

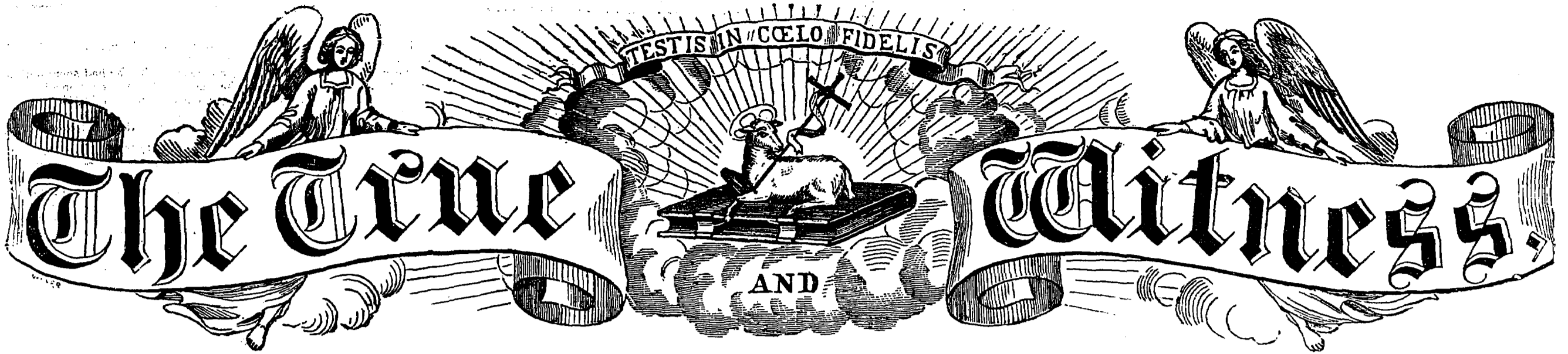
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

Mater Admirabilis.

In Thy Conception a White and Immaculate Rose. RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE REV. FATHER DOWD, PASTOR OF ST. PATRICK'S... Obedient Queen Immaculate! Hail glory of our race!

Killen, who is Harrington lecturer on Political Economy, had not, it is said, met Davitt before they met at the Gurteen meeting...

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.

The stock-in-trade denunciatory resolutions are continually being passed up and down the country, especially in the most obscure and least enlightened places...

CASTLEBAR, 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...

The following resolutions were then framed and carried unanimously:—1st. Whereas, this Association has heard with regret of the great distress prevailing in Ireland...

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. A Meeting to Devise Plans for the Relief of Ireland. A meeting of the above association was held on Saturday evening in their hall...

"Canada Gazette" Notes. The following is the revenue and expenditure return to the 30th of November last: Revenue. Customs, \$1,013,137 66...

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. Depression of the Czar—A Gloomy Feeling Prevailing the Court. BERLIN, December 6.—News of much importance and significance has reached this capital from St. Petersburg...

Feast of the Immaculate Conception 1879. Immaculate! Immaculate! Oh hear the clarion cry! In royal triumph pealing over ocean, earth and sky...

Landlord Law. The people of Ireland are accused of hatred of the law, and a determination to bring it into contempt. Well, rightly will they be pleased guilty to the impeachment...

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

Great Excitement in Castlebar—Crowds Cheering and Demonstrating—Dispersion of the Mob—Brennan's Seditious Speech—Brennan in Court. CASTLEBAR, December 6.—On the removal of Brennan to prison from the Court House last night, great crowds, with blazing tar barrels...

Since the arrests, the Communitistic deliriums of the agitators have been the subject of a very excited discussion in the journals, the following extract from Davitt's Gurteen speech having been republished and variously commented on and interpreted...

NEW YORK, December 6.—A Dublin despatch says:—Arrangements are making for a monster meeting at Castlebar market place, capable of holding sixty thousand persons. All the great leaders will be there.

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.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY. NEW YORK, December 8.—Mr. Blaikie, referee 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 Pontiac, which was to have taken place to-morrow.

Immaculate! Immaculate! Oh let the word rise like a tempest tone! In proud exultation to the Queen of Heaven's throne. Immaculate! Oh lead us to the light of Jesus' face. Immaculate! 'tis by His will we halt these fall of grace!



RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

"What in the world is the matter with you all?" exclaimed Mr. Lester, above the confusion...

"To Wilfred Lester's" involuntarily uttered Wilfred's father.

Lady Adelaide did hear, and looked terribly conscious and confused.

They left the hall, and were about to step into the carriage, when they encountered Miss Bordillon, who was calling at it.

"I told you that the time would soon come for you to welcome me again," smiled William, as he held out his hand.

"I never will be persuaded out of my senses again," emphatically uttered she.

Lady Adelaide had gone up to her chamber with their departure, and there sat Tiffie on a stool of ebony impatience.

"Not but what I'm grieved to have it to disclose, my lady, for it's awful iniquity," quoth she.

"His wife!" shrieked Tiffie, in her amazement.

She pointed to the door as she spoke, and Tiffie retired, cowed and thunderstruck.

"Come back from where?" cried Tiffie, "where has he been?"

"Not him at the castle; he ain't Lord Dane no more."

"Well!" said Tiffie, impatiently, staring with all her eyes.

"As Lydney have been in disguise, a-looking after what folks did wrong, but not a-helping of 'em, as was thought."

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

The castle was thrown open at ten o'clock on the morning of the 10th—a brilliant morning in winter, with a blue sky and a bright sun.

