazines.

—A radical English paper lately offered a prize of two guivess for the best, possible English ibers! Cabinet There were released to president and to Lord Harrington, and 24 to Lord Granville.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PURLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

CALENDAR.

THURSDAY 11—St. Damasus, Pope and Martyr. Fr. Sorel killed on the Yazoo, 1729.
FRIDAY 12—Of the Octave. Fast.
SATURDAY 13—St. Lucy. Virgin and Martyr.
SUNDAY 13—Third in Advent. Epist. Phil. iv.
47; Gosp. John. 1. 19-23.
Monday 15—Octave of the Immaculate Conception.
TUESDAY 16—St. Eusebius. Bishop and Martyr.
WEDNESDAY 17—Ember Day. Fast.

NOTICE.

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

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

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been re celving 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.

THE news from Ireland is not by any means assuring. The fears of a famine are, it seems, only too well founded and the unfortunate people are growing reckless. The Government, perhaps in order to relieve the distress, are quartering soldiers and constabulary in all places where trouble is expected, so that if the hungry people grow restive bayonets may be at hand if not food and fuel. We are informed that Birr Barracks (in Leinster County?) are once more in danger and that the munitions of war are being removed from that place to Dublin. This shows, if it shows anything, that Lord Beaconsfield is a truly great man and keeps his eye upon Birr while not forgetting to confer the order of St. Michael and St. George upon John Dunn, late Prime Minister of Cetawayo. It is pretty plain that the talented individual who has charge of the cable at the other side does not know much about the geography of Ireland. Englishmen seldom do, except they be Commanders-in-Chief of the forces in that country. It is sincerely to be hoped that the people in their despair may not be forced into acts of desperation which would give the Government an opportunity of settling the Irish question in the manner that might seem to them the most logical.

It is now pretty generally understood that Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, is to be knighted. Dr. | nent of the Catholic Church-a weak and | It may also be safely asserted that there are Grant is a skilful physician, a good speaker, and an accomplished gentleman, and, as honors go, he is just as well entitled to the distinction as the mere politician. We have here in Montreal-with all due respect to Dr. Grant-a still more distinguished gentleman in the person of Dr. Hingston. Dr. Hingston is confessedly at the head of his profession; he has been Mayor of the city in troublous times, and acquitted himself with coolness, tact and credit; he is a first-class speaker, and is in fact a man who would wear any distinction that might be conferred upon him with dignity. We observe that in the last and in the second last batch of knights the English speaking Catholics of Canada have, sin--gularly enough, been completely ignored. It is doubtless very rude and very sectional to thing is expected from the crazy lunatic; call attention to the omission, but, indeed, we should bot have thought of it at all were it not for the evidently well-founded report concerning Dr. Grant, when our thoughts naturally turned upon Dr. Hingston. Our own impression is that the honor of knighthood Macdonald-we do not see why it should be confined to politicians, or that a professional one still more deserving of attention is not thought of.

THE New York Irish World says the proprietor of the New York Herald, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, seeing that in his absence the great journal he owns was leaning to the side of the Irish tenants, telegraphed from London, where he is sojourning, to have it advocate the interests of the landlords. This Wednesday last, which was so anti-tenant as to call forth a storm of indignation from the Irish around New York, and letters from the mother and sister of Mr. Parnell, the gentleto them by cable, so important did they deem it, and it is to be presumed the back and said, "Bravo, you are one of us." great difference between Bennett and Parnell even in matters of lineage, for, whereas, knows of. The World traces the history of All the itinerant preachers have the woman, for it may be laid down as a pretty safe state- presentation, why there is Mr. Scott." the paper itself, and proves that it owed its and most of them identify the current Pope ment that the generality of people will invest! When the Honorable Alexander had to step an increase of \$9,575.

who had "slipped," not unlike a certain for its tergiversation, and that they can is evident from the whine which proceeded from | blasphemous, certainly infinitely ridiculous. the enterprising paper on Friday. At the same time, it may in fairness be stated that three-fourths of the Herald staff are Irish.

The Ottowa "Herald." Our contemporary, the Ottawa Herald, is

still on the war path, and while pretending to be an organ of Catholic opinion, is delighting its small circle of readers by its villification of everything Catholics hold dear. Heaven defend us from such a defender of the faith. In our opinion Messrs. Starrs and Heney, French and Egleson, Waller and Baskerville, gave the Herald unnecessary notoriety by their denunciations of its impious conduct. It only raised a small storm in the little puddle immediately surrounding its office, which, if allowed to subside, would have troubled none but its pitiful self. Long before its attack on the Bishop and the ceremony at the Basillica, everyone knew what religion our contemporary wished to champion, and few were, therefore, surprised at its advanced position as regards saintly relics. A newspaper which comes out boldly, and advocates certain principles, no matter what they are, deserves a certain amount of esteem. We may condemn them and call them vicious and wicked, if we think they are so, but we cannot help respecting their exponent it we find him severe. Hence, we would call it mean of the Montreal Witness or the Canadian Spectator, if, instead of advocating Protestant doctrines they profess to believe in, they insiduously taught Catholicity. We will go further, and say that if Bob Ingersoll employed an editor to write up his peculiar ideas, and if he taught his own instead, he would not be acting on the square. If the Herald started as an infidel organ, and as a matter of course, in so enthusiastic boldly stated its views as such, no one could help respecting, though at the same time condemning it; but it is this snake in the grass like conduct of our contemporary which we disapprove of. It started ostensibly as a Catholic organ, obtained Catholic support, and then, while still constantly asserting it was Catholic, assailed in the most treacherous manner the ceremonies of the Church. Does the Ottawa Herald then set itself up as a religious teacher? Does it profess to know better what is spiritually good in the diocese of Ottawa than the Catholic Bishop and clergy? When a politician intends attacking the party with which he has acted he first secedes and then commences the assault. What would be thought of a Catholic olergyman if he used all the eloquence he possessed to undermine the religion be professed to teach? It is something like this the Ottawa Herald has attempted, though without success, not because it did not strive hard for it, but because of its small means of | year, and expansion has taken the place of doing mischief. It is well that the mask is now thrown off, and that the Herald has been | ple do not concentrate in lodgings and teneforced to appear in its true light as an oppo- ment houses, owing to the pressure of poverty. puny opponent, it is true, but still possessing

Principal Dawson Prophesies.

willingness for mischief.

No one is surprised when he hears an itinerant preacher of the Gospel in the Queen's Park at Toronto, or in other open air places equally convenient, take upon himself to explain the prophecies of Daniel or the revelations of St. John in the Island of Patmes, or give a luminous exposition of the most difficult passages in sacred history without difficulty and without hesitation. Every crazy luuatic who can read the Bible thinks he understands what has puzzled the Fathers of the Church from the days of primitive Christianity to the present time. This kind of but what must we think of a scholar and a man of science stepping into the theological arena, and interpreting Daniel's vision and the Apocalypse as calmly and as cheerfully as if he was there at the time? What must we think of Principal Dawson, for is not a great one after all, but as others instance, on Tuesday night, in his lecthink differently-among them Sir John A. | ture, "The present and the future in the light of prophecy and history?" The Principal talks as confidently of the and the Globe, wage the fiercest war, speaks gentleman, because he was so fortunate as to meaning of the ten horns of the beast as if more encouragingly than Montreal, and the practise in Ottawa, under the eyes of Gov- he were explaining the elements of algebra ernment and vice-royalty, should be the re- to the pupils, or relating to an intelligent cipient of a much-coveted distinction, while stranger how the Clergy Reserves were secularized. Since the days of Constantine, says this modern St. Augustin, only two per cent of Christians have been real, the rest were only nominal. Of course, the Principal is one of the real, genuine, bona fide Christians; almost everybody knows that. The lecturer went over the horns seriatim and named each one on his fingers. pointing out which represented Attila and which Odoacer in the most natural manner may account for the editorial in the Herald of possible, that is to say, if he is reported correctly in the Witness. It seems the Saxons represented another horn and actually "exterminated the Romans" from Britain. We always thought the Romans had moved away man the Herald was most severe upon. The long before the Saxons put in an appearance, English papers had the Herald editorial sent | but it is never too late to learn. The lecturer skimmed lightly over his subject after this until he came to the Woman that sitteth staying at present, clapped Bennett on the | it might bave been Constantinople was meant in Revelations, but no, there was no The Irish World, however, says there is a mistaking the locality-it was Rome-we were anxiously looking for the Scarlet Woman, knowing no well regulated lecture of the the latter can boast illustrious ancestry, description given by Mr. Dawson could very though now a Democrat in sentiment, poor | well be without it, and we must confess we Bennett has had no grandfather that he should be disappointed if it were not there.

very improperly, we think, omitted, still he esteemed contemporary of our own, whose hung on to the Scarlet Woman; leaving her newspaper, even when it is called the Globe. office is not a hundred miles from Craig out would be simply an outrage on an A paper lives by its advertisements and cirstreet. One would think the three-quarters enlightened audience who came to hear Rames culation, and its the hateful national policy of a million Irish around New York and abused. And so the scientific Principal makes mention to be poor to advertise and Brooklyn should be able to punish the Herald | jumbled on over horn after horn and vial after vial until the mixture became, if not newspapers suspend altogether or contract The lecture, according to the Witness, from that the Gtobe is willing to squander money which we quote, concluded as follows: "Our in a reckless fashion in order to compete with country has lost many of its people by wars, because it would not let the ten horned beast fight its own battles; but great troubles have been averted from England, because Wesley and Whitfield and others were successful in their labors, while infidelity was overrunning Europe. Let us pray that we may come out of Babylon and that our country may have nothing to do with those evil combinations being formed in Europe." The excellent Principal has, at least, assured us that the present wicked lot will not be destroyed until the end of the next century, which is a great source of consolation to people in general, more especially as another learned and religious man discovered by certain signs in the Pyramids of Egypt lately that 1882 would see its close. We don't know which to admire most in this sectarian prophecy business, the brazen effrontery and impudence of the lecturer or the patience of an audience which listen to such silly twaddle till the conclu-

The National Policy. The Toronto Globe is still hammering away

at the National Policy with all its might and

main: and the Liberal journals all over

Canada, with an exception or two, are religiously following in its wake. The Conservative press, on the contrary, praise it to the skies, and ascribe everything good that is happening to its beneficial effects. Conservatives have the consolation that the independent journals generally take their view of the policy, though not a manner. Our own opinion as belonging to the last named class is that the period has not yet arrived in which to give unqualified praise or condemnation to a change in the tariff which has been operating only eight or nine months, and which, therefore, has not had time to do the immense damage, or work the incalculable good ascribed to it by foes and friends respectively. It we can judge of its effects by the state of Montreal, we should unhesitatingly assert that it has wrought a change for the better. There is less distress here than this time last year; there are more people employed, or, at least, there are fewer out of employment-which, however, does not always amount to the same thing-and, although the price of fuel and provisions is higher, we are not aware that soup kitchens are open or that suffering, to any extent, prevails. A pretty sure sign that the times are better is, that rents are more universally and more punctually paid than they were last contraction; by which we mean that poor peonewer houses to let. Speaking generally merchants and traders admit that business is brisker. There are not many who complain grumble if they were about to be hanged. A grocer in the West told one of our reporters a few days ago that he saw more workingmen fling down ten and twenty dollar bills in payment the last tariff we shall leave the Mail and the Globe to before, after years of trade stagnation, it is probable that the flush on the other side has indirectly helped this Dominion of Canada, but it is as evident as the nose on the face of the Globe that whatever good the National Policy may have accomplished it has certainly done no harm. Toronto, the city in which those two champions of adverse opinions, the Mail great Grit organ itself, though its duty is to tell the country once a day regularly (except Sunday) that it is finally and irretrievably ruined, is an illustration of its own inconsistency. The Globe last week printed thousands of the specimen copies of the weekly it intends issuing after the end of the present year, which are a credit to Canadian journalism and to its own enterprise. This elaborate weekly will entail a large additional expenditure on the Globe Printing and Publishing Company. But that is not all. It is also intended to enlarge the already over-grown daily to what may be termed comparatively enormous dimensions without changing the price. Now, the question that naturally suggests itself to people possessing common sense, even in a moderate degree, is this: Why, if artisans, farmers and merchants are flying from the country (as the Globe states); why, if the national policy has destroyed our trade, paralyzed aristocrats of London, where he is on the seven hills. At first he thought our industries, beggared our people and ruined the entire country; why is it that our enterprising contemporary is willing

existence to blackmailing respectable people as Anti-Christ, a point which our lecturer three cents in bread or sausage or tripe before they indulge in the luxury of a three cent people generally to purchase, should not the themselves? It may be suggested in answer the Mail, which is pushing it hard; but then, what about the latter? The Mail, no more than its rival, can afford to spend thousands of dollars, unless it sees a prospect of being recouped by an increased circulation and advertising patronage, and, as we consider the publishers of the Mail are not fools, we must conclude they judge that an era of prosperity has arrived which warrants an increased out lay, and that the publishers of the Globe entertain exactly the same views nathless their everlasting and lugubrious editorials on the pass the country has arrived at owing to the national policy. The truth is, lying is a necessary part of the duty of a purely partisan newspayer, and, though the Liberals see as clearly as their opponents that the National Policy has, at least, done no harm, they continue hammering away at it for want of something better, hoping that a real misfortune may happen, which may float their party once more into power and patronage. They believe in their hearts that the change in the Tariff was for the better, but they are unpatriotic enough to wish it were not.

Cabinet Representation.

The rumors of Cabinet changes which obtain currency in Ottawa from time to time have again cropped up. It would not be at all surprising if this time there was some foundation for them, and we believe there is in fact. Several names are mentioned as likely to obtain portfolios, consequent on changes to take place. It is said Sir John Macdonald and the Honorable Mr. Masson will retire, that another minister will be made Supreme Court Judge, and still another will obtain the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The withdrawal from the Cabinet owing to ill-health of the Honorable Mr. Masson has been long spoken of, and Sir John himself has of late hinted more than once that the cares of state were too much for a constitution growing weaker with the years, and that the responsibilities of his cents. high position would have to be assumed by a younger man. It is thought that if Mr. Masson retires, his place will be taken by the Honorable Mr. Chapleau, while Sir Charles Tupper will succeed Sir John leader of the Government. In all those rumors we fail to perceive the name of an Irish Catholic mentioned as likely to obtain a portfolio. It is true the Honoratle John O'Connor is President of the Council, and draws his salary as such, but the most innocent and least intelligent reader of newspapers must surely know that the President of the Council is a mere figurehead, having no voice in the affairs of the country: that he has no department, no power of giving appointments—that, in fine, he is a Minister of the Crown only in name. There are a great many concessions which must be allowed a party leader in forming his Government. He has, in selecting his in the despondent tones of the years past, and colleagues, to consider the sections although a few still, perhaps from the force of which Confederation is composed, of habit, harp sorrowfully on the hard times, and at the same time to have due regard for it must be remembered some people would the religion and nationality of the Canadian population. This is unfortunate, but, under existing conditions, it is unavoidable. It is altogether contrary to the Darwinian theory that the fittest should survive, or, in the present case, should be given portfolios. three months than during the same space of It might happen, for instance, that thirteen time since the depression began. All this men of the greatest administrative capacity looks like reviving prosperity, though whether in the country were among the members of it has been brought about by a protective Parliament from the Province of Ontario, yet such are the defects of our political system, fight out between them. It is possible that and such is the tacit understanding which obaffairs would mend, as they have mended | tains, that a certain number has to be taken from Quebec, from New Brunswick and from Nova Scotia. But besides this there is another source of trouble to the Cabinet maker. The Irish Catholics of Canada comprise about a sixth of the entire population, but so scattered are they that except in two or three onstituencies they cannot return men of their own element to Parliament. This would not be so great a hardship, it would, in fact, be none at all, only that certain prejudices are entertained against them on account of religion or nationality, as well as on account of certain events which took place in 1866 and in 1870, with which the Irish Catholics had no sympathy. We confess with pleasure, the prejudices referred to are fast dying out, but they are not yet quite in the grave, and until they are an Irish Catholic will not have the same chance of election as his Protestant fellow-countrymen, even though he be superior in wealth, education and ability. The consequence of this lamentable state of affairs is that we have not a third of the Parliamentary representation our numbers entitle us to, and that the leader of a Government, in forming his Cabinet, can, and often does, ignore the Irish Catholic element altogether. From D'Arcy McGee's death, in April 1868, until March 1872, when the Hon. John O'Connor was taken into the Cabinet, as President of the Council, the Irish Catholics were not represented. Perhaps Sir John thought they were all Fenians. The Hon, Mr. Mackenzie treated them with still greater contempt, for during the five to go to such great expense to furnish a years of his rule he excluded them altogether. larger, and let us hope, a more truthful paper? and took in a countryman of his own, Hon. No one need tell the shrewd Scotchmen who | R. W. Scott, in sheer mockery. When the rule the destinies of the Liberal organ that Irish complained Mr. McKenzie was in times of depression the literary business in the habit of answering with one is the first to suffer and the last to revive, of his sardonic smiles;-"Cabinet re-

down and out the Irish Catholics thought five years in opposition would have taught the Conservatives a lesson and that at length they would obtain real Cabinet representation. Indeed it was promised them often and often. But vain hope, false promises, when Sir John formed his Cabinet in October, '78, he once more bestowed upon the Hon. John O'Connor the place of President of the Council. It will be remembered that a deputation waited upon Sir John A. Macdonald on this subject, and that he referred the gentlemen composing it to his colleague the Hon. Mr. Masson. The deputation waited upon Mr. Masson soon after and was told by that gentleman something like the following in substance: that he would consider himself personally responsible that the Irish Catholics would obtain justice; that he did not consider the late Cabinet anpointments a permanent settlement; that early changes would be made which would bring about a fair readjustment; that a certain Irish Catholic of Ontario would be raised to one of the highest positions in the judiciary, and that the Irish element would have real Cabinet representation. Fourteen months have fled since that interview and those promises, and we mention them now only because we think the Minister of Militia may have forgotten all about them amid the turmoil of official life. Changes are once more spoken of, and we trust that both Sir John and the Honorable Mr. Masson will see that tardy justice is done. We have at least two members, who, from their capacity, are fit for the position of Cabinet Minister. It is immaterial to us from what Province he is selected. It is painful to be obliged to write in this strain. We hope the day is approaching when people will wonder how a state of affairs could exist which would permit sectionalism, race and religion to form elements in the construction of a Cabinet. They do exist at present, however, and as they are taken into account | was extensive, and prices slightly advanced they must be accepted by a statesman who as compared with those of last week. Ameridesires to rule for any period longer than one term of Parliament.

