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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1879.

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Dark or Light Blue?

Her brothers were both down at Oxford, At Cambridge her lover had been; With him she's to go to the boat race— The first one that she had ever seen.

Her brothers wrote "Put on our color;"
Her hear wanted Camb idee to win;
and her lover stood laughing softly
At the puzzle her mind wasin.

"Now what shall I do, pray ?" she asked him :
"llong to wear Can-bridge for you;
But the boys will never forgive me,
It I don not the Oxford Blue.

"Then wear it, my darling—be happy;
The boys will be pleased and I ton;
Though your dress be the Oxford color,
Your eyes will remain Cambridge blue."

-London cociety.

WAR ON LANDLORDS.

n Incendiary Manifesto Issued by the Irish Skirmishers-Threats of Vengeance-Evoking the Memory of Famine Horrors in '47-An Appeal to the duced the people to the verge of beggary. Irish People.

From the New York Herald.)

The exciting news received from Ireland within the last few weeks has unquestionably aroused considerable feeling among the Irish people in this city and vicinity, and day after day the pages of the Herald are eaverly scanned for the latest details of the ever-growing land agitation. Among Irish citizens it is everywhere the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and no one acquainted with their habits can go among them without observing that their feelings are worked up to a degree hitherto almost without precedent. Not even during the height of the Fenian excitement was anything like the same intensity of feeling visible, and if it has not yet taken definite shape it is only because no plan of action has been placed before the masses by any influential leader or recognized organization. Recognizing the want of a definite plan the trustees of the Irish national fund held a meeting last night and adopted an address to the Irish people. This paper is significant, inasmuch as it contains direct threats of

perpetrated by the Irish landlords or massacres by the English troops. It is as follows :-THE ADDRESS.

vengeance in case acts of cruelty should be

To the Irish People of the United States :-

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN-The threatening as pect of affairs in Ireland calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part of nationalists in this country. It is no time for idle talk, but for serious preparation for the stern work that is before us. The national movement is fast approaching a crisis when its members must be prepared to make larger sacrifices and work with redoubled zeal, so that the hour of trial may not find them unprepared. In view of the change in the situation it has been decided, with the concurrence

of several trusted friends in the national party, to enlarge the Board of Trustees of the Irish people here for their support.

The national fund was started with a view to providing the means to strike a telling blow against England whenever an opportunity should present itself. Its object was at first distinct from the general movement for Irish independence and not influenced by any particular crisis in Ireland calling for immediate action. Its originators never calculated that it should perform more than a small portion of the work of driving the foreigner from the soil of Ireland. It was intended, in short, to hasten, if possible, the advent of Ireland's opportunity by inflicting injury on England at vital points and at critical moments while showing the Irish people the immeuse power lying unappreciated in their hands for the destruction of that empire which has robbed them of land and liberty and driven them homeless over the earth.

The call was responded to chiefly by that class of the Irish people in America who can least afford pecuniary sacrifices, and under the pressure of unprecedentedly hard times. There was no apparent prospect, except for a very brief period, of England becoming involved in foreign war, no evidence of vigorous political life in Ireland, no unusual danger menacing our countrymen at homenothing, in short, to stimulate Irish-Americans to unusual activity, and yet, taking all the circumstances into account, the amount subscribed was very creditable. It was enough to show that, under more favorable conditions, and with an object, the proximate realization of which could be made clear to the majority of our people, with, above all, the evidence of vigor, determination and steadiness of purpose in the political life of Ireland, Irish-America would be prepared to do its whole duty, and would sustain the struggle for the regeneration of the old land with its last dollar and its last man.

REASONS FOR DELAY.

The amount contributed, however, though larger than was anticipated and sufficient to carry out some of the minor things indicated by its founders, would not warrant the undertaking of such enterprises as would inflict real and lasting injury on our enemies or be of real benefit to Ireland. It was determined that when operations of this nature were commenced we should be able to deliver blow after blow with crushing effect, and, that once be un, the work should go on till the power of England should be so crippled that our countrymen at home would not have the same odds against them as at present. It was seen also that the commencement of such work would force on a crisis in Irish national affairs, and that the national party would be com-pelled by the circumstances thus created to take action for which they were not prepared. After earnest consultation with the trusted men of the national party it was decided that Preparatory steps only should be taken, and that all action likely to precipitate a crisis ir Ireland should be postponed to a more fitting opportunity. It is only by the closest union the Irish people can hope to succeed in over- the foreign soldiery as will precipitate a lustion to be embroiled with it, induced us to lorgan-room.

throwing English domination, and all the brauches of the national party must act as the divisions of an army, animated by a commore purpose and guided by an authority whom all must recognize toward the point where the enemy is to be met.

Such was the position of the national fund from its foundation to a few short weeks ago. Since then the whole situation of affairs has changed. New duties are imposed on us; new sacrifices demanded. Ireland is face to face with one of the greatest crises in her history. Her people are menaced with extermination, and appeal to their expatriated kindred for help in this their hour of sorest

THE CURSE OF LANDLORDISM.

The foreign landlord system, which has cursed the country since the final triumph of English rule and dwarfed the energies of a people endowed with natural gifts fitting them for one of the highest places among the races of the world, has at length reached the climax of its infamous history and re-

Bad seasons and the competition of Ameican produce perform but a minor part in the desolution which now overspreads Ireland. It is the foreign landlords, the inheritors of the successive robberies of Tudors, Stuarts, Cromwellians and Williamites—an idle horde who perform no useful function in the land -who drain the life blood of the nation and render it incapable of resisting even the most transient depression of trade or the effects of one bad season. Remove the blight of landlordism, make the tiller of the soil independent of the caprices of a petty autocrat, with no one to stand between him and a government which shall be the expression of the will of the whole people, and his quick intelligence and strong arm will provide from the teeming soil of his native land ample remedies against bad seasons and foreign competition.

Such a revolution the English Government and the English landlords of Ireland will never consent to. It can only be accomplished by the complete overthrow of British power in Ireland. But it must be plain to every thinking Irishman that the day of final deliverance from English rule and from Euglish landlordism has not yet come. Our enemy must be more beset by difficulties than world over must be aroused and thoroughly organized for the effort. Without being too sanguine we are satisfied that our opportunity is fast approaching, and that our duty is to wait for its certain advent. The duty of preparing for that danger which menaces a large section of our countrymen at

cowardly to shirk. on of terror The impoverished have no money to pay the exorbitant rent demanded of them, and preparations are being made to drive them off the land at the point of the bayonet. Day after day brings news of fresh bodies of infantry party, to enlarge the Board of Trustees of the national fund, and to appeal once more to the lrish people here for their support. the people, nothing to justify the resort to coercive measures. The Government expects that, driven to extremity, the refusal to eave their homes may be the signal for the slaughter of the people, and the English Government expects thus to stifle the voice of the country, and crush for a generation the spirit of resistance to wrong.

"STAND TOGETHER, BROTHERS, ALL."

Irishmen of America, will you stand tamely by while your countrymen at home are being butchered, or will you come to their assistance and enable them to stand by their bemesteads?

Victims of landlord tyranny, look back to your shattered rooftrees and desolated hearths; remember the horrors of the eviction which scattered your kindred through foreign lands, and resolve to save those you have left behind you from a similar fate. You can at least supply them with the means of avenging the murder of their friends and neighbours and of beginning a movement that will end in the destruction of that landlord system which has blighted one of the fairest lands on this earth and inflicted centuries of misery on VOUT TACE.

Survivors of '47, have you forgotten the countless horrors of the famine and the weary years of suffering and sorrow that followed it? Can you think of your murdered kindred without a burning desire to avenge them? Does the memory of the hunger pang, the pestilence, the reeking emigrant ship and the ghastly fever shed arouse no righteous indignation in your souls, and can you calmly contemplate a repetition of these horrible scenes in the persons of the generation which has grown to manhood since then? Remember that English landlordism in Ireland was the chief cause of that famine, and that today it is as cruel and re?entless a monster as ever. It menaces the very existence of our people, and must be destroyed. You who have suffered most from its blighting influence should make yourselves missionaries of retribution and arouse your countrymen to the

necessity of its final extirpation. Irishmen of all creeds, this is no sectarian strife, but a struggle for human rights in which all have equal interests to maintain, common dangers to face and common enemies to overcome. Those whose fathers settled among us in the times of confiscation have acquired a title to the land they till by their labor, have mixed with the people and become as Irish as we. To-day we recognize no distinction of religion, and hope to see the feuds of the past forever buried.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

We do not wish to provoke a hopeless resistance, but wholesale evictions at the bayonet's point are sure to end in bloodshed, end many will prefer to die like men, defending their homes from the foreign robber, than some of the blame for our ill-success in treatto live paupers in the workhouse or starve by ing with it. The exaggerated estimate formed at one time at Calcutta of the power the roadside. The action evidently contemplated by the English Government may proand the most complete concert of action that voke such a conflict between the people and of the Court of Ava, and our consequent hest-

must be foreseen and provided for. In the event of such a conflict the funds at our disposal shall be used to enable the people to stand by their homes, to strike down the robber rule of the landlord and to inflict speedy punishment for acts of cruelty and murder. We know the consequences of the steps it may be necessary to take, and do not hesitate to assume the responsibility. Will you share that responsibility with us, and enable us to take really effective measures, by sustaining the fund?

WILLIAM CARROLL. THOMAS CLARKE LUBY. John J. Breslin. THOMAS F BOURKE. JAMES RETHOLDS. JOHN DEVOY.

AUGUSTINE FORD, Secretary.

British Missions in Bormab. A belief is gaining ground that Mr. St. Barbe, the acting resident at Mandalay, has at last received definite instructions from Calcutta to withdraw from the Burmese capital as soon as he conveniently can; and we hope that it is well founded. His further stay can be productive of no good result, since no communications, friendly or otherwise, any mere take place between the Residency and the Palace; and, indeed, the time seems to have long gone by when our representative could exercise any influence whatever either in favor of our own countrymen or in checking the enormities committed by Theebaw on hisown subjects. The Indian Government has evidently been hitherto reluctant to take the extreme step of recalling the assistant whom Colonel Browne has left behind him at Mandalay, fearing that his departure may produce a final rupture of those relations between the two governments which have long been so strained. It is a question, however, whether even in the interests of peace Mr. St. Barbe is not better away from Mandalay; for in the present temper of the King and the advisers of the Young Burmese party, at any moment he may be subjected to an indignity which he will either have to pocket with total loss of prestige in Burmah or to resent at the expense of a third Burmese war, which both the Indian and Home Governments are naturally in the at present, and the whole Irish race the present state of affairs more anxious than ever

In 1837 the situation in Burmah was not altogether unlike what it is at present. Then, as now, the Indian Government had its hands full to overflowing, and was very desirous of avoiding any additional complications on the other side of the Bay of Bengal. Tharawadi, the home imposes a duty on us that it would be king, in his drunken habits and cruel disposition, was almost an exact counterpart of Thee-Troops are being hurried to Ireland, and a | baw; and Colonel Burney, our Resident, an about to be inaugurated. officer of much experience and considerable have no money to pay the tact, found himself liable to daily risk of insult and annoyance, which he was instructed from Calcutta by no means to resent. Under such circumstances, he thought that no course was open to him but to retire from a position which was no longer one of any practical utility, and in which he could count on no assistance from his own government. He accordingly left for Rangoon and Calcutta, excusing his departure on the grounds that he found Ava, the capital of these days, unhealthy; and although he was roughly taken to task by Lord Auckland for deserting his post, the outcome of affairs soon showed that he was right and that the Governor General was wrong. Colonel Benson, who was sent to take his place at Ava, was never even admitted to an audience of the King; he returned after a six months' residence, leaving his assistant Captain Macleod, as acting Resident, to occupy precisely the same position which Mr. St. Barbe now fills at Mandalay: and he, too, was, in 1840, compelled to leave the Burmese capital, pleading ill-health as the reason for his departure, when for 13 years, until the termination of the second Burmese war and the annexation of Pegu, we had no diplomatic relations whatever with the Burmese Court. In 1866 circumstances again arose which rendered expedient the departure of our Resident from the Burmese capital. An insurrection broke out against the authority of the Mendon-Men, then king, headed by his sons; and Captain Sladen, who had resided many years as our representative both at Amarapura and Mandalay, was informed that his safety could no longer be guaranteed or that of the Europeon commu nity in the capital, and he consequently residents, in a steamer down the Irawddy to

quitted Mandalay, together with the European Whether it is advisable to have a mission at all at the Burmese capital is a question which has been freely debated by Indian politicians. Many Residents of long experience in the country have come to the conclusion that the gain from the presence of a British representative in Burmah is more than counterbalanced by the patent inconveniences and possible dangers which are inseparable from his stay. As foreigners only, their presence is hateful to Burmans of all classes; and by those kilgs, such as the late Mendon-Men, who have been most favourably disposed to the British power, they have been regarded at best as spies and informers. such tempers as those of Tharawadi and Theebaw their residence in the capital cannot fail to have been a perpetual source of irritation. The successive cessions of Aracan, Tenasserim, and Pegu have produced a soreness in the minds of Burmese officials which will never be got over; and the mere recollection that the permission to send a permanent envoy at all was wrung from King Phagyidau by the fourth article of the Treaty of Yandabo is sufficient to make his presence almost intolerable at the Burmese Court. Perhaps our early ignorance as to the real power and position, of the Burmese monarchy and the excessive timidity with which our representatives approached it should be charged with

general movement. This is a danger which submit to indignities which the envoys of China or even of Siam would have resented. At a time when this country had long refused to allow its ambassaders to perform ko-tow at the Court of Pekin, onr envoys, such as Symes, Cox, Canning, Crawfurd, and indeed all our representatives up to the date of Colonel Phayre's Mission in 1855, approached the Burmese throne in the attitude of the most grovelling supplication. On this account our ambassadors to Ava, Amarapura, and Mandalay have come to be considered as those of consequence, all members of the social scale an interior power; and this mistake, thanks in which this lady moved were considerably to the inordinate vanity of the Burmese excited about it. Invitations were issued to people, has become grafted so deeply in their minds that the greater firmness of later envoys, such as Sir Arthur Phayre and Colonel Fytche, appears to have been unable altogetner to eradicate it.

French Society as it Is.

In other days the Court of France was the most punctilious in Europe, and nowhere an opportunity to indulge our propensity for could the minuter differences of social rank mischief. More for this purpose, therefore, could the minuter differences of social rank be more distinctly marked. It was Louis Philippe and M. Thiers who helped to give the death blow to this sort of exclusiveness, though they were both at heart great sticklers for rank and etiquette, and the ex-President to the very close of his life kept a demure sort of kingly state at his palace in the Place St. Georges. But Louis Philippe could no more forgive the noble faubourg for persis tently considering him a ursurper, says the author of "Round About France" in the Daily New, than the noble faubourg could forgive him for persisting in wearing a crown which as Prince of Wales. did not by divine right belong to him. The keen tongued dowagers of the Rue de l'Universite and the Rue St. Dominique, the proud old ladies and gentlemen who dwelt amit the pleasant gardens of the Rue de Varennes, or looked down upon the Tuileries from the opposite side of the Seine, were forever turnng the citizen king and his surroundings into ridicule. M. Thiers, however, would avenge his reyal master in a manner more witty and more dangerous, for it was said with some truth that he forgave the "noblesse" for having been born a "roturier." Accordingly, when Marshal Soult, who was himself Duke of Dalmatia, and a devout worshipper of rank, coningly whispered, "Ab, ca Marechal, supposing I wanted a title, don't you think I should have given myself a better one? I should have made myself at least a duke."

Under these and other circumstances the frontiers of good society have been se constantly extending that its boundaries have now been lost sight of altogether. The noble faubourg itself has been swept away, with its picturesque hotels, tall trees and trim old terraces. The new Boulevard de St. Germain to have absorbed all the traditions mortar; and the contractors for the improvements of Paris have carted them away with the rest of the rubbish which has given place to hundreds of brand new shops and counting houses. All the world is now being invited to grand entertainmens. The chief of the State and several of his Ministers have ceased even to issue special invitatious as an unnecessary formality, and content themselves with announcing in a newspaper that on such a day their drawing rooms are open to all comers. Nobody seriously considers himself the interior of any one else, and, except that a full purse has always sundry advantages over an empty one, any sort of personal arrogance would be put down as a joke. Many people indeed still retain their titles, and are presumably proud of them; but quite as many who have an undoubted right to these distinctions take no account of them whatever. Victor Hugo is a Count, and his family have been noble since 1531, nobility older than that of the Earls of Devon. Alexandre Dumas was, and his son is by the ordinary French law of succession, Marquis de la Pailleterie, yet perhaps not one in ten even of their educated countrymen is aware of the fact, or would consider it of the smallest cousequence. It is even possible a that letter addressed to either of them by his title would he at least delayed at the Post Office; and it may just be noted in passing that French knighthood, unlike our own, confers no distinctive appellation whatever in ordinary intercourse. This levelling up of social ranks in France, moreover, is by no means confined to names and shadews. It is a real thing, and every Frenchman of our generation is so completely impressed with the notion of his individuality that he has the nicest sense of his personal dignity, be his employment what it may. Thus the shopmen of the "Bon Marche" and some other ready made clothes shops in Paris not only learn the art of self-defence by arms, but are regularly instructed in fencing at the cost of the establishment, which provides them a salle d'armes and foils, so that they may be able as well as ready to avenge an affront. A French nobleman who scorned such an adversary as Arouet would not now be able to show himselfon the boulevards till he had made amends; and indeed it is not so very long since a young duke of very anxient lineage deigned to kill a simple journalist in a duel.

THE CAVERNS ON LURAY .- LURAY Caverns, situated in Page county, Virginia, which have recently been discovered and rendered accessible to tourists, are probably destined to become more famous than the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Three hours are now usually consumed in examining the curious combinations of stalactite and stalagmite commonly exhibited; but they are adjacent to only one third of the paths already explored, which have an agregate length of about 18 miles. In the curious natural operations progressing for countless centuries many rooms have been carved out, of great magnitude, and they are bedecked with deposits of such fantastic shape that different apartments are not inappropriately named the ball-room, the throne-room, Pluto's chasm, the giant's room, the fish-market, the flower-garden, the 'waterfall, and the

LIFE IN THE WEST INDIES.

BY G. M. HARRINGTON.

It was in the island of St. Kitt's, otherwise

St. Christopher, that the incident I am about to relate took place. A mulatto lady, who delighted in the patronymic "Mrs. O'Loughlin," had announced that on a certain night she intended giving a grand ball, and as a most of the colored gentry in and around the town of Basseterre, from the fairer skinned octoroon to the full-blooded negro, while a tew of the resident military were also on the list of those favored. Among the latter was myself and a bosom comrade named Tom Johnson We were both young men at the time, reckless to a certain degree, and ever ready to take part in any affair that promised than a wish to enjoy ourselves in a legitimate manner, we decided to accept the invitation extended us. Do not suppose for a moment, dear reader, that any of the lower classes among the blacks were to be permitted to enter the sacred precincts of the bail-room, for with none but the elite of that hae did Mrs. O'Loughlin associate with. She boasted that she had royal blood in her veius, descending from George IV., and the statement was not at all improbable, for the "first gentleman in Europe" did visit the West Indies

When the night appointed had arrived, myself and comrade, arrayed in regimental white pants, spotless white shirt with unlimited frill, and dancing pumps, betook ourselves to the scene of festivity. Quite a number had already assembled, and we amused ourselves for a while in viewing and commenting upon the dress and appearance of those present. Not long were we thus engaged when our attention was attracted to a servant of one of our own officers, attired in his master's scarlet uniform, sword and spurs. Retiring to a quiet spot where we could enjoy unobserved a good laugh at his ridiculous appearance, Johnson remarked that before many minutes descendingly addressed him as "Monsieur le were over he would teach him a lesson that Baron" on some public occasion, Thiers mock- would prove at least wholesome, if not agreeable. Nor had he long to wait for an opportunity to carry out the intention he had formed, for soon he perceived the darkey engaged in a waltz with a fair (?) maiden, who seemed to regard her partner with great admiration. Just as he was whirling past him, Johnson put out his foot, and, catching one of the spurs under it, snapped it instantly in two. The rage and mortification of the negro was terrible to witness, although it did not prove injurious to the one against whom his anger was incited, for, quickly as Johnson which could be connected with bricks and had performed the act, he did not escape detection by his victim, who, too cowardly to bodily assault him, was contented to heap all the epithets and abuse his mind could invent | to sit all day on this exposed spot-Native(anor his tongue utter.

> "Goramighty," he exclaimed, "what my massa say? Damn buckra man, me kill you some time. My massa find out me wear his clothes and send me away; den I hab rerenge, sush, mind now."

Johnson stood quietly smiling at the imotent rage of the other, who, finding that his abuse had no effect upon him, left the room muttering terrible imprecations to himself as he strode out. We quietly followed him to as certain what direction he would take, and presently found ourselves on the balcony, which usually forms part of a West Indian dwelling and there we discovered the supper-table spread in such a manner as to make us instantly forget the victim of the late practical ioke. It was covered with a handsome supply of all the fruits peculiar to the island, but the principal dish, the one on which the hostess evidently prided herself, was a small roast pig, dressed and ornamented in a most artistic fashion. This was placed in the centre of the board, and looked indeed very attractive. It proved too tempting, and excited Johnson's cupidity to such a degree that he whispered in my ear his intention of having roast pork for his breakfast the next morning. A little negro, of nine or ten years, had been left in charge of the table, but the youth's attention was centred in the ball room, and not on the viands left in his care, so that Johnson had not long to wait for an opportunity to carry out his design. The little fellows time was occupied in running from the table to the door of the ball room, thus satisfying himself that he was performing, conscientiously, the duty entrusted to him. But, "alas for human calculation," while engaged in watching the dancers, Johnson slipped round to where the pig was stationed, and, putting it under his arm, he quickly made his way to the barracks. however, remained behind to witness the equel to this interesting episode.

Nothing more of import occurred until the hour for supper arrived, which fact was announced to the guests by the hostess. Couples were immediately formed, and, preceded by Mrs. O'Loughlin, marched slowly to the balcony. On reaching the door the hostess stood aside to allow her guests to find chairs around the table. When all were seated, she seized a carving-knife and fork, and turning a smiling face upon the expectant ladies and gentlemen, addressed them thus :--

"Ladies and gemmen, as you can plainly see, I had spared no pains to make dis ball de mos' successful one of de season. For supper I had procured all the fruit de island can afford, and to set off de whole I hab bought and roasted dis little hog." She had been gradually edging towards the plate lately occupied by the pig, and as she uttered the last word she made a dive with the knife and fork at the spot where she supposed the object of her pride to be, but the noise occasioned by the collision of the steel against the empty plate, made her quickly turn her beaming eyes from her guests to the table.

"Boy "she thundered out, while a flerce light flashed from her eyes, "boy! where am

"I dunno, ma'am," whined the little black. from one end of the table, " he was here less'n five minits ago."

Without uttering another word, Mrs. O'Loughlin seized the hands of the one nearest to her and applied them to her nostrils. Apparently satisfied that this was not the thief, she dropped them again and seized the digits of the next; and so on until all were thus examined. Failing to discover who had purloined her pig, she determined to vent her rage on the youth she had left in charge

"Boy!" she screamed. "Yes, ma'am," he answered, in a low, whin-

ing tone. She only wished to know where he was however, and brandishing the carving-knife she rushed towards him. But he was too quick for her, and had disappeared under the table before she reached him. Her desire for revenge was too great to permit him to escape so easily, and an exciting chase ensued, lasting fully fifteen minutes, and ending in the discomfiture of the enraged hostess. The guests, indignant at the treatment they had received, would remain no longer, and Mrs. O'Loughlin had the mortification of seeing them silenely disappear into the night. Next morning I had the gratification of dining off

Wit and Humor.

the innocent cause of the disturbance.