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.

"Ab, my lord," cried Mr. Wild, the surgeon, as he, too, offered his greetings to Lord Dane.

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"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."

"Once, inside the hedge, took into it, too, by the squire's own sword, the plate-chest band, it was hardly in the nature of man not to help themselves," pleaded Beecher.

"Dash my memory!" I wish it never had been Dane, though.

"Whether Squire Lester suspects or not, I cannot inform you; he does not know. Do you know what my opinion is, Beecher?"

"That the better mode of proceeding for all parties will be to do nothing; but to let the affair die out in silence.

"I was in no mischief," answered Ravensbird, a comical look on his grim countenance.

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

"Not I, sir," returned Ravensbird, shaking his head.

"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 jacksass I had been to mistake that body, cast up, for his."

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"The estate or the men?" cried Beecher, with little regard to the laws of grammar.

"I had been the vigorous spring in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"I told me that you had been in the ruins, and I saw you meeting with her."

"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 reply."

"Dead," was on Bruff's tongue, remembering the precarious state of Lord Dane, but he did not utter it.

"No response. "Do, pray, speak just one word, Lord Dane, if only to assure you are not in a fit," cried Miss Dane, in coaxing and trembling accents, for she was easily alarmed."

"I shall break open the door," said William, hurriedly. "Had you not better?"—he looked at the ladies—"go back to the drawing-room?"

"The door was forced, and there lay Lord Dane on the bed. He was not dead, but he appeared to have fainted; feeling ill, he had probably thrown himself on the bed for a few minutes' rest."

"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.

"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?"

"There is but one thing will relieve you when you come to it—a clear conscience. I look back now on my past life, and vainly gasp forth the yearning wish that I had in many cases acted differently; though, of wilful injustices, 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 merciful 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?"

"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 prosper?"

"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 set you against Wilfred Lester?"

"It was Tiffie," broke out Lady Adelaide, in her emotion. "She is always exciting me against him."

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

He took Wilfred's 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 together—tokens 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 you!"

"What a wealthy man he has died?" quoth the gossip.

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.

They had returned from church, and were now seated at the breakfast, a woody 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.

Miss Dane was present, in the most ravishing of costumes—so coquettish and airy that it was difficult to believe anybody but Sophie, with her French taste, had had a hand in it.

"At the castle!" How can you? You will not be wanted here. Ask William if you will."

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 house-keeper 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 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!" shrieked 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 crazy.

Miss Dane, therefore, took up her abode in the offered house, with a cordial intention 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 a faint blank than theirs. Suddenly, there was a loud, yearning cry, and Miss Bordillon sprang toward him.



"I have done with service," he observed, "and have come home to rest during the remainder of my days. You and I can live together."

"Oh, yes, yes," she answered; "but there was a little catching sob of the breath as she remembered how very poor a house it was to 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 Bordillon! Squire Lester sat and stared at him. Margaret stole a glance at Edith, and laid a hand upon her own beating heart.

"Why, you must have been a sixty-thousand-pound man, colonel!" exclaimed peppy little Lawyer Appery. "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 retire my non-indian friend and connection, Squire Lester. It has fallen 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 drift into her grave from sheer famine; suffered Wilfred to go to ruin as fast as he pleased? Lady Adelaide, too! she glanced at Edith—a 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 Bordillon—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 past.

"Sarah, take a seat," began he, 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? Wilfred 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 fit the whole place together, and bump 'em for it. He made friends with me, and told me I must join him in a little bit of deceit, for he could not see my master and mistress's state without relieving it, and I did."

"He had 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 young lady has gained a prize, it's your daughter, sir, in carrying him."

"I think she has," 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; raising to 'em he was, and William Lydney saved him, bearing all sort of suspicion and scorn for Wilfred Lester's sake. People talk of the noble Dames; 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 Tiffie, engaged in a pitched battle, scratching, biting, tearing, and shrieking 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 Tiffie. The girl who answered it ungraciously told him to "Go and hunt for her" for the fact was Tiffie, who had got up in a most vile temper, had been making several of the servants suffer, and this girl more particularly. A way went Shad up the passages, looking here, peeping there, until he came to the hall, where he caught sight of Tiffie, who was standing with her ear to the keyhole of a door, which happened to be that of the breakfast-room. Shad stole stealthily up behind, and laid hold of her. Tiffie, in her terror, for she thought she was caught, began, when she saw who it was, to pay him off by slyly tugging at the corners of her cheeks and pulling 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!" Tiffie softened down to meekness; only by the twitching of her eyelids could one have told how false the meekness was. Shad only howled.

glow of indignation. "The impudence of that!" "What be I to do?" howled Shad. "Granny's death," she is, and I besaid to stop there. "Granny Ben dead!" returned Mr. Lester. (To be Continued in Our Next.)

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

BY THE RIGHT HON. E. DISRAELI

The family of Armine entered England with William the Norman. Ralph d'Ermyne 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 Ermyne, or Armyne, possessed numerous manors in Nottinghamshire, and several in the shire of Lincoln. William d'Armyne, lord of the honour of Armyne, was one of the subscribing Barons to the Great Charter. His predecessor died in the Holy Land before 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 fief castles in Guienne and Gascony. In the wars of the Roses the Armysyns sided with the house of Lancaster. Ferdinand Armysyn, who shared the exile of Henry the Seventh, was knighted on Bosworth Field, and soon after created 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 adopted Protestantism, married the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and attracted his talents in negotiation, the notice of Queen Elizabeth. He was sent on a secret mission to the Low Countries, where, having greatly distinguished himself, he obtained on his return the restoration of the family estates of Armine, in Nottinghamshire, to which he retired after an eminently prosperous career, and amused the latter years of his life in the construction of a family mansion since described by the name of his royal mistress, at once magnificent and convenient. His son Sir Walsingham Armine figured in the first batch of baronets under James the First.