New Book .- Mr. James McAran, the Ca tholic bookseller of 196 Murray st., Montreal. has now in press a work whould be read by everybody at the present time. It relates to the all-engrossing law agitation in Ireland, and includes a romance written on the career and tragical end of Lord Leitrim. It also includes a selection of national and patriotic songs, never before published in book form: the price is the very moderate one of ten

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. MacVicar's Address on Moral Culture

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Sir,-My attention has been called to a portion of Dr. MacVicar's address on moral culture, delivered before the Ontario Teachers Association, in which the Rev. gentleman in the most unwarranted manner charges the Catholic Church with being opposed to the progress of education. As his address has appeared in full in the last issue of the Canada School Journal, and has therefore reached the minds of some seven thousand educators in the Dominion. I feel it to be my duty as a Catholic teacher to give the quietus to so gross and uncalled for an assertion. Here is his remark; true it is not his own, but a quotation from a lecture by the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston; but this fact does not exonerate him in the least. Speaking in the words of Jo Cook he says: "On the tertile banks of the lower St. Lawrence we have a French population living in a state of prolonged childhood under Romanism-ignorant, industrious, but not progressive. The Romish Church of Louis XIV. yet collects its tithes on the Eastern St. Lawrence," and Dr. MacVicar adds that Joseph Cook explains this state of things by saying, "The Jesuit is active there." sir. I consider this assertion, retailed as it is to be an insult to every Catholic in the Dominion. We will not stand by and hear that Church maligned which was intellectually great long before the faith of the Boston metaphysician had been cooked. I think Catholics compare favorably with others in their efforts to promote the education of the people. And for Dr. MacVicar's special benefit I will lay before him the following information :- The school attendance, compared with the population, is in Austria as 1 to 10, in Belgium as 1 to 101, in Switzerland as 1 to 16, in England as 1 to 17, in Bavaria as 1 to Austria, Bavaria, Belgium and Ireland have proportionately a larger school attendance than England. Ireland with a population of 5,411,416 has a school population of 1,006,546, or nearly half as many as England and Wales, though her population is not a fourth of that of these two countries. I would ask Dr. MacVicar what is the cause of this intellectual stagnation in England? Is the Jesuit active there? And to Joseph Cook I would say, let him turn his attention to the hot-beds of infidelity, nurtured by the school system of the New England States, and instead of, viper-like, stinging that church which has been his benefactor, let him endeavor to stem this lava tide of moral non-description by placing upon the programme of studies for the New England State Schools a few points from that lecture of his entitled, "Does death end all?" wish Dr. MacVicar to understand that Catholics think for themselves, too, and that the Church which he would make us believe nas enslaved our minds, has given us a means whereby we may separate the chaff from the corn. I think it ill-becomes Dr. MacVicar. when imported to lecture before the Ontario Teachers' Association to offer such an insult to the Catholics of this land. If there were but three Catholic teachers in the Dominion I would feel it my duty to smite such bigotry with no aimless blow. Here in Belleville we have our county conventions attended by Catholic teachers and Protestant teachers, and the utmost harmony and kindliest feeling at all times prevails. Let us all endeavor to stamp out an element of bigotry so foreign to the true spirit of a Christian people. I am,

n, Yours respectfully, T. O'HAGAN,

Belleville, Dec. 1st, 1879.

-The Toronto Customs returns for November show the goods exported to be valued at \$539,907, against \$592,820 for the same month last year, being a decrease of \$52,813. The imports for the month were \$706,296, against \$837,805 for November, 1878. The duty for the month was \$144,237, against cury or calomel in any form, mild in their \$134,662 for the corresponding month of 1878,

ST. BRIDGET'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular monthly meeting of this Society, held in their rooms on the seventh day of December, 1879, the following resolutiong were unanimously adopted :-

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine Wisdom, to remove from amongst us, by death, the Rev. George Whittaker. C. C., of St. Bridget's Parish

Resolved-That while we bow submissively to the Divine Will, yet we cannot allow this sad occasion to pass without expressing our deepest regret at the death of this young and saintly clergyman, whose many excellent and endearing qualities are remembered with aff-ction and gratitude by the members of this Society, and the parishoners of St. Bridget's of both nationalities.

Resolved-That the St. Bridget's Society deeply mourns the loss of a true friend and an earnest worker in the great cause of total abstinence—one who was always ready to reclaim the unfortunate inebriate both by advice and example.

Resolved-That we tender to the family of the deceased clergyman our deepest sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved-That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to the family of the deceased clergyman, and also be pub. lished in the Evening Post and La Miner newspapers.

(Signed) JOHN HOOLAHAN. President

(Countersigned)

Flynn Elected at Gaspe by Acclamation.

Quebec, December 6.—The nomination for the Local Legislature took place at one o'clock. As confidently anticipated, no opposition was manifested, and Mr. Flynn was elected by acclamation.

The Cotton Trade.

LIVERPOOL, December 3.-This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says :- "Cotton was in moderate demand: it was rather dull early in the week, and prices declined, but Thursday's business can declined de early in the week, but it became excited on Thursday, and prices rose 3-16d, or 1-16d since last week Sea Island continues in good demand and firm. Futures opened dull and continued quiet until Monday evening, prices declining 2-32d, but on Tuesday the demand improved, and the market has since gained strength. On Thursday there was some excitement, and a very extensive business was done. The final rates are 3-16d to id above last Thursday's prices."

The Manchester Guardian in its commercial article this morning says: "The renewed activity and upward movement in cotton has compelled producers to raise quotations a point, but the market has not responded. There has been some little buying in two or three departments at Tuesday's rates, but on the whole business was very light. India add China merchants still hold off, and the advance above mentioned has further widened the gap between sellers and buyers. The decline in the price of silver causes fresh uneasiness among Eastern shippers."

Terrible Death of Three Children-Death from Fright.

December 8 .- A fire in Belleville Hospital. on Saturday night caused great excitement. The fire occurred in a pavilion ten feet distant from the main building. The firemen extinguished the flames in half an hour. The nurses, police and firemen endeavoured to save fifteen sick women and eight children, aged from twelve years to six weeks. All the women were got out safely, but great difficulty was experienced in rescuing the children. bree infants were burned to death; all the others were saved. One woman, Jennie Woods, was very low with consumption, and, being prostrated by fright, died in a few minutes atter. Officer Smith was severely burned while rescuing a woman. The damage to the building was \$20,000.

This is what Lord Beaconsfield thinks of the Irish members of Parliament. He evidently can never forgive O'Connell for tracing Lis pedigree down to the impenitent thief.

"Lord Beaconsfield, has a pleasant humor. This his most inveterate political enemy will not deny him. A suggestion which he made to a faithful follower in the course of last session, at a moment when the obstructives were rendering legislation almost impossible, is worth recording. 'These gentlemen,' said the Earl, '1 apprehend, have no settled habitation beyond a garret in the purlieus of Westmins. ter, and they are mainly indebted for their shelter and subsistence to the dining rooms and reading rooms attached to this palatial residence. Deprived of these they would be without refuge in this vast metropolis from the inclemency of the weather and lack of all nourishment except their national esculent in a baked condition. If, therefore, they do not pay more deference to my lieutenant and locum tenens in the lower branch of the Legislature, Sir Stafford Northcote, I shall issue directions to the purveyors of alimentary substances beneath this historic roof to stop their tick."-London Truth.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief.

AN EMPTY HOUSE IS BETTER THAN a bad tenant, is exemplified in the case of worms, which afflict so many people. The surest and swittest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents.

IF LIFE AND HEALTH CAN BE ESTImated by dollars and cents, MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all the diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teeth-

SOME ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUBject to bilious colic, which is one of the most excruciating painful diseases. Such should keep near them, ready for any emergency, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided. Try it.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness, &c., is Docton Harvey's Anti-Billious AND PURGATIVE PILLS, containing neither meroperation, they create appetite and strengthen the whole nervous system.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Church of Notre Dame.

On Monday morning the church of Notre Dame was thronged, the occasion being the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Biessed Virgin Mary. The grand altar was tastefully decorated and around the first gallery was the following quotation :- " Ecce enim beatam me dicent omnes generationes; fecit mihi magna qui potens est." High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Rousselot, assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon from the Grand Seminary on Sherbrooke street. The musical portion of the mass was, as usual, well ren-dered, and after the first gospet the Rev. Father Bruchesi, of the Bishopric, delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon taking his text from Esther, cap. xv., verse xiii.: Non pro re sed pro omnibus haec lex contstituta est. (It is not for you, but for all that this law has been made.) The preacher, in opening his sermon, referred to the fall of Adam and the consequences which his contravention of the divine command entailed upon the human race. All men were by the decree then made subject to death, and it was necessary that something should be done to make atonement to offended justice. Falling from grace, Adam was de-prived of the gifts which the omnipotent Creator had bestowed upon him and his descendants, and all posterity were subjected to the consequences of his misdeeds. It was necessary that a Saviour should be born, and this was effected through the instrumentality of the Blessed Virgin, who, though being a mother, continued to remain a virgin. The Church had always held this to be an article of belief, but twenty-five years ago the late Pontiff, His Holiness Pius IX., from the Vatican pronounced it an article of faith at a solemn conclave of the Cardinals and the dignitaries of the Church. In support of the honor which the Church bestowed upon Mary as being immaculate

LUTHER HIMSELF HAD SAID

that it was right and proper to consider that the person of Mary should be free from original sin as she was the Mother of the Almighty. On the 8th December, 1854, the declaration was made to the Catholic world, and since that time it has become one of the recognized truths of the Courch. The feithful children of Christ had accepted with joy the decree of the successor of St. Peter, and since that time the feast was duly honored. Mary had always been a powerful protector of the Church, and, notwithstanding all the persecutions to which the adherents to the Catholic faith had been subjected in various climes, and at different times, the true Church was to-day in existence and flourishing; daily adding to its numbers and influence, and, with God's help, would continue to do so until end of time.

St. Patrick's Chusch.

Grand Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The alters were beautifully decorated with flowers and other emblems of purity and devotion, a special altar being erected on the left side of the altar proper, in honor of the Holy Mother of God. This pretty little structure was evidently designed by those gifted with refined taste, as was plainly visible by the skilful handiwork and delicate architecture exhibited. Surmounted by flowers, tapers, and many other little ornaments, this tribute of respect and love was truly an object for admiration. The Rev. Father MacDonald celebrated Mass, assisted by Reverend Fathers Callaghan and Bray, as Deacon and sub-Deacon. Gounod's Mass in C was sung in an efficient manner by the choir, with Messrs. T O'Brien as 1st tenor, M. Cloran as 2nd tenor, and C. MacDonald as basso. The solos were sung by these gentlemen with good effect, assisted by the boys of the Christian Brothers' School, sixty in number. Mr. J. A. Fowler presided at the organ in his usual able style.

THE SERMON

in St. Patrick's was delivered by a Redemptorist Father, the Rev. Father Wissel. He selected his text from the Gospel of the day in the 1st chapter St. Luke, 26th verse: "And in the sixth month, the Angel Gabriel was sent from God into a city of Galilee, called Nazareth, to a Virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David, and the Virgin's name was Mary, and the angel being come in he said unto her: Hail full of grace, the Lord is with thee: Blessed art thou amongst woman."

The speaker in commencing said that on to-day we celebrated the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary; we commemorated one of the most important events of scriptural history, the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in her mother's womb. There were people who sneered at the honor and veneration we bestowed on the Mother of God. They wondered that a people endowed with reason could set apart a day for her special invocation. They rediculed the idea, and it was quite natural that they did so, when so many careless Catholics gave them an opening for so doing. The Lord had said, "I shall put enmity between the serpent and the woman, there shall be enmity between her seed and the seed of the devil. If we open the history of the Church we would find that the devil was | thirty-two years ago. This murderous proin constant war with women. He knew more about the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin than we all did. He knew that it was the Lord's intention to bestow that honor upon woman, a human being, and not one of his angels. He had, therefore, directed his attention towards destroying the good effect which could be produced by evoking the mother of God. "She shall crush thy head," was continually ringing in his ears. He was the dragon who was at constant war with them and who planned their destruction. For the past three hundred years heresy after heresy had waged war against the Church. Heretics went so far as to admit the Divinity of Christ. They were some who believed in all our doctrines except those two pointsthe Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin and the Primacy of the Holy Pontiff. This devotion to the Blessed Virgin was what separated the believers from the non-believers. They could not believe that she was conceived without sin. But did not the Bible tell us so?. Was not that Holy Book the standpoint of their religion? and it said: "Hail, Mary full of grace, Blessed art thou amongst women." The more the enemies of the Church made war against her, the more she was loved and invoked by Christians. This devotion to her had been on the increase, and always would be. God had decreed that He would confer great honors. upon the woman, and upon the human kind, and He had done so. The devil knew this, and no sooner was the world created, and Adam and Eve put upon it, than he commenced his attacks, not upon man, but the woman. He succeeded in making her commit sin, with the anticipated results. He had given her the privilege to be the Mother of the God-

1. Standard Stress and production of the strength of the st

had crept the poison of satan's breath; who were infirm in their faith, and who were lingering under the evil influences of doubt. His advice to those who were afflicted in that way was, that they could not cure themselves more effectually than invoke the as sistance of the Blessed Mother of God, who would intercede with her Divine Son in their behalf. For "she shall crush the head of the serpent," as the Lord in the Holy Book says. The reverend gentleman concluded by exhorting all to pray, and that fervently, and they would be sure to be in the end forgiven, and ascend to their Holy Mother in Heaven.

St. Anne's.

At this Church Mass was celebrated by the Father Miller, the sacred edifice being well filled by the devout. There was no sermon. The children, under charge of Brother Arnold, sang in the choir.

Mr. Flyun's Patriotic Language.

The following is an extract from the Hon. Mr. Flynn's speech delivered during the late session taken from the Quebec Telegraph:-

I have another remark to make in reference

I have another remark to make in reference to this offer. The newspapers have said that the cabinet were desirous. In making me the offer of a portfolio, to fill a vacancy, and to honor an element of sufficiently deserving importance in our population. the Irish element.

At the same time certain newspapers did not he sitate to say that this was a bud selection on the part of the prime nuinster, who, as they put it, should have chosen some other person to fill the vacancy, one, n fact, more Irish than myself. This, no doubt, has had its origin in the expression which I gave to my thoughts, on several occasions, relative to the position which each of the several reces that go to make up our Canadian population, should hold towards each other. For my part, I believe that above all, we should be Canadians. We may be Irish, Scotch, French, English Canadians, but before all we must be Canadians, in the broad acceptance of the term. The province of Quebec is the country of us all; we have all got the same interests at stake, and the same destiny as a common people. Let us all then, above every other consideration be true 'anadians. But an Irishman, Scotchman, Figlishman or Frenchman, may dwell on the pleasures of his youth, passed in the land of his sires; and recall to mind the glorious traditions of the race to which he belongs. Perfect and legal allegiance to Canada, is not incompatible with this feeling, which is one of the grandest, the noblest imparted in the breast of man, love of country. Although I hold those views, I may say that it has always given me unioid pleasure when called upon to defend Irish interests; I shall always be ready, In this house as elsewhere, to vindicate the right of this part of our population, which numbers according to the census of 1871, 123,478 souls, but, at the same time I should be sorry to see any injustice done to any other nationality or creed in the Province of Quebec. I dare to hope that under the auspices of the new Government which may be formed ere long, that we may cel

Parnell Defended.

To the Editor of the N.Y. Herald:

I have always been told that Americans are peculiarly generous and disinterested race but I never fully realized the fact till I read your editorial of this morning on the Irish question. In this you, taking the same happy view as Beaconsfield, suggest emigration as the only remedy for Ireland's woe. Between lines we read, "Send us over a couple million of Irishmen in order to swell the Democratic vote and fill the Democratic pockets. Fortunately, the present leaders of Irish opinion do not think that the best way to help Ireland is to depopulate her and transfuse her life-blood into the veins of America. Our people have a right to happiness and prosperity in their own country, and, please God, spite of the opposition of American politicians, they will yet have it.