THE MRS. MALAPROP'S STYLE,-" Dear me," exclaimed Mrs. Cubbige, as she returned from church last Sunday, "dear me, this is an ago of conventions. When I was a girl, orgins was in their infancy. A forerunner used to turn the crank, and a little monkey to turn the crank. But now an organiser provides over the estimate, while the deacon takes up a constitution. Oh! you should hear the fellow perform one of his closing voluptuaries, when he pulls out all the stopples, and plays on the pedlar-base so loud as to jar the conflagration as they pass out to their respective place of abodement.

A Decided "Sell."-Barnum, among other good stories, told one of a friend of his in Bridgeport, Connecticut-a spirit merchant, who had a large thumb-in fact, a tremendous one. When he drew liquor for his customers, he contrived to hold the measure so that he could insert this prodigous portion of his paw into it. By this means, at the end of twenty years' sales, the old fellow calculated that his thumb had brought him at least \$5000. This is "turning your hand to anything" with a vengeance! It is not every man who holds a fortune by his mere thumb .- " Patchwork; by Howard Paul.

FROM PUNCIL.

Why are all Curates Conservatives .- Because a Tory is more than half way to a rec-

No Accounting for Tastes!-Sea-side visitor (on the Suffolk coast)—You'll excuse me sir, but I notice that you seem to like cient mariner) - Yes I dew, sir; 'cause then I know there ain't nobody to the east'ard o'

THE GAME OF THE DAY .- Bismarck-Come, Andrassy, we know each other's 'form.' You and I together against the lot!! Russia (to France)—I think, madam, we might be a match for them! France—Thanks! I prefor to sit out at present! England (to Italy) Nobody asks us!!

"LIVE AND LET LIVE!--Village doctor (to the grave-digger, who is given to whiskey)-Ah, John! I'm sorry to see you in this pitiable condition again! Grave digger-Toots, sir! can ye no' let a'e little fau't o' mine gae by? It's mony a muckle ane o' yours I ha'c happit owre, an' said nothing about!

A Sine Qua Non-Patient-Do you mean to say my complaint is a dangerous one? Doctor-A very dangerous one, my dear friend. Still, people have been known to recover from it; so you must not give up all hope. But recollect one thing: your only chance is to keep in a cheerful frame of mind, and avoid any thing like depression of spirits!

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE .-- Great grand papa-Oh, indeed can you lick your sister at lawn-tennis, can you? Well done, my boy. But beware of self-conceit, and never brag. Why I could lick everybody at lawn-tennis, when I was your age-or could have done if there'd been any lawn-tennis to play! I was the best cricketer, the best fencer, the best boxer, runner, jumper, swimmer, and diver I ever came across, either at school, at college, or after; and in classics and mathematics I beat 'em all clean out of the field! As for riding, no one ever touched me; or dancing either; let alone that I was the handsomest man in the country, and the best dressed, for that matter; besides being the wittiest and the most popular. Ay, and such a song as I could sing, too. 1 And yet a more modest and unassuming demeanour than mine it's never been my good fortune to set eyes on, man or boy, these fourscore years and ten-for I'm all that, my boy, and more, though you'd never believe it, to look at me !-Beware of self-conceit, my boy, and never, never brag!

Both the flat and bouffant styles are fashionable this season—frequently the two elements are combined, the skirt narrow and plain and the drapery bouffant. Silk, with the exception of black, is seldom chosen for the entire costume-the soft woolen goods being so much more appropriate for the purpose.

Every kind of insect is fashionable for pins ear rings and brooches, and the same in ects of larger size will figure in the dress trimmings. The domain of fancy jewelry is being constantly enlarged, and every style is seen on bonnets and dresses as well as appearing in ornaments.

A hat that is extensively worn in England this season for traveling is made of serge without any wire or netting. The shape is given by running an elastic around the crown and thick piping cords in the shirring of the brim. It is well nigh indestructible and is pretty. They are made in every shade and have no trimming.

Stands Scotland Where It Did? BY EVAN M'CALL. Land of Bruce! I marvel how,

With scarce a murmer, comest thou To let it seem As if thy name Were off the list of nations now. Shall a race who ne'er as foes, Could their rule on thee impose, Not in vain Ceaseless strain

Now thy history's page to close? Up! or evermore disown Thy once well-won fair renown; If of two. One must do, Let the Saxon name go down.

Strauge how word so brief as Scot Sticketh in the Anglo throat— That Meistrom, Like a doom, Calping down all else we've got!

Is there any noble deed Told of men born North of Tweed? Ten to one, "Times" or "Sun." 'Tis of Englishmen we read!

If a battle has been won
By a Campbell, Sough or Gunn,
Take the blows,
Macks and Us,
England takes the praise alone.

What delusion you conceive You sometimes your Queen receive, Yours, indeed, Can't you read, She's only England's—upon leave. Scribblers of the cockney school, Verily you've crazed John Buil; Saxon blood. Clear as mud!

Who but he the woold shall rule? Scotsmen, 'tis high time that we Time to show, Our old foe, He is only one of three.

Nobler'twere our rights to yield. Vanquisned in the battle-field, Than thus be Quietly Worse than from earth's map expelled.

Teach we then those braggarts tall, Their's alone their own to call,
And, save in drink,
To never think
That England yet is all in all.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

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

CHAPTER XVIII.

Mr. Lydney walked down the street slowly, his brain working. The inspector's information of having searched the castle by Lord Dane's orders, astonished him much; and he began to ask himself whether he was justified in assuming that Lord Dane had been the wilful delinquent. The train of thought led him to glance at others connected with the affair, especially young Shad. Could it be that that young gentleman had succeeded in blinding him, and was the real thief? or the assistant of the thieves? Verily he began to doubt it.

Somewhat impulsive in what he did, he determined on the instant to seek out Shad, and Question him again. A glance too cunning, or a word too sharp, might betray Shad's share in it. He was not quite sure of the read that would conduct him to Granny Bean's, but believed it was the one that skirted the wood leading past the cottage of Wilfred Lester, and he took it.

"I believe now I ought to have turned down by Miss Bordillion's," he soliloquised, as he arrived opposite Wilfred's residence, and halted. "Suppose I ask?"

Opening the gate, he walked up the little garden, where something occurred that startled him considerably. The door was stealthily unlatched, and he was pounced upon by a tall female, and dragged through the dark pas-

a he to the stars that you've co apostrophized she, in a covert whisper. "Now it's of no use your being angry and struggling to get off. I've had you in my arms when you were a baby, and I know what's right and what's wrong. There's a whisper abroad that the poachers are out tonight, and if the keepers have got an inkling then, master; you are killing your wife outright-sooner a deal that she'd go of her own natural ailments, for she is beginning to suspect, and lies in dread. Have you no pity for her. Mr. Wilfred? Come in, and let me bar the door, and then you, at any rate, will be in safety."

"My good woman," he exclaimed as soon as he had breath to speak, for she had held him in a tight grip, "for whom do you take me? I am Mr. Lydney. Is your master at

The servant fell against the wall like one turned stupid, and he had to repeat his ques-

" I'm just a fool and nothing else i" cried she, speaking in a light tone, to cover, Lydney thought, her agitation. "I was expecting a friend to call upon me, and thought it was him; and I'm sure I ask your pardon, sir. Master? no, sir; I don't think he is in."

"Never mind; I merely troubled his house to ask a question. Which way will take me

to the hut of Granny Bean?" " Straight on, sir, to the right. When you come to the triangle, turn down the field, and you'll see it-a little low cottage all by itself, at the back of the wood. Once again, sir, I beg your pardon, and I hope you'll never talk about the mistake, or what I said or did?" "Not I," laughed Mr. Lydney. "Make

my compliments to your master." so he had been on the right road, after all and a few minutes brought him to Granny Bean's cottage. It appeared to be closely shut up, and he might have imagined its inmates, Granny and Shad, bad retired to rest, but for the commotion that was taking place within. Now rose an old woman's voice in shrill shricks of rage; now Shad's in shriller whines. Mr. Lydney knocked on the door, and on the shutters, but little chance was there

of his being heard while the noise lasted "You in amous young dog," raved she, with a profuse sprinkling of worse language, which the reader may imagine if he pleases, but which certainly will not be transcribed: "to go and rob your old granny of her hard-earned | more. savings! You'll come to the gallows, you

" Taint yourn," returned Shad, his denial intermixed with similar embellishments of speech. "The new gemmen give it me for telling him about the box, and I'll take my eath to it. Come, you! hand it over."

*Oh you wicked sarpint? as if any gemmen 'nd go and give you a whole silver sixpence! Now, will you be off? You ought to have

been on the watch a good half-hour ago." "No. I won't," said Shad's voice. "I won't

till I gets my sixpence." The old woman appeared to be beating him. or he her, by the scuffling sound and the shricks. "I'll tell Miss Tiffiel I'll tell Miss

Tiffle!" the old voice reiterated. " Miss Tiffle may be hanged, and you with Ler 12 gasped Shad, as the commotion grew

jury might be done, and he gave a thundering peal at the shutters, enough to awaken their slarm, just as a loud shout of triumph. and the sixpence had declared themselves for him.

Letter little in all

Total silence supervened; the knock had startled them. Mr. Lydney thundered again. But still he remained unanswered. He could hear some stealthy movements inside, accompanied by hasty shutting of a door, and he knocked and more louder than ever.

It brought forth the head of a woman to a window on the right. The cottage had two terrupted Tiffle. rooms, both on the ground floor, a window to She opened the shutters and thrust, her face through the aperture, reconnoitering —a red and wrinkled face, surmounted by a cap in tatters, probably (the tatters) the result of the recent conflict, the whole shaking as if suffering from palsy.

"Have you been committing murder here?" demanded Mr. Lydney. "I was a saying of my prayers out loud, if

that's murder," returned the dame. "What now? what do you mean?"

The bold assertion took away his self-nossession for a moment. Where was the use of bandying words with such a woman! "I want Shad," he resumed.

"Shad! I can't go for to disturb him from his nest to-night. Shad's abed and asleep." "Wby, you audacious creature!" he could not help exclaiming. "I wonder you don't fear a judgment for falsehoods so deliberate You and Shad have just been at it, tooth and nail, fighting after a sixpence. Let me tell you the sixpence is his, for I gave it to him."

"Now did you, indeed, sir?" was the bland answer, the tone changing as if by magic: what a dear, good, generous gentleman you must be? You haven't got another about you, to bestow in charity upon a poor, lone wretched, half-starved widder, have you? I'd remember you in my prayers ever after, I would."

"If I had fifty, I would not give you the shadow of one; and I don't imagine your prayers will do yourself much good, let alone anyhody else. I want Shad, I say.'

"Oh, sir, dear sir, you are a joking; perhaps another time you'll remember me. I'd be everlasting grateful, if it was only a few poor coppers.

"Do you hear me ask for Shad?" interrupted Mr. Lydney. "Send him out to me; or open the door that I may get to him." "Shad's abed and asleep, which I'll swear

to, and I daren't break into his night's rest,' was the impudent answer. "A delicate child as he is, and the stay and staff o' my life-if I was to lose him, I should die of grief. Come any time in the morning, sir, when his night's rest is over, and you're welcome. I tucked him up, the darling, an hour ago, in his little bed, and a sweet sleep be dropped off into."

"Of all the extraordinary characters, I think you must be the worst!" uttered Mr. Lydney. "Shad's no more in bed than I am. I heard your conflict, I tell you. These false assertions sound perfectly awful from a woman at your time of life."

"Strange noises is heard outside this hut, at times—folks have said so afore, Its the witches a playing in the air, I fancy; and it's them you must have heard—anless it was me at my prayers."

"Will you send out Shad?"

"I'm sure I'd obleege you in any ways but that, such a nice gentleman as you seem to be; but I wouldn't wake up my poor sickly gran'child for anything-no, not if you offered me fifty sixpences."

Giving a good-night to Granny Bean, more emphatic than polite, Mr. Lydney strode away. He must put off seeing Shad till morn-He did not return to the road, but went ing. to the back of the cottage, where he believed he should find a path leading through the wood, and that would be the nearest way to castle gates, and I said I see em; and then he the Sailor's Rest. Curiosity induced him to said if I'd tell him the truth and no lie, wheturn round and look at the cottage, and there ther the box went into the castle or not, I he saw a door; so Master Shad and his granny | should get a sixpence, and I did, and he gave had ingress and egress by back and by front. it me.

Pursuing the path, which was there as he had expected, Hr. Lydney sped on with a smart step, buried in thought. It was a starlight night; though few stars penetrated to the wood-path; nevertheless, it was not wholly dark. He had arrived at about the of it, there'll be a conflict. You shan't go, midst of the wood, where the trees were thickest, which a sound, as of one pushing through the thick brambles, caught his ear. Having been told that certain suspicious characters did sometimes lurk in that wood, Mr. Lydney drew close to the trees, to see who might be

approaching. It was Wilfred Lester. Panting, eager, excited, he came tearing on, at a right angle with Lydney, where no path seemed to be He crossed the path by a bound, penetrated the trees on its opposite side, and went pushing on, as though he were making straight for home, and clearing a way to get to it.

Mr. Lydney remained immovable. Not looking after him, for the trees prevented that, but wondering what his appearance could mean. That Wilfred was in excessive agitation was apparent, and involuntarily certain mysterious words, spoken by the servant when she had so unceremoniously made a prisoner of him, rose to the recollection of Mr. Lydney. He was, as the saying runs, "putting that and that together," and by no means lik-ing the appearance of things, when another movement, one far more stealthy, attracted

Stealing out into the path in the trail left by Wilfred Lester, came Mr. Shad, like a young hound scenting its prey. Once in the path, he made a dead stoppage, unconscious that any eye or ear was near him.

his attention.

"He's tored home to his lair," soliloquized he, aloud, looking at the spot where Wilfred Lester had disappeared. "No good to track him again to-night. I'll go and tell her now.' Mr. Lydney had stretched out his hand to lay it on the boy, but a second impulse prompted him to hesitate. Far better, himself, track this erratic gentleman, and discover, if possible, what treason was being hatched. That some plot was agate against Wilfred Lester, and probably against others, Mr. Lydney felt convinced. He also felt pretty nearly convinced of another thing: that Wilfred was hatching enough mischief of his own accord, against himselt; but that was

no reason why Shad should augment it into Shad flew along the path, in the direction opposite to Granny Bean's and when near the and of the wood struck among the trees to the right; a minute or two brought him to the wood's edge, and close to the back of Squire Lester's. Mr. Lydney followed him; tall and slender, be could penetrate the trees as well as Shad, and when Shad stopped he stopped. Shad was in his favorite attitude, twined,

just like a snake, around one of the outer trees thin stem, gazing in expectation at the open space before him. Mr. Lydney halted go on the watch, and I won't stir anywheres sufficiently near to see and hear; he wondered who the" her" was to whom Shad was bound. Having had experience by this time of the insatiable nature of Madame Rav-nsbird's curiosity, a half suspicion crossed his mind that she might be the audience expected by Shad.

Not so, however. A temale of stealthy and ambling gate, not

do in pantomines, therefore, it was fair to in-for that she had emerged from some back-loor of Squire Lester's. Shad gave a soft from Shad seemed to proclaim that victory whistle, and the lady came tripping up to it. It was Tiffle. Well!" cried she.

"He's sgone right home," answered Shad. "When I got up to em, they was a having hot words, him and Beecher and Drake, and another, I thought it were Ben Nicholson, but I wouldn t'swear it. He was a blowing of 'em

"Ben Nicholson was blowing 'em up?" in-

"How stupid you be!" snapped Shad. Lester. He was a-blowing the three men up for wanting to go right where they know'd the keepers 'nd be, and he got in a passion, a-swearing he wouldn't jine in nothing that might bring bloodshed, and back he went, cutting right through the thick of the bushes. I followed after him till he cut over the crosspath, our'n, and into the bushes ayond it. I know'd then that gone home he was for sartin. I say, where'll be the pull o'my dodg-

ing him, if he's a-going to take to shirking?" Tiffle had listened in silence. "How do they ferret out where the keep-

ers would be?" asked she . "I can't tell," said Shad. "I only got up at the tail of their confab. I didn't hear nothing of what they'd been a-saying afore.' "Then you were late; and a wicked, inattentive, good-for-nothing.

Shad began to whimper. "If I was late, it were granny's fault, Mrs. Tiffle. She set on me and a'most killed me. You should be hid in the oven or somewhere, and see her in her tantrums, you'd not believe it was anything but old Nick's mother let loose. Look here! here's where she bited me, and here's where she kicked at me, and here's where she scratched me, and clutches of my hair she tored out by han'fuls.'

Shad exhibited various damaged spots about his face and arms, and let fall a dolorous shower of tears. Tiffle—somewhat to the surprise of Mr. Lydney, who had recognized her for Lady Adelaide's maid-was remarkably demonstrative in her condolences. She grasped Shad tenderly in her arms, and kissed the places fervently with her own lips.

Granny's a regular byens when she's put up," cried she. "But I'll be even with her. What did she do it for?"

"She have got the nastiest, slyest ways," returned Shad, who appeared not to relish the embrace so much as Tiffle did, and wriggled himself from it as soon as he possibly could. "She dives iuto my pockets and into anything, she do, and to-night she found a sixpence in 'em, and she set on and swored it were hern, and that I robbed her on't, and she grabbed it from me, and—my! warn't there a shindy! and such a row came to the shutters amid it.

I grabbed it again, though," concluded the gentleman, with glee, as he took out the bright sixpence and exhibited it to Tiffle.

Tifile did not look at it with equanimity She took the same view of its possession that Granny Bean had done-though whether granny had really believed that it was stolen from her, or that she put forth the plea to gain possession of it, cannot be told.

"You little divil!" apostrophized Tiffle, her affectionate mood changing. "If you begin to bone money, you'll end your days a-working in gangs and irons. Now you tell me where you stole that?"

"If ever I see the like! You're as bad as granny, whined the boy. "I might as well be a dog what's mad, and roped up at once: that there sixpence was given me by a gemman: given out and out...

"Give for what?" sharply responded Tiffle. "Give for telling about his box. It's that one what's stopping at the Sailor's Rest. He asked-did I see the things took up at the

"Did you see the box took in?" quickly asked Tiftle.

"What should ail me?" responded Shad. "I were a watching."

"And it was took right in?"

"It was took right in," answered Shad, his eyes glistening, "as right in as ever anything was took into that castle yet. Them two miller's chaps carried of it, like they did. tother lots, and that big Mr. Bruff a-following of em. Not as he seemed to be taking much heed hisself. I telled the gemman this, and he gave me the sixpence."

"Snad, you must keep your eyes open upon him, that Lydney, as well as upon Will Lester," was Tiffle's next remark. "Ferret our all about him, where he goes and what he does; he's in this wood sometimes I know; find out what for. He looks like a gentlemin but he may be one of them gentlemin what comes to places to be after watches, and chains, and rings. You find out. I've got my reason. And be sure, mark it if you see him with Miss Lester."

Mr. Lydney, from his hiding place, felt in-

finitely obliged to her. "And now there's no more to be done tonight, as he has hooked it off home," proceeded the refined Tiffle. "So you get back again as quick as you can, and get to bed." She turned away toward the hall; Shad turned toward the path that would lead him

to Granny Bean's; and Mr. Lydney remained where he was till the echo of their footsteps should die away. Scarcely had Tiffle gone many yards, how-

ever, when she met Lord Dane, in the angle made by the side of the hall; to the right was the back entrance; to the left, the front. Tiffle was speeding on to the former; Lord Dane was coming from the latter, and they came in contact.

"Is it you, Tiftle?" cried his lordship, gayly. "Enjoying a ramble by starlight?" "Oh, my lord, you are pleased to joke," simpered Tiffle. "My days for starlighted rambles is over. I leave 'em for the young, now, my lord; I've had my turn Last night I see Miss Lester walking cosy in the starlight-the evening-star was out, at any rate, if it wasn't late enough for the others-and I thought how romantic it was; it put me in mind of my own sentimental days, my lord.

There was a gentleman by her side-him that the wreck cast up. Had it been daylight, instead of starlight, Tiffle would scarcely have presumed to fix her eyes so keenly upon Lord Dane; she believed she had thrown out a shaft that would

"Wrecks cast up rogues as well as gentlemen," responded his lordship, in a stern, displeased tone. "A man whom nobody knows is scarcely the one to be walking by starlight with Miss Lester."

"Just the reflection that occurred to myself. my lord," acquiesced Tiffle, complacently. "And says I to myself, "I'll keep a sharp look-out over you, young man, for Miss Loster's sake, if you presume to approach too near of her. And so I shall, my lord." "Quite right, Tiffle," cried his lordship,

warmly. And as they parted company, a golden sovereign was left in Tiffle's hand. This appeared to be a night prolific in ad ventures and encounters. Before Mr. Lyd-

a youngish man—who was dragging himself-covertly through the wood—He appeared alarmingly startled at the encounter, and leveled his gun at Mr. Lydney. "Hillos, my man, what's that for?" cried

the latter, unmoved. . Do you take me for a cut-throat?" ut-throat?"
"If you don't say who you are, and what

you are doing here, I'll shoot you," was the raply.
"I feel infinitely obliged to you. you any more right to be in the wood than I

have? I should be glad to know." Mr. Lydney spoke with courtesy; and the man could not fail to remark that the voice was that of a gentleman. He had feared a

keeper. "You were posted there to watch me?" he

exclaimed. "Nay," said Mr. Lydney, "I may with equal reason reverse the accusation, and say you were watching me. I don't know who you are I never saw you in my life, that I know of and my time is more valuable than to be wasted looking after strangers, if yours is not. You must have escaped from a lunatic asy-

The man let fall his gun. He had been peering at Mr. Lydney as well as the obscurity around allowed him, and at last made out that he was not a foe; at all events, not a known one.

"I ask your pardon for my haste," he said I thought you were somebody else. The fact is, nobody but suspicious characters are ever prowling in the wood so late as this, un-less it's them dratted keepers, who are ever ready to swear an innocent man's life away.

Mr. Lydney laughed. Young-man-like, he had no objection to a spice of adventure, and he was naturally of a kindly, affable disposition; if he could do no good to a fellowreature, he would not do him harm. "Are you aware of the insinuation against rourself, which that last speech implied! 'Nobody but suspicious characters.' I conclude

you mean poachers. Poachers and keepers. Well, I am neither the one nor the other. If you choose to heat about this wood, or any other part of Danesheld, from January till December, carrying a gun in one hand and snare-nets in the other, you are welcome, for all the business it is of mine. Were they my preserves, it would a different matter." "You won't go and say to-morrow that you

dropped upon me here with a guu?"

"I should be clever to say it, seeing I know you neither by sight nor name. But if you prefer a specific promise, you may take it. Life is short enough, my man, for the little good we can accomplish, without passing it in doing gratuitous injury to others.'

The man liked the lones, and liked the words; he could not account for it, but his heart opened to the speaker, as it had not opened of late years. "I think, sir, you are the gentleman stop-

ping at the Sailor's Rest, whose box is missing.'

The same," replied Mr. Lydney. 'I nearly got myself into trouble over that box, yesterday. I happened to be passing the castle on my way to my home, as the cart was unloading, and I halted for a few minutes, and looked on. Them keen police heard of it, and had me up to the station; whether they thought I had walked it off, or had seen anybody else walk it off, I don't know. I laughed at'em. Young Shad and two or three urchins could testify that I didn't go near enough to touch anything on the cart.'