During the memorable struggle between the Crown and the Commons, in the reign of the unhappy Charles, the Armine family became distinguished as Cavaliers. The second Sir Walsingham raised a troop of horse, and gained great credit by charging at the head of his regiment and defeating Sir Arthur Haselrigg's Cavaliers. It was the first time that that impetuous band had been covered with flying; but the conqueror was also successfully defended Armine House against the battle of Newbury, where two of his brothers were slain. For these various services 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 county of Nottingham. He died without issue, but the baronetcy devolved on his youngest brother, Sir Ferdinando.

The Armine family, who had become Catholics, 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 contrived to secure his title and estates. Roman Catholic, however, the Armysyns always remained, and this circumstance accounts for this once-distinguished family no longer figuring in the history of their country. So far, therefore, as the house of Armine was concerned, time flew during the next century with unmemorable wing. The family led a secluded life on their estate, intermarrying only with the great Catholic families, and duly begetting baronets.

At length arose, in the person of the last Sir Ferdinando 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 Cesar 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 soon 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 be elected King of Poland. Whether it were disgust at being filled in this high object by the influence of Austria, or whether, as was much whispered at the time, he had dared to neglect his insolent and unsuccessful suit on a still more delicate subject to the Empress Queen herself, certain it is that Sir Ferdinando suddenly quitted the Imperial service, and appeared at Constantinople in person. The man, whom a point of honor prevented from becoming a Protestant in his native country, had no scruples about his profession of faith 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 Ferdinando Armine donned 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 unnecessary to observe that Sir Ferdinando 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 disposition 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 his lady during the first year of their union, and, retiring to Rome, Sir Ferdinando became apparently devout. At the end of a year he returned to England and laid claim to the peerage of Tewkesbury and Armine. Although accused of falling in these claims, and himself perhaps as certain of ill success as his lawyers, Sir Ferdinando nevertheless expended upwards of 50,000*l.* in their promotion, and was amply repaid for the expenditure in the gratification of his vanity by keeping his name before the public. He was never content to rest 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 comet were in truth, the secondary points with him, compared to the sanguinary throughout Europe, which the effort was contrived and calculated to assure.

On his second return to his native country Sir Ferdinando had not returned society. For such a man, society, with all its superficial

excitement and all the shadowy variety with which it attempts to cloud the essential monotony of its nature, was intolerably dull and commonplace. Sir Ferdinando, 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 received from the mother of Marie Antoinette. After the execution of the royal victims, however, he was discovered that Citizen Armine had made an offer to save their lives and raise an insurrection in La Vendee, provided he was made Lieutenant-general of the kingdom. At his trial, which, from the nature of the accusation and the character of the accused, occasioned a great sensation, he made no effort to defend himself, but seemed to glory in the chivalric crime. He was hurried to the guillotine, and met his fate with the greatest composure, addressing 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, that his mysterious and doubtful career occasioned a controversy, from which only the appearance of Napoleon distracted universal attention, and which, indeed, only wholly ceased within those 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 one of the parties? A middle course would not suit such a man; and so on. Intermittent were the queries and their solution, the pamphlets and the memoirs, which the conduct of this vain man occasioned, and which must assuredly appease his manes. Recently it has been discovered that the charge brought against Armine was perfectly false and purely malicious. His victim, however, could not resist the dazzling celebrity of the imaginary crime, and he preferred the reputation of closing his career by conduct which at once perplexed and astonished mankind, to a vindication which would have deprived his name of some brilliant accessories, and spared him to a life of which he was perhaps weary.

By the unhappy victim of his vanity and passion Sir Ferdinando Armine left one child, a son, whom he had never seen, now Sir Ratcliffe. Brought up in sadness and seclusion, education had faithfully developed the characteristics of a reserved and melancholy mind. Pride of lineage and sentiments of religion, which even in early youth changed into asceticism, were not incompatible with strong affections, a stern sense of duty, and a spirit of chivalric honor. Instructed in capacity, he was, however, firm in purpose. Trembling at the name of his father, and devoted to the unhappy parent whose presence he had scarcely ever quitted, a word of reproach had never escaped his lips against the chief aim of his blood, and one, too, whose career, how little soever his child could sympathize with it, still maintained, in men's mouths and minds, the name of the house of Armine. At the death of his father Sir Ratcliffe had just attained his majority, and he succeeded to immense estates encumbered with mortgages, and to considerable debts, which his feelings of honor would have compelled him to discharge, had they indeed been enforced by no other claim.

*To be Continued.*

**Chaff and Chatter.**  
"Darling, I'm growing old."  
"What do you mean by that?"  
"Sung the wife-but I lack replied,  
"Turn you 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 and another 18. When parliament meets several members intend to bring before the House a motion in connection with the "Carey court martial."

In splitting open a log haul-d on land from the Southampton River at Marietta, Pa., three hundred bones, 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 moderate capital.

A gloriously beautiful widow, says the Washington Capital, is the best thing of the kind in the world. She has a hundred of her photographs and when a gentleman calls the maid happens to be looking at one of them. "What is that, Susan?" she asks. "A photograph of Miss S." "Rather," replies the caller, and then he gives Susan a dollar for it.