Yours, sincerely, F. PARNELL. Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 3, 1879.

To the Editor of the Herald:

As one of those who have solicited subscriptions from the Irish in America to support the Land League recently established in Ireland I hope I may be permitted to say a few words in defence of that body. In the first place, my brother, Mr. Parnell, who is President of the League, intends to pay his own hotel bills if he comes to the United States. From the fact that Mr. Finigan is a gentleman who commands a handsome income, I think it likely that he will do the same. With respect to the general misappropriation of funds which you predict, I need only say that the League is a public body and must give an account of its expenditures. Should it fail to do so it would be in the power of the meanest subscriber to prosecute the executive for embezzlement.

A famine is now beginning in Ireland, although the majority of the people have enough to live on during the coming year. The Land League takes up the position that the cultivators of the soil have a right to keep enough out of their own earnings to buy Indian meal to eat and fuel to cook it with. The English Government, on the other hand, asserts that the landlord must have all his usual rent, and if it is not paid troops will be sent to eject the tenants from their holdings and seize their money and stock. Consequently, those who do not pay their rent must die by the roadside, but those who do will have the privilege of dying under a roof. This is exactly what took place gramme the Land League hopes to baffle by developing the enormous power of passive resistance which a people situated like the Irish must have. You, by your article of the 3rd December, deliberately incite the English Government to destroy, by cold and hunger, handreds of thousands of unoffending men women and children. Your talk of bringing 4,000,000 people from Ireland to this country during the next three months is an absurdity The working people of this country know that another Irish famine would cause an immense rush of starving wretches to those shores, and a proportionate fall in wages here.

I therefore implore all those who live by labor in this country to help the Irish Land Lesgue and save themselves from misery and Ireland from ruin.

Trenton, N J., Dec. 3, 1879.

m ruin.
Yours faithfully,
Anna Parnell.

CALIXTA LAVALLEE, the musical composer and organist, says of Weber pianos:— "Amongst all pianos manufactured, I consider the New York Weber holds the first place its predominent characteristics are elasticity of touch, powerful and sympathetic tone, and found in other pianos, and which is sought for in order to give a transitory brilliancy to the instrument; taken," says he, "all in all, the Weber is the piano which every artist will choose." And F. Torrington, the leading musician and organist of Toronto, says he has used the New York Waker piano (and the submitted with lamblike meekness, and used the New York Waker piano (and the submitted with lamblike meekness, and used the New York Waker piano (and the submitted with lamblike meekness, and weighing 12 cwt.

—Penls Kearney threatened to break up a meeting in Sun Francisco if he had to wake the piano would not pen in blood to it; but when arrested by a very small rollcenau for disorderly conduct he submitted with lamblike meekness, and weighing 12 cwt.

—Penls Kearney threatened to break up a meeting in Sun Francisco if he had to wake by a very small rollcenau for disorderly conduct he submitted with lamblike meekness, and would not pen in the had to wake by a very small rollcenau for disorderly conduct he submitted with lamblike meekness, and would not pen in the had to wake by a very small rollcenau for disorderly conduct he submitted with lamblike meekness, and would not pen in the had to wake by a very small rollcenau for disorderly conduct he submitted with lamblike meekness, and would not pen in the had to wake by a very small rollcenau for disorderly conduct he submitted with lamblike meekness, and would not pen in the had to wake by a very small rollcenau for disorderly conduct he submitted with lamblike meekness and would not pen in the had to wake by a very small rollcenau for disorderly conduct he submitted with lamblike meekness and the had to would not pen in the had to wake a plant of the had to wake a total absence of that metallic ring so often used the New York Weber plane in his practice for seven years past. Several of our wealthy citizens are now procuring them from

Man, the Mother of Christ. With that privilege He gave her special graces, she was elethe despatch of letters miniature railroads, with
vated above all, even the angels in Heaven.
He was the Father, she was the Mother:
tubs. Satisfactory experiments have been made.
The pricumatic plan has long been in use by the
God could not be conceived in sin. There
were lukewarm Christians into whose hearts

g Cherry

the wholesale agency, 183 St. James street.

Wit and Humor.

No baker ever made a singer. Why not? Oh, ecause your baker never gets beyond dough. Better bare feet and contentment therewith than patent leather boots and a corn on each

The tombs one of a coroner who hanged himself has this inscription upon it—" He lived and died by suicide."

A kind word spoken to a husband will often go further than a broomstick or a flut-iron, says a woman of experience.

"A man who rises every day at four o'clock to make enemies" is a d-scription of M. de Girar-din, the French journalist, given by a friend. CURE BY CRITIC SM.—A community of artisis resort to what they call "cure by criticism" when any of their band is elek. They assemble round his bed, and faithfully tell him of his faults, as far as known; this, they say, throws him into a profuse perspiration, usually resulting in a speedy recovery.

The genius who, in an unguarded momen

"Woman is God's best gift to man," never had to match three shades of worsted for his wife, who had sent down from her summer retreat for a few skeins" to finish a smoking-cap for a friend."

HONEST JOHN LIBELLED.—During a pilgrmiage which Rogers and his friend Maltby made to Gerrard Street, Sono, to discover the house once occupied by Fryden, they came upon a house-agent, of whom they made inquiries. The latter, scenting a job, eagerly inquired, 'Dryden—Mr. Dryden—is he behindhand with his rent?"

What is the difference between a hornet and a flea? One difference is that when you put your tinger on a flea it isn't there, but when you put your finger on a hornet it is there.

"My dear fell w, what a short coat you have on!" said one friend to another. "Ah, my dear boy," was the rep'y, "It doesn't inster, for it'll be long enough before I get another!" SEASONED WITH "CIENCE.—A New Orleans man announces in a circular" that, having returned from a scientific trip through Europe, he

is now better prepared than ever for cleaning clothes carpets. THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY.—Mrs Murray Keith, a venerable Scotch lady, from whom S.r Walter Scott derived many of the traditionary stories and anecdotes wrought up in his admirable fictions, taxed him one day with the authorship, which he, as u-ual, stoutly denied. "What," exclaimed the old lady, "dy'e think I dinna ken my ain groats among other folk's kail?"

A FLANNEL FUIT.—Two work men were comparing notes respecting the appearance of the house of a former co worker, who had lately risen in the world. "Man alive," said one who had been favoured with an internal view of the house, "he has a velvet suit (suite)!" "Ah, wey," replied the other, "an hev seen the day when he wad hev been glad eneuf of a flannel yen!"

yen!"

ONLY.—The other evening an old gentleman advanced the proposition that never in the course of his long life had he seen a woman that was not char lng. "Oh, really, now," said the lady whose nose was of the purest Ukraine breed, "don't you think I'm ugly?" "Not at all, madame," replied the gallant old gentleman: "you are an angel, fresh from heaven; only you fell on your nose!"

fell on your nose!"

LITERARY GUZZLEMENT—Hume, Smith, and other literati of the last century, used to frequent a tavern in a low street in Ediaburgh called the Potierrow; where, if their accommodations were not of the first order, they had at least no cause to complain of the scantiness of their victuals. One day, as the landlady was bringing in a third supply of some particularly good dish she thus addressed them—"They ca'ye the literawti. I believe; od, if they were to ca'ye the caterawti, they would be nearer the mark."

A USELESS TASK:—Mr. Schlievenveldt was

they would be nearer the mark."

A USELESS TASK:—Mr. Schlievenveldt was hurrying down the street, bearing under his arm a cat with a big stone tied to its neeg. "Hailo!" shouted a man in a linen ulster, "goin'to drown her?" "Yaw, I vas," rejoined Mr. Schlieven veldt, stopping to mon his face. "No use," said the man; "you can't do it. Do you know how many lives she's got? "Nein," replied Mr. Schlievenveldt, candidly. The man in the linen ulster took this for a pun, and pussed on.—hock-land Conrier. land Courier.

(From Punch.)

"Volumes!"—Amateur Composer—" Heard my new song?" Candid Friend (with a percep-tible shudder)—"Oh, lor"! I hope so." PROOF POSITIVE.—"Tis but too evident that Russia is advancing towards India. Isn't she always taking Steppes in that direction?

(From Judy.)

A MINED EVINING.—3 A.M.—First Surveyor (much on, to second ditto more so)—What shoo call that sty' arch'tecture? Second Ditto—Call ish early two-door! Aha! Hic!

(From Fun.)

WHERE MINING REPORTS ARE ISSUED .- In A JOURNEYMAN JOINER -A curate who takes the weddings.

(From Funny Folks).

NATURAL RESULT OF DIZZY'S POLICY .- A Diz-"Dropping A Line."-Abandoninga projected

rallway. NEW NAME FOR A SMOKING JACKET. - A cutty-

way coat.

"CREW "-CIAL TEST OF ENGLAND'S SUPRE-MACY.—Is her navy full up?

"Ryot-ous Living."—The Hindoo peasant's penn'orth of rice a day.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—Mr.

Blake-well lecturing in favour of cremation.

CHAMBER PRACTICE.—Scene: 'ounsel's Chamber in the Temple.—Client—' Is Mr Quisby in?' Boy.—' No. sir: Mr. Quisby left me this morning for Paris. Anything I can do for you?" ON THE HUNT.—Gentleman in Road—" Are ye callin' that ould baste of your's a clever hunter, Barney?" Gentleman in Garden—" Indeed, I am, thin, He's always huntin'—for a bit of somethin' to ate; and, bedad, he's clever whin he finds it."

WON BY A TONGUE. - Bobby [reading sporting intelligence - "Ma, dear, what do they mean by a dead heat in a race?" Manma- "When two horses reach the winning post at the same time, so there are two winners." Bobby—"But why doesn't one of the horses put his tongue out, and so win?"

Miscellancous.

-Germany is now overrun with beggars. —Campanini is a veritable harmonious black smith—he once shod horses in Parma.

-The Leadville Chronicle says that most of those most prominent in business there are Jews. -Nearly all the leading Liberals except Gludstone have been visiting Lord Derby at

—A terra-cotta cylinder of Cyrus has reached England. It describes his genealogy and entrance into Babylon. Knowsley. 💎

The bistoric via sacrr at Bome is in process of renavement. The original pavement was or polygon blocks of basaltic marble. —"Oh do let me go and tell mamma," was what the Princess Royal of England said when she heard that she had a new little sister.

-Belgians are still protesting against the eternal ringing of convent bells. In somn cases the municipal authorities have taken up the question and gone to law against the convents with success.

with success.

—In a sterile tract of country between Dar-esSalaam and Nyswasswa the elephant attached
to the Belgian elephant expedition marched
uninterruptedly without food for forty-two
hours and without water for thirty-five hours. cach animal carrying at the time burdens weighing 12 c *t.

In his bensil.

—According to the Providence Journal Boston now has its own Worth in the person of Mr. Parcher, formerly a clerk in a dry goods house. During a visit to Paris, he became acquainted with the great map milliber, who suggested that he would do wisely to start a similar trade in Boston.

trade in Boston.

—Mr. Geo. H. Boughton writes to the Art Interchange to say that while he is a native of England, he was a mere baby when his family removed to America; that he has spent some twenty-five years in the United States, and that he always speaks of himself as an Americal artist born in England. Higher to the little of least experience of purple to the little little

TO OUR LOCAL AGENTS AND NEWSDEALERS.

We are sending out this week to our ageats - for gratultous distribution - several thousand fly-sheets containing the open-

ing chapters of the new story commenced in the Evening Post and True Wit NESS. Our agents will confer a favor by hav. ing them distributed as promptly as possible. Now that the New Year is at hand, we hope

tend the circulation of our publications, as our terms to subscribers, agents and newsdealers are most liberal. For further particulars apply to this office.

our friends will increase their efforts to ex-

THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY AND EDU-CATION GENERALLY.

The following able and interesting speech was delivered upon a recent occasion at a grand festival in Laval University, Quebec, by Mr. James Joseph Gahan, a law student in that institution. There were present at the time representatives of the leading tamilies of the ancient capital, and it is with pleasure we are enabled to publish the oratorical effort of an Irishman, amongst, and addressed to, an almost exclusively French Canadian assemblage. Mr. Gahan spoke as follows :--

My Lord Archbishop, Venerable Rector and Gentlemen:

It is not without a sensible feeling of my nadequacy to the task which has been imposed upon me by my fellow students of Laval that I rise to propose a toast for your acceptance, the mere mention of which will suffice, in my humble opinion, to excuse the diffidence which I now experience. If the gift of golden speech were mine, it is possible that greater confidence would sustain me. But being outside that circle of living light in which the orators of humanity engirdle the world, flashing the scintillations of their genius upon those people who are fortunate in their possession, I can only express my regret that the least one of those who partake of the benefits which this noble institution bestows, should have been made the instrument by which the voice of gratitude may be heard and the language of the heart be given an intonation. When the mountain stream is temporarily arrested in its buoyant career, the rock which checks its harmonious flow but serves to give the fretting waters more strength, more volume, more velocity, and so, my Lord Archbishop and gentlemen, if I, in simple and rude phrase, stay for an instant the current of your festivity, it is that it may pour down more deep, more broad, more swift, when in removing myself, I shall have removed its impediment. The venerable presence in which I stand, the distinguished array of intellectual strength and literary vigor which surrounds me, the circumstances

of the occasion, but above all, the GRAND AND GLORIOUS MEMORIES

which the very name of Laval evokes, constitute a magic chain which binds me to the past in all its richness, uniting the aspirations ish early two-door! Aha! Hic!

A Spanion Sceng.—Cook—If you please mun, which annay me 'av'ad a hacedent and broke two teacups. Rising China Maniac (only just beginning to get up a collection—Iwo teacups! What teacups? Cook—Oh. not them as master gave ten shillings a set for. Only them two cracked ones as was on the parlor mantelof my soul to the triumphs of religion and of time, until we reach the era of Leo X. He Profoundly innocent of all knowledge cor. wore the tiara but for a few years, yet the nected with of the great Pontiff do we find the cause of this phenomenon. Rather must we look to his surroundings, where we shall find that his throne was encircled by a galaxy of talent. In the halo of Leo's renown the names of Angelo, Raphael and Erasmus glitter. They that not on this broad continent is the army brighten the glories of his reign by a brilliance peculiar to themselves, and shed on his triple crown the light of that radiant day when civilization advanced to speak its stupendous triumph from the dome of St. Peter's, to flash on the painter's canvas its undying beauty, to inspire the sublimity of the poet's song and awaken the sleeping sweetness of the musician's soul; and to that wonderful era in the history of the Pontiff, to that magnificent epoch in the story of the seven-hilled city, to that grand age in which the giants of intellect wrested for supremacy, are we united this evening, standing here beneath the sacred influences of religion, free to dispense her beneficent gifts. with science as her worthiest handmuiden advancing from the various faculties of this University, scattering benedictions on the nation's path, bestrewing roses on the roads fo time. (Loud cheers.) Again, my Lord. Archbishop and gentlemen, in the history of another land, the very name of which is dear to my Irish soul, in the history of La belle France we find a period standing forth in exalted greatness, towering above the littleness of the centuries,

LOFTY, GRAND, GIGANTIC,

lik the sun-towers of my native land, that age arises before our mental vision. Torches of glory blaze upon its summits, and the beaconfires of fame illumine its heights. Over two bundred years have been gathered in the granaries of immortality since Louis XIV. wielded the sceptre of French chivalry, and yet the golden pencillings of genius forever adorn his age and reign. To whom is due that greatness which has never faded, at what source shall we ask for that glory which hasnever dimmed? Not alone in the person of the mighty monarch after whom the age is named. No Conde at Rocroy! Turenne grasping the nation's sword! Bossuet pouring out the silver floods of his unrivalled eloquence! the gentle Fenelon inducing youth to virtue! the trenchant Bourdalaye arousing the national conscience! Corneille sitting in the muses' bower attuning his harp to a nation's ear! Racine rising on a seraph's wing to heaven, or like the birds which make melody in my native skies, soaring out of sight amidst the music of a grateful plety, of which we poor chained mortals here below catch, but the delicious preludes or the harmonious echoes which float amongst the stars; these and a thousand others contribute their rays to the luminous focus of that time, the concentrated grandeur of which is ' THE BILIDHTEST GEN

in the crown of the Guelle race. And again, my Lord Archbishop, to that ora of unrivalled student in Visition appendior are we united this evening, standing France, founded by him whose victories were this port for Brazil for a long time, cleared to assist in laying the whose of trumphs to-day for Bluid. Her cargo comprised dry before the American people. His views are understood to be entirely at variance with whose simple eloquence and earnest faith. \$11,089. whose simple eloquence and earnest faith \$11,089.

awoke the primeval forests of Canada until the dusky children of the woods learned to join their white brethren in chanting those deathless anthems with which David made melody amongst the hills of Sion! (Applause). Our own fair land, young though she be, is, no doubt, also destined to have her glorious ages. That time may be more or less distant, but its approach shall be heralded when her shrines of learning shall have reached the zenith of their prosperty, when heroes and writers, orators and thinkers, patriots and poets, painters and musicians shall be pangle her national firmament. The picture which Chateanbriand drew of the early days of the neighbouring Republic applies with equal force to Cauada; and as the pioneers of progress go forth to make the crooked ways straight, and the rough ways smooth, as quickly follows the advance-guard of intellectual development. Already have we laid broad and deep the foundations of intellectual greatness; already have we a multitudinous litany of honored names. We are in the dawn of Canadian slory now, and we shall behold its noontide beauty when

THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM

shall drown the cites of faction, when we shall have reduced to practice the noble advice of Lord Dufferin-to be proud of our country, to love her, to work for her, to live for her, and, if needs be, to die for her. (Cheers). The path to that golden epoch of Canadian Literature and Science lies broad before us. Bright, lofty, grand, are the many institutions which adorn our country. But brightest, lottiest, grandest is the hallowed shrine of letters which overlooks the nation from the heights of Stadacona; and which, in springing from the good, great and saintly man who established it finds the aggregate of its excellence in his worthy successors, down to this, our day. As the age of Leo X. shines in the radiance of its many gifted intelligences; as the age of Louis XIV. is bright with the same of its sons, so the honor, the glory, the renown of Laval are due to the good, the gifted, the brilliant minds of those who are particularly its own, of those who devote their time, talent and energies towards its advancement. A mere glance at our various faculties will suffice to prove that our professors fittingly sustain the dignity of their position. Beyond my conception, and above my sphere, I dare not, with analytical step, intrude within the sanctuary of theological science. But no less correct than sublime must be the teaching of Laval therein when it was deemed worthy to merit the attention, and receive

THE INCHEST MARKS OF APPROVAL from him whose voice is now, alas! stilled in death, but whose spirit, embracing that of our first benenfactor, smiles sweetly upon us this evening from that throne of ineffaceable beauty in the palace of the New Jerusalem, whereon is enscribed the name of the glorious and immortal Pontiff, Pius IX. (Enthusiastic cheering.) In the faculty of law we are no less fortunate, since, my Lord Archbishop, we have a Tessier to lead us through the intricacies of civil procedure; a Casault to guide us through the labyrinths of commercial strife; a Flynn to unfold for us that wisdom of the ancients which found its concentration in the Institutes of Justinian; a Langelier, wearing the mantle of Pothier, to give to us, dwellers by the shores of the St. Lawrence, copious drafts of that knowledge which he imbibed himself by the banks of the banks of the Seine; an Alleyn to teach how best we may approach the stern goddess of Justice, and taking advantage of her bandaged vision to place in her awful scale the gift of Mercy for the trembling, quivering wretch whose ill-regulated or neglected youth was but the precursor of those crimes which perchance may only terminate on the scatfold! Turning from the faculty of law to that of medicine I approach what no one will deny to be both delicate and dabatcable ground.

THAT WONDERFUL SCIENCE whose features appear as numerous as are the speculators in its mysteries, having no acquaintance with any particular fact relating thereto, except that, coat them as they please, still doctors' pills are bitter. I may, however, allege, without danger of contradiction, which goes forth to combat against the hosts of human hills and sufferings more properly trained or more gallantly led than in this University, and if Generalissima Death triumphs in the end, despite the potent influence of drastic powder or sugared pill, his victory must be ascribed to the fact that Professor Larue has not yet discovered that Elixir of Life-that draught of immortality for which his predecessors in the art of chemistry so long and, alas! for him and for us, so vainly sought. (Laughter and applause.) If the words of Longfellow be true, and undoubtedly they are, here within those halls may be found at once the incentive to and prize for. noble endeavor :-

" Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time!"

Those who have gone forth from those halls to adorn the various avocations they now pursue doubtless feel that much, if not all, of their success is due to the existence of this university: and grateful for the past, which gave to them so largely of whatever sublimity is attached to their career, they will, I am satisfied, join with those who are yet struggling upward and onward, crying "Excelsior," as they pant on the road to usefulness, fame and honor-they will, I am confident, join with us in apostrophising this

institution:-Oh, dear and honored shrine, our Alma Mater. India we give to thee.

Long may thy halls be bathed in glories bright.

With science crowning each essay of art
And dooding o'er Dominion with a light
Of pure, respiendent beam! Laval, thy honored

name.

Is dear to student, poet, and to sage:
Tho's young in years, in wisdom thou art old,
And when the writer shall fuscribe the page
Of future greatness—of the golden days
Of Canada's most fustrous sons—ah, then
Shall gratitude, remaining constant bound
Proclaim thy haits the nation's classic
ground."

My Lord Archbishop and gentlemen-I cannot conceal the fact that I have occupied your time at tedious length; but if I have unduly trespassed upon your patience I ask you to look around upon the most honored amongst our guests this evening, their presence will be my most successful prayer for pardon; in seeing them you will behold the source of my temptation, the cause of my indiscretion, and, forgetting the poverty of the speaker in the richness of his theme, you will one and all, with brimming glasses and three times three, toast "The Professors of Laval University: On resuming his seat the entire dis tinguished company rose, and manifested in lond and long continued applause, the appreciation of the glowing words of the Irish

here in an institution founded by him in A. Halifax (N.S.), despatch says.—The whose veins coursed the royal blood of brigantine Albian, the first vessel to leave france, founded by him whose victories were this port for Brazil for a long time, cleared

Commercial Items

-The total amount of duties received at the Kingston Inland Revenue office in November was \$15,609.24.

-The SS. Prussian, from Quebec on the 22nd Nov. ult, landed 157 oxen in good con-

dition at Liverpool last Tuesday.

—The following is the St. John, N. B., Savings Bank statement for November: Deposits, \$99,748.80; stock, \$8,700; withdrawals, \$73,-672.54.

-The Customs receipts for November, 1878, at London, amounted to \$29,779.10, less the outport of St Thomas, \$2,447.13; total, \$27,351.97. For November, 1879, \$24,484 82; decrease, \$2,867.15. -The Customs' returns at Believille for

November are as follows, compared with those of same month last year: Imports, 1879, value, \$10,330; duty, \$2,347.70. 1878. value, \$17,927; duty; \$2,680.79, showing a heavy decrease. Exports, 1879, value, \$174,277; 1878, value, \$230,145; also showing a large decrease. -The SS. Quebec recently landed 3,000

lbs. of fresh salom in Liverpool from Canada in good condition by Mr. C. A. Macdougall's new patent shipping process, which will enable that precious article of food to be shipped across the Atlantic. Arrangements have been made for the exportation of large quantities of Canadian fresh salmon and trout to the English and Continental markets.

-A Detroit, Michigan, despatch received resterday evening, says :- The purchasing committee of the Grand Trunk completed its purchase of the Western division of the Chicago and Lake Haron to-day, by planking down \$250,000 cash, which will be used by Special Master Commissioner Mandell to pay off receivers' cortificates. A deed was given to the purchasing committee this morning.

-Last week's Liverpool grain circular savs :-- "The grain trade during the past week has been generally more active, with a better consumptive demand for both English and foreign descriptions, resulting in many cases in an improvement of 1s, per quarter. Cargoes off coast wore firmly held, but business in them was unimportant, while cargoes for future arrival were in more request at steady prices. At the Liverpool and neighbouring markets since Tuesday there have been moderate transactions in wheat and corn at full rates. This market to-day was more numerously attended than usual and a good quantity of wheat was sold, chiefly for consumption. Fine and lower descriptions of red American advanced ld., as did also a majority of the parcels of California and other similar sorts Flour was in good request at extreme prices. In Corn a fair business was done, with a slight tendency upward in prices."

Trust and Lonn Co. of Canada,

At the recent meeting of this company in London, England, the statement showed that the balance of revenue for the half-year ended 30th September was £20,801, including £100 brought forward. Out of this the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent; £6,764, less income tax, is carried to reserve, and £1,036 will then be left to carry forward. During the half-year the reserve has had £1,900 added to it, representing an increase in the value of investments held in London, and £6,913 has been charged against it as representing losses in Canada. After making these adjustments, the reserve will stand at £175,619.

London Grocery Market.

London, December 5 .- In Mincing Lane the tone of the markets was rather quiet and quotations were not in all cases sustained. The cheapness of money causes a survival of the speculative disposition, but trade is, as usual at this season of the year, beginning to contract, and business has been done only to a moderate extent. Some sales of sugar were made at a fall of sixpence to a shilling per hundred weight, but holders are mostly indisposed to accept the decline. Some kinds of refined sugar were taken more readily at a slight recovery from the recent extreme depression. The sales of West Indies sugar were so limited that quotations are nominal. Beet sugar is unimproved, though the deficiency of the supply in Europe in 250,000 tons as compared with last year. Coffee was not so firm as it was last week, and a part of the foreign offerings was sold at prices in buyers' favor. Plantation Ceylon was lower. The Netherlands Trading Company's stock is 19,400 bags, with 133,030 bags affort, against 143,000 bags in stock and 81,000 bags affoat at the same period last year. The stocks at the other European ports are also lighter by about 15,000 tons in the aggregate. Ten was extremely dull. Spices were higher. Saltpetre was weaker.

The New York Live Stock Market.

The New York Live Stock Market.

Trade In live stock in New York on December 5th was Improved in feeling, and values were steady on a light run. At Sixteenth Street Yards horned eattle sold at 8½ to 9½ per 1h., weights 7 to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 7½ to 10½ per 1b., weights 5½ to 8½ cwt.; from 55 to 56 lbs. has been allowed net; quality as above reported common to fair, with a good top. Mikh cows, calves included, sold at 340 to 850 per head; grass-fed calves nearly unsaleable; a few head fetched from 2½ to 2½ per 1b; grass-fed bulks sold at 2½ per 1b.; veals sold at 5e per 1b; the flocks to hand ranged from course to cholee; sheep sold at 3½ to 5½ per 1b; lambs, 5½ to 5½ per 1b; mixed flocks, at \$1,22½ to 470 per cwt; cwes, 4c per 1b; bucks, 3½ per 1b; the hogs sold at \$4.62½ to 4.65 per cwt; city dressed opened at 5½ to 5½ per 1b.

The following were the sales of Canada sheep and lambs reported at the above market:—363 sheep and lambs, with a few ewes mixed in, at \$4.04.70 per 100 lbs; 27 sheep, weighing 111 to 125 lbs each, at \$1.75 to 5.95; 591 launts, weighing 72 to 87 lbs each, at \$5.87; per 100 lbs; making a total of 1,700 head.

----Liverpool Pravision Market.

Liverpool Pravision Mark+t.

Cheese.—The demand continues to improve, and the true position of affairs is clearer every week, viz.: that dealers have been working up old stocks and buying home makes until they can go on no longer, and they are now coming into the market and paying freely present prices for American. We have to report an excellent demand this week, especially for secondary and lower grades, which are now almost entirely cleared off. The dealers throughout nearly the whole country have as yet to buy up their usual Christmas stocks, and the stock here being very small, holders can obtain lifthey insist upon its higher prices than are as yet quoted. We quote the market very firm for choice September makes at 6 is to 65s, and July-August at 58s to 62s per cwt., no lower grades offering. Total shipments leaving New Yorkand Canada this week, about 28,590 boxes, this including the last direct Canadian shipment, navigation having now closed.

Canadian shipment, havigation having now closed.

BUTTER.—The stock here is not large, and is in firm hands, importers seeing no opportunity of replacing their stocks in America except at considerably overpresent prices here. The domand is not very strong-buyers, though compelled to pay a further advance, do so very reluctantly, and now show preference for lower grades. We quote strictly choice creamery, 125a to 133s, and choice dairy, 105a to 120s.—Hodgson Bros.' Circular.

Circular P. J. Smythe. M.P. for Westmeath, Invited to Lecture in America.

New York, December 9 .- The Irish Nationalists of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Detroit, have united in a despatch to P. J. Smythe, member of Parliament for Westmeath, Ireland, inviting him to America to assist in laying the whole case of Ireland

Lyra Incantata.

and to to to come to be and t

(From the University Magazine.) Within a castle haunted,
As castles were of old,
There hung a harp enchanted,
And on its rim of gold
This legend was enrolled:
Whatever bard would win me,
Must strike and wake within me,
The one supreme endeavor. By one supreme endeavor, A chord that sounds forever."

Commercial Remy.

The bards of lyre and viol, by mandate of the king, Were bidden to a trial To find the magic string (If there was such a taking). Then, after much essaying Of tuning, came the playing: And lords and ladies splendid Watched as those bards contended.

The first—a minstrel hoar, Who many a rhyme had spun-Sang loud of war and glory— Of battles fought and won, But when his song was done, Authough he bard was lauded, And olapping bands applauded, Yet spite of the laudation, The harp ceased its vibration.

The second changed the measure.
And turned from fire and sword
To sing a song of pleasure—
The wine-cup and the board—
Till at the wit all roared.
And the high hall resounded
With merriment unbounded!
The harp—loud as the laughter—
Grew hushed at that soon after.

The third, in lover's fashion. The third, in lover's fashiou,
And with his soul on fire.
Then sang of love's pure passion—
The heart and its desire!
And as he touched the wire,
The listners, gathering round him.
Caught up a wreath and crowned him.
The crown—hath faded never! The harp-resounds forever! THEODORE TILTON.

AGRICULTURAL.

(Continued from TRUE WITNESS of Nov. 26th.) htene Walls-Continued.

Atone Walls—Continued.

The first stands on level ground, with no drainage, and no foundation other than a moit soil. Its stones are laid up on the independent principle—all that each one asks of another is a place to rest. The sides are straight and the top level. To all ontward appearance, it is perfectly good. But when winter sets in, the freezing ground will raise the whole concern perhaps, an inch, in the air; warm weather comes and thaws out the warm side first, and it settles an inch below the level of the other side; then another frost lifts it up again, and another thaw settles it. A few such rackings topple down a lot of stones against the side of the wall; then comes another frost, and these stones keep in the ground until after the opposite side has thawed, when that goes down, and more stones fall that way, or the wall gets a twist. A few winters of such racking work will finish the wall, and it must be rebuilt.

In the construction of the second, the first thing is to make a sufficient drain (which, for this purpose, need not be more than two and

In the construction of the second, the first thing is to make a sufficient drain (which for this purpose, need not be more than two and a half feet deep) to remove the water of saturation. Then the earth is plowed up into a ridgea foot above the general level of the ground, with a good water furrow at each side. On this ridge, after it has had a year to settle, the foundation course has been laid of the largest stones well bedded, well "checked up," and with "broken joints" wherever the stones were not long enough to reach entirely across the wall.

Wall.

If some of the stones are so large as to reach six inches or a foot beyond the wall on each side, there is no objection to their use next to the ground. Above this course the stones should be well selected and so laid (on their best faces, that all of the smaller ones shall be bound together by long ones which reach entirely across the wall, or at least have a good bearing on each side of the joint between them. This "locking" is the most immortant parts of the whole operation, and without it, no wall, even if built of square blocks of hewn stone, will withstand the movement against which even the best foundation cannot entirely protect it. The cap-stones, selected during the building of the wall, should reach en irely across the top. They had better be even six inches too wide than one inch too narruw and the heavier they are the better will be their bluding effect.

Concerning the face of the wall, it is worthy of remark that, as a general rule, too much smoothness should not be sought after. The general line of the face should be true, and the crevices should be sufficiently well chinked to give each stone a firm support, but the smooth face of the stones had better be laid down than toward the face, as solidity is of more value than smoothness. In a park wall a smooth surface is very desirable; in a farm wall extra smoothness should be sacrificed to solidity.

If a stone wall is built in the manner last described, the chief care that will be necessary for If some of the stones are so large as to reach

ness should be sacrificed to solidity.

If a stone wall is built in the manner last described, the chief care that will be necessary for its preservation will be to prevent boys from accepting the invitation which its broad, level top offers for a run; If the cap-stones are not disturbed, and if its chinks are not loosened by climbing, it will not need repairing for many years.

years.

A very common and a very good substitute for the ridge at the bottom of the wall, is a trench from one too two feet deep, filled with small stones, but even in this case it is better to have an underdrain, directly beneath, or at the side of the wall. If beneath it, with at least six inches of well-rammed earth separating it from the small stones in the trench, lest earth be carried into the drain by surface water and chokalt up. choke it up.

Onter.

Gates are so much better than bars that they ought to be universally used wherever frequent passage with vehicles is necessary. Bars being much simpler, and not liable to get out of order, are unficiently good for the entrances to pasture-fields, but the time lost in taking them entirely out, when the entrance must be frequently used for waggons, is a sufficient objection to their used in such c ses. The difficulty of making a gate that will swing well on its hinges, latch easily, and swink clear of the ground, year after year, is to me one of the mysteries. The tendency of gates to "sag." and of hinge hooks to work loose seems to de y the wisest mechanical skill and to overturn all our preconceived ideas of the strength of material.

There are gates which are always in order, which close of themselves, and which latch when closed, but they are generally either very new or very expensive. A good, cheap farmgate, which will always be in order, is very much needed, and the need has given rise to no end of inventions.

These, however, seem generally to seek to

needed, a. d the need has given rise to no end of inventions.

These, however, seem generally to seek to overcome the difficulty by a complication of parts, or my some device which sooner or later fails in practice.

So far as our present experience extends, the simplest gate is the best.

The post on which the gate hangs is a very important part of the arrangement. Unless it remains firmly in its perpendicular position, the best gate will work badly.