"You must have heard the box described." rejoined Mr. Lydney "Did you see it." "I did not see it, sir, to my knowledge or recollection. But if, as I hear, it was underneath the rest of the things, I was not likely to I stopped but a tew minutes, and they

had just begun to unload." "You cannot give a guess as to where it is gone, or who took it?" resumed Mr. Lydney, a thought occurring to him.

much about it. That Shad's as ready-fingered as a magpie, but they say it was too heavy for him to lift." "I would give a good reward if it were re-

stored to me, untampered with," resumed Mr. Lydney. "Would you, though!" quickly rejoined the poscher, as if the sound were music to his

ears. "Fifty guineas."

"Fifty guiness!" uttered the man, as much astonished as the inspector had been. "Fifty guineas, and no questions asked, provided it were restored to me before midday to-morrow. After that, a different offer

may be made, and questions asked, pretty ones." "By jingo! that's worth looking after," exclaimed the man. "I know a fellow or two, who have done a little in the fingering line, sir, and I'll-I'll be on to them. If I can hear of the box you shall have it on those

terms. Honor bright, though. "Honor bright, on the word of a gentleman. The fifty guineas shall be paid, and no inquiries made. I fancied you might perhaps

hear of it among your friends" Little cared Mr. Ben Beecher-for it was no other-for the last del care insinuation: Indeed, it may be questioned if he heard it. A golden vision had been opened to him, and

u that he was absorbed. But the two, so strangely met, were not to part without observation. Lord Dane, in walking away from his conference with Tiffle, heard the sound of voices, and began to peer about him for the purpose of ascertaining who their owners might be. His lordskin's thoughts were directed to ponchers.

He saw Mr. Ben Beecher, the latter passing out of the wood close to Lord Dane. But no sconer had he passed out than he passed in again, penetrating to Lydney.

"I'm afraid it's no use saying to-morrow at midday, sir: there'll not be sufficient time for what I shall want to do, and the people I must see. Say twenty-four hours from this and I have little doubt I can hear of it and bring it. I would meet you here, too, by ourselves: I'd rather not go to the Sailor's Rest." "Very well," replied Mr. Lydney after con- and I shall not survive." sidering, "I will give you the extra time. In

morrow night at the same time." Now the last sentence, only the last, appointing the meeting, reached the ears of departing. "Who can the speaker be?" thought Lord

this same spot, "he added, after a pause; " to-

Dane: "the voice does not seem unfamiliar. I'll be down upon you, my gentlemen, to-mor-

"Then he is a bad character, and a poacher to boot |" muttered Lord Dane.

ORAPTER XIX.

BRIGHTLY rose the sun on the following it throw its rays into the little sitting-room of Wilfred Lester. On the sofa lay Edith;

they were fighting and stru gling for the post-session of the sixpence. He feared some in have sprung from the ground, like the spirits he found himself face to face with a man— her cheeks heetic. She were a white wrap a show of eating a bit before you; but her out of right?

ping-gown, which possibly made her appear more of an invalid than any other dress would. She was anxious to say something to her husband, but the topic was one of dread and agita-

tion, and she trembled to set about it. "Wilfred," she exclaimed at length, dash ing burriedly into the subject, " where was it that you went last night?"

"Went?" he returned, bending his head over the files. "Nowhere in particular. I was out and about, talking to one, talking to

another." sother." So you always say," resumed Edith, in a low tone. "Why will you not tell me the truth?

"You are not jealous, are you?" was his next remark, with an air of pleasantry. --She raised herselt, and seizing his hand, drew him toward her, speaking in a nervous whisper.

"Oh, Wilfred, my husband, do not try to joke it away, but answer me. Is it true what people say? They declare that you go out with the poachers; that you are learning to do as they do."

"Stop a bit," he interrupted. "Who told you that, Edith? Because if any man were base enough to bring to a wife such tales of her husband, I'll mark him, as sure as my name's Lester. If a woman, I'll tell her what she is."

"Is it true, Wilfred?"

"I ask who brought you the news?" he reiterated. "Before I answer your question you must answer mine."

"No one brought it to me, in the sense you would imply," she rejoined "It was-let me see—the day before yesterday. I had come down here, and Sarah did not know it; the door was aiar, and I heard some one accost her at the kitchen window. She was ironing at the board underneath it, and I suppose had got it open, I don't know who it was, Wilfred; I canuot detail to you what I heard neither did I listen purposely, but some words caught my ear. They turned me sick; faint; they were to the effect that you went out at night with the poachers, that you had been one of them in that late attack upon Cattley the words and the tone seemed to insinuate that Sarah must know it to be true. Oh Wilfred, I have felt since that morning that I would rather die than bear the burden of the

"Would it not have been as easy for you to assume the wicked tale to be false?" he in-

quired. "I might have deemed it false, but for Sarah's words in answer; I am sure I should have thought it too dreadfully improbable to be true. But she-"

"Why! did she uphold it?" he interrupted, with impetuosity.

"No; she denied it," answered Edith, in a low, shuddering tone; "but she denied it with falsehoods! denied it too eagerly. She retorted that whoever said it must be fools. and liars; she vowed, and protested that her master-vou-was never out after sunset. Now you know, Wilfred, it is after sunsetafter dark, in fact-that you do go out; and some nights you have not been home till early morning. Besides, there was a tone of fear in Sarah's voice as she spoke, giving me the impression that she knew it to be true."

"And that's all!" he asked.

"Is it not enough?" "No; you must not be so silly. Making me into a poacher, indeed! a midnight attacker of keepers! You have certainly an exalted opinion of your husband, Edith. I would no more attack a keeper, than I would

attack you." "But where is it you go to when you are

out at night." "Never you mind where, Edith. I am not attacking keepers. If I get into any troublesome escapades, it will serve my father right. I don't mean escapades that the law could touch, you foolish girl," he added hastily, see-"No, that I can't. I have not thought log her terrified countenance. "Pray have you been gossiping, over this to Sarah?"

Edith Shook her head. "I have not hinted to her that I heard anything said, but I have asked her where you go at night. I could not help it. I asked her two or three times yesterday, and she pretended to think I was afraid of your catching cold, and kept telling me not to worry my

"Edith" said Wilfred Lester, "a man is generally driven to good or to evil by circumstances. As they may be favorable, or the contrary, as the world uses him, so follow his own acts." "As his conduct is, so will his circum-

stances be," she said, stopping what he was about to add. "Yes, Wilfred, it lies with himself to be prosperous and happy, or not; in nine cases out often, you will find that as a man plants so will he reap."
"Nonsense!" returned Wilfred, "it is as he's used. Look at my case. I am used in-

famously by my father-kept out of what I ought to enjoy on the one hand; on the other, I have you, whom I have made my wife, and vowed to succor and cherish, dying of wantyes, of want, Edith—before my eyes. My darling? if I went into the highway, and robbed the first man I met, none could say I was not driven to it." "Don't think of me," she answered with

eager, painful emotion, her wan, white face litted pleadingly to his. "I shall grow stronger soon; I do not require anything more than I have. If you will only be patient and endure, this dark cloud will pass away. Have faith in God. But, oh, Wilfred do not let my imaginary wants lead you to evil."

"Imaginary!" he uttered. "Indeed, I think I shall soon be better; and you know my Aunt Margaret brings me many things. Wilfred, remember—'we many things. must not do evil that good may come."

"My wrongs make me desperate; your anffering makes me desperate," retorted Wilred. But she interrupted him.

"It is just this, Wilfred; if you do wrong, or to wrong, you will kill me. I can bear povorty and privation; I cannot bear disgrace and ill-doing. Act so as to bring it upon us,

At this juncture, Sarah put in her head half spoken, half beckoned to her master, and he followed her to the adjoining room, the kitchen. Edith, her fears since the last two days, painfully alert against some obscure Lord Dane, for Lydney raised his voice that dread, to which she could give neither shape it might catch Beecher's ear, who was again nor name, sprang from the sofa and unlatched the door, which they had closed. as a miles

Sarah had advanced to the ironing-board and pointed to some beans that lay upon it. "What's to be done for missis?" asked she She can't eat these, and they are everything I have been able to get to-day. Credit's all gone, master."

"There's a partridge in the house." "Well, master, the truth is, she can't eat partridge any longer. She never liked 'em. When at Miss Bordillion's, as I hear, if they had game for dinner, something was always got for her. There are some folks who turn morning; brightly, as the day went on, did against game, and she's one; and when they are sick, their fancies are all the stronger. Aud for this last month, pretty near, she has she did not keep her bed, but was in the habit had nothing else. La have tried the par of getting up after breakfast. Wilfred sat on tridues every way to tempt her; I've roasted the arm of the sofa making some flies for fish. em, I've boiled em, I've friccasseed, em, I've fried 'em, and one day I chopped 'em up and A fair, fragile being, almost a child, looked made 'em into balls, but it didn't do; it was

stomach heaves right against 'em now, and she can't pretend any longer."

Wilfred Lester stood by the board, gloomy and perplexed. He knew, no way whatever o procuring anything else for Edith; as Sarah observed, all credit was gone. If a mutton-thop would have saved her life, he must pay the butcher for it before it was sent home. "Can't you do up some eggs for to-day?"

le asked.
"I could if I had 'em. Eggs are no more to be had than anything else, without money. and there's another .ning, master, that looks blue the coals are almost out."

ie asked.

Inexpressibly relieved to find the colloquy with Sarah related to no more dread topic than her comforts, Edith breathed a silent thanksgiving and called to her husband. It was at this moment her voice was heard : .. Wilfred."

He stepped into the parlor. She was standing in it with a bright, quite a merry face.

"Do not be so anxious about my luxuries,"

smiled she. "I overheard your debate with Sarah. I was alarmed when she called you out-mysteriously, as I thought-and I opened the door. I can eat some of the beans; I can, indeed; I shall do very well. As to the partridges-well, I confess that I am tired of them; but you must treat me as a capricious child is served; make me go without, if I cannot eat what is provided.

"And will that be the way to get up your strength? to restore you to health?" he mournfully returned. "Whilst the grass grows, Edith, the steed starves; whilst you are starving, I may lose you" She turned away, for her eyes were filling

with tears. But just then some commotion was heard in the kitchen. Sarah's voice was distinguishable, and raised in an angry tone, apparently to some one who had entered, "Then I say he's not in, and he won't be in

to-day, that's more. So be off out please." "I say he is in," responded a man's voice. Not a moment ago, I see him at that there kitchen winder. You may as well retch him here, for I shall stop till I see him. I'm a emissary of the law, and the law can't be played with; and if folks get into trouble against the law, they must pay for it."

Edith, her eyes full of terror, and her face guastly, seized hold of her husband, as if her feeble arms could shield him from harm. She was connecting this unseen visitor with the wild rumors afloat of the night work; and terrific visions were dazzling her eyes of handcuffs, a prison, a public trial; perhaps death. Sarah's voice was heard again in loud remontrauce and abuse.

"Don't keep me, Edith; don't alarm yourself; I must go and see what it is," he whispered, himself agitated. "I must, my dear! we shall have the fellow penetrating to this :00m."

Unwinding her hands, he put her hastily in a chair, and entered the kitchen. Sarah had armed herself with the tongs, which she was presenting in a warlike manner toward the tranger, hoping to menace him away. The man laughed derisively when he saw Wilfred, put a paper in his hand, and disappeared. Sarah dashed down the tongs in a passion

"Now why couldn't you keep away in there?" she wrathfully demanded, more as a person in authority speaks to a subordinate. than a servant to a master. "I know what it is; as long as he didn't serve it, you were safe.

"He would have dropped upon me, going out Don't make a fuss." "No, he needn't," snapped Sarah. "You might have slid out at the back door, and over the palings when you wanted to go out, or strided out at the side-window. There's

folks have a mind to it. My goodness, missis! what's the matter?" Edith had come into the kitchen, the image of ghastly terior, and shaking like a leat. "What is it all!" she gasped. "What's that? Show it me! oh, Wilfred, show it me!"

plenty of ways of dodging them gentry, if

Her voice rose quite harsh in its agitation, and she pointed to the paper left by the man. Wiltred Lester crumpled it up in his hands to tage it from her.

"It's nothing, Edith; don't disturb yoursalf. Nothing but a stupid bill." Sarah gave a snatch at the paper; Wilfred would not let it go; and the two had actually sort of tussle for its possession, in which the paper got torn, and Sarah mastered. She

opened it and laid it before her mistress. "There, ma'am, now you can see for yourself: it is nothing but a claim on master for money. Did you not see, sir, that her fears were of something worse; that the agony were crushing her," added the woman, in her

strong sense, as she turned again to her mas-Standing at the kitchen-door-for she had entered the house unperceived, like the unwelcome visitor had done-was Miss Bordil-

lion, an amazed spectator of the scene. "Have you all taken leave of your senses?" she demanded. "What does this mean?" "It means that we have come to the end of everything," bitterly retorted Wilfred, as he returned to the sitting-room, leaving those to follow him who would: "of food, of credit, of

hope. And the next thing for me will be a prison. Lady Adelaide will hold a jubilee the night I enter it. She is at the bottom of our misfortunes. Aunt," (for so he had learned to call her)" " when I go in, you must take care of Enith."

Edith stole up to her husband, her face white still; the livid white of fear, not of illness. She was unable to comprehend the paper, and certain ominous words in it. "In the name of our Sovereign Lady, the Queen," did not tend to reassure her.

explain it to me," she gasped. "It is a simple thing, easy enough of comprehension," was Wilfred's answer, his mind smarting terribly under its annoyances; "I owe-let me look at the amount-nine pounds, three shillings; that's five pounds for the debt, and four for the costs; and unless I pay it by a certain day, they will take further

proceedings against me. It is a writ, Edith."
What proceedings?" she inquired. "Oh, I hardly know. The result would be a prison ; couldn't be anything else in my case." She still held the writ in her hand, and glanced at it dubiously.

"You are sure—sure it is only a debt, Wilfred?" fred?"

"Why, what else should it be?" he returned. "Of course it is a debt. What can your thoughts be running on Edith?"

He took it from her, and she signed heavily as she relinquished it. Miss Berdillion, after exchanging a few sentences with Sarah, had come in and seated herself; she was looking exceedingly perplexed and grieved.

"It does appear to me," she began, "that things cannot go on longer in this way; that they ought not so to go on, even if your creditors, Wilfred, would allow them?

"How is it to be helped?" was Wilfred's answer. My father, who ought to help it, will not; and I cannot force him. Neither have I a claim on any one else."

In the last few days-I may say weeks-I have reflected upon it much. I have prayed to be directed for the right," pursued Miss BordilMon, in her quiet way, "and I have at length come to the conclusion that if Squire Leater will not help you, out offavor, he must out of the bar and the squire of the squire of

reactive, reject active raid because at against or classic

ing.

raw night." Lydney! His lordship stared with all his eyes as Lydney came forth to view and walked away.

" Who's to make him?" put in Wilfred. "You know how very, very greatly I esteem Mr. Lester, how warm a regard I have for him," pursued Miss Bordillion, the delicate pink on her cheeks increasing to brightness.
Hitherto, I have taken his part in this business; I have been unwilling to cross him, or say a word that could reflect upon him :--and do you know, my dears, that you did do wrong in disobediently marrying-"

"Halt there," interrupted Wilfred. "I do not see the disobedience. My father approved of the union in the first; and could I be so base as to desert Edith, because Colonel Bordillion lost his fortune? No; there was the more reason for my fulfilling the engagement; and my father would never have been implacable but for Lady Adelaide."

"Well, we will not reap up the question of the marriage; it can do no good now," sighed

Miss Bordillion.

"The very moment I read the news of Colonel Bordillion's loss, I knew that Ludy Adelaide would set her face against Edith, and induce my father to do so; and therefore I chose to act for myse'f. And why should she? Out of regard for me? No; but because she fears a sixpence going out of my father's pocket; if it came to me it would be that much loss to her own children. It was a black day for me and Maria when he made Lady Adelaide his wife."

Miss Bordillion thought within her that it had not been a bright day for somebody else. She resumed.

"There was a sum of money that ought to have been paid to you, Wilfred, when you came of age. You did not have it." His cheeks flushed as he listened.

" A sum of money! I had none paid to me What sum of money?"

"Twelve hundred pounds. It was left to you like Maria's fortune was left to her; save that hers was a large sum, yours a small. Squire Lester enjoyed the interest; the principal was to be paid to you when you were of age; Maria's when she married."

"And why have I been kept out of it? Why has even the knowledge of it been denied me?" flercely responded Wilfred.

"I have spoken latterly to Squire Lester about it," sighed Miss Bordillion. "I have intimated that it onght to be given up to you: that both law and justice demand that it should be. He said, 'No; neither law nor justice,' but he would not discuss it. So then I took counsel with myself, I took counsel in my prayers, and it appeared to me that my lav in telling you."

Wilfred sat gazing at her, astounded at the tidings. They were too good to be received without doubt.

"Is there indeed, no mistake?" he uttered "Am I truly entitled, now, to twelve hundred pounds of my own?"

" It was so left," replied Miss Bordillion. "A flash of joy, not seen in his face for a long while illuminated it to brightness. He stooped down and kissed Edith.

"You shall have something better than partridge yet, darling." "Where are you going?" she asked, as he

was leaving the room. "To the hall. My father and I must have a settlement, now."

"Edith, what did he mean about partridges?" inquired Miss Bordillion, who had caught but the one word.

Nothing worth telling, aunt. It is only the housekeeping grievances over again."

"I know it is a hard time with you, Edith, and has been. But, Edith, has it been, wholly undeserved? I know Wilfred is careless and impetuous; man-like he does not trace cause and effect; he does not see as we do. You did act wrongly, Edith, both you and he, and I pray that your wrong-doing may be thus working itself out."

"I have thought so long, Aunt Margaret,"

as our penance, and patiently try to bear."

"Then you do rightly, child," warmly replied Miss Bordillion. "Take up your cross bravely and humbly, and it will grow lighter with each step; let it drag behind you in discontent and rebellion, and it will weigh you down. Be comforted, Edith; God will remove it in His own good time."

Wilfred Lester was speeding to the hall And who should answer his summons at the door but Tiffle. Of course it not Tiffle's place to answer doors; she was quite above moment of the knock, she, in her curiosity, pulled it open. Her first impulse was a stare of unqualified surprise; her next to place herself in his way, and prevent his entrance. "Who might you want, sir?"

"Mr. Lester-if it concerns you to know, was the roply of Wilfred, as he attempted to pass in. "I see he is in his study." "Muster's partikelarly engaged, and can't

see visitors," objected Tiffle.
Wilfred Lester's eyes flashed fire, and he raised his hand authoritatively.

"Stand aside, woman," was the imperative command. "You forget to whom you speak

This is my father's house." Tiffle slunk out of his way, and he apside of the house. Wilfred had caught a

glimpse of him standing at it. He turned around when Wilfred entered, and his features assumed an angry expression. "To what am I indebted for this visit?" he began. "You were forbidden the house, sir."

"I do not suppose my breaking the interdict will produce permanent injury to the house's inmates," somewhat insolently retorted Wilfred, who, what with Tiffle's reception and now his father's' telt chafed almost beyond bearing. "I shall not infect it with ague or fever, nor yet with small-pox.' "What does bring you here?" imperiously

reioined Mr. Lester.

Wilfred cooly seated himself in the chair opposite that usually occupied by its master. "Father," he said changing his tone, "I have come to ask assistance from you. Our position cannot be secret: my wife is wasting 10 c'clock we retire to our cells and the lights away from want before my eyes; every available article is either pleged or sold, save rattle, sings a small sentence, and then we all Edith's wedding-ring, and that I cannot attempt to take; I have no clothes rave these I stand in; in short we have eked out our resources until none are left to us. To day I

had a writ served upon me for £10, or nearly

that, and my next move must be to a prison. Will you help me in my strait?" (To be continued.)

"MAMA," said an angel of four, "why is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young?" She s at the child to bed; but, let us answer the darling : "It is because your papa has not yet tried Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, which removes dandruff, cleans the scalp and restores the hair to its pristine splendor. Beld by all chemists.

SEVEN WHALES have been caught off Spurr Head. Two men, whilst walking along the thore, noticed a large number of huge fish floundering in shallow water, and it was found urging the claims of their favorites, quite that three of them had been disabled or oblivious to the fact that the post of Judge of killed with guns. The men speedily armed the Sessions requires both legal lore and themselves, and of the other four whales mental ability, and that such qualifications one was killed with a crowbar, and the should stand superior to mere political claims. remainder with a large knife. After some There is in Quebec a lawyer of the very difficulty the monsters were got on board a highest attainments, whose knowledge, vessel and taken to Hull, where they are eloquence and honesty would long since being exhibited.

In Memoriam.

Dead? Yes, dead, and cold as an iceberg's core, The heart so light in life—light heart no more. Those lips that often shamed the rose's hue, Those eyes that even now seem peeping through Droped lids that valuly feign a tinge of blue.

Like autumn's with'ring blast on summer Death cruely breathed his blighting breath on And he diess of the love we lavished long, Of sorrow when our darling would be gone. He stole lile's sun from youth's awakening dawn.

But like a bright moss rosebud crushed in birth, Its tern and bruised petals till exhaltis worth. So memory like h ly incense will arise, And with the thoughts she brings proclaim the

prize.

That cold and pale and lifeless in the graveyard

Carmelite Nuns in Yonkers.

On the 4th inst. a party of 12 exiled Carmelite nuns from South America arrived in Yonkers, and took up their quarters in a vacant cottage in Riverside avenue. They range from 17 to 50 years of age, and several are re-Adelaide of St. Teresa, who is by birth au American, but who has dwelt so long in Guatemala that she has almost forgotten her English, is the Mother Superior and leader of the little band. Others of their number are Sisters de la Paz, Maria Trinidad de la Concepcion, and Maria Dolores del Costado de Christo. They were members of a wealthy Carmelite convent, which was plundered by the Guatemalan revolutionists in 1877. The church attached to the convent was very rich, containing costly vessels of gold undeilver, and ornaments of precious stones, which the revolutionists wished to confiscate. Sister Adelaide and her little company in despair sought the protection of the American Consul. The nuns marched out of Guatemala under the American flag, being allowed to take only their clothing and personal effects. From Guatemala they sailed for Cuba, and there Sister Maria del Purissimmo Coriacion died of yellow fever. From Cuba they sailed for Charleston, and from Charleston they travelled by rail to New York. During their wanderings they were joined by eight recruits.

On Saturday afternoon last a reporter for the Sun called at the two-story French roofed convent in Railroad avenue just as the choir inside were singing "Salve Regina." The house, which has been altered to suit the purposes of the nuns, stands on a pretty grasscovered knoll, belted toward the Hudson by thick woods, through the gaps in which the Hudson is visible. A pleasant featured young woman, with subdued looks and downcast eyes, ushered the reporter into a snug little apartment, one-half of which is veiled off with lattice work, and covered with a curtain. At a given signal the curtain was pushed back revealing the Mother Superior, a quiet and middle-aged lady, with dark hair and pale wax-like face, behind the screen. She wore a coarse serge mantle, surmounted by a scapular, and a broad leather girdle or strap about the waist. A crucifix of bronze and ebony hung suspended from her neck by a brass chain, and she spoke in a low, soft voice, with a pretty Spanish accent.