Havesville, Ky., brings a man who doesn't care for a pig as all when he's sober, but when he's drunk he makes a pig of all the d--s in the country. He will ask a neighbor to give him his dog. If he won't give it, the man tries to buy it. If the other won't sell it, the first steals it. If he has been known to do it, he does it a week's price and feeds them liberally till he gets sober.

A medical exchange says—"There's method of treating colds consists in inversion—simply in turning the patient upside down. Cold of several days' duration has been relieved by this means in a few minutes." There is a reason and economy in this method, and the man who will not stand on his head, but who has a doctor who can save a doctor's bill by doing so, deserves to suffer from the true inwardness of a too dignified and selfish nature.

The Mayor of Stafford, England, is rock-sleep in a solid silver cradle, but if he wakes in the night, kicks off the cover, rattles his old man with his howls and makes him kneel up his nose and pin the floor until a maid, who has been known to beat him, goes to an old trunk on his rockers.

**HOW CRUEL IS FATE!**  
There was a young man with a shaddock,  
Who met a young maid with a haddock,  
They were to be married, and she would give him,  
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'd give him that fruit for my haddock!"

He went on his way with his shaddock;  
She went on her way with her haddock;  
That, until it was too late,  
Neither of them heard.

**The Russian Defeat in Asia.**  
The *Novoe Vremya* contains a graphic account of the attack by and defeat of Russian troops at the hands of the Pekkes. 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 disaster is as follows:—

The outskirts 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 commanded by Count Borch, the second by Count Dolgoroukoff, both being under the superior orders of General Loukakin. A general storming of the position was then decided upon, and Count Borch was directed to attack the northern facade of the fortress with artillery in the rear. 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 rifle 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 to the fire. Such was the situation at a quarter to five 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 of the man who stood in the minaret with a 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 Pekkes leapt into view. Our brave men were astonished by this unexpected onslaught, and, looking behind, saw that there was not one man in reserve. Before this mass of Pekkes, 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 invincible. The Pekkes, headed by Noor Verdi Khan and other leaders, fought 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 Pekkes, was disarmed, and then closing with a Pekke, armed only with a sword, he was about to give the coup de grace, when he was killed by the surrounding enemy. To my right a couple of soldiers were carrying back a wounded lieutenant, and as soon as they saw that the Pekkes had got up to them, they placed the wounded officer on the ground, and set themselves to defend him. On our right, at this juncture, the Sairvan Battalion advanced with flying colors, the commander of the battalion, dangerously wounded in the breast, being carried on in front; but the same fate awaited them. The wounded commander, Major Savonoff, was cut to pieces, and four of the officers, who attempted to defend him, were seriously wounded by sabres. 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 hurrahs again advanced to the attack. Those many-colored robes were now seen to make way before us, and the enemy fled to take refuge in the fortress. The enemy not only came 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 no fewer than 15,000, and in spite of this disadvantage our brave troops, encircled by the Pekkes on all sides, checked their retreat, quickly reformed, and again turned upon the enemy, throwing him back into the fortress. The soldiers fought bravely, and not a single trophy was allowed to fall into the enemy's hands. In the evening we all gathered in the bazaar 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 Pekkes killed, and about as many again wounded. Among the enemy's killed were many remarkable personages, Noor Verdi Khan, for instance, and the celebrated Tekke brave, Kaqa Batir. About the 10th of September we had received information that Noor Verdi Khan had brought 9,300 cavalry from Ashkhabata to the relief of their besieged brethren."

**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 barn. One of the men who first saw the fire immediately ran without dressing and rang the bell, when he proceeded to the byre and mustered 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 so 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*l.* 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 Express*, 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 anxious 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 unimproved rates. The foreign arrivals were again swelled by much Russian, and business was naturally depressed thereby, but the general situation is unchanged. Dullness being the usual characteristic of the close of the year, the sales have been quite of a retail character, with little if 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 steady demand and closed firm. There was an improved demand for maize, which advanced three pence per quarter. There was only a moderate business done in wheat for shipment in consequence of the high prices asked. Maize was quiet. Barley was in limited request at previous quotations. The sales of English wheat last week amounted to 38,580 quarters at 4s 7d per quarter, against 51,324 quarters, at 4s 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."

**Newfoundland Opinion of the Fortune Bay Affair.**  
A St. John's, Newfoundland, newspaper, owned by a brother of a prominent member of the Government, referring to the late Message of the President of the United States, says:—"The President's Message refers to 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 get or that they expect 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 aggressors, and that they violated the Washington Treaty in Fortune Bay. The correspondent of the Boston Herald said this may as well be honestly admitted at once. Our people were, of course, beyond all doubt wrong in destroying any of their property, and to the trifling value of their property there may be a claim, if it be worth so calling, but this is a mere trumping matter. How the pretences on which a sum of \$105,000 is asked for are to be sustained we must wait and see."