The best gate-post for farm purposes is a single long stone, but a good sick of hard wood, set not less than five feet in the ground, and filled around at least for three feet below the surface with small stones, so that the frost can have no effect on it, is good enough—while it lasts. The various devices for holding the post upright by rods, or braces, are of little effect.

The post against which the gate is fastened when shut, it is not so important to have set deeply. It need only be firm enough to withstand the racking to which it will be subjected when a high wind blows directly against the gate. It ought, for this surpose, to be a stout attek or stone, set not less than three and a half feet in the ground, and protected against the action of frost as recommended for the other post.

The gate may be fastened by a hook, a latch,

The gate may be fastened by a hook, a latch a bolt or a pin. In either case, the fastening should be about half way between the top and the bottom, so that the force of direct winds will

should be about half way cetween the twinds will the bothom, so that the force of direct winds will have an equal bearing above and below. If fasten, dat the top or bottom, the gate would be more racked in heavy blows. That which reems to me the best for farm-gates is a bar of hard wood passing easily through two slots in the gate, and hung lightly on the hort straps of iron, so that it will swing freely back and forth, hanging naturally in such a position that it will enter a groove in the post, or better, a srace between two blocks in front of the pest. This space should be at least half an inch wider than the linkness of the bolt, and the blocks should slope off gradually, and be faced with sheet-iron, over which the end of the kich will ill pessily. When the gate is closed, this inclined plane or slope forces the latch back, and when it reaches the groove it drops in by its own weight.

HOME STATE IN Farm Buildings.

of home if sign a

duals and their ability to spend money for ornament and for convenience vary so greatly, that even a tolerably full discussion of the architecture of farm dwelling; houses would require very much more space than could here be given to it. In the vicinity of towns there are always architects and builders whose services can be commanded whenever necessary. In the more remote frontier districts, the simplest spic of dwelling, which is all that the opportunities of the situation allow, is usually built without the aid of skilled labor, and for temporary purposes only. Barns, abeds, hay-barracks, these folds, poultry-houses, etc. belong more properly to the range of subjects under consideration. The first principle to be observed is, so far as possible, to bring every thing within the same four walls and under the same roof, and to adjust size of the structure, not so much to the present requirements, as to the future needs of the farm.

In a very large majority of cases, however, it is not practicable to follow this rule. It would require a larger investment at the outset, than most farmers would be able to make, especially in view of the many other necessary expenses which must be defrayed from their usually limited capital. Yet in all cases where such a complete barn as is above referred to cannot be built at once, the possibility of building it at a future day, and the importance of approaching it as nearly as possible at the outset, should be contently kept in view. A given amount of space can be more cheaply inclosed in one large building, than in several small ones, while the concentration of stock and food under one roof, the greater ease with which barn work may be done in a conveniently arranged large barn, and the much more complete supervision which a farmer is enabled to have over the indoor work of the plan. of his assistants, are strong arguments in favor

of his assistants, are strong arguments in favor of the plan.

Formerly, when hay waggons had to be unloaded entirely by hand, the height of the hay bays of a barn had to be regulated by the height to which it was practicable to pitch hay; but the rapidly extending use of the borse fork or elevator has done away with this restriction. Hay can now be easily and rapidly raised to any height, and not only may we gain the extra space which the greater beight of the bay gives, but a considerably greater capacity in proportion to the height, which comes from the closer packing at the bottom of a high bay. ing at the bottom of a high bay.

(To be Continued.)

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

The Czarina is confined to bed. Moukthar Pasha has arrived at Prishend. Sir A. T. Galt is to be Minister resident in

An attempt was made to assassinate the Czar at Moscow.

Holland hopes for an extradition treaty with the United Stotes.

Truro tavern-keepers are fighting against temperance enactments. The Hamilton Baptists will lose \$20,000

by the collapse of their church. Two thousand five hundred canal boats, oaded with grain, are in New York harbor. Two whiskey informers were chased out of

Several important discoveries of gold have been made recently at Brigus, Newfoundland. Yellow Jacket, Hale and Norcross gold mines have been disposed of by the Bonanza

Yorkville yesterday with brickbats and clubs.

firm. Count Dalenshoff, of the German Legation has presented Chief Oursy with a gold

The Orangemen of Ottawa purpose holding

a grand gift concert and week of opera in the latter part of February. The colored people of New York, yester-

day, appropriately celebrated the anniversary of the death of John Brown. The official statement concerning the recent utterance of Archbishop Williams, of Boston, regarding the Catholic school subject, confirms

the corrected statement already published. The London Post, commenting upon Yakoob Khan's departure from Cabul says this news is of great significance. It probably means that Afghanistan has seen the last of

its Ameers. A train-load of immigrants, about three hundred in number, arrived at Toronto from at different points along the Grand Trunk. but the majority will be forwarded to Mani-

It is stated that the Czar is about to inform the nobility of Moscow of his determination to call a number of unofficial advisers to assist him in the Government of the empre The Council will be purely deliberative. without the right of control or interference

toba.

THUBSDAY.

San Domingo is besieged on all sides. Mr. Flynn will be unopposed in Gaspe.

Diphtheria is raging in the vicinity of Lucan.

Iron ore is being shipped from Ottawa to smelters at Niles, O.

Four hundred dollars is to be the salary o the Mayor of Kingston.

Rosamond Woollen Company has advanced weaver's wages ten per cent.

Constable Graburn, of the Mounted Police, was shot and killed by Indians.

The saw mills in the Belleville neighborhood have all closed for the winter.

R. S. Williams' organ and plane factory, Toronto, is about to re-open with large orders. Mr. Scot, of the Q. M. O. & O. Bailway, was closeted with Premier Chapleau yester-

day. Fred Arbour, a Montreal drummer, was fined \$20 for trading without a licence in St.

John, N. B. A large collection of specimens from

Naples have arrived for the Toronto University College. The amount collected by the city of Ottawa for water rates for the current year is

\$83,339.69. The amount of arrears for 1879 is \$11,940.13. The School Management Committee of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute are about to pre-

sent a report recommending a large reduction

in the salaries of the teachers. Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, who, it is said, is coming out with Archbishop Lynch to act as his coadjutor in the Diocese of Toronto is a nephew of the famous Father Prout. He has recently been engaged in special functions at

FRIDAY.

Two escaped lunatics have been firing barns in the vicinity of Beauport. Lucan, Ont., has the acts of irresponsible

the Vatican.

School Commissioners investigated. The jury in the fatal Opera House are re-

commend the erection of fire escapes. Three million one cent pieces were turned

out by Philadelphia mint last month. Mrs. James Fraser died at West River, Pictou County, the other day, 100 years of age. A new sheet has made its appearance in

St. Sauveur, Quebec, called Le Provincial. Two hundred members of the 10th Royals, since Col. Stollery's acquittal, have resigned. Work on Purcell & Ryan's section of the

Canada Pacific Railway is being pushed forward with all possible despatch.

Some swindlers who have their bead-Concerning the dwelling house, it is not worth while for me to say any tining, except so far as related to the dairy department and this will be treated hereafter under its proper head.

Although the dwelling is a ver important element of farm economy, the tastes of indiviquarters in St. John, N.B., and who call themselves the North Star Co, have been recently sending circulars through the country

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE Mr. Parnell-at Roscommon. We take the following from the Irish Times :-Mr. Parnell, M.P., who was greeted with loud and continued cheering, seconded the resolution. He said—Rev. and respected Sir, and Fellow-Countrymen, we have come here to-day in the face of a great and pressing calamity, which appears almost at this moment as if all our exertions, all our endeavours, would be useless to prevent it from overwhelming us. (Cheers.) The tenant farmers, as the result of the harvest, which has not been a good one, and as the result of a fall in prices which, I believe, has been unprecedented in the history of the cattle traffic, find themselves without having earned a single penny during the last year to pay their rent. (Loud cheers.) Not only have they earned nothing to pay their rent, but they have earned nothing to pay the seed merchant and the tradesman who have provided them with seed to sow their crops and food to feed themselves and their children. (Cheers.) The laborers who depended on the farmers for their support are almost famishing, and must starve this winter unless some help is extended to them. (Cheers.) The farmer is unable to employ them, because many are unable to feed themselves much less employ labor. [A voice—"That is true."] (Cheers.) We look to the Government of the country for assistance. (Cheers.) Lord Beaconsfield—(groans)—the Jew Prime Minister, well surrounded by wealth and plenty at the Mansion House banquet, scoffs at your suffering. (Cheers.) A voice-"Our members do the same." Our very rev. chairman tells us that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has promised the Irish bishops that everything that the law permits will be done to stem the tide of distress. It is not the first time that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will have broken his word to the bishops of Ireland. (Cheers) [A voice—
"And hang some of them."] I think we all recollect that the word of this same Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, pledged at the beginning of last session, with reference to the University question, was sacrificed with very little consideration in face of the compunctions of the Cabinet. (Cheers.) So, then, let us not trust too much to the word of even so high, honourable and august an individual as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. (Cheers and laughter.) Now we shall have to help ourselves. I am very glad to say that the tenant farmers of Ireland have already commenced to help themselves. (Cheers.) The first step was to claim an abatement of the rackrents which have sprung up during these last seven years of plenty in Ireland-(cheers)and the next step was to secure that that abatement should be obtained. Now you ask for an abatement. The just landlord will give you an abatement, and many of them are giving abatements every day, but what are you to do with the unjust landlord, who, against common sense and reason, refuses abatement? You must offer to such men fair rent. I won't say a fair rent that your farms produced you during the past year, for no man's farm has produced anything for him during the past year. (Cheers.) You must offer him the reut that in ordinary times you might, perhaps, be able to offer to pay, and if he refuses that fair offer, then I say, in the face of God and man, that no other resource is left to the tenant farmers under such circumstances than to hold the rent until he gets a reduction. (Loud cheers.) Self-preservation is the first law of Nature, and the Irish people are not to be driven from their lands as they had been in former times. (Cheers.) But after we have tided over this difficulty-and I feel sure from the attitude of the people of Ireland, we shall tide over it _it will not be necessary for me to say that this land question will be settled on such lines and on such foundations that no bad year in future will plunge the country into Halifax. A small number will be distributed | such a state of unrest as it is in at the present moment. (Cheers.) Now, various plans have been proposed for the final settlement of the Land question. I prefer very much waiting for the results of the natural causes which are working very fast, hourly and daily, in this country towards the settlement, rather than force the run-

ning or advocate too hurrledly special scheme for its settlement; but it is right that everybody who lays down a principle should be prepared to point out a practical way in which his principle could be carried out, and just as we have laid down the principle that the land of Ireland ought to belong to the people of Ireland-(cheers) -so we are also prepared to show you how that principle can be practically worked out. We don't urge for the immediate adoption of a settlement of the land question. We are willing to receive help from everyhody who really lays his shoulder to the wheel and tries to assist the p-ople of this country, but the tenant farmers of Ireland are in this position-that they are trying to become owners of property that is daily diminishing in murket value; and I say they should afferd to wait. I should like you to wait till the landlords take up this agitation. I should like you to facilitate the natural causes which our good and amiable friend the Chancellor of

no illusion on the subject. the Exchequer so relies upon till, by the work. ing of these natural causes, aided and assisted by the determination of the people of Ireland, we shall have the landed classes of this country, the landed proprietors of this country, just as desirous of bringing about a permanent settlement of the question as the tenant farmers of Ireland are at this moment. (Cheers.) Now, I wish to point out our or my political plan by which the tenants may become the owners of estates coming into the market. I would say that the tenant should pay a fair rent for thirty five years, that he should receive upon entering into that agreement the fee-simple of his property, and that the landlord should be compensated under the Bright clauses of the Land Act, by receiving public. the value of two thirds of the fair rent capitalized at twenty years' purchase in hard cash -(cheers)-and that for thirty-five years the landlord should be paid one-third of a fair rent annually by the tenant. (Cheers.) Now, there is nothing of Communism, nothing of a revolutionary character in this, I don't wish to pin any man down to my suggestion. It can be done under the law as it at present stands. For such a settlement we don't require even an amendment of the Bright Clauses of the Land Act, at his providential escape. but I wish to express my belief publicly that if some such settlement is not undertaken and co-operated in by the landlords of this coun-

try, the time will come when they will get

very much less. (Cheers). I hope that the people of Roscommon will stand by them-

A despatch from Cannes says the Empress of Russia is much troubled with presenti-

selves. Depend upon it, if you do you will have a powerful cause, which it will be impossible to overthrow. If you are earnest selves. Depend upon it, if you do you will have a powerful cause, which it will be impossible to overthrow. If you are earnest and determined—and I cannot think you are anything else—you must succeed. Remember you are the inheritors of a great name, and are living in a great country that is worthy of some sacrifice on our part. If you remember all these things, and if you, stand by yourself these things, and if you, stand by yourself these things, and if you, stand by yourself prevail against you—that victory even now is dawning in the West, and before long you will be in Ireland the possessors of Ireland, really and truly, entitled to make laws EPPS'S COORA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING

Written for the Post and TRUE WITNESS. WOLFE-TONE. 1,81

you live, and baving the proud privilege of (Died in Prison, 17th November, 1798.) assisting the great Irish nation in her further course of honor and of glory amongst the na-In Bodenston churchyard there is a green tions of the earth. (Lond and prolonged -THOMAS DAVIS.

That passes on from age to age,
"Minst strife and din?
Is it the loss of hum an breath—
As told by ancient, pagan sage—
Or price of sin?
Would God 'twer- but an ide word, That generations heard and said—
But meant no more!
The hero then would sheath his sword
And ne'er again in battle red.
Would dye with gore!

It means the passage out of life,
The dismal portal of the tomb,
For young and old;
It means the fiercest, latest strife,
The union dark of night and gloom,
And ashes cold.
It came because it had to come,
To Erin's great and noble son,
In prison lone;—
It snatched binn from his Island home.
Long e'er his manly task was done—
Alas, Wolfe-Tone!

Death means the freedom of the soul
The spirit's holy exit fair,
From sin and chaims;
The flight to joys that constant roll,
Around the sacred temple—where
God Eternal reigns!
A double freedom for that great,
And faithful san, that Erin old
Is bound to moan;
Relaxing of a two fold weight.—
To live a slave, in dungeon cold,
To die—Wolfe-Tone!

Great God of Heaven do we pray.
And weep our faults and sigh,
And pardon crave;
Grant death may be our golden day.
Illume with beams of hope from high,
Our earthly grave;
Grant Erin may be free and great
Ere time shall be proclaimed no more,
And earth have gone;
May she not feel the iron weight
Of slavers's chains 'till life is o'er—
Like her Wolfe-Tune!

-Joseph K. Poran.

to the Imperial train at all. Another version, not sanctioned by authority, is that an attempt upon the Czar's life had been made, but owing to the difficulty encountered by the would be assassins in evading the railway guards, they did not reach the road until the train containing the Czar had passed, and mistook the baggage train, which they heard coming in the distance, for the one carrying the Emperor, and placed impediments which threw it from the track.

for your own country, entitled to own the

land on which you were born and on which

AFFAIRA IN RUSSIA.

The Czar's Escape-Polish Oppression-

Thanksgiving Services in Paris Mos

cow Pestivities-Canflicting Theories

of the Attempt at Trais-Wrecking.

Sr. Petersburg, December 3 .- The Czar to-day inspected several of the public insti-

tutions in Moscow, and this evening attended

the opera, and subsequently a grand ball.

The city is magnificently decorated in honor

of the escape of the Czar from assassination

Moscow, December 3 .- Further develop-

ments in the matter of the attempt on the

Czar's life show that a mine, the explosion of

which wrecked a baggage train, was placed

under the rails near this city, and was so ar-

ranged as to be exploded by electricity. For

some reason, which can only be explained by the conspirators themselves, the mine was

not exploded until the baggage train arrived

immediately over it. The theory generally

accepted here of this circumstance is that

the person engaged in carrying out the plot

THE APPARATCS WOULD NOT WORK

when the attempt to use it was first made

The plan was most ingeniously arranged and that it tailed is attributed in Court

circles to the hand of Providence. The

police are alert in searching for the conspira-

tors, who are supposed to have fled at once

after they became aware of the result of the

explosion, and it is believed they will soon be

captured. Great excitement has been raised

by the event, and the friends of the Govern-

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA BEARS A CHARMED LIFE.

A public thanksgiving will be offered in the

churches for the happy issue of the last at-

Mosow. December 3 .- The rumors which

have received currency, that an attempt was

made on the Czar's life, growing out of an

accident to the train in which he was travel-

ling to this city, while on his way from

Livadia to St. Petersburg, are denied by the

explanation offered in official circles is that

the baggage train which was following the

Imperial train broke one of the connections

of couplings between two of the cars, on

account of the strain upon it, upon which

several cars subsequently left the track from

the force of the collision. It is asserted that

NO ACCIDENT HAPPENED

suite and attendants of the Emperor.

tempt upon the life of the Emperor.

either mistook the train, or that

ment declare that the

no one was hart, and

cheering.)