"Our vocation," she said, " is a solitary one. We are hidden from the world, and pass our time in praying and in making sacrifices for the felicity of souls. One of our duties is to sustain the seven canonical hours around the

sacrament.' "What is the routine of your daily life?" "At a quarter to 5 in the morning we rise. One sister strikes what is called the remedial rattle—a sort of a small wooden gong—and sings a short sentence calling the sisters to morning prayer. From 5 to 6 o'clock is the first of the canonical hours, in which we sing the 'Deus in adjutorium meum.' At 7 we was the whispered answer. "I look upon it have mass, if we are fortunate enough to have a priest to celebrate it. For the last week we have been without a priest, and we hope and pray that his Eminence the Cardinal will out butter. After breakfast each one of the community takes up her portion of the household work. At 111 we examine our consciences to see what we have thought or said of wrong since daybreak. At 12h we have dinner, for which we have generally good appetites. No meat is allowed, save in case of it; but happening to cross the hall at the sickness, but we have vegetables, eygs, milk, and everything else that is necessary. on a bare table, with a skull on the board to remind us of the uncertainty of human life. The floors of our chapels and cells are also bare. After dinner we have one hour for recreation. We are very cheerful, and as happy and gay during that time as any worldly people you know of. We spond the time in our rooms or walking or sitting in the garden, according to choice. We have good religious books to read and no cares to trouble us. At i o'clock we rest for one hour in our cells. At 2 o'clock we go down to the choir to vespers. which on solemn festivals are chanted in Gregorian music. After vespers thirty minutes are spent in spiritual reading, either alone in proached the study. It was a room on the our cells or in the garden. We are allowed ground-floor, whose windows looked to the no newspapers, because reading the exciting events of the day would tend to distract our thoughts from religion. At 3 o'clock we are allowed a cup of coffee or tea, and for the two hours following return to our respective tasks about the house. At 5 o'clock the bell tolls again, and we spend one hour in prayer. On Saturdey afternoons we sing "Silve Regina Mater Misericordie." At 6 o'clock we go over our rosarles, and at 61 have supper, which consists of coffee or tea, bread and butter and now and then a little sweetmeats. After supper we have another hour of recreation. At 8 o'clock the bell is rung, the "De Profundis" sung, and we go down to the choir to sing Compline. At 9 o'clock the bell rings for matins and lauds. We examine our consciences concerning what we have done or said since afternoon, and afterward read the "point" or subject of meditation for next morning. At are put out. One of the sisters strikes the

The Vacant Judgeship: of the Sessions The Ingratitude of Party.

go to bed and sleep.—N. Y. Sun.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Quenec, October 14. It is remarkable how voraciously our French Canadian fellow-citizens go for a vacancy occurs in any branch of the Civil dians are being ostracized in their native country, and forced to occupy back seats, while foreigners (as they are pleased to call death of Judge Holt-is another instance of this insatiate greed for place. The French Canadian press of both political parties are

he been of other than Irish blood. I refer to M. A. Hearn, Q. C., under whose hat can be found intellect enough to supply half a dozen such lawyers as are now seeking for the late Judge Holt's place. A consistent quondam partner, now Judge Fournier, labored early and late for his party at a time when such a course was directly adverse to his personal advancement. Judge Fournier now sits on the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada. Mathew A. Hearn, second to his partner in nothing, is still in the ranks of his profession. There is invidious distinction shown in the care-rs of these two men, and the rewards heaped on the one stand in glaring contrast to the neglect shown to the other. Having all the attainments suitable for a sessional Judge, if Mr. M. A. Hearn is not appointed to that position it will be a striking instance of political ingratitude and must have very alienating effect on such

Irish Catholics as are disposed to give Mr. Joly a trial. There are many complaints of a growing tendency in Mr. Joly's Cabinet to pander to the extravagant claims of a class markable for their personal beauty. Sister of noisy French Canadian demagogues by systematically ignoring the Irish Catholic element, and unless some strong practical evidence to the contrary is exhibited by the Liberals, the Irish vote will again be mustered in solid phalanx under the Couservative standard. Promises will not do—we are sick of them. However, the Conservative record is a very bad one. I need only instance the case of Mr. John Giblin. Mr. Giblin in his active prime, spent in the Conservative cause at amount of money, the interest of which would be sufficient to support him in the evening of his days. Mr. Giblin, like many others, has been forced to succumb to the commercial depression, and feeling himself no longer able to bear the fatigues of active commercial life, he applied to the present Dominion Government for the Customs Appraisorship, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Plamadon. This particular branch of the appraising stuff pertained to goods, with the nature and value of which Mr. Giblin has been familiar from boyhood. It was thought certain that Mr. Giblin would receive the appointment, backed as he was by Mr. Jas. G. Ross, and others of our very first commercial men. He has not vet got the appointment, however,

nor is he likely to get it. I think the Hon. Thos. McGreevy might once and awhite give his constituents a thought. Since the blessed electoral organization of the country gives us so very few representatives, the few we have ought to do a little work for their own element, without forcing Irish applicants for Government employment to seek the patronage of French Canadian members. A hauling over the coals now and then would serve our representative Irishmen very much.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The "Freeman's" Commissioner on the Bituation.

"When I set out upon these travels," says special commissioner of the Freeman's Journa, who has been canvassing Ireland, " I had some half-formed suspicion that, bad as the Irish land system was in theory and history, it had, in one way or another, between Mr. Giadstone and public opinion, got patched into tolerably smooth working order; that bad landlords were becoming as rare as wolves; that any gross surviving scandals of the system were few enough to be counted on one's fingers, and that the world had perhaps already heard enough about them. My last month's experiences have been an appailing revelation to the contrary. Every county I traverse, every hour I spend under the peasants' roofs, I am more and more overwhelmed with the conviction that not only in past times, but at this very hour, not only in a few cases but in tens of thousands, not only somewhere but everywhere, send us one. At a quarter to 8 we have break- the Irish land laws are the instruments of fast—a cup of coffee and a piece of bread with. | hideous wrong; that agitation, instead of magnifying the evils of the system, has never | America, leaving in this vast metropolis dis unearthed a tithe of them; and that, like all weak tyrannies, it is precisely where the people have been nost passive that the oppression has been most cruel. For instance, this immense and incohesive county of Clare, in which agrarian crime is unknown, and which until last Sunday was not rufiled by a breath of agitation, is infested east, west and south by the most virulent forms of what the Spectator would have us call 'zeocracy.' It assumes as many heads as a hydra. In one place the people are freeced because the laudlord is poor; in another place the people are fleeced because the agent wants to earn a reputation for 'sharpness.' Here the landlord will dictate how many acres the tenant may till, for whom he is to vote at elections, to whom he is to marry his daughter. the landlord pounces upon whatever is taxable, and flies abroad to spend it. It is as if whatever charities or charms once made the feudal system endurable were torn away, and the grinning skeleton of the thing-its exactions, its arrogance-set upon the necks of the people. I will mention just one set of figures concerning one of these victimswho has the misfortune, moreover, of being one of the most incorrigibly industrious men and most highly skilled farmers in the county. In consequence of his father's and his own reclamations his rent was raised at one jerk from thirty shillings to thirty-five shillings an acre; then to £2; then taken from him altogether for a money compensation of £150; and then a new farm of equal extent bestowed upon him by his generous landlord, of which the net result is that the unhappy m-n has now a rent of £210 a year to pay in place of the £135.

SAD PICTURES OF DISTRESS. "One of the most cheerless mountain parishes is cursed with three of the most unscrupulous landlords in all Clare. The lauds are simply spurs of the ___ hills, out of whose barrenness the indomitable toil of generations has hardly rescued a morsel of starved tillage ground here and there. The people, though they are peaceable as whipped hounds and as hardworking as oxen, had in the most prosperous years little better than the subsistence of paupers as their recompense; yet their humble mess was not too humble to attract the cupidity of their masters. Here are a few random gleanings from the rent rolls of these worthy gentlemen :- Estate No. 1-A, valuation, £12, rent vacant Government situation. As soon as a raised from £17 11s to £25; B, valuation, vacancy occurs in any branch of the Civil £11 10s, rent raised from £16 10s to £22 2s; Service, the cry goes out that French Caus- C, valuation, £11, rent raised from £13 148 5d dians are being cetracized in their native to £18 2s. Estate No. 2—D, valuation, £14 58, rent raised from £15 first to £30, and then to £36; E, do. do.; F, valuation, £10 15s, the English people had a great respect for rent raised from £9 to £12 10s, from power. The Irish people were now attaining the English speaking races) are fed upon rent raised from £9 to £12 10s, from milk and honey. The vacancy caused by the £12 10s to £18, and from £18 to £22. Estate £12 10s to £18, and from £18 to £22. Estate No. 3-C, valuation, £5 10s, rent raised six years ago from £4 4s to £12; H, same valuation raised from £3 to £12; I, valuation £6 5s., rent reised from £3 17s 6d to £13. Of course the result has been to sink the unhappy people in a sea of debt and misery. Their rents, remain unpaid and unpayable, their crops are a cruel travesty, their debts and also that his intelligence was pushing are weighing them to the earth, some of them him along in the race of life. Since comhave not for years tasted meat, their cabins are tottering dens, their food precarious,

to appear at mass or their children at school, their spirit so broken that they hold their daughters' happiness at the mercy of match-making, or rather match-marrying agents, their poverty so abject that little chil-Liberal all his life, Mr. Hearn, with his dren hardly escaped from infancy are sent to other reason why Irishmen were getting on earn their few pence by labor, and that the more vigorous youth have fled long ago to America. Upon one estate the tenants have unanimously refused to pay the current half gale of their crushing rents. Upon a single town land in another, forty-nine acres in all, valued at £42, in addition to increasing the rent from £1 to £2 2s per acre, being an increase of 111 per cent, the owner exacted fines amounting in the aggregate to £262 (or, exclusive of two holdings, £11 per acre) from the unfortunate tenants among whom it was parcelled out! In sober earnest, when I recken up all the rent raisings, the cunning shifts for contracting tenants out of the benefit of the Land act, the tormenting restrictions as to agriculture, the degrading conditions of personal servitude which are exacted on all sides, one requires to fasten his thoughts for a while upon the few bright names upon the black list of landed proprietors in Clare to make sure that the entire class are not animals of prey, instead of being the patriarchs and protectors of the people." It should be remarked, however, that the Irish Times is daily printing the names of landlords who are reducing rents on their estates, some of them 50 per cent.

The Irish People in London.

On Sunday evening (5th October), Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., delivered a short lecture to the members of the Corpus Christi branch of the League of the Cross in the school-room, Macktin street, Drury Lane. London, Eugland. The Rev. Fr. Uytregt presided, supported by the Vice-president, Mr. Driscoll, and the members of the Cardinal's Guards.

The Rev. Chairman said he had great pleasure in introducing to the meeting one whose name and services endeared him to Ireland and Irishmen (cheers). Ireland was proud of Mr. A. M Sullivan, not without good reason, and the members of the League of the Cross ought to be more proud of him than all others, for he had come amongst them that evening to say a few kindly words of encouragement to aid and sustain them in the great work of total abstinnace (applause)

Mr. Sullivan, whose reception was enthu-

siastic, said he came there that evening with

the greatest pleasure for what they might think was a very remarkable reason. He heard that his good friend—their good friend -Father Keens was away at Rome, and he had long promised to come some evening and lend a belping hand in the good work that had been going on. It was not want of heart that kept him up to this from fulfilling his promise, but simply a laborious life that left him very few leisure evenings indeed; but when he heard that Father Keens had gone to visit the combs of the apostles where he would think of them all in his prayers—he said to himself, Now is the time for a friend to step forward and fill the gap (cheers.) He came that evening little expecting that he would see such an assemblage, for knowing all the difficulties of life in the neighborhood-knowing all that the good fathers of the mission had had to contend with-he could not have believed there would have been as-embled that evening so great a throng as was present. Their numbers told him that the good fathers had not laboured in vain. Nowhere, from the rising of the sun to its setting, all round the globe, had the Cathoric priest ever cast in his lot with the Irish people that he was not repaid for his efforts, and he had no doubt that Father Keens felt himself fully repaid for his years of labour in their midst, when he thought of the work he had done in a locality that was almost a desert spot-so it might be called-in a Christian land. London was the most populous city in the world. It was the largest city and the most wealthy in the world; and yet there went out missionaries into the interior of Africa, Asia, and South tricts more pagan than could be found abroad They left that monster city of modern civilization, where the extremes of poverty and wealth jostled one another in the street and highway, more sin and wretchedness than they could find in the wigwam of the Indian or the hut of the Zulu (applause) They car-ried shroad their Christianity when at home there was more crime, more wretchedness, more suffering humanity to be found in the untrodden lanes and alleys of the great metropolis. It was amid such surroundings that the poor thrust-out children of Ireland had to come, not merely to fight the battle of life. but, as it were, to scrample for existence; and not all the hardships, not all the trials of want, of suffering, often of hunger, that might dog his path, had half so keen a tooth for the Irishman as the terrible anguish of feeling that his little children might grow up in lanes and alleys full of temptation. The Irish Catholic might know hardship and suffering on the hills of his native land, yet one anguish was spared to him : he knew that when his children walked out in the pure air they breathed around them the pure air of the Christian life (cheers). But in that great city what man's heart could be still if he thought of the dauger that might dog the footsteps of his sweet and tender little girl an she walked along the streets? He said it earnestly that, much as he loved the people his native land, his heart bled every day when he thought of his fellow-countrymen and women here in England. If he could give any sympathy or aid in the noble and manly efforts the people were making to lift themselves up and be a credit to their fath and fatherland, God knew how willingly he would do that werk. What efforts could they all make for the great Irish multitude in London? These were changed times for Irishmen. Thirty years ago in London the cross had almost to be hidden from the multitude, so terrible was the Catholic faith misunderstood and bated by the people of this once Catholic land. It was not so now. A kindlier feeling and from intelligence were abroad, and to-day they had the happiness of seeing that there was not a more bonoured name amongst the public men of England than the head of the Church in England-the venerated Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (cheers)-not merely amongst his own flock, but amongst all religions. His self-sacrificing life, his genius, the piety and simplicity of his manner, had caused the people to say "There walks a truly apostolic man, if ever one walked in life" (applause). Irlshmen now had a better chance of doing something for their fellow countrymen that their fathers had when they were alive. In the first place, to power; they were becoming strong and finding their place on the electoral roll. They returned English members to Parliament and since Irishmen had attained that position it was amazing to see how candidates who

hoped to represent a city in Parliament dis-

covered the virtues of "Paddy." They began

to see that he had marvellous intelligence,

him by an English member, who thought days by the Police Commissioners for threat-Irishmen wanted not only to rule Ireland, but Eugland as well, he replied that he hoped his countrymen would soon carry off 95 per cent. of the prizes (laughter and cheers). Anso much better was because they were better understood, and it would be impossible now for any man to arouse the outburst of feeling against Catholics that Lord John Russell had called forth by his Durham Letter, firstly, because the people were too enlightened, and secondly, because they dared not manifest such hostility [cheers]. The Irish people could do much for themselves and for their country by taking the pledge. Those who thought that they themselves were too old could take care that their children had a good education and were brought up not to know the taste of drink. In this country the boy who had education would be the great man of the future. Though there were lords and earls in the country, their day had passed away, and the whole of the British Empire would belong, by-and by, to the men who had education and intellect (cheers). It was not sufficient for the Irish boy of the future to go to a school where he would be taught to read and write, and made a smart scholar, to have an education from which God was banished—as all religious education was now banished from many schools-but he should be brought up to know and love God. After some remarks on total abstinence, Mr. Sullivan said the reason he took so much interest in the efforts to promote temperance among the Irish people in Englandwas because he could not forget that he was one of themselves. He had been born amongst the people and brought up amongst them. He was born in no mansion or castle he grew up from a child amongst the struggling people and the poor, and now he would consider himself the meanest creature that walked in the streets of London, if he forgot that the poor little Irish children were his own kith and kin.

The Rev. Chairman moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Campbell, and supported by Mr. Driscoll.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

THURSDAY. Earthquake shocks continue in Hungary.

Kingston desires to become a grain market. Halifax is to have another one cent news-

Bismarck is reported to be suffering from

ieuralgia. Women journalists are becoming epidemic

in Chicago. A cable has been successfully laid in the

Caspian Sea. Chaudiere mills will run until the stock of logs is exhausted.

Pirates robbed a river craft at Cap Blanc, of 25 barrels of flour.

The agricultural distress in several districts of Hungary is increasing.

Mrs. Johanna Scorf, of St. Sauveur, has been irrested for incendiarism.

Pennsylvania coal companies have advanced coal 25 cents per ton. Iowa State has gone Republican by nearly

30,000 over all opposition. St John, NB, School Commissioners de

mand retrenchment in all quarters. It is not true that the Governor-General

was to visit England during the winter. A great anti-rent meeting has been sum-

moned at Enniscorthy for the 26th inst. Labranche, pilot between Montreal and

Quebec, has been reinstated in his old posi-Bush fires are reported as raging and doing

great damage to property in the New England A party of German emigrants passed

district. The French Cathedral at Ottawa will pre-

sent a handsome appearance when the frescoing is finished. The body of Lieut. Harvey, late of H M.S. Bellerophon, was buried yesterday with naval

and military honors. A man named Young has been sent to juil for six months for attempting to stab the

Chief of Police at Belleville. A fire was discovered yesterday in the New Haven Hospital. The patients were all safely

removed and the fire extinguished. A majority of the old spinners at Fall River, Mass, have now returned to work, but

several have not yet found employment. Havana authorities are issuing clean bills of health to vessels leaving that port, not-

withstanding the presence of yellow fever. Sixty-three thousand pre-emptions and nome rights have been taken out in the

North-West territory during the present Paine, the defaulting treasurer, captured in Quebec, said he lived two months in Montreal under his own name without molesta-

tion . The rumored Spanish Liberal coalition is incorrect, but considerable dissatisfaction ex-

ists amongst the Federals regarding sugar Prof Poliza, of Berlin, has discovered a new planet of the 12th magnitude, 2 h. 50 min.

right ascension, 13 degrees, 47 min. north

declination. A correspondent telegraphs that all reports that Bismarck has concluded a detensive treaty with Austria should be received with

caution if not incredulity. General Gough, who commands the troops long the line of communications, occupied Jellallabad yesterday, and arranged for the safety of the convoys on their way to Jugdul-

luck and Cabul. FRIDAY.

A correspondent at Theyetmeyo, Burmah, telegraphs: "A boat has just arrived and reports large bodies of armed men massing higher up the river."

Elliott writes that he is determined to have the question settled as to who is the best sculler in England, and therefore consents to meet Boyd on the Tyne instead of the Thames.

The excitement in Queen's county is intense; new gold finds are continually being some of which are regular benanzas. Nova Scotia is destined to be an eastern El Dorado.

The Cobourg cricketers play the Irish team next Saturday and Monday; the team who compete against the Irishmen will be an exceptionally strong one; the following are the names :- Ray, Kirchoffer, Hall, Wood, Rogers Armstrong, Crossthwaita, Drinkwater, Osler captain; Armour, Hill, Hayden, Sailsbury, A Woods, Nellis, Kennedy, Gardiner and Wes-

Hamilton reporters are not to be insulted with immunity. For using discourteous language Detectives Rousseaux and Maclanguage Detectives Rousseaux and Mac-pherson have een suspended for two weeks. trimmings while for even plain dresses the petitive examinations were introduced nearly 70 per cent. of the places were taken by Irishhave raised him to the Bench had their clothing so scanty that they are ashamed men, and when that fact was mentioned to Constable Sutherland was suspended for ten backs are elaborately draped to the backs.

ening to arrest an amateur newspaper reporter between four and five o'clock in the morning, as the newspaper novice was wandering home from work.

SATURDAY.

Water on the Ottawa river is low. Late arrivals from sea report extremely rough weather.

Two hundred weavers, at Boundbrook, N. Y., are on strike.

Archbishop Lynch is expected home from Rome next month.

The Canadian coast telegraph system will be completed within a week.

The rumored capsizing of a yacht near Halifax proves to be a hoax.

The Pope has refused to accept Cardinal Nina's proffered resignation.

A passenger steamer now plys between Chitoucimi and St. Anne, Saguenay. A Kingston police magistrate was termed

"just ass" yesterday without resenting it. James Eipernay, a convict at Auburn prison, was killed by the collapse of a coal

Alice Mirura, a highly respectable Hamilton girl, left home yesterday morning and suicided.

It is stated that General Sir G. Wolsoley, will shortly receive the decoration of G.C.B.

George Kane was sentenced to one year's mprisonment in London, Ont., for blackmailing. Vienna is favored with unprecedented

venther, six inches of snow covering the ground. Colonel Strange, of "B" Battery, has returned from his tour of inspection to British

The Spanish commission on slavery in

Cuba has drawn up a report favoring the planters' views. A clergyman at Granton, Ont, has been

fined one dollar and costs for abusive and insulting language.

Marshal Pierce has wired to Fall River that he has been unsuccessful in securing Paine in Quebec. Goldring, late of Hochelaga Bank notoriety,

has purchased land in Beauco County with a view of gold-mining. Stephen Meany quarrelled with his brotherin-law, Matthew Gibson, of New York, and

stabled him five times. Forty-six able-bodied young men left St. George, N.B., on Monday for the United States, and more are to follow.

concluded an ivvestigation, by a general vote of censure on all parties concerned. A special reports the state of siege in the Basque Provinces will be raised on the oc-

A jury in the Jackson railroad disaster, has

The Fall River, Mass., American Print Factory has shut down for an indefinite period, owing to the low price in prints.

casion of King Altonso's marriage.

A clever countryman, while disposing of grain at Hamilton, stole a signed receipt and obtained money on it. He was captured. It is announced that the Pope is about to

despatch special instructions to the Catholic Bishops of Belgium in favor of conciliation. California advices state the supply of shipping is unequal to the demand, and vessels

are being chartered in England for grain carгоев. Four roving bands of Nihiliste, aggregating ighty persons, have been captured in the vooden districts near Kieff, after a sharp re-

sistance. A number of Ottawa Conservatives have arranged for a general meeting to be held next Thursday, to make arrangements for a ban-

quet to Sir John Macdonald. La Gazette de Liege and Bien Public deny that the Belgian Bishops have tions to the clergy depriving the common

school teachers of the sacrament.

visiting St. Croix, and there were demonstrations similar to those that occurred in Halifax on the occasion of the Vice-Regal visit. The floods in Marcia, Spain, continue. One

Prince Valdemar, of Denmark, has been

hundred and nineteen corpses have been recovered. Four villages are rained, and thousands of peasants are destitute. Back Enigma, at New York, reports that on

October 3rd saw a Norwegian bark flying signal of distress, and when within 500 yards of her she sank, without any one appearing Capt. Rogers, of schooner Geo. A. Avery, hortly after the arrival of his vessel at New

York from Europe, went ashore to go to his home at Jones River, and has not since been heard of. The boy Rupert Lang, convicted in the Supreme Court, Halifax, of manslanghter,

was yesterday set at liberty, the Chief Justice not considering it wise to send him to gaol or penitentiary. It is reported that the Ministers of the German States other than Prussia, who have

treaty with Austria, have approved of all the arrangements made by Bismarck at Vienna. The Prince of Montenegro, with a numerous suite and a guard, has started for the districts of Gussinje and Plava to reconnoitre the military positions and make pre-

been discussing the projected commercial

parations for the entry of the Montenegrin A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that semi-official note has been published stating that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Federal Council was satisfied with the infor-

Strange Conduct of the Ameer-Dispersing the Rebeis.

mation it received on Thursday from the

Government.

SIMLA, October 16 .- The Ameer did not accompany General Sir F. Roberts on his entry into Cabul, pleading indisposition. General Hill has been appointed Military Governor of Cabul. The Aghan regiments which left Ghuzpee to join the mutineers, were dispersed five miles from Cabul, leaving 12 guns behind. Eighty-five guns and mortars and a quantity of ammuniton for artillery and

small arms were found in the Bala Hissar. A Cabul despatch says that three Afghan chiefs are now imprisoned. The British military committee will meet immediately.

Relted bodices, with wide clusters of shir-ring in the back, below the belt, are much worn. Shirted surplice fronts are also popu-Basques are either pointed in front, sloping up on the hips, or are turned back in wide revers. Cuirass bodices are remodeled by arranging scarf paniers on the hips.