**PURCELL ELECTION CASE.**  
MR. BAKER DECARED ELECTED.  
OTTAWA, December 4.—The Russell election case came up before Chief Justice Boss and Vice-Chancellor Blake to-day. In a recent brief under Lord's votes at three polling subdivisions 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 basis of a new election; but these proving unsuccessful, a few days ago Mr. Morgan, through his counsel, declared himself and announced that, if 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 Boss said that it was not necessary to trouble Mr. O'Gara to answer to the objections raised on behalf of the respondent. It was clear that not one of the objections could possibly be sustained. The general objection was that the ballots 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 secrecy and non-identification of the voter. But, in order to work out its 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 secrecy which that section was designed to secure. That section in effect required the Deputy Returning Officers to prefix to the names in the Voter's List "numbers." These numbers, it appeared in the present case, he thought, in the three polling subdivisions, 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 out of place here to remark that it was a highly-impedient course to be adopted, although the law was not prohibitive. He quoted the section in question, and then re-

ferred to the objection that in the case of Mr. O'Meara'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 force in the objection, as the number must, as appeared from the evidence, have been prefixed 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 19th 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 one was not cast 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 Ointment.**  
A very good preparation of glycerine to have already on hand, can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggist: In two ounces of Sweet Oil of Almonds melt, by a slow heat, half an ounce of Spumacett, 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 Rose. 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 hands. 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 hemorrhoids or piles.—*American Agriculturist* for December 1.

**ROUND THE WORLD.**  
—A hard-working girl who was recently married in Grooton, N. Y., bought the groom's wedding clothes, paid the marriage fee and all other expenses.  
—Lombardians have fired of drab-colored houses, and everything is now *exhibere de color*. The *Builder* says that Lord John Manners's pillar posts look like drummer-boys.  
—Louis Lusignan, a Captain in the Russian service, claims the sovereignty of Cyprus and vast estates in that island, and has begged the Russian Government to intercede for him.  
—A telegram from Sierra Leone states that two Frenchmen, MM. Zweifel and Moastier, agents of the Marcelline house of Vormick, discovered in the course of September the sources of the Niger.

—The Philadelphia Exhibition dies hard. The Fairmont Park Commissioners insist upon a removal of the buildings, except those intended to be permanent, and the show managers resist this order.  
—The quantity of silver obtained in 1878 from British mines was 397,471 ounces, and most of the precious metal was found in combination with lead. The total value of the silver thus obtained in the year in question was estimated at £88,296 15s 6d. In the same year the gold found in British mines weighed 702 ounces 16 dwts. 8 gr., and was estimated to be of the value of £2,848 15s 6d. Nearly all this British gold—namely, a fraction over 500 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 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 slaters, 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 year 1878-9 was 86,480. 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 best-educated province, judging by this military list, was Schleswig-Holstein, where only 0.25 per cent. were without elementary education.

—A St. Louis boy was delighted when a fine six-headed 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 ascended 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 had not sold, for a comparative trifle, his harbor rights, held under an ancient 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 recklessly leased the town of Belfast on perpetual leases at nominal rates, receiving in so doing heavy "fines" or payments. About the whole town is normally his property.

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

—Mrs. W. Bright Morris, a granddaughter of Leigh Hunt, died on the 30th ult. at Riquewieth, the age of 95 years. Mrs. Morris was a writer of prose, and had contributed stories to the magazines.

—A radical English paper lately offered a prize of two guineas for the best possible English liberal Catalogue. There were 700 competitors; gave the Premiership to Mr. Gladstone, 300 to Lord Harrington, and 84 to Lord Granville.

—Ten of the best (if not possibly the best) contemporary English poets were almost simultaneously last week—Mrs. Norton, at the age of 88, and Mr. William Gifford, at the age of 97. Both until recently remembered and spoke of the poet's funeral.



The True Witness

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

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company.

Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in Advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY 11—St. Damasus, Pope and Martyr. FR. Sorel killed on the Yzooz, 1729. FRIDAY 12—St. Nicholas, Bishop. SATURDAY 13—St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr. SUNDAY 14—Third in Advent. Epist. Phil. iv. AT 7:30, John, I, 10-28. 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.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address.

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.

It is now pretty generally understood that Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, is to be knighted. Dr. Grant is a skillful 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.

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.

existence to blackmailing respectable people who had "slipped," not unlike a certain esteemed contemporary of our own, whose office is not a hundred miles from Craig street.

The Ottawa "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 vilification of everything Catholics hold dear.

Principal Dawson Prophecies.

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 Patmos, or give a luminous exposition of the most difficult passages in sacred history without difficulty and without hesitation.

as Anti-Christ, a point which our lecturer very improperly, we think, omitted, still he hung on to the Scarlet Woman; leaving her out would be simply an outrage on an enlightened audience who came to hear Bennett abused.

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.

three cents in bread or sausage or tripe before they indulge in the luxury of a "free" cent newspaper, even when it is called the Globe. A paper lives by its advertisements and circulation, and is the hateful national policy makes merchants too poor to advertise and people generally to purchase, should not the newspapers suspend altogether or contract themselves?

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.

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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. MacVicar's Address on Moral Culture.

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.

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 resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Flynn Elected at Gaspe by Acclamation. QUEBEC, December 6.—The nomination for the Local Legislature took place at one o'clock.

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 was extensive, and prices slightly advanced as compared with those of last week.

Terrible Death of Three Children—Death from Frigid.

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.

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

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect often times 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 swiftest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents.

IF LIFE AND HEALTH CAN BE ESTIMATED by dollars and cents, MRS. WIN-SLOWS' 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 child from pain, invigorates the stomach and child from pain, invigorates the stomach and child from pain.

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 eye, Habitual Constipation, &c., is DOUGLASS' CATHARTIC AND PURGATIVE PILLS, containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, 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 Blessed Virgin Mary. The grand altar was tastefully decorated and around the front gallery was the following quotation:— "Ecce enim beatam qui potens est."