Fasis, December 3.—A grand thanksgiving service was held in this city to celebrate the escape of the Czur from the plot to kill him

The Duke Nicholas was present, and was very much affected. Panis, December 4 .- The news of the atexcited much interest and feeling here. In a leading editorial this morning, the Journal Officiel expresses with considerable emphasis its indignation at what it calls the dastardly attempt to assessinate the Emperor, and hands of his enemies and the enemies of to take steps to meet the just demand of the Russia The opinion expressed by Conser- peasantry and small tarmers. vative members of the Government is that

thia last ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR. compled with that of last spring, will have the effect of bringing the Nihilists and other destroyers of the Empire into increased popu-

lar disfavor. London, December 4 .- The attempt made from St. Petersburg to gain over the Poles to Russia have proved a failure. Even the party which has hitherto been regarded as the most favorable to Russia turns a deaf ear to those overtures. Nor is it surprising when the nature of them is considered. The Golos, which spoke for Russia, coolly told the Poles they should now make friends with Russia in order that the two nations may unite against the Austro-German alliance, while the Russian Government does not take the slight. est step to alleviate the system of repression which prevais in Russian Poland. Under such circumstances it is evident that Russian evertures are merely a manageuvre to put pressure upon Berlin, and the Poles are under

LONDON, December 4 .- Great preparations are being made for increasing the efficiency of the Russian army. The artillery is to be completely reorganized, the cavalry improved and strengthened, and the supply of arms considerably increased. It is remarkable that both in the military schools and the regiments increased attention is given to the study of the geography of Austria-Hungary. The system of denationalization in Polaud is nursued with even greater strictness by the Russian Government now than formerly. M. LaPaushiter, Curator of Education at Warsaw, has issued a decree forbidding students at the University, under severy penalties, to use the Polish language either in private or in

ST. PETERSBURG, December 4 .- The Czar arrived here to is afternoon, and was most enthusiastically received by the populace. He proceeded to the Kazen Cathedral, where be prayed for his sale deliverance from death. A Thanksgiving service was also held in the private chapel, after which the Czar proceeded to the Winter Palace in an open sleigh. On his arrival at the Palace dense crowds gathered, and he was enthusiastically cheered. Congratulations are pouring in from all quarters

ments, and constantly dreads receiving news that the Nihilists have succeeded in killing the Czar.

Heard you the Baushee's saddest keen,
Upon the ghostly mid night gale,
Like piercing moan?
Lamenting loud of Erin green,
The Nation's rising solemn wait
For her WolferTone!
Hadst thou but died on battlefield.
Amongst the foremost there to fall;
She would not groan;
But for the one that could not yield.
To perish in the prison's wall,
She weeps—Wolfe-Tone!

What means the awful word of Death.

Death means the freedom of the soul,

That noble son of noble sire,
Thy grave is wet with many a tear;
The sacred stone
That tells thy fate so sad and dire,
Is index of thy bright career,
Oh, great Wolf-Tone!
Thou hadst a heart for purest love,
A soul to dare, a hand to do—
But not alone:
Rest now in peace with God above,
Gloricus, faithful, strong and true,
Rest thee, Welfe-Tone!

Laval University. {
Quebec, 17th November, 1879 }

IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, December 2.- Existing conditions are such as to deepen and increase public excitement with respect to the anti-rent agitation. What is felt will prove to be one of the most distressful winters ever known in Ireland is now setting in early, and with unwonted severity. In the West, the suffering among the poorer tenants is already very great, and the opinion is freely expressed among them that the Government only intend to temporize, in order to gain time tempt upon the life of the Czar of Russia has for political managevering without providing any adequate relief. Under the circumstances, the people insist that they must obtain food and clothing somehow, and threats are made that if they cannot obtain them peaceably, they will be driven to do so by force. Bir will only serve to increase French Barracks, situated in King's County, about sympathy for him, already awakened by sixty miles from Dublin, have been threatened the Czarina's presence in France Precident and as a precautionary measure, it has been Grevy and other prominent members of the decided to remove the magazine stores and Chambers, as well as several conspicuous gunpowder to this city. The Bome Rule Bouspartists, have sent messages of congratulation to the Empress upon the provi- laws, but affirm that they cannot answer for dential escape of her royal consort from the results, if the Government delays much longer

> London, December 4 .- At the Cabinet Council a programme was decided upon by the Government for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The details are kept from the public, but it is understood that the Government, while extending aid and employment to the suffering, will not modify its demands that the agitation be conducted within the strict letter of the law.

> London, December 5 .- Government will apply to remove the trials of Daly, Davitt and Killen from Sligo to Dublin. Messrs. Parnell and Finigan will start for America on the 17th instant.

Dublin, December 4 - A great land meeting was held at Nenagh to-day, at which Mr. Dwyer Grey was the principal orator.

Dublin, December 5 -Thomas Brennan, a well known member of the Land League, has been arrested and held to answer for using alleged seditious language, in attempting to seduce certain members of the constabulary force at Balla from allegiance to their duty as officers of the Government. It is stated that Brennan and some of the constabulary, by private appointment, and by appealing to their national feeling as Irishmen, and by promises of reward, tried to persuade them to oin the Paruell party. He was admitted to ball to await the next assizes.

A farmer returning from Mullingar market last night was

SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON, who was lying in wait for him at the roadside. The provocation for the deed is supposed to have resided in the fact that the farmer had taken a holding from which a tenant, whose family occupied it for many generations, had been evicted. The assassin has not yet been arrested. Home Rule leaders disavow any responsibility for or sympathy with the

crime. Mr. Biggar's plan of settlement of the Irish land question is as follows:-He would first fix the yearly value of holdings, giving tenants credit for all improvements; he would deprive landlords of

THE POWER OF EVICTION

so long as the rent was paid : furthermore, he would give the tenant the option of buying up the rent in a fixed number of years, after which the tenant would bimself be the owner. The effect of such a plan would be a prosperous peasantry, and the production of the country doubled. Mr. Biggar's plan differs from Mr. Parnell's only as regards detail; in principle they agree. Mr. Parnell's plan is perfectly fessible, however. Mr. Biggar considers Mr. Parnell is eminently fitted for the lrish people's leader. Mr. Biggar considers American competition is making itself seriously felt in the provision trade throughout Great Britain.

London, December 5 .- The Times publishes this morning a second edition, giving the following cable despatch :- The copious reports on Irish political affairs published in the United States deeply interest Irishbeen made yet. The New York Herald has light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. Americans, but no important movement has a strong article, counselling the Irish in Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal, are agents for

NOT TO PART WITH THEIR HARD BARNINGS to aid Parnell's schemes. The Herald says: _"If Parnell could carry out his crazy programme, the mud cabing would be as numerous ten years hence as they were in 1841. What we say, therefore, to the Irish of the United States is Not one cent for Parnell and his crowd, but millions to help emigration to this country. Here is room enough and to spare for all who come; here are cheap and tertile lands, and every Irish family may easily, with but common industry and economy, own his own acres; here is work at good wages; here are no landlords and no bailiffs. But let us have no Fenian nonsense, no proposition to free Ireland by processions three thousand miles off. That does no good; it only fills the pockets of adventurers and demagogues. It is announced that Messrs. Parnell and Finigan expect to start for New York on the 17th instant. The former gentleman has also issued a letter, in which he states that the Sligo prisoners would be tried at Carrick-on-Shannon, on the 11th instant; also, appeals to the public for subscriptions to defray the

expenses of the defence. Dustin, December 5 .- On the arrival of Thomas Brennan at Castlebar, he was enthusiastically cheered by the people.

The expressions which caused the arrest of Brennan yesterday were to the effect that he adopted the words of Davitt, and that the time for resolve and action had arrived. Brennan was informed of the issue of a warrant, but made no effort to avoid arrest. There are those who pretend that the authorities have acted rashly in arresting Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, who, moreover, were

COMPARATIVELY OBSCURE MEN.

On the other side it is pointed out that the Government had borne the challenge of the leaders with great patience, and were bound to interfere or else abdicate their functions. No Government could allow seditious language to go on any longer, and the present Government have shown much moderation and regard for the liberty of the subject and freedom of speech in allowing firebrands to carry on so long disturbing the peace of the community, and preaching Communism in its worst form. It is intimated that though it is true the present prisoners are comparatively obscure, they were the men who had rendered themselves the most obnoxious; but member of Parliament as he is even,

MR. PARNELL WILL HAVE TO DE CAREFUL unless he desires, for himself, to experience what he and his colleagues have often styled the comforts of a British bastile. Brennan, who was arrested yesterday, was received enthusiastically by a large crowd on his arrival at Castlebar under an escort of police. He was taken to the Court House and examined. The indictment was read over to him, after which he was remanded until Monday to allow time to secure the attendance of the shorthand writer who took down his remarks. Bail was refused. The prisoner was defended by Charles O'Mally.

"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 11-G

KING ALPONSO'S WEDDING.

After Festivities-A Brilliant Scene. Madrid, December 1 .- A grand reception and drawing-room was held last evening in the Throne room of the Royal Palace. It began at 1 o'clock and lasted till 10 at night. Twelve thousand persons defiled before the newly married coup was sented on his throne, under the splendid dais, with Queen Christine at his left, and the Princess of Arturias on a low seat at the foot of the throne. The scene was one of incomparable brilliancy. The Cabinet Ministers were dressed in crimson velvet knee-breeches with white silk stockings, an coats covered with rich gold embroidery. The ladies were in full court dress. The blaze of jewels was dazzling. Each of the company walked up to the steps of the throne, the ladies with their heavy trains kissed the hand of the King, then dragged their trains along and kissed the Queen's hand, then kissed that of the Princess of Austrias, and then backed out through the long hall. The gentlemen had simply to kiss hands, and then back out. After leaving the throne-room the company proceeded to pay their respects to Queen Isahelia, who seems to command universal sympathy. The streets were never so gay and the people enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. The Plazza Major had a wonderful display of fish, vegetables and fat turkeys. The beating of drums, the strumming of guitars and three-stringed justruments called rabeles, made an indescribable din. A gala representation was held last evening at the Opera House, which was opened thirty years ago on the birthday of Queen Isabella. Every corner of the house was full. The Royal box in the centre of the house on the first tier was fitted up with crimson hangings and mirrors. All the Court was present. There were a wonderful number of pretty women in the four tiers of boxes and in the galleries, and the theatre

Cathotic Colonization.

wore the air of a splendid drawing-room.

Letters received from Bishops now in the East, engaged in the Catholic Colouization scheme, show that the project is merting with warm encouragement; nearly the full amount of stock, \$100,000, is subscribed. Bishop Ireland says that if it were necessary \$550,000 could be isised in two months. A meeting of the Colonization Board will be held in this city upon the return of Bishops Spalding and Ireland in about two weeks.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has a daughter named Victoria Kawekin Kaiulani-Lunalife-Kalaniniahilapilapa, and yet she is only 4 years old.

-Ada Clifton, an actress, became discouraged, in Cincinnati, because she could not get employment. Going into the green room the Robinson Opera House, she drank a glass of wine, remarked "This is my last drink," placed a pistol at her breast and fired, but the wound did not kill her.

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties heretofors in use-Lieberts Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and compressed It has eighteen times the strength of ordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and its flavour as long as it is kept cool and dry. A letter from Captain Campbell, B. N. A. shows that during a long sea voyage the bread made with it was within best he had tasted, makers, to whom address for sample. 11-G

Carboline.



peodorized Extract of Petroleum a now improved and Perfected—Is Ab-solutely the Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads. And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Want ing for Centuries.

What the World Has Been Want ing for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is OAR-BOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum and which effects a complete and radical curin cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tend to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is GARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely decolorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially baid-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a babit of wiping his oil besseared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on borses and cattlathat had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the result was a rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had failen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiment's were heralded to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolorate the new of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & CO., San Francisco

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years that op of my head has been completely 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 bottle without any great hopes of good results: recommensation of a friend, I conclude to dry a bottle without any great hopes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every ap-pearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my vorth.

believe it will research as the same was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WRITE,

Davisville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this Stiday of November, 1878. JAMEA D. KING.

JOSEPH E. POND. Jr. Attorney at Law.
North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than
twenty years a portion of my head has been as
smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but
some eight, weeks ago I was induced to try your twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth.

MR. W. S. GOLD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pn., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water, and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantiv.

ALFRED 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.

Dongola, Ill., March 19, 1879.

SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE on my head last September, which had been bail for twenty years, and now I have a nice growth of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness. I was entirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where therewas no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.

I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.

W. H. Moellhany, Druggist.

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without tear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beau-tifier of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle. Sold by all Draggists. KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.,

Sole Agents for the United States, the Canadas, and Great Britain.
For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and wholesale by

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., B. A. MITCHELL & SON, London

Unt., Can. J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont., Can. HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Ont., Can. JOHN ROBERTS, Ottawa, Ont., Can.

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Que., Can. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can. THOS. B. BAKER & SON, St. John N.B., Can. 1-mwf

HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL, Que., General Agents for Canada. Patent Saw.



Our latest improved sawing machine cuts off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes. A \$100 PRESENT will be given to two men who can saw as much in the old way, as one man can with this machine. Circulars sent free. W. Giles, 741 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Soap, Candles, &c.

PHELAN,

MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to.

Nos. 299 & 301 William Street, MONTREAL. July 22.

Spencerian Steel Pens.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Of the very best English make, unrivalled for Flexibility, Durability and Eveness of Point. REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION!

For Schools we recommend Nos. 1, 5 and 15. In Commercial use, Nos. 2, 3 and 16. Complete set of samples (20 pens) will be sent on receipt of twenty cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS,

No. 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Legal.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC OANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEDEC

District of Montreal. Superior Court. De
Marcebue Mcloche, of the City and District of
Montreal, wife commune en biens of Joseph
Alphonse Hudon, of the same place, trader, and
duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff;
and the said Joseph Alphonse Hudon, of the
same place, trader, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, on the twenty eighth day of
October instant.

Stituted in this cause.,
October Instant.
Montreal, 31st October, 1879.
PERRAS & MORIN.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
13-d

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal.—The second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventynine. Present: The Kon. Mr. Justice Rainville.—No. 7669.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, in his quality of executor of the last will and testament of the late WILLIAM ANDERSON HALL, in his life-time of the same place, Notary Public, Plain-tiff.

DAME SARAH HARRIISON, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, widow of the late COLIN CAMPAELL, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Defendant.

time of Montreal aforesaid, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, D. E. Bowie, Esquire, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Dennis Gorman, one of the Balliffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left her domicile, formerly occupied by her, and that she is absent from the Province of Quebec; that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language. In the newspaper of this city called La Minerve and twice in the English language in the newspaper of this city called True Wirnness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court).

CHAS. BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

CHAS. BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 1779. Superior Court. Dame Francoise Biais, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Quinn, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, rs. Joseph Quinn, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on Seventeenth Day of November instant.

Montreal, 18th November, 1879.

D. E. BOWIE,

14-d Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Montreal Telegraph Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to extend the powers and franchises of the said Company to all parts of the Dominion of Canada, to allow it to make connections and carry on business elsewhere, and generally to grant to the said Company all such powers and privileges as are now enjoyed by any other telegraph company carrying on business in the Dominion.

Montreal, 1st December, 1879.

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Cheapest Catholic Weekly Printed in the English Language

Its Price is only \$1.50 Per Annum, or \$1.00 for Eight Months.

If five or more persons club together, and send their names with the money, they can have tue

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PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c, MADE TO ORDER.

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See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply ferent buying Plano or ORGAN. Readmy Circular. Lawest prices oper given 0-gans Adress Daniel F. Beaty, Washing War

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THE COOK'S FRIEND **Baking Powder**

Is manufactured under the patronage of the CONSUMERS OF CANADA!

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\$55.66 Agenta Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. \$4 Outfit free, Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, P. Q. 20 Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Chromos, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y., U. S.

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outsit free, Address Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q. 20-L,

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 14-g \$12 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home. Costly outsit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new & Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfly free. Address: H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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81,425.50 PROFITS IN 36 DAYS,
810 to \$109 in legitimate Stock Speculations in
Wall St. pays immense produs. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free.
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Brokers, 127 Broadway, N. Y.
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T. J. Doherty, B.C.L., C. J. Doherty, A.B., B.C.L.

Medical, &c

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly After Taking. like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirry years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5: or will be sent tree by mail on receipt of the money by addressing The GRAY MEDICINE CO. Toronto, Ont.

H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all Druggists.

Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other preparaions of Magnesia.

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

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There are persons who, having made use of various preparations without obtaining any satisfactory results, will be inclined to condemn the use of Luby's Parsian Hair Renewer, To them we can, in all confidence, state that 'not a single" instance do we know of where Luny's preparation has been employed but that it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of

our citizens who are now daily using it. Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, its valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious effect whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and

checks its falling out. LUBY's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used LUBY's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

Fold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in largesized bottles, at 50 cents each. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co. H.

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COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY. Board and Tuition, per Session of ten months, payable quarterly in advance.) \$120.

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

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Board and Tuitlon—only ONE HUNDRED
DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

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LADY SUPERIOR,

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Aug. 28. COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a 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 Innguage 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.

Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For further particulars end for the "Prospectus and Course of Studies."

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Corner of MeGill & Notre Dame Streets Respectfully informs his friends and the pub lic, in both Town and Its Searching and Heating Properties are Country, that his Fall Stock of Furs is unutually good. For CAPS, &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children at lowest

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PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR | rally. Cassock making a specialty. INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cuses of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Tains in Back or Side, &c. Our Olutiment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is incon-ventent, is a great help in relieving inflammatory Cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach. Nose, or from any cause, is speadily controlled and stopped. Our Nasat Syringes (25 cents) and kn-halers (\$1.00) are great aids in arresting laternal bleeding. Diphtheria & Sore Throat.