There is nothing of the promised simplicity in dressmaking. In heavy goods, camel's hairs and velvets are made plain; other fabrics, including silks and satins, have the front ta-

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22.

CALEND . R.

THURSDAY 23—Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.
FRIDAY 24—St. Raphael, Archangel.
SATURDAY 25—Votive of the Immaculate Conception. SS Chrysantius and Daria,
Martyrs.
SUNDAY 26—Twenty-first after Pentecost. Epist.
Epit. vt. 10-17; Gosp. Matt. xvii. 23-35.
MONDAY 27—Viril.
TUESDAY 28—S. Simeon and Jude Apostles.
WEDNESDAY 29—Ferla.

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 tronage, we do not see why any particular one our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

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

Notice to Farmers.

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

Publishers' Notice.

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

Agents.

The following gentlemen have kindly agreed to act as local agents in their several districts, and to receive subscriptions for the Post and True WITNER:-Thomas Doyle, Fontenoy, P.Q.; J. W. Kennedy, Richmond, P.Q.; Thomas Fahey, St. Sylvester, County Lotbiniere; M. J. Mullaney, St. Patrick, Co. Lotbiniere; Charles W Walsh, St. Patrick's Hill, Co. Arthabaska; Patrick Brown, Inverness, Megantic; Francis Donovan and Daniel McCaffrey, St. Agathe; James Gaul, Lacolle

THE .verdict of the jury on Sir Francis Hincks on Monday created very general surprise to all present, not excepting, perhaps, the prosecuting counsel. That Sir Francis was negligent, no one will deny; that he was criminal, few will admit. Some of his subordinates were culpable in the highest degree, and will meet their deserts, but it is scarcely probable that an arrest of judgment will not be applied for on behalf of Canada's able financier. We, like the Gazette, will refrain from comment on the verdict, until we see further developments.

THE letter from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the Letellier matter reveals the fact that in so far as purely internal affairs are concerned terested friends might have accomplished the Dominion is to be the best judge as to their purpose with the connivance what is good for Canadians. This is as it of Burt Brown and Bob Laramon. should be, for without counting the injury imperial meddling would do Canada, those who are so fond of applying to Downing same time throwing the onus on the Ameristreet would do well to consider the the Empire has enough on its hands, and will always, without being troubled with our local affairs. The thick and thin sticklers for permanent in the world to act the part of a "weepist." connection should also bear in mind that if a Lieut.-Governor of one of our provinces performs a despotic act, and the Imperial Government through ignorance or sympathy condones it, the people thus tyrannized over will not view the Empire with the intense affection they might entertain under ordinary

A Sentimental Grievance.

Our respected contemporaries, La Minerve and the Gazette d'Ottawa, interchanging ideas and endorsing the opinion, each of the other, grew rather angry at the audacity of the Post complaining of the manner in which the Federal Government ignored the Irish element when making appointments-the Minerve saying sarcastically that the Post had always a grievance on hand, and its Ottawa echo adding that we were peculiarly unfortunate in our complaints. We tried to prove to them that though our criticisms might be unfortunate, they, at least, were just and called for. and we gave hard, stubborn facts in support of our assertions. But it seems the Post is not the only journal in possession of the luxury of a grievance; our respected confreres have one also, but they themselves to their hearts' content, drove take a higher flight than our humble selves, tor while we only claim for our clientele that they be considered with the other elements of Canada's population, the Minerve and its alter ego want an order of Knighthood for the Honorable Hector Langevin; nothing number of decorations among them. Every "Sister Kingdom." Saucy French and Ameri-

grievances, and so they go in for the senti- tary fashion, and the ribbons, medals, crosses The Gazette d'Ottawa recommends the the claims of Mr. Langevin. Impartial outsiders will certainly agree that the Honorable Mr. Masson is more entitled, for he is If, however, the eloquent appeals of both their respective patrons we shall not grumble -not only that, but we shall not ask that an Irishman be made a knight in turn; we shall content ourselves if the Government accountry as the Irish and act according to their knowledge. We are, at the same time, aware that this talking of elements is rather pitiful at best, but as Canada has not yet become completely homogeneous, and as nationalities, religions, sections and districts | Prince whose fiercest engagements were with are taken into consideration in the formation of Governments and the distribution of pashould be ignored. At all events our critics, La Minerce and the Gazette d'Ottawa, should be the two papers in Canada the very last to complain when an Irish Catholic organ draws attention to certain anomalies.

The Great Boat Race Swindle.

It is scareely an exaggeration to say that there is at this moment as much excitement circles. All that is positively known up to this is that Courtney's boats were destroyed, that Hanlan rowed over the course and received the stakes, that an indignation meeting of the press representatives was held with the results of which we are unacquainted. and that Courtney's friends are burning with resentment and clamoring for revenge. friends did the sawing to avoid the race, an- of consolation. other lays the blame on the hotelkeepers, who wished to prolong the excitement in order to secure enormous profits, while a third is advanced that Hanlan's party, knowing their man was not in condition to win. resorted to the miserable trick to save their bets, and gain the \$6,000. Courtney's letter is written in a simple strain, that almost carries conviction. It has certainly an air of vraisemblance about it that must be damaging to the Toronto men, unless they are prepared to contradict it to the satisfaction of the general public. The one suspicious circumstance that tells somewhat against Chas. Courtney is this: Why did he, knowing the unscrupulousness of his opponent-as he must have known, if the contents of the statements conveyed in his letter are true-why did he not keep strict watch and ward on his boats? In affairs like that at Chautauqua a natura! question to ask is, who was benefited by the nefarious transaction? If it were merely a trial of strength between Hanlan and Courtney, in which the victor received \$6,000, it would be absurd to suppose that Courtney would destroy his boat, for after all, the worst that could happen was defeat, and there would always be a chance of winning for such a magnificent oarsman as he of Union Springs celebrity. In that case suspicion should certainly attach to Hanlan. But when we remember that hundreds of thousands of dollars were staked on the issue by both parties the question assumes another aspect, and it is possible that while Courtney was entirely ignorant of what was being done his in-This would still leave Courtney's agony at the intelligence to be genuine, while at the cans, for any one who knows Courtney must be struck with the man's simplicity, sternness and honesty, and take him to be the last man On the other hand, we may reverse the order of the argument, and assume that the Canadians it was who played the false game, in the fear that Hanlan was not in a condition to cope with Courtney. We have no doubt, now that the intelligence of the press representatives is concentrated on the matter with a firm resolve to arrive at the truth, that the mystery will ere long be cleared up and the responsiat all events, and no matter how the investigation ends, we may safely assert that the manly science of rowing has received a check from which it will not recover for a quarter of a century, or until its control is taken out of the hands of the rings and clubs which

have brought upon it such deep disgrace.

Titles and Decorations. The visit to Montreal of a large and respectable body of the Knights Templars from the other side must have been a source of pleasure both to them and to the city. Few who have seen them will be disposed to deny that our visitors were as fine, well dressed, well conducted lot of men as one could wish to see anywhere. That they enjoyed around and saw the sights generally, and them, to sustain their aged parents, or to enthat they were pleased with Montreal and its | able them to pay rent to grasping English or surroundings we have the best reasons for Anglo-Irish landlords. But though part of abdicate, and states he intended to abdicate knowing. But what could not fail to strike the Irish people emigrated the bulk remained earlier, but was dissuaded by Gen. Roberts, the intelligent observer was the immense at home and are to-day vexing the souls of the less will satisfy them. They have no real man was either dressed in military or semi-mili- can correspondents and reporters pry into Irish ing arrangements for maintaining order in

mental. Well, for our part, we will not be and decorations that covered their breasts emphatically that the French Canadians have them glittered like Austrian Field Marshals an undoubted right to what is going, either in in the decline of their days who had been titles or emoluments. Out of the host of through all the wars. Now, we know not Sir Knights created they have but two, and what it is precisely that constitutes a Knight through long and bloody wars. Some of knighthood, while La Minerve advocates the numerous crosses and orders they wore at the point of the sword, and besides, we know the American Government deals out decorations with a niggard without stain on his escutcheon, while that of hand. We must, therefore, conclude the other gentleman is dimmed by the yet un- that the medals, &c., belong exclusively to obliterated mark left by the ficture \$32,000. the peculiar order of Knights Templars and are perhaps given to officers. If this be so journals obtain the honor of knighthood for there must be a large proportion of officers among their encampments. The "Grand Prior" of Canada—a very heavy title by the way—condemns this outward show and glitter in severe terms, so that our remarks on the knowledge there is such an element in the American Templars would, it seems, apply with equal force to the Canadian members of the order. And this reminds us that Republicans should not be too severe on the nobility of Europe for their rush after decorations. We laugh at the idea of a European pigs in India, like His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is yet Field Marshal and bears a great many warlike and other decorations; and are liable to sneer at the numerous titles of His Majesty Alfonso, whose knowledge of battlefields is taken from books; but what can we say of such high sounding titles as Knights of St. Pythias, Knights of St. Crispin, Knights Templars, Illustrious Sir and Brothers, and the crosses and orders accompanying such grand names? There is an in the States over the Chautauqua Lake fiasco excuse for the nobles and Princes whose as there was the day after the battle of Bull's titles and honors are hereditary, and were, at Run. There is certainly more in sporting least, won by great ancestors, if not by themselves, but there is none for our gallant knights whatsoever, except it be to show the folly of pure democracies, and the snobbery that exists generally in the breast of man. It may be all very well to bear such a sublime title as "Illustrious Grand Knight," and carry a medal on one chest as big as a griddle, but when one has to rise early in the morn-Several hypotheses are advanced as to the ing, and go down to work for a dollar a day, destruction of the boats, one that Courtney's the sublimity must afford only a poor source

The English and their Victims. If the Irish people were not so intensely interested in the land question they would certainly be amused at the manner in which it is treated by the English press and its imitators all over the world; but then that is nothing new; it is as old as British connection itself. We are told that when the boa constrictor seizes his victim and strangles it, the next movement on the part of the terrible with a view to swallowing it with greater ease. The same course is adopted by England; she first conquers and robs her unfortunate victims and then commands her press to villify them, so that the world may think she has been only carrying out her benevolent and universal scheme of Christianity and civilization. What she calls converting is exterminating: what she means by civilizing is seizing their lands. She has thus converted and civilized the Maories of New Zealand, the Hindoos of India, the Zulus and Caffres of South Africa, and she is at present engaged putting the unfortunate Afghans through the same process. She first sends along her fat parsons, with their bibles and their wives; their consuls follow after, with the British flag to protect themselves and the blessed missionaries; a small hungry colony marches to protect them and so on, the last act being the saliva of the venal press. It is almost laughable to hear the English scribes talking about the Ghilzais "rebels" and the insurgent "Boers" as if those people ever owed England allegiance or tribute, anything in fact but just and intense hatred. The venom vented forth upon the Irish tenant farmers just now is another illustration of what we are saying, but fortunately for the Irish they have what the Afghans are without, they have newspapers, orators and the telegraph all over the world who will not permit the London luminaries or their satellites to vilify Ireland with impunity. Wherever a scorpion raises its head and bites the antidote is at hand. Consequently they are becoming milder in their remarks on the Irish farmers and even talk of concessions. The intelligent eye of Europe is fixed upon Ireland, and American newspaper correspondents are taking notes of the situation, unmasking British perjury and hypocrisy. Fifty bility be placed on the proper shoulders, but | years ago Europe and the world was told by the Times that Ireland was a humid country which England had to protect, that her people were priest-ridden, lazy and improvident, and that her priests were ignorant and bigoted, that if the people were left to themselves at Ali Kheyl by the Arghans on the 14th they would make good drudges, but that it would be after all a real charity if they were gone out altogether to make room for Scotch ! farmers and English hogs and cattle. The dards. The British pursued them two miles. famine came and millions of the people died or emigrated; but observe, Europe and the world found that the English organs had been lying in their throats, for the maligned Simia says the magazine in the citadel at people who emigrated worked so zealously and so well that besides establishing themselves in America they sent millions upon millions of money to the old land, to enable their relations to join

affairs and reveal the terrible state of affairs, Irish papers speak out boldly, and Parneil so ungenerous as the Minerve, and we say were astonishing to behold. A few amongst and Biggar, O'Connor and O'Donnell—Saxon and Celtic Irish, tell the people not to die of hunger, tell the oppressed that the land was formerly their ancestors, and must become theirs, peaceably if possible, but must bethat is certainly a cause for discontent | Templar, or if the gentlemen have been come theirs at all events. These be bol; words, but they are listened to and approved Honorable Mr. Masson, for the honor of them were certainly too young to have won by the people. England is becoming weak and she must grant all Ireland wants, let the Times and the Telegraph, the Standard and the Pall Mall Gazette sneer and foam as they may; the landlords hold the land by right of conquest, that is their only title, and the day is fast approaching when they will have either to sell out or go out notens votens. The British Government may send out troops of cavalry, batteries of artillery and brigades of infantry, but they cannot conquer a people who are united and wish to be free, they cannot any longer re-enact the deeds of centuries, the past is fled forever, and in order to save themselves in the future and make friends instead of enemies, they should act peacefully in the premises and submit to inevitable des- during the winter in the Bala-Hissar and tiny without murmuring. The landlords have | Shirpur Cantonment. The Ghilzais in the had their day and abused it, now is the time of the tenants, the rightful owners of the soil line has been cut and carried away between

THE RUSSIANS IN THE EAST

INACTION OF THE ENGLISH.

A War Inevitable.

London, October 20 .- A telegram from Peshawur announces that the Russians have occupied Merv, after a desperate battle. This advance and victory render the ultimate occupation of Herat by the Russian column only question of a little time. The latter place is only about 250 miles to the south, down the banks of the Muniaub. The English army in Afghanistan is not in a position to move forward to make any demonstrations of resistance to the approaching Russian The news of the occupation of Merv is regarded with much anxiety and

CONSTERNATION AT THE FOREIGN Office. Severe comment is made in outside circles upon the alleged stupidity of the Government in not having long ago pressed on to Herat, which was known to be the true key to the position. Russia's policy is believed to be to push another column towards Herat by way of Kaysch and Kohadiah Saliah. and then to capture the strong position of Malmana. With the abdication of the Ameer, England will be left alone to govern the country, which she can do only by means of a large and expensive army of occupation. Her position in this event will be worse than it now is. Notwithstanding her frequent protestations that she had no designs upon Afghanis-

GUARD THE FRONTIER WITHOUT DELAY. With Russia at Herat and England at Cabul, under the necessity of moving on her ancient enemy, it is believed the coming contest between the two powers cannot be much longer delayed. The tone of conversation in and serpent is to cover it all over with saliva about Downing street is flavored with a sense of the inevitability of this result. Every move upon the chess-board in the East is held to hasten the war between England and Russia, which may under certain conditions become general throughout Europe.

London, October 20.—The Government has just received news of the capture of Merv, in Turcoman Desert, by the Russians. In all probability intelligence of this pronounced Russian success was published in American journals, which receive these despatches as soon as they are known in Downing street. In consequence of this depressing news there has been a decided decline in European bourses. The assertion is openly made, not only by Radicals, but by friends of the Ministry, that it is difficult to see

HOW WAR WITH RUSSIA CAN BE AVOIDED. if England wishes to preserve, as it is conceded she is compelled to attempt to preserve, the advantages she has already gained in Afghanistan. The feeling is one of increasing apprehension and anxiety. The doctrine that a European war cannot occur so long as next appears, quarrels about lands; an army an Austro-Germanic alliance exists is losing what little popularity it had, in sight of the present aggressive attitude of the Russian forces now advancing on Herat. Much anxiety is expressed as to what action the Government will take in the emergency, and but little confidence is felt in its being able to interpose a check in time to prevent occupancy by Russia of the position, from which the latter will be able to dicrate terms. In spite of the assumed assurance of the Foreign Office, popular expectation looks towards a long, and possibly disastrous, struggle for the possession of the key of British India.

Further information from Central Asia reports the retreat of General Lomakin's force west of Beurma. Gen. Turgukasoff will abandon the effort to make Geok Tepe the base of operations. He will winter between Tchiksiar and Duzulum, and begin a new campaign in the spring.

London, October 20 .- A correspondent at Berlin says General Kauffman, Governor of Turkestan, who has been for some time in St. Petersburg, returns to Turkestan immediately. He will be provided with fresh instructions based on recent important events in Kuldja and Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Afghan Attack-Explosion of a Marazine-The Ameer's Abdication-Operations of the British Govern-

SIMLA, October 18.—The following details have been received of the attack on the camp Four thousand Afghans made a desperate attack on the British camp, but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, leaving on the field 40 killed, 200 wounded and two stan-The British loss was two killed and fourteen The latest intelligence is that the combined frontier tribes are retreating. London, October 20 -A despatch from Cabul, containing 320,000 shot and shell, and six tons of gunpowder, exploded with terrific force, killing 30 British soldiers and a large number of Atghans. Fighting has been renewed at Ali Kheyi. The Ameer has abdicated, and it is feared that there will be great difficulty in finding a competent successor

SIMLA. October 19 - The Ameer Yakoob Khan has announced his determination to who advised the Ameer to reconsider the matter, but the Ameer firmly adheres to his resolution. Roberts is, in consequence, mak-

Afghanistan and carrying on the administration. The British Deputy Commissioner in the Naga hills was murdered by the Nuzema of the Nagas on the 14th instant. "The assailants were subsequently dispersed by a British detachment. An attack on Kohunga is expected by the troops sent there from Galaghat and Wokha.

A despatch to the Standard from Cabul says :-- General Roberts, on entering the city, made a speech to the following effect: It will be necessary

TO INPLICT SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

Buildings of the Bala-Hissar, and of the city interfering with proper military occupation will be destroyed. A heavy fine will be levied on the citizens.

A military Governor will be placed over the city and country within a radius of ten miles. All the inhabitants within his jurisdiction will be required to surrender their arms within a week on pain of death if, they fail to do so. Rewards will be paid for the denunciation and conviction of any person concerned in the massacre of the British Embassy.

CABUL, October 19—General Hill, the

Military Governor of Cabul, has reported the advance of three Afghan regiments of cavalry and six regiments of infantry from Turkestan. There is one case of cholera at Cabul. The British troops will probably be quartered neighbourhood of the Shutar-Gardan Pass are still markedly hostile. Ten miles of telegraph Peiwar and Shutar-Gardan, stopping communication with Sir F. Roberts.

Simla. October 20.—Cholera has appeared amongst the three British regiments. Two cases were fatal.

Lahore, October 20 .- There is much anxiety respecting the condition of transportation in the Khyber Pass, where the supply trains are completely blocked up. Three attacks have been made on the British by the tribes in the Khurum Valley since the 12th. The Ghitzais, who were defeated on the 10th, are reported again preparing for hostilities. It is expected that Yakoob Khan's son, aged

5, will be recognized as successor to the throne.

Lord Salisbury's Speech -Opinions of the

London, October 18 .- The Times, in a leading editorial article, after a review of the speech made by Lord Salisbury at Manchester last night, says :- "Such is the substance of the vindication with which Lord Salisbury is prepared to appeal to the country, and it started with a force which the Opposition will find it hard to repel. They have denounced our policy so vehemently that, as Lord Salisbury urged, their success at the next election would naturally be accepted by Europe as a sign that the work of the present Ministry was to be outdone. He has shown that the interests of the Empire and not of a party will be at issue when the country is appealed to, and he has given us to be lieve they have hitherto been safe in his bands.

The Manchester Guardian, in an article on the same subject, concluded: "It is this exaggeration of the tone of alarm, this adoption of wild expedients to meet illusory dangers, which has just alarmed the country. tan, her present advance shows her purpose to If security of the empire be the object we all have in view, it is for the country to judge whether it is most like to be achieved by such measures or by more cautious and less exciting measures.'

THE HANLAN FI'SCO Courtney makes a Sworn Statement-

Further Developments Damaging to Haulan's Reputation.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., October 19 -- Courtney and Frenchy Johnson have published an affidavit containing the substance of their statement at the meeting held at Mayville on the night of the failure of the race. Couriney declares Ward told him it was very important wanted him to go to England and row Elliott. He said over there they would bet £100 to £5 on Hanlan and they could make all the money they wanted, and retire from business. He told me in so many words it was their plan to take Hanlan to England, and have him lose the race, and that arrangements were made. He told me he had a letter from Col. Shaw, the American Consul at Manchester, and a member of the Hanlan Club, saying Shaw had put up £50 forfeit for Hanlan for the race with Elliott, and he had a plan which would give all barrels of money. Courtney asserts he had but one reply to make to the various offers made to him to throw the race. He says he went to Chautauqua Lake with

and believes he could have done it but for outsiders. Courtney avers he has only one thing to reproach himself with, namely, that the boats were not more closely watched. Frenchy says he overheard Ward say to Courtney he knew that Courtney could beat Hanlan. but the latter would not row unless Courtney would consent to let him win. Ward said we can get \$100.000 in pools, and will guarantee to divide it with you, dollar for dollar. Courtnev answered.

THE WILL OF WINNING THE RACE,

I CAN BEAT HIM AND AM GOING TO DO IT. The City Bank refused to pay Haulan or Blaikie the order because it was not accompanied by the certificate of deposit which Soule retained. Courtney and Hanlan left for

home vesterday. It is evident the prize money will never be drawn from the bank except by an order in equity by the Court until there is an actual race between Hanlan and Courtney. The man who seems the most unhappy over the

recent flasco is Brister, Courtney's backer. The two men have quarrelled and apparently separated for ever. It is said Brister made some heavy bets, play or pay, as if he thought Hanlan would not row. Now that Courtney did not row Brister has been vainly urging the stakeholder to return his money. Several detectives, employed by metropolitan journals, are investigating the cutting of Courtney's boats The whole plot will soon be revealed. A prominent sporting man in New York yesterday offered to stake \$1,000 in a purse of \$10,000 for an honest race between Hanlan and Courtney. Courtney's friends

promised to consult their principal. ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 18.—Hanlan waited on the Rochester Bank officials to-

day, and presented an order from Blaikie, referee, which cannot be recognized until the certificate of deposit now held by Soule is presented with Blaikle's endorsement, as the money eannot be drawn excepting through Blaikle. Soule cannot touch the \$6.000 under any circumstances. The manager of the City Bank is in communication with Blaikie for negotiation towards a settle-

Ircland-Facts.

If persons, in thinking and talking about affairs in Ireland, would lay aside general speculations and theories, and look facts plainly in the face, they would have no difficulty in quickly arriving at the primary cause of the wretchedness of the Irish people.

One of the theories referred to is that there carry the infant safely through the oritical are too many people in Ireland for it to sup- | period of teething.

port. In other words, that Ireland is over. nopulated.

This is the theory. What are the facts. 1. Ireland had at one time nearly double the population it now has, and though they were cruelly oppressed then, and every form of commercial and manufacturing industry was repressed, yet still those additional four millions of people managed to exist, and the

whole population were no worse off then than they are now. Fact first. 2. Belgium and Holland bave naturally a poorer soil than Ireland, and are not more favorably situated for carrying on any branch of trade or commerce than Ireland is, yet they have, in proportion to their area, at least double the population of Ireland. Fact second.

3. There are upwards of four million and ahalf acres of waste land in Ireiand (neither grazed nor tilled), to five millon (the exact figures are 5,121,783 acres) that are under cultivation for crops or for grazing. This is not because the people of Ireland wish it or will it, but because the cruel landlord system of Ireland compels it. In other words, one-half of the whole land area of Ireland is thrown out to waste, which the people might and would improve and cultivate, but are not permitted to do. Fact third.