At this Church Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Bruchel, of the Bishopric, delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon taking his text from Esther, cap. xv., verse xiii.: "Non pro se sed pro omnibus haec constituta est."

St. Patrick's Church. Grand Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers and other emblems of purity and devotion.

The speaker in commencing said that on today we celebrated the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary; we commemorated one of the most important events of scriptural history.

At this Church Mass was celebrated by the Rev. 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. Flynn'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 to this offer. The newspapers have said that the offer is a ruse to fill a vacancy, and to honor an element of sufficiently despicable importance in our population."

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 assistance of the Blessed Mother of God.

At this Church Mass was celebrated by the Rev. 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. Flynn'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 to this offer. The newspapers have said that the offer is a ruse to fill a vacancy, and to honor an element of sufficiently despicable importance in our population."

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 Church.

St. Patrick's Church.

Grand Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The altar was 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.

The Sermon.

In St. Patrick's was delivered by a Redemptorist Father, the Rev. Father Wisel. He selected his text from the Gospel of the day in the 1st chapter St. Luke, 20th 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 women."

The speaker in commencing said that on today 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.

Anna Parnell.

Calista 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 predominant characteristics are elasticity of touch, powerful and sympathetic tone, and total absence of that metallic ring so often found in other pianos."

Wit and Humor.

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

Honest John Libelle.—"During a pilgrimage which Rogers and his friend Malby made to Niagara, they went to discover the once occupied by Dryden. 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?'"

The Author of Waterbury.—"Mrs Murray Keith, a venerable Scotch lady, from whom St. Walter Scott derived many of the traditional stories and anecdotes wrought up in his 'Waverley.' One day she was talking with the author, which he, as usual, stoutly denied."

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 as big as the great Irishman."

A USELESS TASK.—"Schlieffeveldt was hurrying down the street, leaning under his arm a large stone tied to his neck. 'Hallo!' shouted a man in a linen ulster, 'go to the shop!'"

A MIXED EVENING.—"A.M.—First Surveyor (much on, to second did more so)—'What shall call that star in a collection?'"

A SPANISH SCENE.—"Cook—If you please man, which animal 'av' had a accident and broke two leucups. Rising China Maniac (only just returning to his senses)—'No use, 'no use, 'no use. What leucups?'"

WHERE MINING REPORTS ARE ISSUED.—In the mines. A JOUENYMAN JOINER.—A curate who takes the weddings.

ON THE HUNT.—Gentleman in Road.—'Are you hunting for a hare?' 'Gentleman in Garden.—'Indeed, I am, this, 'He's always hunting for a bit of something to eat; and, indeed, he's clever when he finds it.'"

WEXLEY'S TONGUE.—Bobby (reading sporting intelligence)—'Ma, dear, what do they mean by a dead heat in a race?' 'Mamma.—'When two horses reach the winning post at the same time, as the Princess Royal in England said when she heard that she had a new little sister.'"

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

In a sterile tract of country between Damascus and Myra, the elephant expedition marched uninterruptedly without food for forty-two hours and without water for thirty-five hours, each animal carrying at the time burdens weighing 12 cwt.

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 the United States, and that he always speaks of himself as an American artist born in England.

TO OUR LOCAL AGENTS AND NEWSDEALERS.

We are sending out this week to our agents—for gratuitous distribution—several thousand fly-sheets containing the opening chapters of the new story commenced in the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS. Our agents will confer a favor by having them distributed as promptly as possible.

THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATION 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 families of the ancient capital, and it was with pleasure we are enabled to publish the oratorical effort of an Irishman, amongst, and addressed to, an almost exclusively French Canadian assemblage.

It is not without a sensible feeling of my inadequacy 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.

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.

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 of my soul to the triumphs of religion and of science, at all times and all places. Ascend for a moment with me upon the stream of time, until we reach the era of Leo X. He wore the tiara but for a few years, yet the century in which he lived is consecrated by his name.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—Mr. Blake well lecturing in favour of creation. He said:—"The Temple—'Hail! Is Mr. Quisby here?' 'No, Mr. Quisby left me this morning for Paris. Anything I can do for you?'"

ON THE HUNT.—Gentleman in Road.—'Are you hunting for a hare?' 'Gentleman in Garden.—'Indeed, I am, this, 'He's always hunting for a bit of something to eat; and, indeed, he's clever when he finds it.'"

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

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 the United States, and that he always speaks of himself as an American artist born in England.

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 Zion (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 prosperity, when heroes and writers, orators and thinkers, patriots and poets, painters and musicians shall bespangle her national firmament.

THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM.

shall drown the cries of intemperance, 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, loftiest, 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 successor, down to this our day.

THE URBEST MARKS OF APPROVAL.

from him whose voice is now, alas! stilled in death, but whose spirit, embracing that of our first benefactor, smiles sweetly upon us this evening from that throne of ineffaceable beauty in the palace of the New Jerusalem, wherein is enshrined 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 Allyn to teach how best we may approach the stern goddess of Justice, and taking advantage of her indulgent 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 scaffold!

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, heavy cattle sold at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 per lb. weight, and light cattle, with a few ewes mixed, at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per lb. weight. Hogs, 5 to 6 per lb. weight. Sheep, 5 to 6 per lb. weight. The following were the sales of Canada sheep and lambs reported at the above market:—5000 lbs. mixed, with a few ewes mixed, at \$1 to \$1.70 per 100 lbs.; 27 sheep, weighing 111 to 123 lbs. each, at \$1.75 to \$1.95; 591 lambs, weighing 72 to 114 lbs. each, at \$2.50 to \$2.62; 100 lbs. weighing 75 lbs. each, at \$5.71 per 100 lbs., making a total of 1,700 head.