Catarria. The Extract is the only specific Catarria. for this disease, Cold in Head-te. Our "Catarria Cines" specially prepared to most serious cases, contains all the culture properties of the Extract cour Narah Systems in all that the culture is the contained of the Extract cour Narah Systems.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. lt is

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivated, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of secide-is. A dressing of our **Olutinent** will sid in healing and Prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. Earache, Toothache and

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Piles, It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.
Pond's Extract Medicines have failed in the contract of the failed of the failed of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples, the Extract is so cleanly and effica-cious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Outment is the best emoliant that can be applied.

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Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT Con-NEW YORK AND LONDON. For sale by all Druguists and Fancy Goods Dealers Orders for \$2 worth, carriago free, on receipt o \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriago free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to 15 Murray Street, New York.

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May be consulted daily at No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace. Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of and talk of the latest novelty; how rent home cured in April 26. 37-g*

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Every single Specific the well-tried prescription of an enthent physician.

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

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Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, made up and altered to Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular, Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it

> Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 1533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at is. 1ld., 2s. 9d. 48. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

has never been known to fail.

HOLIDAY SEASON—Don't pay any longer \$2.50 and \$3.50 a gallon for wines when you can have the very best quality of table wines specially and directly imported by Coutu & Co., 245 Notre Dame street, Montreal, for the Altar use at \$1.50 a gallon. Their wines are particularly recommended by some of the most prominent physicians of our city. In fact, it is by those physicians' solicitation they (Messrs. Coutu & Co.) offer them to the public. If you wish for a pure wine call at the above address. The clergy supplied as usual with the above; also with church goods gene-

HORRIBLE MURDER.

New York, December 4.—Francisco Bello was playing cards and drinking beer this evening with Antonio Calendo and two other men in Calendo's apartments in East 111th street. Bello being unlucky grew angry, quarrelsome, and was finally put out of the room. He threatened to kill Calendo and ran up stairs for a stiletto. The other men left, and Calendo bolted the door. Mike Murphy went to Calendo's door to investigate the trouble when he was encountered by Bello, frantic with rage. Murphy ited. Bello attacked the door of Calendo's room, splitting the panels with Lis weapon and breaking them out. He obtained entrance, when Calendo made a desperate effort to defend himself with a chair, but was butchered be-fore the eyes of his wife and children. Bello struck his victim in the temple with his knife and then stabbed him three times in the back, killing him. Instantly Bello fled to the roof and was there captured. Calendo leaves his family destitute.

Marder of a Sergeant of the Mounted

AN ABYSSINIAN BISHOP IMPRIS-

The Vatican Petitioning for His Release. Rome, December 2 .- The Bishop of Massia, Vicar Apostolic over a portion of Abysiania,

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitls, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Thront 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 duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mall by addressing with stamp, naming this papes, W. W. SHERAR, 119 Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y.

9-G--eow

A Reception Party "Selon les Regles!" What a stiff thing is a real reception party. The machinery is set going about ten days before the time. Engravers and printers are busy carving out and printing the cards. It won't do for Mr. A. to come, because Mr. B. is not in accord with him. When the preliminaries are completed and the night has come, how the carriages roll up to the door and the ladies sweep in with their dresses " a la mode," and the husbands and beaux, after leading them to the dressing rooms, ramble and herd together in the parlors and corridors and this of the meet novely; now the Marsquint in one minute; Mr. Pegnen, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cour, cared of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks.

A well the Sacre Cour, we have the matter of the terrible times which we meet the matter of the terrible times which we meet the matter of the terrible times which we meet the matter of the terrible times which we meet the matter of the terrible times which we meet the matter of the terrible times which we meet the matter of the terrible times which we meet the matter of the terrible times which we meet the matter of the terrible times which we meet the matter of the terrible times to the meet novely; now the Marsquint in the total new the meet novely; now the Marsquint in the total new to the total new total new the meet novely; now the Marsquint in the total new total new the total new to which are upon them, while they move along the pemp and glifter of wax candles and costly furniture. And then the feast! What viands! What wines! What "petites morceaux" never dreamed of except in Paris. What lassitudes and headaches next day, as the fair ones breakfast at two P.M., and the husbands doze in there stores. Commend me to a reception party and to Dr. HERRICK's Sugar Coated Phas to work off their effects

> Whooping Cough is successfully treated by separating the patients beyond hearing distance of each other, and by the employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites. Whooping Cough is a nervous disease of so sympathetic a nature, that paroxysms may be produced in one susceptible by simply hearing the cough

> next day. If people will overfeed they must

effective. GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA, JANU-ARY 17, 1878. Gentlemen: -I suffered for eight months with palpitation so that I could not do anything for myself. I called in Du. Forte, and he recommended me to try Bais-TOL'S SARBAPRILLA AND PILLS, and, after using

WILLIAM WILSON.

nized as the most refreshing and agreeable of perfumes for the handkerchief, the toilet, and FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS and Cholera Infantum, as well as Summer Complaints of a similar nature, the PAIN-

In refined and cultivated society it is recog-

other remedy has failed. Weak and Sickly Children, with their plached features and emacisted forms appeal strongly to the best sympathies of everyone. Yet, our sympathies are of but little benefit unless they take a practical form, and the sufferines from both Montal and Physical Debility be relieved by administering some such strengtheiving medicinal and nutritive Blood and Brain food as Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Jacto-Phosphate of Lime. It aids the process of digestion and assimilation revitalizes the blood, and, supplying material for bone and muscle structure, firmishes the foundation for strong and healthy constitutions. Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.0.

Sayants and experts are continually emploved discovering a remedy for the restoration of hair to its natural color. They want an article that will preserve the scalp, pure and clean, and remove that destroyer-dandruff. It is now acknowledged that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer answers the purpose. marvellously, bold by altgdruggists, price 50

were and agreed off - paper follows to mittle to Zoo.

Police.

WINNIPEG, Man., December 3 .- Details of the rising of Sitting Bull Indians are supplemented this morning by the announcement that a Sergeant of the Mounted Police has been found dead near Fort Walsh, having been murdered by Indians.

ONED.

has been imprisoned by King John. The Vatican has earnestly requested France and other Governments through the intermediacy of France, to obtain his liberation. The Pope will also send delegates to the King to intercede for the Bishop's release.

Consumption Cured.

Pond's Extract, for Pains, Aches and Injuries—is something that when people once try it they can never be induced to change for any-

apply to Dr. Herrick! of another person. The above named treatment has been found singularly

them four weeks, I was relieved of the

THE USES TO WHICH MURRAY & LAN-MAN'S FLORIDAWATER is put may, without exaggeration, be said to be universal.

KILLER acts with Wonderful Rapidity, and NEVER FAILS when taken at the commence-

ment of an attack, and often cures after every

N. R -Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. cts. the bottle. Try this unfailing remedy.

Total or evaluant Types beautiful for the of Milling Thirt has been as in the bod from it and the collection of the manner of the collection of

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ECLECTRIC On is composed. This matchless compound 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.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

True Witness Office, Tuesday, December 9. Financial.

The demand for money is reported quiet at the banks, and rates are steady, at 5 to 6 per cent for loans on call, and 6 to 7 for time loans. Prime commercial paper is still banks, and 1084 cash to customers. Drafts on mittances are conceded by all to be very fair, New York rule steady at par to 1-16 for the season. p.emium.

One of the most interesting features of our inactive, but values are firmer. local stock market during the past week was the upward movement of Montreal Telegraph stock; the value of shares having advanced 12 per cent within about ten days and several heavy transactions were recorded at par, the highest figure reached. The "bulls" running the stock up upon a rumor of a 4 per cent dividend at the close of this month and changes in the management of the Company with a view to reductions in the working expenses and a harmonizing of interests with the competitive Company. It is claimed that the "reform" combination controls 20,000 shares out of the total of 50,000 shares, and that this number will be sufficient to decide the next directorate, as those only can vote at the annual meeting in January next who have held stock for thirty days continuously before that event. As this date is now past the excitement has somewhat abated, and the value of shares has declined, until to-day (Tuesday) the market was stronger, and sales were effected at 981, buyers closing at 981. Montreal Bank stock is firm at 144; Merchants at 90; Commerce at 1192; Ontario at 73, and Toronto at 118 for buyers, and 122½ for sellers. City Gas shares are saleable to-day at about 120, and Richelieu is tending upward, sales being made today at 43

Stock brockers are still paying 95c on the dollars for Consolidated Bank bills, and 20c for Mechanics'. The offerings are reported fair, and the demand is fair.

We learn upon undoubted authority that all negotiations for an amalgamation of the Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga banks have been suspended, for the present at all events. It is understood that the banks could not easily agree as to the principles of amalgamation.

-The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for the month of November show an increase of \$201,788.

ding week of last year of \$2,483.

-The traffic receipts of the Northern and North-Western rallways for the six months ending with November were \$44,114 in excess of the returns for the corresponding period last year.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending November 28th amounted to \$100,751.21, against \$68,392.60 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of \$32,358.52.

-The Midland Railway of Canada return of traffic for the week ending November 14, 1879 is :—Passengers, \$1,309.04; freight, \$4,073.02; mails and sundries, \$241.76; total, \$5,614.82. Total for the corresponding week of 1878, \$4,646.27; increase, \$968.55.

-The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent on the common stock, and a quarterly dividend of 13 per cent on the preferred stock. The company will have a surplus, after paying dividends, of \$12,750,000.

-The Grand Trunk Railway returns of traffic for the week ending 29th November, 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1878, shows an increase of \$22,272:

1879. 1878. Total\$195,125 \$172,853

Increase during the last 21 weeks \$294,333

Rusiness Troubles.

R. A. McAllister & Co., of Toronto, dealers in knitted goods, are offering 75 cents on the dollar.

Mr. J. A. M. Lapierre has attached W. A. Campbell, trader, for \$272.50. C. Beausoleil, A writ of attachment has been issued

against Wm. Morgan, butcher; Mr. C. Beausoleil, assignee. Maxime J. Demers has been attached at

the instance of Jeremie Perrault for \$248.75. L. Dupuy, assignee. Cushing & Clark, of Salisbury, N.B., offer

25 per cent. to their creditors, and a trust deed is now being signed. The Royal Canadian Insurance Company

has attached Joseph Dupre, forwarder and trader, for \$2,000. L. J. Lajoie, assignee.

\$502.60. A. Bourbonniere, assignee. Ten attachments have been issued against

At a meeting of the creditors of Smith & Barnes, of Shediac, N.B., their offer of 331 cents on the dollar, secured, was accepted,

payable in nine months. -George J. Joseph & Co., export merchants, of London, England, have failed. It is reported they have business connections in

—A Halifax despatch says:—MacLaughlin & Co., lime dealers, Halifax, have assigned. A writ of attachment has issued against Jas. J. Macdonald; liabilities, \$3,976.

-A Quebec despatch says:-Jeremie Perrault has attached Michael Deniers for \$248.75. W. A. Campbell, trader, has been attached by J. A. M. Lapierre for \$272.50. not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no issued a writ against Joseph Dupre trader, for \$2,000.

-At a preliminary meeting of the creditors of the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, held at Ottawa Wednesday, Capt McCuaig was appointed assignee, and Hon. R. W. Scott. James Rochester and Dr. Leggo inspectors. The liabilities of the company amount to \$55,000, and the nominal assets \$80,000. The meeting was adjourned until the 23rd instant, when arrangements will be made for the sale of the company's property en bloc.

—At a meeting of the creditors of Pierre Larin, Mr. A. Bourbonniere was appointed assignee to the estate.

—Louis Renaud, on whom a demand of assignment was made on Wednesday, has since assigned to A. Bourbonniere, official assignee.

assigned to A. Bourbonniere, official assignee.

—A writ of attachment has been issued against Michael A. Finn, liquor dealer, of St. John, N. B., at the instance of James Guest, of Montreal Liabilities about \$21,000; assets about \$10,000

—Writs of attachment have been issued against Wm. J. Flynn, Parrsboro, N.B.,; Richardson & Mason, Hallfax; James J. McDonald, do., and John C. Mouiton, Yarmouth. Murdoch MacLean, Guysboro, offers 40 cents in 6, 10 and 15 months. C. J. Fuller, Arichat, offers 25 cents in 6, 12 and 18 months.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLPSALE TRADE. MONDAY EVENING, December 8.

Business in the city wholesale market has, with a few exceptions, been quiet during the past week, and is expected to continue so until after the Christmas holidays. The weather til after the Christmas holidays. The weather of metals. Remittances here continue to has been changeable, snowing and raining by taken at 7 to 8 per cent, as to name and turns, and now the country roads are reported date. Sterling exchange is reported firmer, to be in a bad condition, which tends to rein sympathy with the New York market, but I tard business here in some lines. Prices to with a very light business doing; rates are almost all kinds of goods are firm, and still quoted at 108½ for sixty-day bills between tending upward, in some instances, while re-

The local flour and grain markets remain

	LOUDAINE STA THE ATTRIBUTE	o	CILY		Pric	. Co
	for flour :					
	Superior Extra	\$6	10	ø	6	201
ı	Extra Superfine	5	ĐU .	o	6	00
	Fancy			Õ	0.0	00
	Spring Extra, new ground	5	70	ō	5	85
ł	Superfine	5	35	ā	5 (5Õ
1	Strong Bakers			Õ	6	50
١	Fine			õ	5	
ı	Middlings			ō	4	
ı	Pollards			õ	ŝ	
ł	Ontario Bags			õ	2	
	City Dags (delivered)			ő	3	
1	City Bags (delivered)			ö		
ı	Osumes.			<i>a</i>	3 6	

ASHES.—Receipts the past week have been very light. Sales of First Pots opened at \$4.50, and have since been effected at \$4.75 to \$4.80; the transactions have, however, been insignificant. Seconds ran up from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Pearls-20 brls. First sort sold on p. t.; it is understood a little over \$5.50 was obtained. Receipts since 1st January, 8,492 brls Pots and 1,746 brls Pearls; d-liveries, 9,133 brls Pots, and 1,927 brls

DRY GOODS.—The city retail dealers report a very active business being done. Remittances from the West during the past week were scarcely as good as was expected, the reason given for this being the bad condition of country roads. Letter orders also have been less numerous during the past few days; this is doubtless owing to the same cause. Travellers with Spring samples of tweeds and similar kinds of goods are now preparing to start out on their regular Spring trip, a d but little difficulty in placing large orders is anticipated. As we predicted weeks ago, higher prices are now being asked for inture delivery of nearly all kinds of Canadian manufactures; and this is owing to the rise in the cost of the raw material. Advices from England are also to the effect that higher prices are prevalent. Several circulars from are all quiet, but prices are firm, and indicate —The traffic returns of the Toronto, Grey & English houses have been received by dealers ber 29th show an increase over the correspon-

have been cancelled. FURS .- Trade continues brisk, all the manufacturers being kept busy on orders. Stocks are reported very light. There are very few raw furs coming to market now, the country roads being in a bad condition. Prices remain as last quoted:—

Mink skins, prime dark\$1 00 to \$1 75
Martin skins, prime 0 00 to 1 25
Beaver skins, prime dark, per lb 1 00 to 1 75
Bear skins, black prime large 5 00 to 8 00
Bear skins, black prime small 2 00 to 4 00
Red fox skins, prime 1 20 to 1 35
Muskrat skins, spring 0 00 to 0 00
Muskrat skins, fall and winter 0 08 to 0 12
Do. kits 0 02 to 0 01
Lynx skins, prime large 1 25 to 1 75
Skunk skins, large prime dark 0 50 to 0 90
Skunk, narrow striped 0 25 to 0 40
Skunk, white striped 0 10 to 0 20
Skunk skins, prime white large 0 10 to 0 30
Raccoon skins, prime 0 10 to 0 75
Fisher skins, prime 5 00 to 8 00
Otter skins, prime dark 5 00 to 7 50
Otto Barne, princo daration of the contract

GROCERIES .- Trade appears to have been quiet and steady during the week, chiefly confined to jobbers supplying the wants of retailers. No large transactions have been reported, and prices are generally unchanged. Remittunces continue very satisfactory. Travellers report a considerable improvement in trade with country merchants during last week, while the good sleighing con-tinued. Coffees are still quiet but firm at the prices quoted last week. Liverpool advices received here to-day report a return of confidence, and late Dutch sales were made at higher figures, viz., 95s to 102s per cwt. In Liverpool the market is steady. Fruits—The market is reported exceedingly bare of Malaga raisins, and prices

are fully maintained. Layers are quoted at \$2.20 to 2.35 per box; London layers, \$2.65 to 2.85 do; Loose Muscatels, \$2.50 to 2.65 Black Baskets, \$3.75 to 4.00, and Black Crowns at \$5 to 5.50. There are no half or quarter boxes offering. Valencia raisins are shade easier, if anything; quoted about {c lower than in our last weekly report, and the demand continues tair. Sultanas are scarce, and quoted at 9c to 104c. Currants are easier; the new-crop is quoted at 64c to 8c, as to quality and size of parcel. Fish—The high prices ruling for Labrador herrings The high prices filling for Labrador herrings has lessend consumption, and the demand for them is light; stocks here, however, are small, and will likely all be wanted during Lent. The price now quoted is \$6.50 per barrel, Salmon is also in light supply and in few hands. Prices have advanced 50c per barrel, quoted firm at \$18, \$17 and \$16 respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Green Cod is steady at \$56.25 for No. 1, and \$5 tor No. 2. Gaspe dry cod is firm, at \$4 to 4.25. hite is firm, prices being fully maintained, at \$4.30 to 4.50 per cod., are related to the control of the maintained, at \$4.30 to 4.50 per cod., are related to the code has to some private terms is reported. Sugars—The market was a shade easier during the earlier part of the week, but a recovery in the English market has been followed by firmer prices here, being now quoted at \$6 to 10 to 50 per bushel; brank, but a recovery in the English market has been followed by firmer prices here, being now quoted at \$6 to 10 to 50 per bushel; brank, but a recovery in the English market has been followed by firmer prices here, being now quoted at \$6 to 10 to 50 per bushel; brank, but a recovery in the English market has been followed by firmer prices here, being now quoted at \$6 to 10 to 50 per bushel; brank, but a recovery in the English market has been followed by firmer prices here, being now quoted at \$6 to 10 to has lessend consumption, and the demand for -Joseph C. Marchand has made a demand for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Green Cod is steady of assignment upon Louis Renaud, trader, for at \$6.25 for No. 1, and \$5 for No. 2. Gaspe Ontario *raders this week. There were only three assignments during the week in Ontario and Quebec combined.