4. Under the system pursued by the landlords of Ireland, hundreds or thousands of industricus tenants have been evicted from their holdings, turned out to starve or die on the roads or in poor-houses, or compelled to emigrate, and their farms turned into grazing estates, because landlords deemed raising cattle more important than the lives of human beings. Fact fourth.

5. The income of the landlords, instead of being expended in Ireland, is squandered in England or on the Continent, and thus a constant system of impovershing the Irish people has been systematically carried on for centuries, and is still carried on. Fact fifth.

6. Under the cruel system of tenantry at the will of non-resident landlords, the improvement of the land in every shape and form is systematically discouraged and repressed. It a tenant ditches it, drains it. manures it, plants a hedge, or builds a fence or a house, the improvement enures to the benefit of the landlord. Thus, ail motive to improve the land, or expend anything upon it. is effectually taken away from the tenants of the land. Fuct sixth.

7. If, notwithstanding this, a tenant does improve his holding, he is compelled to pay an increased rent for what has cost his landlord nothing, or else to abandon the holding on which he has expended his labor, skill, and money. Fact serenth.

8. Notwithstanding that England syste. matically discourages industry under every form in Ireland, whether of trade, of commerce, of manufactures, or of agriculture, she at the same time imposes a rate of taxation upon the Irish people nearly double that which is required of the people of England. The Irishman, out of five dollars, must pay to the Government seventy-nine cents, where the Englishman pays forty-one cents. Fact eighth

These are facts that cannot be gainsaid and all the generalities and speculations about " want of thrift," etc., etc., of the Irish peasantry are swept away by them.

We might stop here We will still add a few particulars, confirming some of the facts we have briefly stated, though they are so wellknown, so unquestionable and undeniable that confirmatory proof is scarcely needed

About \$35,000,000 are annually sent over to England from Ireland in payment of rent to non-resident landloids, thus impoverishing Ireland for the enrichment of England.

A holding that a few years ago paid a rent of \$450, now pays \$1,400; another paid \$300, which now pays \$600; another paid \$210, which now pays \$422. These additions to the rental were made because the land had been improved and rendered more productive. not by any outlay of the landlord, but by the outlay of labor, skill and money by the tenont themselves .- Catholic Standard.

Miscellaneous Reading

The Italian Government has resolved on sending yearly two professors of Greek to Greece to study the modern language.

The Fenian organization in Manchester, England, has been entirely broken up through the vigerous action of the Roman Catholic authorities. A pioneer party of about seventy farmers

from Sweden have sailed from Liverpool for the Province of Manitoba, and if the movement should prove successful they will be joined by 600 others from the same country in the spring. Archer, lately Lord Falmouth's jockey, is

in the happy position of having made his fortune before he is 25. He is now to receive \$5,000 a year as first jockey to the Duke of Westminister, and another \$5,000 a year from another source.

The tuneral of M. Viollet-Leduc, the eminent French architect, took place at Lausanne on Sept. 22, and the clerical French papers comment on the fact that the restorer of so many cathedrals should have prescribed a non-religious ceremony.

Much interest has been felt in Florence at the discovery of over six hundred paintings belonging to the masters of the sixteenth century, laid away to rot and perish in Government buildings; the authorities intend placing them in the royal gallery of the Uffizi.

Gen Geribaldi is very anxious to have his marriage with the Signora Raimondi annulled, and a suit for that purpose is pending before the Royal Court of Appeals, but the old General 18 so impatient that he has concluded to ask the King to annul the knot by royal rescript, in order that he may die sure as to the legal rights of his grandchildren, who are living with him on his island home.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purtive Pills.

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

Eye in Children, is most frequently the result of worms in the stomach. It is no wonder the little ones feel badly, when the worms are demanding constant food. Give then (the worms) a dose of BROWN'S VERMILUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and work them out of the system.

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

THE MOTHER CAN RELY UPON MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only releives the child form pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will

A PLEA FOR CHRISTIANITY.

Lecture by Most Rev. Archbishop Vanghan, of Sydney, on the Reasonablemess of Christianity - Reasons for Rejecting the "Religion of Benial."

Here, then, we have two facts of momentous import staring us in the face; the first is that the British nation is becoming more and more brutalized; and the second is, that it is becoming more and more infidel—that it is taking up the religion of denial, and rejecting the form of Christianity offered it by Protestanism: I ask caim-judging men whether or not there is a reliadon of cause and effect between the process of brutalizing and the fundamental principle of the religion of denial? I ask them seriously whether or no, if there is no God in Heaven, and if man is merely an expanded mud-fish, with no freedom of will, no spirituality, no responsibility, but with violent lusts and cravings—whether or no, if such be the case, any one in the worls can olame him for doing exactly as he likes and getting as much pleasure, gross or otherwise, as he can compass during his short career on earth—it man be a dog or a hog, why not act as such? What law is to hinder him from seeking to setisf, that particular craving that is strongest, and indulging in that especia excess which gives him the most exquisite delight? I cannot even imagine any reason why he will and why he dwes; for if there be no God or Lawgiver, and if man be merely a piece of carbon, how can he help himself, or even dream of doing anything except squeeze the greatest amount of pleasure for himself out of life, in the most successful way he can.

BRUTALIZATION IS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF THE (RELIGION OF DENIAL;)

REUTALIZATION IS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF THE

(RELIGION OF DENIAL;)

as civilization is a direct consequence of the religion of affirmation, of the religion of the Cross Even the coastentious theoretical promoters of the religion of denial shrink back, at least at present, from the full consequences of their principles. They are, fortunately, some of them, better than their creed; and have upon them they cannot throw off; but which, unless something be done, will lose its hold over society more and more every day. So far we may thank the Christianity which still remains to us that things have not progressed still more rapidly than they have towards brutalization. "The Christianity which yettermains diffused amongst us," says Dr. Mivart, "and the refinement of modern manners, rend-r the open practice of licentiousness and sanguinary rites as yet impossible; but the spirit which prompt d them inds in this system of contemporary atheists its complete and logical justification, as it has found in a contemporary poet its distinct lyrical expression—the tendency of this movement is to approach little by little, to this worse phase of paganism, as the corruption of morals gradually increases through the temporary decreasing influence of Christianity u on the outer surface of society. Already we have openly advocated the murder of the infirm, the sick, the suff-riag, the old, as well as self-murder. Free-leve has not only its advocate, but its apvocated its indivendent common to those political enthe sasts, who claim for the assets par excellence the title of Advanced." ("Contemporary Evolution," pp. 43, 41.) virchow distinctly tells us that "Socialism," the political expression of the religion of demail, is

INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH THE MUD-FISH

INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH THE MUD-FISH (THEORY OF EVOLUTION :)

"Gentlemen" he exclaims to the assembly of German savants, "I will only hope that the ev-German savants, "I will only hope that the evolution theory may not bring upon us all the alarm that similar theories have actually roused in the neighboring country. At all events, this theory, if consi tently carried out, has a very serious aspect, and I trust that it has not escaped your notice that Socialism has already established a sympathetic relation with it. We must not conceal those facts from ourselves," (*Freedom of Science," p. 19.) See now how this polnciple of the religion of denial is corrupting the whole mass of civilized society—society which owes all its moral elevation to the religion of affirmation. I do not presume to use my own words to show you this. One has just spyk-n who sits on the high watch-tower of the world and taxes in, at a glance, the condition of all nations, even of the firthest from his throne.

mations, even of the furthest from his throne.

WHAT HAS LEO XIII JUST TOLD

the bishops of the world regarding the present condition of human sectery? He describes the character of the feligion of death, which in the great light that dazzles them to doubt, we who believe Life's bases rest to the character of the seen evowed from the theory of the muddsh. He works are too weighty and no humortant not to be quoted in this connection, the shows clearly which way the world regarding the protein drifting, having broken loose from the Christian principle, and having adopted that of unbelief. The very factor of is speaking as he does shows hisdirect acargonism to it, and its absolute antagonism to itim. 'As the nature of our Apostolic office required to you, cuerable brethren, we did not neglect to advers to the darkly best time which is creeping through the innermost frame of human society, and brings it into the extremity of dauger; and we at the same time soluted out the most effections runcides by which it might be restored to hearth and may escape the very grave dangers which threaten it. But those wills which we then explored have in constrained to advess your and the world, and most closely bound of the me who are called by different and almost be barrons marnes—socialists. Communists or Nobilists—and who, scattered through the whole world, and most closely bound to get the barrons marnes—socialists. Communists or Nobilists—and who, scattered through the whole world, and most closely bound to get the brook and the light of days through the whole world, and most closely bound to get the branch may be a decided by a strive to accomplish the design which they have formed long since of overthro ving the foundations of every civil society. They are those with a different and single the whole world, and most closely bound to get the protein the whole world, and most closely bound to get the protein the world the protein the wind the protein the provening from God, and they recommed the protein the provening from God WHAT HAS LEO XIII JUST TOLD strive to accomplish the design which they have formed long since of overthrowing the foundations of every civil society. They are those why, as the Divine oracles less if y, defile the firsh, despile dominion and bisaphene majesty. Nothing which has been wisely enacted by human and divine laws for the security and adornment of life is left by them intact or entire. They refuse ob-dience to the higher powers, to woich, according to the almonition of the Ap site, every soul ought to be subject, and which derive their right of governing from God, and they preach the perfect equality of all men in rights and offices. They dishonour the natural union of the man and woman, which even barbarous nations hold say ad, and weaken or eyen sectnations hold sac ed, and weaken or even sacrifice to lust the bond of that union, by which principally domestic society is held together. moreover, by the desires of present good,

THE ROOT OF ALL EVILS

and which some coveting have erred from the faith they impuge the right of property suctioned by the taw of nature, and by a moustrous crime, while they appear to meet the wants and satisfy the dest es of all men, they aim at selzing and noiding in common what ever has been acquired by the title of awful inheritance, or by the intellect, or the labor of the hands, or by frugal living. And these portentous opinions they publish in their meetings, inculcate the pumphlets, and scatter among the lower orders in a cloud of journals. From this it results that the reverend imples y and rule of kings has so incurred the hatred of a seditious populace, that nefarious traitors, impatient of every restraint, have more than once within a short space of time, in impious daring, turned their arms against the princes of the realms themselves. But this audacity of perfidious, men, which threatens greater ruln to civil society, as distrikes the minds of all with auxious fear, derives its cause and origin from those polanous doctrines which scattered in former times like corrupt seed among the peoples, have borne such pestilential fruit, in their season. and which some coveting have erred from the and origin from those polaunous doctrines which scattered in former times like corrupt seed among the peoples, have borne such pestilential fruit in their season. . . The object of the warhas been that, by setting aside all revelation, and the supervision of every kind of supernatural order, an entrance might be cleared for the discoveries, or rather the delirious imaginations of mere reason. This kind of error, which wongly usurps the uanie of reason, as it entices and sharpens the desire of superiority naturally implanted in mae, and gives a loose rein to desires of every kind, has spontaneously penetrated to the wildest extening the property in the continuous spontaneously penetrated to the wildest extening the continuous spontaneously penetrated to the wildest extening the influence it has come to pass that, by a novel implety, unhered of even among the heathen nations, States bave been constituted without taking any account of God and of the order established by Hm; it has been, moreover, declared that public authority derives neither its principle nor its majesty nor it power of command from God, but rather from the multitue of the people—which, thinking itself anso ved from all divine sangtion, has addermined to

wonder that men of the lower class, weary of a poor home or workshop, should desire to invade the palaces and fortunes of the rich; it is no wonder that there now exists no tranquility in public or private life, and that the human race has nearly reached its lowest d-pth." [Given Dec. 28, 1878.] Well may the very professors of the religion of denial groan in spirit when they see their wo k.

THERE ARE FEW REFLECTIVE PERSONS," SAYS BRADLAUGH.

"who have not been, now and again, impressed with awe as they look back on the past of humanity. It is then that we see the grandest itustrations of that uneading necessity of abandoning ever and again the heritage of his fathers, . . . of continually leaving behild him the citsdel of faith and peace, raised by the picty of the past, for an atmosphere of tumult and dinial. . . Whatever may be our present conclusions about Christianity, we cannot too often remember that it has been one of the most important factors in the life of mankind." ["National Reformer," Oct. 8. 1878]. Listen to the cry of another writer in his agony, who has made shipwreck of his faith. "Doe-that new philosophy of his forcy," asks Glennie, "which destroys the Christian philosophy of itself afford an adequate basis for such a reconstruct on of the ideal as is required? Conditly, we must reply, 'Not yet.' . Very far are we from being the first who have experienced the agony of discovered delusion." ["In the Morning Land," p. 29.]

"NEVER 15 THE HISTORY OF MAN,"

"NEVER IS THE HISTORY OF MAN,"

"NEVER 15 THE HISTORY OF MAN,"

says another, "has so terriffic a calamity befallen the race, as that which all who look now may behold advancing as a deluge, black with destruction, resi-tless in might, uprooting our most cherished hopes, engulfing our most peclous creed and burying our highestlife in mind less desolation. The floodigates of infidelity are open, and athelsm overwhelming is open us.

Man has become in a new sense the measure of the universe; and in this, the latest and most appalling soundings, indications are returned from the infinite voids of space and time that his intelligence, with all its noble capacities for love and advantion, is yet alone-destitute of kith or kin in all this universe of being.

Forasmuch as I am far from being able to agree with those who affirm that the twilight doctrice of the 'new faith' is a desirable substitute for the wining splendor of 'the old,' I am not ashamed to confess that, with this virtual negation of God, the universe to me has lost its soul of loveliness. And when at times I think, as think at times I must, of the appalling contrest between the hall-wed glory of that creed which once was mine, and the lonely mystery of existence as now I find it at suce times I shall ever feel it, impossible to avoid the sharpest pany of which my nature is susceptible "("Physicus; On Theism." p. 51). " WE CANNOT JUDGE OF THE "PFECTS OF ATHEISM,"

Got of our fathers, Thou who wast,
Art, and shalt be when the eye-wise who flout
Thy secret presence shall be lost
In the great light that dazzles them to doubt,
We who believe Life's bases rest
Reyond the probe of chemic test,
Still, like our fathers, feel Theo near!

MATTER CALLED PROTOPLASM.

MATTER CALLED PROTOPLASM,

composed chiefly of carbon, with an admixture of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. These component parts, properly united, produce the body and soul of the animated world, and, sunably mused, become man. With this simple argoment the mystery of the universe is explained, the Divinity annulles, and a new era of infinite knowledge ushered in. It was a fitting conclusion to such a scientific promacionemot that the lecturer, who regarded his argument as incontrovertible elimisted that it should be taught in every soh of the land." (The Times, Nov. 30, 1877.) Here, then, is Hackel dolimatically laying down a teaching which is subversive of the whole scheme of natural and supernatural religion; here its an "advanced thinker," an apostle of the religion of denial arging that such teaching should be made a portion of the national education. And here, on the other hand, is another advanced "thinker" absolutely contradicting him, and declaring that Hacke's doctrines are merely "fancies," and not established truths at all. Listen to Virchow's own words: "It is easy to say that'a cell consists of small portions, and that we call plastidules,' and that plastidules are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, and are endowed with an especial sual; which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which soul is the product of some of the forces which so one stort into an abyse, the extentof which he wand that I conceive how from the sum of them's soul arises, so long am I unable to admit that we should be at all justided in importing the 'plastidule soul' in a teconity of the form it as a ligical premiss, and to counse of our education, or in requiring every educated man to receive the secientific truth so as to are us from it as a ligical premiss, educated man to receive it as a scientific tritting as to are ue from it as a l gleal premiss, and to found his whole view of the world upon it. This we really cannot demand. On the contrary, am of op ulon that, before we designate such hypotheses as the voice of science—before we

'THIS IS MODERN SCIENCE'.

subject of education, and a recognized part of our general knowledge?" Ibid, p. 41.) And surely now I have said enough, I have shown you that the fundamental principle on which the religion of denial is based leads back logical-ly and inexorably towards

THAT STATE OF BESTIALITY

from which "modern thought" says man has spring You have seen with your logical eyes that you cannot get more out of a thing than is in it; and if it be really true that there is no God, and that man is simply a muddish, that muddish, bever can be blown out into anything higher or better, or more nob'e than the suff out of which it comes. A coap-bubble may reflect all the colors of a rainbow, but it will be a soap bubble still—it will burst when brightest and you will find that there is nothing in it. I have shown you this bubble of "denial," whilst pretending to take the place of Christianity, is the absolute death of every moral principle, and of all religion worthy of the name. I have shown you how the cowardly, or at least the unmanly way in which scientific men treat the profoundest questions, creates suspiction; and how others with less head, but perhaps mare yourage, sweep their cobweb. on one picton; and how others with less head, but perhaps more courage, sweep their cobweb on one side and boldly deny God's existence attogether. I have drawn your attention to the fact that no sooner is God'denied and man declared a mere protoplasm than minds are at once actively engaged in forming plans by means of which they make use of their new freedom from restraint, and indulge in every species of immorality and victousness so long as it gives thein personal pleasure to do so. I have shown you now these teachings inevitably drag the human race down to the very infre; and how philosophers do not shame to suggest to their disciples that the life of a log is the happiest life for them. I have called your atten ion to

THE PICTURE DRAWN BY THOMAS CARLYLE of "the universal swine's trough" which man has now to wallow in that is, if he be true to the religion of denial, and to the bestial nature denial says is his; and I have corroborated by undeniable statistics, the teaching of Carlyle, showing how the masses of the English people at home are plunging deeper and deeper in brutatization and initiality as days go by. I have shown you that this is the natural effect of an intelligible cause—of the people giving up Christianity and taking ta the religion of denial, and thus providing for themselves a logical justificashown you that this is the hauman energy of an intelligible cause—of the people giving up Christianity and taking for themselves a logical justification for all the enormities which they commit. I have suggested how crime is but the fruit which is produced by the tree of infidelity; and that unbelief and bestiality are intimately related as cause and as effect. I have shown you, moreover, from Virchow's teaching, that the religion of denial and socialism are in closest sympathy, and, by quoting the words of Pope Leo XIII in his Encyclical, I have drawn your attention to the fact, which any one can see the truth of at a glance, that the chaos and confusion into which religion and civil society are plunged all over the world are due to the action of that same principle of collapse. I have suggested that it is Christianity, even in the senior who trample on it, which makes them better than their principles, and that still preserves the world from absolute destruction. I have shown how the very canniplens of the religion of denial are terrified by its effect, and cry out in despair that they have been deceived in their ancientations; and flually, I have called your attention to the curious circumstances that the every champions themselves are fighting with each other; and that what is declared by Hackel to-day to be a victorious discovery of science is declared by Virchow to-morrow to be a merecraze on his opponent's mind, without any underpin of logic for its support—the very fundamental principle of the religion of denial being proved to be no principle at all, but a subjective fancy or magget in the mind of a naturalist who is possessed by a spec al anxiety to upset the Christian creed. When to all this is added what I have already proved; that

IT IS REASONABLE TO HOLD MAN TO BE A MAN, AN NOT A MUD-FISH;

and that there is a God ruling heaven and earth and that there is a God ruling heaven and earth, instead of no God at all; these two facts being substantiated, the very ground has, by the doing so, been cut from und rithe feet of the religion of drain, and it is convicted of being not merely shallow, but a stupid, as well as a deadly poisonous deceit, used by intellectual criminals or by superficial thinkers without sense of respinshility, for upheaving the deep foundations of supernatural religion, and of that morality which must ever be synonymous with restraint. I do not dare to trust myself to speak of such men as these, who, by means of a bla-phemous and lying philosophy, have brought so much ruin and devolution into the homesof my fellowinen.

men.

Next Sunday I hope to show you the bright side of the picture, for this evening our work has been sad enough. I shall aim at giving you sufficient reason for coming to the conclusion that, whilst the religion of denial is shallow, and som-thing wors, as has been proved, the real-gion of affirmation, or Christia, ity, on the other hand, is reasonable, and should be embraced by every same and prudent man.—N. Y. Tablet.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

Trial of the Officers-Sir Francis Hincks

The trial of Sir Francis Hincks, President of the Consolidated Bank, was begun on the leth of October. The court was, as might be expected, crowded to its utmost limits. His thonor Judge Monk presided.

Mr Kerr, Q. C., defended Sir Francis, and he was prosecuted by ar. Ritchie, Q. C. There was a difficulty about swearing in a jury, whi h was finally overcome.

Mr. Campbell, who was the first witness called, testified as follows:—

Archibaid Campbell's examination continued—Sir Tancis Hincks was one of the directors of the bank in the mouths of January and February last; the specie held by the bank on the 31st of January, exclusive of that sent in by the agencies, was \$194,876.61; the total amount held was \$311.40.85, and the difference between these two was he d by the branches, which amounted was \$311.450.85, and the difference between these two was he d by the branches, which amounted \$14.851.85; know nothing personally whether the statement is correct, as I was not here at all; the two tellers, Mr. Lawson and Mr. Hughes, would; the amount of Dominion notes held on the 3ist of January last by the bank was \$166.485; the amount held by the blanches was \$101.481, notes and cheques on other backs in Man-3-1; notes and cheques on other banks in Mon-tren, \$101,344 15; the balance would be repre

485; the amount held by the branches was \$101.
3 1; notes and cheques on other banks in Montrea, \$101.344 15; the balance would be represented by retains from a encles; the total was \$250.583, inc uding branches.

Mr. Alexander Hinghes, paying teller, held that position on the 31st January last; I had on hand in specie on that date \$12.525.16; Dominion notes, \$15.614; cheques and notes on other banks \$4.82.84. In widition I had in our own bills \$177.032; I may have had a few small bong that are not mentioned; they amounted to \$4.902.68; the largest was an accepted cheque on one of bank for I. C. Baker \$4.000.

Win. C. Pridham, Inspector, sworn:—The salary Sir Francis Hincks received up to January last was at the rate of \$4.000 per annum; I counted Mr. Lonson's cash on the 19th February; I found the demand slip there; the total amount of the silp and other cash was \$221.486; I would not accept the silp as cash, and did not sign the book; I don't know who kept the cash on the 31st January last; I was at the bank every day in January last; I was at the bank every day in January; Sir Francis Hincks, to the best of my knowledge, was also there, withough he might have been occasionally absent; the demand notes, I do not think were the renewals of others; they were given to cover over drafts.

Charles Wethey testified—The book I have In

absent; the demand notes, I do not think were the renewals of others; they were given to cover over drafts.

Charles Wethey testified—The book I have in my hand it a statement book which goes before the board twice a week; it contains the trans actions between the board and firms in their credit; between the board and firms in their credit; between the both and 20th february the following statement is made:—H. Beattle & Co., \$94,480; Davidson & Co., \$25,490; Ascher & Co., \$90, 80; & Davidson & Co., \$25,490; Ascher & Co., \$90, 80; & Davis & Co., \$25,490; Ascher & Co., \$20, 87,970. The total amount of local bills was \$25,493; the board day on this occasion was the 2 th February; the handwriting on the book is that of Sir Francis Hincks; I did not attend the meeting of the board of that day.

Coi, Turbull, Quebec, sworn; I was present at a meeting of the sha cholders of the Consolidate. Bank; Sir Francis Hincks stated in reply to a gentleman that about \$-21,00 was due to other banks which was not in the statem-nt; he also at det that as collateral security notes discounted and current had been handed over to the banks; then notes thus transferred were not taken out of the books of the bank as re-discounted no es; I understood that the notes thus transferred were not taken out of the books of the bank; Sir Francis Hincks also said that these annunts were under the head of "heposits."

Mr. S. Struthers deposed—I was employed as assistant discount clerk in January last; the discount notes first appeared on the 28th November, 1878, the day the deficit was made out; there were several aware of the deficit, amongst which were Mr. Hubbell, the discount clerk the general manager and Mr. Morgan.