Liverpool Provision Market.

CHEESE.—The demand continues to improve, and the true position of affairs is clearer every week. The market has 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 (if they insist upon it) higher prices than are as yet quoted. We quote the market very firm for choice September makes at 6s to 6s 1/2, and July-August at 6s 1/2 to 6s 3/4 per cwt., no lower grades offering. Total shipments leaving New York and Canada this week, about 35,000 boxes, including the last three Canadian shipments, navigation having now closed.

Commercial Items.

—The total amount of duties received at the Kingston Island Revenue office in November was \$16,809.24. —The St. Prusslan, from Quebec on the 22nd Nov. nil, landed 157 oxen in good condition at Liverpool last Tuesday. —The following is the St. John, N.B. Savings Bank statement for November: Deposits, \$99,748.80; stock, \$3,700; withdrawals, \$73,672.54. —The Customs receipts for November, 1878, at London, amounted to \$29,779.10, less the output of St. Thomas, \$2,447.13; total, \$27,331.97. For November, 1879, \$24,484.82; decrease, \$2,847.15. —The Customs' returns at Belleville for November are as follows, compared with those of same month last year: Imports, 1879, value, \$10,330; duty, \$2,347.70. 1878, value, \$11,927; duty, \$2,880.79, 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 salmon in Liverpool from Canada in good condition by Mr. C. A. Macdonnell'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 yesterday evening, says:—"The purchasing committee of the Grand Trunk completed its purchase of the Western division of the Chicago and Lake Huron to-day, by banking down \$250,000 cash, which will be used by Special Master Commissioner Mandell to pay off receivers' certificates. A deed was given to the purchasing committee this morning. —Last week's Liverpool grain circular says:—"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 were 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 1d., 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."

Commercial Items.

—The total amount of duties received at the Kingston Island Revenue office in November was \$16,809.24. —The St. Prusslan, from Quebec on the 22nd Nov. nil, landed 157 oxen in good condition at Liverpool last Tuesday. —The following is the St. John, N.B. Savings Bank statement for November: Deposits, \$99,748.80; stock, \$3,700; withdrawals, \$73,672.54. —The Customs' returns at Belleville for November are as follows, compared with those of same month last year: Imports, 1879, value, \$10,330; duty, \$2,347.70. 1878, value, \$11,927; duty, \$2,880.79, 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 salmon in Liverpool from Canada in good condition by Mr. C. A. Macdonnell'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 yesterday evening, says:—"The purchasing committee of the Grand Trunk completed its purchase of the Western division of the Chicago and Lake Huron to-day, by banking down \$250,000 cash, which will be used by Special Master Commissioner Mandell to pay off receivers' certificates. A deed was given to the purchasing committee this morning. —Last week's Liverpool grain circular says:—"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 were 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 1d., 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."



Lyra Incantata

From the University Magazine. Within a castle haunted, As a castle were enchanted, And on its rim of gold...

Mr. Farnell at Roscommon

We take the following from the Irish Times.—Mr. Farnell, M.P., who was greeted with loud and continued cheering, recorded the resolution...

Affairs in Russia

The Czar's Escape—Polish Oppression—Thanksgiving Services—Missions—The Attempt at Train-Wrecking...

Wolfe-Tone

Written for the Post and True Witness. (Died in Prison, 17th November, 1785.) In Bodensan churchyard there is a green grave...

Comparatively Obscure Men

On the other side it is pointed out that the Government had borne the challenge of the leaders with great patience...

King Alfonso's Wedding

MADRID, December 1.—A grand reception and drawing-room was held last evening in the Throne room of the Royal Palace...

AGRICULTURAL

(Continued from True Witness of Nov. 23rd.) Home Walls—Continued. The first stands on level ground, with no drainage, and no foundation other than a moist soil...

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS

WEDNESDAY. The Czarina is confined to bed. Moulkhar Pasha has arrived at Pribshend. Sir A. T. Galt is to be Minister resident in London...

THE APPARATUS WOULD NOT WORK

when the attempt to use it was first made. The plan was most ingeniously arranged, and that it failed is attributed in Court circles to the hand of Providence...

NO ACCIDENT HAPPENED

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...

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...

Catholic Colonization

Letters received from Bishops now in the East, engaged in the Catholic Colonization scheme, show that the project is meeting with warm encouragement; nearly the full amount of \$100,000, is subscribed...

San Domingo is besieged on all sides

San Domingo is besieged on all sides. Mr. Flynn will be unopposed in Gaspé. Diphtheria is raging in the vicinity of Lunenburg...

THURSDAY

San Domingo is besieged on all sides. Mr. Flynn will be unopposed in Gaspé. Diphtheria is raging in the vicinity of Lunenburg...

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR

coupled with that of last spring, will have the effect of bringing the Nihilists and other destroyers of the Empire into increased popular disfavor.

LONDON, December 4

The attempt made from St. Petersburg to gain over the Poles to Russia has proved a failure. Even the party which has hitherto been regarded as the most favorable to Russia turns a deaf ear to those overtures...

DUBLIN, December 4

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

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 himself be the owner...