There were only to 4.50 per cwt., as to quality. Stocks are mainly in few hands. A sale of 2,000 bags on private terms is reported. Sugars—The

lots at 350 and 37½c, and we learn of other sales at 26c, and as low as 12½c for inferior stock. Brewers do not appear to be at all anxious to lay in their supplies, but are holding off for lower figures.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The demand for hides since the reduction in rates has been good, and a firmer teeling seems to exist. For butchers' green hides prices remain steady at \$9, \$8 and \$7 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Sheepskins are steady, with an upward tendency in prices. We quote \$1.05 to \$1.10 Caliskins unchanged at 10c per lb. The New York market for hides is very firm, with a tendency to higher rates; stocks there are low-estimated at 15,700, against 134,800 at the same time last year.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—Trade has continued quiet; nearly all our wholesale houses are engaged stock-taking, and during the winter season business will, as usual, be pretty much confined to small letter orders. Several of our large merchants report a much better business during October and November than during the corresponding months of last year, but they do not care to take heavy orders yet for future delivery.
English mail advices continue to note
advances in prices for the various descriptions

đ	Pig Iron, per ton		
} -	Gartsherrie \$	28 00	to 30 f0
r	Summerlee	28 00	29 00
i	Langloan	27 00	2÷ 00
_	Eglinton	28 00	27 00
; -	Calder No. 1	26 00	27 00
۴, ۱		26 60	27 00
٠,		28 00	00 00
	BAR, per 100 lbs:-	2 25	0 50
2	Scotch and Staffordshire Best do	2 50	2 50 2 75
1	Sweden and Norway	4 25	5 00
В	Lowmoor and Bowling	6 25	6 54
	CANADA PLATES, per box :-	J/	• •
	Glamergan	4 50	5 00
Į	Garth & Penn	4 50	5 00
Ī	F. W. & Arrow	4 50	5 00
	Hatton	4 50	5 50
1	TIN PLATER, & box-		
- 1	Charcoal, I.C	7 75	8 25
ŀ	Bradley	8 50	8 75 9 75
1	Charcoal, D.C	9 50 7 00	7 25
Į	Cobe I C	7 00	7 23
١	Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,	• ••	1
- 1	Coke, I.C. Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal, Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib	0 12	0 121
- {	Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.		- 1
-1	28	8 00	8 50
١,	Hoops and Bands, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	0 00
: 1	Sh ets, best brands	3 00	3 00
1	Boiler Plate, \$\Phi\$ 100 lbs	2 75 8 00	3 45
1	Best do Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 3 in. to 7 in.	2 75	2 80
1	Do do 2½ to 2½ In	3 00	őőől
١.	Shingle do	3 25	ŏ ŏŏ l
1	Toth do	8 75	0.00
١.	Pressed Spikes	3 25	3 50
. 1	T.FAD		
1	Pig, per 100	5 00	5 25
1	Sheet	5 50	6 00
1	Bar	0 5} 6 00	0 51 7 00
ì	Shot	0 00	′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′ ′
. 1	Cast, # tb	0 11	0 12
1	Spring, ♥ 100 lbs	3 25	3 50
ı	Best, do warranted	5 00	0 00 0
1	Fire, do	3 50	4 00
ı	Sleigh Shoe	2 50	2 75
ł	Ingot Tin	0 28	0 30
1	do Copper	0 20	0 21 4 00
١	Horse Shoes	3 50 4 25	4 50
1	Proved Coil Chain, in	4 75	5 50
1	Anchors	0 08	6 10
1	Anvils	1 80	ìõ
1			
1	LEATHER.—The demand durin	g the	week

has been only moderate; manufacturers here are not cutting much just now. The sales have been largely confined to orders from western buyers for sole leather, prices for which have been advanced another cent per lb., for all kinds, in sympathy with the New York and English markets. Black leathers

Sole, No. 1, B. A., per lb 0 28		0 29
Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 26	٠.	0 27
Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 23	• •	0 24
Do. do. No 2 0 22		0 23
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 26	• •	0 32
Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38		0 12
Do. do. heavy 9 36	٠.	0 40
Grained Upper, light 0 36	• •	0 42
Splits, large 0 29	••	0 34
Do. small 0 23	• •	0 27
Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb 0 55	• •	0 65
Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 45	• •	0 55
Sheepskin Linings 0 30	••	0 40
Harness 0 26	• •	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 32 \\ 0 & 17 \end{array}$
13411 00 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	٠.	0 17
1 1211111111111111111111111111111111111	••	0 17
Paient Cow	•••	0 163
Rough Leather do 0 28	••	0 82
Muku menuer do om	••	0 04

WOOL .- The demand for Greasy Cape has considerably improved, and a further advance of ic per lb has been established, recent sales having been made at 22c. Holders are very firm in their views, and are asking 221c. Our manufacturers have at last waked up to the fact that wool is scarce this season, this market having been cleared of nearly all the desirable parcels of domestic wool to be had. Canada pulled, unassorted, is quoted at 24c to 27c, but owing to the limited supply, sales are few and rather far between. At Toronto sales of round lots of fleece have been made recently at 30c. Prices here for fleece remain purely nominal.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's—Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The farmers' markets were very poorly attended tais morning by either buyers or seliers. The cause is attributed to the cold weather and bad country roads. The offerings of grain and vegetables were quite small, and prices in the absence of demand, were nominally unchanged. Oats sold at 70c to 75c per bag, and white corn at 60c to 75c per bushel on Jacques Cartier Square. Butter and eggs were very scarce, only a few small lots being offered in baskets; prices are therefore higher, as will be seen below. There was scarcely any poultry offering, and prices advanced; for turkeys. \$1.80 to 2 per pair was obtained; for geese, \$1.20 to 1.50 do; ducks, \$0c, and chickens, \$0c to 65c per pair. For a few small lots of dressed beef, & to 4c was asked for qrs., and 5c per lb. for hind qrs. Dressed hogs sold at \$6.25 to 6.50, for the few offering.

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

Vegetables.—Potatoes. 50c to 55c per bag; TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

Teas have been in light demand during the past fortnight, as is usual at this season; prices remain firm and unchanged, but dealers here expect a still further advance, after the holidays.

HOPS.—This market for hops is decidedly weak, and in sympathy with Chicago and New York, where there has been a decline of 3c to 5c per lb., prices are easier and lower. Sales have been reported in small lots at 35c and 37½c, and we learn of other sales at 26c, and as low as 12½c for inferior

The Apple and Fotato Trade.

Dealers continue to report an entire absence of demand in this market for apples, from either the local trade or on export account. There is only one buyer here now for expertation, and he has ceased buying for the time being. As n ar as can be told values may be quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 for first-class winter fruit, and \$2 per brl. for seconds. Fall apples are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2 Holders in this city are shipping on consignment almost every week; two car-loads left here yesterday for Liverpool via Halifax. Latest mail advices from Liver-pool received here yesterday quote sales there on the 28th ult., of Canadian apples, in good condition, at 14s to 20s per bri, as to quality, and a few fancy lots, such as Kings and Cran-berry Pippins, brought 22s to 23s. Those arriving wet brought only 10s and upwards. Canadian potatoes sold in Liverpool on the same date at 48 6d to 58 3d per cwt. The ruling prices in this market are 45c to 50c per bag, but the demand, especially for exportation, is yet light.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, December 8. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles, per the Grand Trunk, during the week ending yesterday, comprised 26 carloads cattle, 5 loads sheep, and 4 do of hogs—all for the local markets. Several of our largest Canadian cattle exporters have commenced shipping operations at American ports; the first winter shipments of Canadian live stock left Portland and Boston last week. As stated last week in these columns, a large number of cattle and sheep are now being fed up by farmers and dealers throughout the Dominion for the Christmas trade and spring markets; and a few of these keep coming to market and accordingly the quality of the offerings during the past week has shown a marked improvement. There were some very fine grades at St Gabriel market this morning To-day being a legal holiday, however, buyers were scarce, and a very light business was transacted. At the western market the names of dealers offering one carload of cattle each are:—John Stagg, Brock-ville; Joseph Frayne, Forrest; W. Mc. ean, Goderich. M. Laporte, from the Don, and R. Jones and R. Cochrane had 2 cars—one from Stratford, and the other from Guelph. The total receipts comprised 7 cars cattle and a few hogs. There were no shippers present; prices paid ranged from 24c to 4c per 1b for cattle, and \$460 to \$4.75 per cwt for hogs. R. J. Hopper & Co. bought 3 head of oxen, weighing 1,500 lbs, at 31c per lb, and sold 4 steers at 31c. Wm. McLean sold 19 dressed hogs at \$5.85. S. Price bought 25 five hogs from Joseph Frayne at about \$4.60. R Cochrane, Guelph, had a number of very fine steers for which there was no demand

and which he did not expect to sell until late

this afternoon or to-morrow morning. A few

this afternoon or to-morrow morning. A few head of small cattle changed hands at about 2½c to 3½c per lb.

AT VIGER MARKET

to-day the live stock yards and stalls were nearly all deserted. There were scarcely any buyers on the market, and the offerings consisted of two loads cattle driven down from St. Gabriel market by Messrs. P. H. Dardis, of Morrisburg, and Arch. Elliott, of Perth; also about half dozen head small cattle and 6 lambs, belonging to Mr. A. Marion, of St. Jerome. Mr. Dardis sold 8 out of 21 head cattle to a local butcher at from \$20 to 26 each. Mr. Elliott sold to Mr. S. Jasmer, of this city, one pair of oxen for \$80, and one pair steers for \$62; he also sold to another butcher 8 cows and heifers at \$20 each, and a pair of stags for \$60. There had been no pair of stags for \$60. There had been no other sales made up to 11.30 this a.m. No calves or hogs offering.

calves or hogs offering.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

At:Viger Cattle market to-day the offerings comprised about 80 head cattle driven down from St. Gabriel market by western drovers; 50 lambs and 2 or 3 mileh cows, and as many small calves—the latter being sold at \$2 to 4 each. The quality of the beeves was generally very fair, and owing to yesterday having been a holiday there was a better attendance of buyers than is usual on Tuesday. Up to noon a little more than half the cattle had been sold at from 3c to about 3c per 1b, live weight. Mr N. Taillefer bought 16 head from Mr. M. Laporte, of Mildmay, Ont., at St. Gabriel market, at 3ic, and resold them at Viger market at about the same price. Mr. Laporte also sold one large ox at 4ic. R. Cochrane, Guelph, sold about 30 head cattle since yesterday morning at from 3c to 4jc; he sold a number at Viger market to-day at 3ic. At the western market this morning. Mr. Frayne, of Forest, sold 11 head of cattle to Sam Price at \$25 cach. and 9 head do to P. H. Oardis, of Morrisburg, at \$33 each. Mr. Dardis sold 9 head, out of another lot, at Viger market, to a local butcher at \$21.50 each. The lambs were in good demand, and Fall were readily sold at \$1 to \$4 each.

Montreal Horse Market.

Monireal Horse Market.

**AATURDAY, December 6.

There has been very little improvement in the sales of horses in this city during the week ending to-day, over those of the week previous. The official report of shipments to the United Stat s up till to-day comprises 74 horses, at a total cost of \$5,832, against 72 horses costing \$5,668, shipped during the week ending last Saturday, 29th November,—an increase of 2 horses and of \$154.

Nearly all the business was, as usual, done at the American Honse yards, from whence three carloads were shipped to the States during the week, the buyers being Messrs. Show, of Roston, Clapp, of Lowell, Mass., and Chase, of Maine. Buyers at these yards during the week were more plentiful than horses; the falling off in the supply is attributed to the ferryboats having stopped running, and the bad roads, there being no good sleighing in the early part of the week, but a larger supply is expected in from the country next week. At presen' there are about 40 horses in the American House stables, ready for shipment, and this morning there were 8 or 19 American buyers examining horses in the yards, but while the demand was apparently good, the right class of beasts to suit the wants of buyers were not forthcoming; nice driving animals, of good size, have been scarce all week, and the offerings have consisted chiefly of small working horses, the remainder being for the most part Canadian ponies. The average price paid for common workers its said to have been about \$50, while for "drivers" about \$60 to \$55 have been the ruling figures.

On the Corporation Market there is little or nothing doing; the demand, and supply both continue light, and sales comprise only 3 or 4 animals, at merely nominal prices. Following is the list of shipments from this city to the United States through the offec of the American Consul here during the week:—November 2—12 horses at \$1,207.50.

Montreal Hay Market.

are heard as to the quality of the straw, which brings from \$3 to \$5 per 100 bundles. Pressed fodder is reported scarce; pressed hay is quoted at \$8 to \$10 per ton, and straw at \$6 to

Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

Montreal Fuel Market.

Such desieras have any atoeks of anthracite roal in their yards are still experiencing a very fair demand for the season from consumers, but those with searcely any coal on hand report the demand sloval for the season from consumers, but those with searcely any coal on hand report the demand sloval for the season from consumers of the coal and those with searcely any coal on hand report the demand sloval for the season of their inability, though a lack of the exercise of prudence and showed the season of their inability, though a lack of the exercise of prudence and showed the season of their inability, though a lack of the exercise of prudence and showed the season of their inability, though a lack of the exercise of prudence and the stocks of several dealers are all but entirely exhausted. There is quite an umber of coal barges still fast in the ice at Chambly basin St. Johns, Rouse's Point, and Beloil, and it is safe to conclude now that they will not be able to get through until navigalion opens next spring. We are informed, however, that many of those interested are taking steps to have the coal brought into the city by rail; several cars, specially fitted up for the purpose, on the Grand Trunk, have been engaged, and it is expected that some of the coal at least will be in the market a few days hence. A few barges, it is stated, got nearly safe as Sorel, which will make it far more expensive to bring them into the city than if they had remained in the Chambly basin. It is estimated that it will cost about \$1.50 per ton to convey the coal from the boats to the city, and this will render it necessary for these unfortunate dealers to again advance their prices in order to have any sort of a profile. Some of them talk of charging SS per for far in arounds week's article is still selling to many new customers at unchanges prices, \$475 and \$7, 53, and not able then in some eases. Supply customers, This dealer state the writer to-day than on she ten in many places to the way from Oswego, b

British Cattle Markets.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, Monday, November 24.—Cattle at market, 4,280; -beep at market, 10,530. Best beef, 73d to 72d per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 7d per lb. Best mutton, 93d to 93d per lb; inferior and secondary, 74d to 83d per lb; Rather a better feeling in the trade this morning, owing not so much to increase of demand as the diminished supply, and although prices were generally steadler, it was only in exceptional instances that any advance was obtained. Good useful descriptions ranged at 74d to 73d per lb, and were considered by some rather a better sale, but the opinion of most was a slow trade. The sheep trade exhibited similar features.

Adulteration of Butter.

At a meeting of the "National Association for the prevention of adulteration of butter? held in New York last Friday, a package of butter was exhibited, showing where the word oleomargarine" was so imperfectly stamped that it could not be seen unless with the aid of a magnifying glass. It was proposed to prosecute every house using adulterated but ter in a manner contrary to law, and to raise the sum of \$5,000 to furnish the means for prosecuting the offenders. A Committee was appointed to carry out the proposition.

A Valuable Discovery.

The discovery of a process for making Cod Liver Oil palatable is certainly a public benefactor. The manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil have found this process. They not only make it perfectly palatable, but increase its highly esteemed virtues, and by the addition of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Gods, which is a splendid brain and nerve tonic, present the most wonderful remedyfor Consumption Scrofula, and all Wasting Diseases, that has ever been discovered.

Died.

KENNEDY,—Died, at her residence, Cornwall, Ont., on the 26th inst., Mary Chisholm, aged 76 years, formerly of Montreal, widow of the late A. A. Kennedy, of Pacific, Mo. May her soul rest in peace.

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