There were a good many other wi'nesses examined whose evidence our space will not permst us to give. We may state, however, that the cross-examination of witnesses clearly proved the innocence of Sir Francis in a criminal sense, though establishing the fact that he was negligent in the performance of his duty.

Monday, October 20.

seemed to have a favorable effect on the jury. He treated the points of the charge argued by the prosecution seriatim, placing one point after the other before the jury in an amazingly clear manner. Amongst his many arguments he said that it had been clearly proven, both by the witnesses and the prosecution, as well as those for the defence, that the statement prepared by Mr. Renny and the officials of the bank were calculated by the former to blindfold the President and the Directors. He did not wish to throw out any imputations in regard to Mr. Renny's conduct during the course of the irregular proceedings of the bank, nor did he wish to criticise his actions in keeping the truth from the Board of Directors, but he considered it his duty, in defence of his client, to remind the jury of the evidence in the case, which had clearly proved that Mr. Renny had wilfully kept the actual condition of the bank from the President. The evidence of experts and bankers had been heard, and every one of them had testified to the effect that it was almost an impossibility for the President to know, in the time allowed by the law, the exact condition of affairs. He was submitted a statement, to sign which, to verify such statement, he had to rely on the general balance book, from which the Government return was taken. He, (Mr. Kerr) knew that a great deal of prejudice was felt against the Con solidated Bank on account of its unfortunate failure, but he would simply remind the jury that they would have to throw all that aside and render a verdict in strict accordance with the evidence. The defendant, Sir Francis Hincks, was a man who was fully conscious of his innocence; and he knew perfectly well he had discharged his duty honestly, and without intent to deceive any one. He was well known as an honest man, who had held positions of trust in this country as well as others. He was looked upon by the Government as a man of the greatest ability in financial matters, and one who was capable of holding any position as far as honesty or other qualifications were concerned. Han error had crept into the books of the bank the President was not in a position to know of that error. He had to rely on the report of the efficials of the bank, and if they had failed, as they had done, what was he to do? He could not personally examine the books and learn for himself the state of the affairs. To do that he would have to be professionally trained, and even if he was he would not have time. in the space allowed by the law, to accomplish his end. At the commencement of the trial he (Mr. Kerr) had asked the Court for a fair and unprejudiced jury, and he thought that he had obtained it. He was sure that they would weigh the evidence in the right spirit and give the benefit of any doubt to the detendant. Sir Francis Hineks would scorn to be acquitted if his innocence was not clearly established in the minds of the honorable judge, the jury and the public. With regard affecting the internal affairs of the Dominion, to the placing of certain items in columns, and belongs to a class of subjects with which in which it was alleged they did not belong. he (Mr. Kerr) thought that the testimony of several banking men, such as Mr. Angus, of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. Ingram, who had been connected with some of the leading banking institutions of this as well as other countries, was pretty clear on the point. It had been proven that it was the general custom of banks to place such items in the same position the Consolidated had done In concluding his remarks, he felt sure that they would return a verdict of "Not Guilty.

This closed the case for the defence. Mr. Ritche, in opening his address to the me are of more than ordinary importance. jury, said that he did not wish to make any | The true intent and effect of those sections charges against the defendant which were of the British North America Act, 1867, which unfair; he would not urge any point in the apply to it have been much discussed, and as prosecution which, in his own conscience, he this is the first case which has occurred under did not believe to be clearly proven. He these sections, there is no precedent for your would narrow down the points for the prose- guidance. For this reason, though regretcution to two enormously large items. He ting that any case should have arisen for knew that it was a practical impossibility for the reference now made to them, Her Mathe defendant to go over the books of the jesty's Government approve the course bank, nor could be check over the balances which you have taken on the responsibility returned by the branch offices. He would and with the consent of your Ministers, and I remove all untair points from their minds and bring his case as briefly as possible before the court and jury. It had been contended by mitted for their consideration. The several the learned counsel for the defense that the circumstances affecting the particular case of defendant was not in a cosition to know the Mr Letellier have been fully stated in Sir J. state in which the bank stood; that may have in part been true, but did he not know of the enormous sums of money, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, which received from Mr. Langevin, who, accomband been borrowed from other banks, panied by Mr. Abbott, has come to this and interest at the rate of seven per cent, paid for it? Did not the defendant know that advice given by the Government of which he those loans were written in the return to the Government as deposits, when they were actually money owed by the Bank? Could it be contended, by the learned counsel for the defence, that his client was so totally ignorant of the affairs of the institution under his control that these facts were not wellknown to him? If so, for what did Sir Francis Hincks receive a salary of \$4,000 a year? The testimony of Mr. Augus for the defence proved in the end to be of great value to the prosecution. That gentleman stated that a paid President should know about the position of the institution which he governed. Sir Francis Hincks had admitted in conversation and at the public meeting of the shareholders that he was aware that large amounts were due to other banks. Can a loan be changed around to a deposit? There appeared in the return submitted to the Government and public that an enormors amount was due from other banks, but only a few dollars due to other banks. Was not that a statement wilfully false and deceptive. The intention is clearly to be seen, the return was intended to deceive the Government and the public, po doubt could be entertained otherwise. Another appalling and disgraceful item which has been elearly proven is, that the demand notes were carried into the teller's books as cash, when they were nothing but worthless slips of paper, not worth the parchment they were written on. There was nothing in the charge against the defendant of a fraudulent nature. It was merely for signing a wilfully false and deceptive statement. Sir Francis Hincks was certainly a man of great abilities. He had occupied high positions of trust. He was Minister of Finance and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire public. The charge against him is for a misdemeanor. It is certainly a painful duty you have to perform, gentlemen of the jury, but in the interests of justice what ance of the duties of his office; and for you owe to the public and the fulfilment of any action he may take he is, under the your oath, you must do your duty. Honor then delivered the unfavourable to the defendant, sum at once to the point with which alone I ming up the entire evidence, telling the have to deal-namely, whether, in deciding clared that public authority der'ves neither its principle nor its majesty nor it power of companied from God, but rather from the multituse of the people—which, thinking itself asso ved nothcowing depoint—which, thinking itself asso ved nothcowing depoint—which, thinking itself asso ved nothcowing depoint—which the list day the deficit, among it was not to the teacher's in adoctric new string into the west of falth having been in any ordinary matter of administration, simply to follow the advice of his Ministers, or which was extremely puzzling. The case did them credit. The daty which he salves well not per memory the flument as associately true which was negligent in the part of the human race has been insensibly, and litted the control of a Governor-General as discount noise itst appeared on the 23th No.

"Frather on the multituse of all thaving been in any ordinary matter of administration, simply to follow the advice of his Ministers, or which was extremely puzzling. The case did them credit. The daty which he had experienced the full count of the first of the case did them credit. The daty which he had experienced that great nature the same time that they had a considence of the daty, and consider to the case did them credit. The daty which he salves we hould first on the decit, among it which was extremely puzzling. The daty hich he case did them credit. The daty which he salves we hould first on the decit, among it which was extremely puzzling. The daty hich he addition the summer than the case did them credit. The daty which he salves we have a date of the daty of the case did them credit. The daty which he had experienced the him case of the which we satisfy the case did them credit. The daty which he had experienced the him case of the which we have very jury at the same time that they had a cousid-

of account of his skill in finance and many other qualifications. The question which you have first to consider is whether statement was false and deceptive, and if so, whether it was wilfully false and deceptive it is for you, gentlemen to decide. I cannot offer an opinion on the subject. You must also bring into consideration the character of the defendant. If you think that he signed the return to the government in good faith, then you will have acquit him. If it had been to proved before you that the placing of certain items in the column in which the Consolidated Rank placed them was the general practice amongst banking institutions, it will certainly be a point for the defence. But from the evidence of Mr. Angus that has not been proved. He did not say they had did the same in the Bank of Montreal. The question you have to consider is whether he was aware of the loans being contracted. I don't think there is any room for doubt about that, of course there has been a great deal of mystery surrounding the whole affair, but the chief point which you have to decide is the false statement, and whether the defendant had knowledge of its falsity when he signed it. It has been urged with no little force by the defence that the object in making the return was to inspire public confidence in the bank. You have not, that however, to consider. His Honor concluded his address by saying that the expressions of the Court in the case were not to be considered. He would offer no opinion. The able magner in which both counsels had urged for their respective clients was worthy of praise. The Court would accept the conclusion of the jury, and he was sure the public would receive their verdict with confidence. The jury then retired.

The jury returned at 2,30 with a verdict of guilty against Sir Francis Hincks. When the return was read aloud Sir Francis appeared startled and was visibly agitated. The verdict was also a surprise for a great many of those present, who anticipated an immediate acquittal. He was admitted to bail for his further appearance when the Court desired.

THE LETELLIER QUESTION.

Downing Street, July 3rd, 1879.

nor of Quebec, should be removed from his office. It will not have escaped your observation, in making this request, that the constitutional question to which it relates is one the Government and Parliament of Canada are fully competent to deal. I notice with satisfaction that, owing to the ability and patience with which the constitution has been made by the Canadian people to fulfil the objects with which it was framed, it has rarely been found necessary to resort to the Imperial authority for assistance in any of these complications, which might have been expected to arise during the first years of the Dominion; and I need not point out to you that such references should only be made in circumstances of a very exceptional nature. I readily admit, however, that the principles involved in the particular case now before and with the consent of your Mini will now proceed to convey to you the views which they have formed on the question sub-A. Macdonald's memorandum of April 14, in Lieutenant-Governor Letellier's letter of April 18, and in communications which I have since country for the purpose of supporting the is a member, and from Mr. Joly who was similarly empowered to offer a y explanations that might be required on the part of Mr. Letellier. If it had been the duty of Her Majesty's Government to decide whether Mr. Letellier ought or ought not to be removed. the reasons in favor of and against his removal would, I am confident, have been very ably and thoroughly put before them by Messrs. Langevin and Abbott, and by Mr. Joly. I have not, however, had occasion to call for any arguments from either side on the merits of Mr. Letellier's case. The law does not empower Her Majesty's Government to decide it, and they, therefore, do not propose to express any opinion with regard to it. You are aware that the powers given by the British North America Act, 1867, with respect to the removal of a Lieutenant-Governor from office are vested not in Her Majesty's Government, but in the Governor-General; and I understand that it is merely in view of the important precedent which you consider may be established by your action in this instance, and the doubts which you entertain as to the meaning of the statute, that you have asked for an authoritative expression of the opinion of Her Majesty' Government on the abstract question of the responsibilities and functions of the Governor-General in relation to the Lieutenant-Gov. ernor of the Province under the British North America Act, 1867. The main principles determining the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of a province in the matter now under consideration are plain. There can be no doubt that he has an unquestionable constitutional right to dismiss his Provincial Ministers, if from any cause he feels it incumbent upon him to do so. In the exercise of this right, as of any other of his functions, he should, of course, maintain the impartiality towards political parties which is essential to the proper perform-His 59th section of the Act, directly responsible charge to the Governor-General. This brings me whether the conduct of a Governor-General under section 58 of the Act the appointment | than in cold climates. Memory is, therefore,

ernor-General," and much stress has been aid upon the supposed intention of the Legislature in thus varying the language of these sections But it must be remembered that other powers vested in a similar way by the statute in the Governor-General were clearly intended to be, and in practice, are, exercised by and with the advice of his Ministers; and though the position of a Governor-General would entitle his views on such a subject as that now under consideration to peculiar weight, yet Her Majesty's Government do not find anything in the circumstances which would justify them in departing in this instance from the general rule, and declining to follow the decided and sustained opinion of his Ministers, who are responsible for the peace and government of the whole Dominion to the Parliament, to which, according to the 59th section of the statute, the cause assigned for the removal of a Lieutenaut-Governor must be communicated. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, can only desire you to request your ministers again to consider the action taken in the case of Mr. Letellier. It will be proper that you should, in the first instance, invite them to inform you whether their views, as expressed in Sir J. A. Macdonald's memorandum, are in any way modified after perusal of this despatch, and after examination of the circumstances now existing, which since the date of that memorandum may have so materially changed as to make it, in their opinion, no longer necessary for the advantage, good government or contentment of the province that so serious a step should be taken as the removal of a Lieutenant-Governor from office. It will, I am confident, be clearly borne in mind that it was the intention of the British North America Act, 1867, that the tenure of the high office of Lieutenant-Governor should, as a rule, endure for the term of years specially mentioned, and that not only should the power of removal never be exercised except for grave cause, but that the fact that the political epinions of a Lieutenant-Governor had not been during his former career in accordance with those held by any Dominion Ministry who might happen to succeed to power during his term of office would afford no reason for its exercise. The political antecedents and present position of nearly all the Lieutenaut-Governors now holding office prove that the correctness of this view has been hitherto recognized in My Lord,-Her Majesty's Government have practice, and I cannot doubt that your advisers, from the opinions they have expressed, given their attentive consideration to your would be equally ready with the late Governrequest for their instructions with reference ment to appreciate the objections to any acto the recommendation made by your Ministion which might tend to weaken its influters that Mr. Letellier, the Lieutenant-Goveronce in the future. I have directed your attention particularly to this point because it appears to me to be important that, in considering a case which may be referred to hereafter as a precedent, the true constitutional position of a Lieutenant-Gover-nor should be defined. The whole subject may, I am satisfied, now be once mere reviewed with advantage, and I cannot but think that the interval which has elapsed (and which has from various causes been unavoidable) way have been useful in affording means for a thorough comprehension of a very complicated question, and in allowing time for the strong feelings on both si les, which I regret to observe have been often too bitterly expressed, to subside.

I have, &c , M. E. Hicks-Beach. The Right Hon, the Marquis of Lorne.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

THE SEA-LION AND THE NATURALISTS .- At the Brighton aquarium the other day the young sea-lion resented a patronizing pat on the head from Mr. Lawler, the naturalist, and seizing him by the arm, jerked him into the deepest part of the pool, and then plunged after him. Fortunately the beast did not renew the attack on coming to the suface, and Mr. Lawler escaped with a sharp bite and

A WOUNDED EAGLE'S FLIGHT .- Dr Landerer a Hungarian naturalist, writes from Anthens that at dead African englogypactes burbatus, was lately found at Maina, on the southern Greek coast. On examining the bird an iron-headed arrow over a foot long was found transfixed under one of the wings. Evidently the engle had been fired at and struck in Africa by some native, and had borne the arrow in its body in its flight over the Meditecranean, until it fell dead from exhaustion on touching land at Maina

THE WEATHER AND THE BAROMETER .- The old idea that there is any infallible connection between certain readings of the barometer and certain conditions of weather has long been entirely abandoned, and scarcely anyone looks now at the lettering on the side of the glass, but merely notes its upward or downward tendency-always a much surer guide than the indication "Set fair" or "Much rain" which figure on all old-fashioned barometers. To show how utterly false these arbitrary indications may be, it is sufficient to mention that on the 9th of March, 1876, the barometer at Wick marked only 27-94 inches, or what on the old scales would have been some point a long way below very stormy, though in reality there prevailed at the momenta gentle north-west breeze; while at Liverpool, on January 24 of the same year, the mercury was as high as 30 1 inches, or nearly at "Set fair," when at the particular time a very severe storm was blowing from the south-west. In fact, the whole secret of weather forecasting lies not in the absolute height of the mercury but in the relationship which exists between the areas of high and low pressures, and a knowledge of the winds which they produce.

MEMORY IN DIFFERENT RACES AND PROPLE. -M. Delauny has made a communication to the Societe de Biologie respecting memory as studied under various biological conditions. The inferior races of mankind, such as Negroes, the Chinese, &c., have more memory than those of a higher type of civilisation. Primitive races which were unacquainted with the art of writing had a wonderful memory, and were for ages in the habit of handing down from one generation to another hymns as voluminous as the Bible. Prompters and professors of declamation know that women have more memory than men. French women will learn a foreign language quicker than their husbands. Youths have more memory than adults. It is well developed in children, attains its maximum about fourteenth or fifteenth year, and then decreases Feeble individuals of a lymphatic temperament have more memory than the strong. The memory is more developed among the peasantry than among citizens, and among the clergy than among the laity. From a physiological point of view memory is diminished by overfeeding, by physical exercise, and by education, in this sense -that the illiterate have potentially more memory than those who know how to read and write. We remember, moreover, better in the morning than in the evening, in the summer than in the winter, and better in warm to a certain extent, in inverse proportion to nutrition; and, more than that, it is greatest in those least advanced from an evolutionary point of view-inferior races, women, children.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Bruce's Statue at Lochmabon.

ange blat i darlie y decor

To-day Lochmaben has set up An alter stone, where she Before her hero and her king May worship liberty.

The crown is on his royal head.
The broadsword in his hand.
As when the warrior monarch ruled
The councils of the land—

Ruled with the wisdom of the sage, While clutching aren and bright The tried and trusted talisman Of liberty and right.

The sword that in that grim old time Carved out the thrilling story, And raised in deathless landmarks up Of Scotland's sage of glory;

The sword that flashed a beacon-fire O'ar many a battle plain Whilst-downward from their cloud-capped hils The clausmen rushed amain,

With bended bow and battle-axe,
And claymere flashing far,
With wrea hed plad and bonnet plume
In all the pomp of war:

Whilst backward recled the invader's host, And from its blood s ained urn Rose Sco land's independence on The field of Bannockburn.

Fair Sco'lar d! how I envy thee, Nordo I seek excuse; My country had her Wallaces, But never yet her Bruce.

Kind heaven with no unstinted hand The soul of valor gave,
But spared the mea ure of success
And left her still a slave.

-Dublin Freeman.

AGRICULTURAL.

Preservation of Butter.

Preservation of Butter.

Butter, like the other mild and fat oils is liable, to the change called ranacdity, which from the experiments of Parmentier, appears to proceed from the coagulable, albuminous or cheesy matter that is mixed with it; and probably the water, which is seldom quite separated from it, assists in the change. Butter not well freed from the mirk becomes ranch more readily than that which has been completely deprived of it. By the application of sait, the rancidity of butter is, in a great degree, prevented for some time; but if the butter be melted and deprived of its albuminous part, it may be kept much longer.

FINE SALTED BUTTER.

FINE SALTED BUTTER. Take of butter, sixteen pounds; salt, fourteen ounces; salt, etre, one ounce; brown sugar, or honey, one ource; well heated to sether, and kept in a cool place for two months before it is used.

HOW TO KEEP BUTTER. Fill kegs that hold from 12 to 140 pounds with well saided butter, and when heated up, put each each barrel into co . mon sized pork barrel with bring and keep it in a cool cellar. In the year following he butter is found to be as good as when first put up.

TO PRESERVE BUITER ANY LENGTH OF TIME. Merchants, who take in more butter than they can self during the warm menths, can put it into jars and cover the jar with about half an inch of lard over the jar with about half an inch of lard over the jar pot the butter, and place it in the cellar; or they can put about an inch or two of brine in place of the lard, and have it do well, first working out the buttermilk which may remain, when brought in. It would be well for them to have their regular customers, to whom they furnish the right kind of salt, as the rock, or crystal salt does not contain so much it neas the common which is evaporated by artificial heat.

TO POT BUTTER FOR WINTER.

The usual method is to pack it in stone jars with alternate layers of salt and butter, having solt at the bottom of the lar and a lever of salt at with alternate layers of sait and a leyer of sait at the bottom of the jar and a leyer of sait at the too; rock sait is the best, "he following is add to be a superior mode of keeping butter sweet: Mix a large spoonful of powdere! white sugar, one of saitpetre, and one of sait; work this quantity into every six pounds of fresh made butter; put it in a stone pot that is thoroughly cleansed, having a thick layer of sait top top.

TO PACK BUTTER.

Pack your butter in a clean, scalded firkin, cover it with strong brine in which a bit of salt-petre is discoved. spread a cloth all over the top and it will keep well. HONEY BUTTER.

Butter may be preserved without salt by incorporating it with honey in the preportion of an ounce to a pound of butter. This has an agree a le taste, will keep for years, and might be useful on long voyages; but as the proportion of honey is considerable, it may not agree with some constitutions.

THE BEST WAY TO PRESERVE BUTTER.

Composition: Take of sugar, one part; of nitre, one part; and of the best rock sait, two parts; beat the whole into a fine bowder, mix them together, and put them by for use. Of this composition, one ounce should be put to every pound of butter; mix it thoroughly with the butter as soon as it has been freed rom the milk, and put it without loss of time down into the vessel prepared to releve it, pressing so close as to leave no air holes or any cavities within it. Smooth the surface, and f you expect it will be about a day or two before you can add more cover it up close with a piece of clean linen, and above that a piece of neited parchment, or for want of that, fine linen that has been dipped in melted butter exactly fitted to the edges of the vessel all round so as to exclude air as much as possible, without the assistance of any watery brine. When more butter is to be anded, those coverings are to be taken off, and the butter applied cose above the former, pressing it down and smoothing it as before, and so on till the vessel be full. When it is quite full, let the two covers be spread over it with the greatest care, and let a little melted butter be poured all around the edgesso as to fill up every cranny, and effectually exclude the air. A little salt may then be strewed over the whole and the cover be fixed down to remain close shut till it be opened for use.—If all this carefully done the butter may be kept perfectly sound in this climate for many years.

Butter cured in this manner does not taste well till it has stood at least a fortnight after being salted, but after that period has elapsed it eats with a rich marrow taste, that no other butter acquires; and it tastes so little of salt, that a person who has been accustomed to eat butter cured with common saltonly, would not imagine it had one fourth part of the salt necessary to preserve it.

To sweeten butter into firkins, put them

TO SWEETEN BUTTER FIRRING.

Before packing butter into firkins, put them out of doors, in the vicinity of the well, fill them with water, and throw in a few handfuls of salt. Let them stand three or lour days, and change the water once during that time. Butter firkins should be made of white oak, and this process effectually takes the acid contained in that wo d, and makes the firkins sweet. If the butter is well made and rightly packed, it will keep good all the summer, even if the firkins be kept in storm above ground. To cleanse old firkins in which butter has been packed and left exposed some time to the sir, fill with sour milk, and leave standing twenty four hours; then wash clean, and seald with brine. This makes them as good as new. as good as new.

OUTTING BUTTER IN COLD WEATHER.

To cut a slice of butter from a large roll in cold weather, first dip the knife in hot water, and all trouble of breaking the butter will be avoided.

When a barrel of sait butter is opened, and consumed slowly, the surface of the butter should be kept covered with strong brine.

Preservation of Eggs.

TO PRESERVE EGGS FOR WINTER USE. Put fresh slacked lime in water in the propor-portion of one pour d to every gallon; add half a pound of sait; let it stand twenty-four hours; stir it up and pour it over the eggs. We know of so other mode as effectual as this; eggs thus preserved are quite good for pastry purposes for five or six months

PICKLE FOR EGGS.

Take forty quarts of water, two ounces of salpetre two pounds of salt, and twelve tablespoon fuls of quicklime. Boil the water, saltpetre and salt twenty minutes, and pour that he upon the quicklime. The next day put in your eggs, or you can collect them daily, and so put them in quite fresh from the hen-house. Keep your vessel covered, and in a cool place they will keep seven years.

METHOD OF REEPING AND SHIPPING GAME EGGS. Dissolve some gum shellae in a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make a thin varnish, give each egg a coat, and after they become thoroughly dry, pack them in bran or sawdust, with their points downwards, in such a manner that they cannot saift about. After you have tept them as lorg as you desire, wash the varnish carefully off, and they will be in the same state as they were before packing, ready for eating or hatching.