FRIDAY

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

Work on Purcell & Ryan's section

Work on Purcell & Ryan's section of the Canada Pacific Railway is being pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

EREP'S COON—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected coon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills...

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

The King of the Sandwich Islands has a daughter named Victoria Kawekin Kaniuni-Lunali-Kalanihihikilapala, and yet she is only 4 years old.

ADAM CLIFTON

Adam Clifton, an actress, became discouraged, in Cincinnati, because she could not get employment. Going into the green room of the Robinson Opera House, she drank a glass of wine, remarking "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

Science has at last given us an article of yeast free from the faults of the varieties heretofore in use—Lieber's Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and compressed. It has eighteen times the strength of ordinary yeast and retains its strength and its flavor as long as it is kept cool and dry.

Farm Buildings

Concerning the dwelling-house, it is not worth while for me to say any thing, except so far as relates to the dairy department and this will be treated hereafter under its proper head.

THE GATE

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 sufficiently good for the emergency.

THE GATE

The gate which is always in order, with both doors of themselves, and which very much closes, but they are generally either very new or very expensive. A good, cheap farm-gate, which will last for years, is a more desirable one than the one which is always in order, with both doors of themselves, and which very much closes...

THE GATE

The gate which is always in order, with both doors of themselves, and which very much closes, but they are generally either very new or very expensive. A good, cheap farm-gate, which will last for years, is a more desirable one than the one which is always in order, with both doors of themselves, and which very much closes...

THE GATE

The gate which is always in order, with both doors of themselves, and which very much closes, but they are generally either very new or very expensive. A good, cheap farm-gate, which will last for years, is a more desirable one than the one which is always in order, with both doors of themselves, and which very much closes...

THE GATE

The gate which is always in order, with both doors of themselves, and which very much closes, but they are generally either very new or very expensive. A good, cheap farm-gate, which will last for years, is a more desirable one than the one which is always in order, with both doors of themselves, and which very much closes...



Carboline. THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. WONDERFUL Discovery. 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.

Patent Saw. Sawing off a Log. Easy and Fast. 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.

Marble Working. ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEURY STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c. MADE TO ORDER.

Medical, &c. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRADE MARK. Will promptly cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indigestion, excess or over-work of the brain and nervous system.

Medical. POND'S EXTRACT. THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHOES.

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 Coult & 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.

CARBOLINE! A Bactericidal Extract of Petroleum as now improved and Perfected—Is Absolutely the Only Article that will Kill Germs and Cure all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp. What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

D. PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES. Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 296 & 301 William Street, July 22. MONTREAL.

Musical Instruments. JOSEPH GOULD HAS REMOVED HIS PIANO-WAREHOUSES TO No. 1 Beaver Hall Square. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS by the most liberal terms.

MILK OF MAGNESIA. Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache. Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable.

Hemorrhages. Catarrh. Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. Burns and Scalds. Inflamed or Sore Eyes. Earache, Toothache and Faceache.

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 11th Street.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS. Of the very best English make, unrivalled for Flexibility, Durability and Evenness of Point. REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION! For Schools we recommend Nos. 1, 5 and 15.

Canada, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. Superior Court. De Marcobio Molochio, of the City and District of Montreal, who complains on behalf 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.

BEATTY. Pianos Another bottle on high prices Raging War Circular. Latest prices ever given. 0-gans. Baking Powder. THE COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR. 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 PARISIAN HAIR REGENERATOR.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Female Complaints. POND'S EXTRACT. Has been highly recommended by the most eminent medical authorities.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an Italian monastery the formula for a cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS. DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1873. CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco. DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of your CARBOLINE in my own case.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Françoise Blais, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Quinn, of the same place, Plaintiff, duly authorized a *ester en justice*, Plaintiff; and the said Joseph Quinn, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Defendant.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacturers of superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 80 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. EYE AND EAR. DR. L. O. THAYER, OF L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Robert's Park Eye Infirmary, Oculist and Chirurgeon.

A Reception Party "Solon les Egouts!" What a stiff thing is a reception party! The machinery is set going about ten days before the time. Engravers and printers are busy carving out and printing the cards.

CARBOLINE. In now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

"TRUE WITNESS" — IS THE — 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 the "TRUE WITNESS" for only ONE DOLLAR a year.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

The Loretto Convent of Lindsay, Ontario. Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great advantages, there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beach and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasant and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics. Been in general use for 20 years. Everywhere proved the most Safe, Simple, Economical and Efficient Medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering.

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA, JANUARY 17, 1873. Gentlemen—I suffered for eight months with palpitation so that I could not do anything for myself. I called in Dr. Forte, and he recommended me to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills, and after using them four weeks, I was relieved of the trouble.

MESHAINE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MESHAINE & CO., Baltimore, Md. Aug 27, 1875.

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.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS and Cholera Infantum, as well as Summer Complaints of a similar nature, the PAIN-KILLER acts with WONDERFUL RAPIDITY, and NEVER FAILS when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed.

FARMS AND HOMES. On the Kansas Pacific Railway, 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT. 20 to 50 bushels of Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. No manure needed. Good climate, pure water, schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address: S. GILKORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas. 2-1800

FURS! FURS! EDWARD STUART, PRACICAL FURRIER, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, in both Town and Country, that his Fall Stock of Furs is unusually good.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are 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 salt meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA.

Weak and Sickly Children, with their pinched features and emaciated 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 sufferings from both Mental and Physical Debility are relieved by administering some strengthening medicinal and nutritive Blood and Brain Food.