This plan would be a little troublesome, but still would not be very much to prepare all that

This plan would be a little troublesome, but still would not be very much to prepare all that retailers would wish to seil through the winter; as the convenience of having them in a condition to ship would be one inducement to use this methou, for with the other methods they must be taken out and packed in cats or something of that sort, to ship; with the above method they are always ready; and weather permitting, about Christmas and New Year's, fresh and good eggs in citics always command sufficient price to pay for all trouble and expense in the preservations and shipment.

**EPERM INTESTIND OF PRESERVING EGGS.

FRENCH METHOD OF PRESERVING EGGS. Into a cauldron of boiling water a colander containing a dozen eggs or more is plunged, an kept in it during a minute. This short immersion coaquiates a thin layer of albumen, which, attached to the interior of the shell, constitutes an impermeable lining.

TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.

Procure shallow baskets which are rather coarse or open (they should hold about eight or ten dozen eggs), hang them on nails or hooks driven into the beams of the cellar. The lighter and more atry the cellar is, the longer the eggs will keep good.

TO KEEP EGGS.

To four quarts air-slacked lime, put two table-spoons of cream fartar, two of sa't, and four quarts cold water. Put fresh eggs into a strong jar, and aut this mixture over them. This sill ke-p nine dozen, and if fresh when laid down, they will keep many months. If the water settles away, so as to leave the upper layer uncovered, add more water. Cover close, and keep in a cool ubace. in a cool place.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.

Bore a number of one-and-one-fourth inch holes in a board; place the eggs in them, points downwards. They will keep fresh for six months.

TO TELL GOOD EGGS.

If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good a diffech, put them in water; if the butts turn unthey are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

French Titles.

London Life:—A conversation is supposed to take place between a newspaper reporter and an old baron, a French edition of Sir Bernard Burke. The former, wishing to know

First, work the butter milk carefully from the butter; then pask it closely in jars, laying a thin cloth on top of the butter, then a thin layer of sail upon the cloth; now have a dry celiar, or make it so by draining and dig a hole in the bottom of it for each jar, packing the dirt closely and tightly around the jar, all-wing the tops of the jars to stand only an inch or so above the top of the cellar bottom; now place a board with a weight upon each jar to prevent the removing by accident, and all is saie.

Merchants who are buying in butter should keep each differe it lot separate, by using the thin cloth and sait, then another cloth over the sait before putting in the next lot, for mixed butter will soon spoil, besides not selling as well, and finally cover the top as before described. If kegs or barrels are used, the outside must be as well painted as possible to prevent outside tastes, and also to preserve the wood.

To pot butter for winter. cistors, however high his title may be, is not a gentleman, nor can he ever become one; his grandson will be the first gentleman of his line

> "The French titles of nobility are Duc, Marquis, Comte, Vicomte, Baron, Chevalier, Ecuyer and Vidame. Since 1816 these last have fallen into disuse. Prince is not a French title; it is only the generic name given to members of the Royal Family and to such old sovereign families as the Bouillons and the Rohans. The exceptional appelations of Prince de Conde, Prince de Conti, Prince de Joinville and Prince de Lamballe only prove the rule. The titles of Prince de Marcillac, Prince de Broglie and Prince de Sagan are foreign and are merely borne by courtesy, the only exception being Prince de Sagan, whose title was authorized by Napoleon III

The head of the family alone has a right to a title, whatever it may be. All the other members of the family have no right to it or any other, save by special decree, as in the case of the Gramonts, the Talleyrands, the Rohans or the La Rochefoucaults, as the marqui ate does not derive in any way from a dukedom; it is contrary to all heraldic rule foa the sons of a duke to take the title of marquis during the father's lifetime. This is, however, constantly done, and as sons of marquises, earls and viscounts take the title immediately below that borne by their father, this accounts for the numberless titles one meets title or one inferior to it, even by adding his Christian name. At the father's death the eldest son only inherits the title of any kind. If this rule were strictly observed, our aristocracy would be select indeed.

"The imperial noblesse has three titles only -Duc, Comte and Baron; all the others are country. merely borne by courtesy. In all times absurd usurpations have taken place, but at no period have abuses been more flagrant than during the present Republic. The Duc de Broglie, during his tenure of office as Garde des Scesux, tried to put some order in the matter, and issued, on the 22nd July, 1874, a ministerial circular, but from the first it remained a dead letter."

In this causerie the writer only speaks of those who, belonging to good families, think they have a right to the titles they bear; but there is another numerous class of persons who, taking the name of the town or vilinge where they were born, or, again, putting their Christian name after their surname, gradually usurp any title to which they aspire. I will take a fictitious example. A Lefebvre is christened, let us say, St. Hilaire, and he calls himself, first Lefebvre St. Hilaire, then L. de St. Hilaire, until one day his visiting cards unblushingly give him forth to the world as Marquis or Comte de St. Hilaire. Probably the old Baron would have classed such a person outside the pale of honest men.

A Protestant Clergyman on the Land Question.

The Rev. Mr. Gubbins, speaking at a Carlow

tenant meeting, said :---But few landlords could continue to give However compact and close she shell of an egg may appear, it is nevertheless perforated with a multitude of small pores, too minute to be seen by the unassisted eyes. The effect of these, however is evident by the daily decrease of moisture of an egg. through evaporation, and the air taking its place, which operates in effecting its alteration. From the time of its being laid, when the egg is quite full, a fluid is constantly perspiring through the perforations of the shell, which occurious its decay; and this proceeds more rapidly in warm than in cold weather. Although an egg quite fresh is pro-

verbially "full," yet in all stale eggs, there is some vacancy, which is in proportion to the loss they have sustained through evaporation. If the end of a fresh egg be applied to the tungue, lifells cod; but that of a stale-egg feels warm, because the white of the former being in contact with the shell, abstracts the heat from the tongue more rapidly than the air bubble in the latter. truly and faithfully represent them (cheers). They had some illustrations of how good landlords acted; unfortunately they had many examples of landlords who were not good. There were Lord Massey and Mr. French, who never raised their rents. For those who never raised their rents he called on them to give them cheers (cheers). When a man was dispossessed of his land, let that land lie there and rot. Misfortune on the man who took ed off and rolled up when the carpets are his land. In addition to that, let them be delighted to receive hospitably into their houses those who had been turned out of their holdings. For his part, he would be fully prepared to give them hospitality in his own house (cheers).

The Value of Herat.

The Moscow corespondent of the Cologne Gazette writes :- " Of late the question of fixing the limits of the power of England and of Russia in Central Asia has been brought forward for discussion. It would in any case be desirable if the two Powers, whose real intercat, have to suffer through their mutual distrust could come to some agreement on the Central Asiatic question; but to calculate seriously on their doing so would seem to be like assuming an impossibility. Under the exceptional conditions of the situation of Middle Asia, an attempt to mark out even approximately the sphere over which the two Powers should severally exercise a predominant influence is impracticable, Asia is very different from Europe. The inhabitants of Bokhara, the Turcomans, and even the Persians will never recognise two masters in Asia at the same time, and, according to an understanding between Russia and England would he idle, as its object, the assurance of tranquility in Central Asia, could not be attained.

It is however, more than doubtful whether

the two Powers are troubling themselves at all about this object. They each, on the contrary, pursue their special aims and intersts, which are diametrically opposed. England in her policy goes to work, at any rate, more openly; she does not conceal her hestile attitude in Asia as regards Russia under the cloak of human principles and afforts at civilisation, but openly takes up her ground as the enemy of Russia in all respects. Fach of the two Powers is exploring unknown regions of Asia under various pretexts of scientific research, and each of them keens its own agents; and if Russia is slowly making efforts to undermine England's power, none the less is England keeping herself prepared to strike a decisive blow at Russia's influence in Central Asis. According to appearances, the Afghan war was the first step in this direction. It would almost seem as though both Powers had met one another upon a neutral field, with like aims, but, nevertheless, almost equally unprepared. Russia, who in many respects was the cause of the war, found herself compelled to let the war take its course, resolving to make up for it in another way, and to check mate Eugland's success in another querterthat is. by the expedition in the Akhal-Tekke Ossis. England at present can only attempt to put obstacles in the way of the Russian ex- are the words "Lannan & Kemp, New York," pedition and hinder her from taking the Merv. In our opinion no understanding can be arrived at between the two Powers, even genuine, you will see the above words. Do in case the English held Herat and left Merv not buy if the words are not there; because to the Russians. England would, in these circumstances, manifestly be at a disadvantage, for Russia would have the way open to Herat on both sides—from Merv and from Bokbara: while by the occupation of Herat Eugland would not only break the treaty concluded with Afghanistan, but would also injure the interests of Persia as well as Russia. England is perfectly conscious of the diffiand first culties of her position. tries other means of putting obstacles in the way of Russia's advance, contenting herself with not withdrawing her troops from Candahar. The intervening space separating the two opposed Powers has grown much narrower within the past ten years. The two points about which the solution of the question of Central Asia-a question equally important to each of the two opponents-depends are Mervand Herat. Merv is a question of life or death for Russia. On the other hand, England would not allow Herat to pass into Russian possession without a life-and-death struggle."

General News.

The Catholics of Australia are about to present Cardinal Newman with a magnificent salver and goblet of pure Australian gold, each bearing a Latin inscription.

REDUCTION OF RENT .- Mr. Joseph Biggar, Belfast, father of Joseph G. Biggar, M. P. has granted to his tenants on his Forthill Estate, County Antrim, a concession of 25 per cent in their rents. A telegram from New York states that an

extensive conflagration has occurred at Dandwood by which 175 buildings were destroyed, 2,000 people rendered homeless, and property with in France. But, I repeat, no child has a right during his father's lifetime to bear his destroyed to the amount of eight million dollars. GARIBALDI, it is said, intends again to leave

Caprera and return to Rome. Alarmed by the recent Austro-German alliance, he wishes to help with his counsels the Italian Government in completing the defences of the Two Persons Suppocated by GAS.—A mar-

ried couple named Sullivan, who had charge of some club premises in Crossley street, Halifax, were found dead in bed on Saturday. They had been suffocated by gas, and it was found that the tap of a gas bracket in the room was open. MR. FROUDE ON SOUTH APRICA .-- Mr. Froude contributes a lengthy article to the Fortnightly on South Africa, in which he uses very strong

language as to our treatment of the natives. He considers it absolutely necessary that we should change our policy with respect to this country, and discusses various propositions for its more efficient government. SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE IN IRELAND .- A proposal to confer the freedom of the city of Dublin on Sir Stafford Northcote during his present visit to Ireland was made at a meeting of the Corporation on Monday, but the

motion was frustrated by the refusal on the

part of some of the members to agree to the necessary suspension of the standing orders. THREE meetings in reference to the agricultural distress were held in various parts of Ireland on Sunday, and were largely attended. The Athlone Board of Guardians resolved on Saturday to bring the question of the distress under the notice of the Government, with the view of inducing the authorites to give employment to surplus labour during the com-

LINING FOR CARPETS.—In putting down carpets you should always lay something between them and the floor, for the dust, which sife through and settles on the boards will grind and wea out the carpets; and also the friction of the carpet upon the bare boards no matter how smooth they may be, all help to wear out the carpet much sooner than if it have a lining underneath. Newspapers laid smoothly on the floor in two or three thicknesses, make a very good lining; but carpetwadding is the best material that is known for this purpose. It is made expressly for this, is of coarse, but soft, gray paper, in large sheets, with cotton laid between the sheets. It will last for years, only needing to be brushtaken up for house cleaning. It is not expensive, and more than pays the cost by the protection it affords to the carpet. It adds much to the warmth and comfort of the room on cold, windy days, for the wind cannot find its way through this cotton-wadded paper.

Victoria Bridge,

Which spans the St. Luwrence River at Montreal, is spoken of as one of the wonders of the world. It is over one mile and a quarter in length, counting in its abutments, and its piers supporting the spans are wedge shaped to serve as ice breakers. It cost over one million and a quarter pounds sterling to complete it, and has stood the test of long and hard service. It forms an important entrance to the great city of the Dominion, and is pointed out to strangers as something to be proud of. Wonderful as is this work, it falls inficitely below the marvels of the human system. Its thousand strings are ever open to the sweep of the fingers of disease; and yet so nicely are they arranged that they serve well through three score years and ten if possessors treat them properly. But many go aching to early graves because they will not deal thus wisely. Never gorze the stomach, which is the citadel of health, or, if over indulgence will occasionally be made, use Da. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which will clear out the offal and debris and give a new lease of life.

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

The New York Examiner says: Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the many illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis' PAIN-KILLER, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhoss, it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises, it is invaluable.

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In the hare, dry cough of Chronic Bronchitis, with its difficult expectoration and labored breathing, the demulcent properties of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with acto Phosphate of Lime manifestalises in the testing and southing effect fests itself in it. tealing and southing effect upon the irritated mucous membranes of the Bro. chial pas ages; the cough quickly yields, the reathing is eased, while Nature, thus aided, reassants herself, and where once gaunt Consumption stared the victim in the face, now Hope beckens on to life and health.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debitity and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has fell it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in Hernau. French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addresing with stamp naming this papes, W. W. Sherar 1.9 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y.

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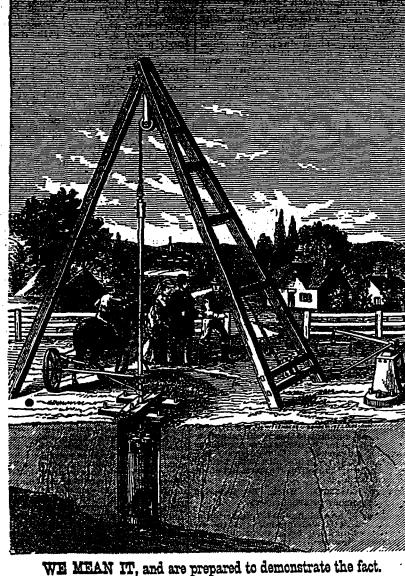
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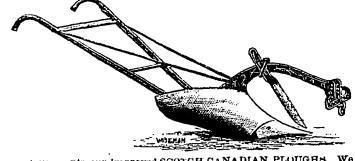
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Legal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Philomene Labelle, of the Ulty and District of Montreal wife of Francois Onesime Mequin, book-keeper, of the same place, Plaintift, vs. the said Francois Onesime Moquin, Defendant.
The Plaintiff has instituted this day an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal 15th Cantanha 15th

Montreal, 15th September, 1879.
TA(LL)N & NANTEL.
5-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame E olse Ethier; of Montreal, wife of Roch Thibault, Painter, of the same place, duly authorized to Reter on Justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Roch Thi-ault, Defendant.

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

Montreal, 12th September, 1879.

VANASSE and UESCARRIFS.

4torneys for Flaintiff.



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July 22.

Deodorized Extract of Petroleum ow Improved and Perfected—is ab-solutely the Only Article that will Bestore finit on Bald Heads. And Cures all Obsesses of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Want-

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What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of bumanity is concerned, is OAK ROLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical curin cases of baidness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The ialling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely dendorized that it is in proper condition for the tollet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the bair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially bald-hended servant of his when triamming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-bes neared hands in his scanity locks and the results were as rapid as they were marvel one. The oil was a few mooths a much tine head of black, glossy hair than he were hand before. The oil was a few mooths a much tine head of black, glossy hair than he were hand before. The oil was a few mooths a much tine head of black, glossy hair than he were hand before. The oil was a few mooths a much tine head of black, glossy hair than he were head of the constants were as rapid as they were marvel one. The mane and event he hair, which he most one in civilized society co

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco:

DEAR Six—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three year the top of my head has been completely baid and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hat. Four weeks ago I noticed the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a french. I concluded to trea bottle without any great nepes of good results;

the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a freent. I concluded to try a bottle without any great nepees of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short healthy gro the of hult, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this test! monial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS, E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of Nevember, 1878. JAMES D. KING.

Notary Public JOSEPH E. POND. JR., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more han twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth MR. W. S. G. ILD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegeny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scaleded by hot water and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his halr to grow luxuriantly.

badly scalded by hot water and that CARRO-LINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, N.Y., says: My wife has tried CARBGLINE and she has now a coating of hair over the tol of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years

DONGOLA, III., March 19, 1879

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

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I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Law rence the CARBOLINE.

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Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beau-tifier of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per bottle Sold by all Druggiets.

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MONTREAL. 26-29-g

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Piles, It is the grentest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have folied.
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Piease read the ioliowing testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficiely. Any one doub for the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, kheumati-m, Dyspepsia, i lpintheria and Lumbago can satisfy them selves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the goost effect of the remed, in their case. Never since the practice of medicine first became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffer ng humanity than Moveigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

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Pleuse send by bearer two bottles medicine
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April 28. 37-g*



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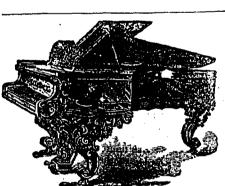
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HANLAN VS. TIME.

Hablan Rows Over the Course and Claims Money-Bets Off-An Indigna-Courtney Says.

NEW YORK, October 16 .- The New York

Graphic's Mayville special estimates the num-

ber of strangers present to witness the great race to-day at 20,000 to 30,000. The amount of money staked on the result is enormous. The betting is getting very nearly even. Long odds are no longer offered. The weather is charming and the water like a mirror. The lake is unruffled. Both men intend to win, and are very confident. Hanlan's friends slyly convey the impression had suffered enough last fall when I was inthat their man's condition is not what it nocent, without again going through the should be, but this is only intended to affect same thing, knowing myself guilty, or words the betting. Both are in excellent form. Courtney expresses his confidence to Courtney expresses his connected to his friends more freely than he has ever done before. He has never been them again till I came here to the Lake some weeks ago. Hanlan came on from Canada a weeks ago. Hanlan came on from Canada a may prove slightly enervating to Hanlan, is of the sort to which he is thoroughly used, night, and next day he and Coulson, and I and which he evidently enjoys.

NEW YORK, October 16 .- A Mayville special says Courtney's boat was sawn in two during

the referee as to the race coming off. Later.—The great boat race has come to a most inglorious end. Late this morning the air was full of rumors that Courtney's boats were stove in; others, that they had been cut last night. Courtney's nephew and Burt Brown, who had been with him as attendants, and taking care of his boats, last evening about six o'clock he left the boat-house, locking it on the shore-side with a padlock, and on the inner side simply hooking it and driving a nail over the hook. Returning about eight o'clock from their trip to the village, two miles distant, they found the river door had been forced open, the nail broken, and the boats both cut with a saw. The two men kept the matter secret from Courtney till this morning. What will be done as to disposing of the prize no one knows. The referee, officers and backers of the men

are now in consultation. MAYVILLE, Catober 16 -It will take at least ten days to get another boat built. The feeling is a general one of distrust as to the part Courtney took in the matter, many believing that he or his men are at the bottom of it, while another story from reliable sources comes that Frenchy Johnson was at Courtney's quarters this morning at about nine o'clock and polished up both boats that were cut and knew nothing, of course, of the affair. There was found in the boat house an old rusty cross cut saw, with 7 teeth to the inch, large and coarse enough to cut saw logs, while the cut in the boats is a clean one, evidently made with a finer instrument. Hanlan, it is reported, in speaking of the boats yesterday, said, "I would give \$1,000 now if had a bost like Court-

Courtney claims Johnson's boat is too light for him, and has refused to accept the use of one of Hanlan's boats as being unused to it, and placing him at a marked disadvan-Courtney's backers swear revenge, tage. and loudly express the opinion that Courtney caused the boats to be cut himself. Courtney, it is understood, asks 10 to 20 days' postponement. The lake never was more

referee and officers in charge of affairs are still in session. No reporters are admitted. MAYVILLE, October 16.—After tedious waiting, referee Blakie gave his decision that the race should be rowed. Courtney sent word that he would not row, and a great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed. By the middle of the afternoon arrivals had increased many o'clock the Wankegan, having on board the referee and judge for Hanlan, and several press representatives, steamed down to the starting point. Only a small portion of the spectators were on the grand stand or in a position to view the race, which had lost its interest to the majority. The wind by this time had entirely gone down, and the Lake was as smooth as glass. At a quarter to five o'clock the Canadian was in position at the starting point, with the Wankegan at rear of the stake. The word was given and Hanlan rowed over the course, pulling a beautiful and even stroke, about 32 to the minute. He rowed to the turning stake and rounding about started for home. The Jamestown and rest of the craft in waiting then followed the referee's post and oarsman down the course. Hanlan, pulling the same even stroke, continued on his way, and reached the home stake in the

unprecedented time of 33 MINUTES 563 SECONDS.

There was no enthusiasm or excitement, and comparatively few realized that Hanlan was out or had in so quiet a manner made such a wonderful performance, despite his condition being far from perfect. While Hanlan was going over the course, Courtney was lying in his bed, surrounded by a few friends, and appeared to be suffering intense mental anxiety, which was attributed by those who saw him to the accident to his boats. Meanwhile correspondents of many of the newspapers represented were holding a meeting at the house, to express their indignation at the inefficient arrangements made to accommodate the press in the event of a race. The burden of their complaint seemed to be that the referee had been unable to provide places for all of them on his told Brister it was an infernal lie, that I had boat. A committee was appointed to see Courtney and Hanlan, and ascertain to what extent they were responsible for the neglect. The committee appointed to visit Courtney found him and Frenchy Johnson in Courtney's quarters. After a few preliminary remarks, the conversation assumed a remarkable shape. Courtney, after disclaiming any part of the arrangements for the press, proceeded to speak of inside matters. He said that the race was not intended by the Hanlan party to be bona fide, and that they had

PROPOSED TO HIM TO SELL OUT.

He narrated certain particulars, and sent the committee back to Mayville with a large flea in their ears. At seven o'clock a general press meeting was held at the depot of officers, besides members of the press. David Ward, Samuel Coulson and John Davis were present on behalf of Hanlan, and J H Brister and Frenchy Johnson on behalf of Courtney. After Courtney's statement had been received, Referee Blaikie was called on, and presented the following:-

On Friday night last, Mr. Courtney called at my rooms, and stated that he wanted to make a statement to me. He said he would at my request put it in writing next morning. It is as follows :---

COURTNEY'S STATEMENT. MAYVILLE, October 16 .- S. Chase Courtney

says that on the 12th day of September, 1879. at about 9 a.m., at Bracket House, Rochester, in room 14, he thinks Edward Hanlan and

him, it being his room, and they having called there to see him; Ward did all the talking, but Hanlan remained present and heard it all; Ward said :- "This fellow" [meaning Hanlan, as no one else was present] Claims Meney—Bets Off—An Indigna- "won't go there" [meaning to the proposed tion Meeting of the Press—What race at Chautauqua between Hanlan and me, for which we had signed articles that day? Ward continued :- " It being a nice plece of money, it's too bad not to go and get it; you and he can cut the purse in two;" he also said something about Hanlan being pigheaded. I didn't say a word; Het Ward do all the talking;

I WAS SUFEERING TERRIBLY

that night from a boil I had just had lanced before I left home, by Fordyce, of Union Springs; it seemed as though he pushed the lunce into me, handle and all, and I said I had suffered enough last fall when I was into that effect. They didn't stay there three minutes after that; they left on the train for Toronto shortly after; I did not see either of think, Jack Adair, came to my boat-house; Hanlan hung around in such a way that I saw he wanted to edge me off alone, but I would the night. They are awaiting the decision of the referee as to the race coming off. wanted to say something to me; I told Frenchy I was not going to give him a chance

to talk to me; it

LOOKED SUSPICIOUS FOR HANLAN and me to be talking together, and I wanted ome one to be there and hear what was said. Some days after, Hanian and Coulson, a friend of his, came to my boat-house; Coulson stayed outside, and Hanlan came in; Frenchy was there with me, but no one else, but I remember I was in my dressing-room, and Hanlan came into the dressing-room; he was in there five or ten minutes till I got dressed, when I went out and sat on a log with Coulson; Hanlan went up to Frenchy, and said something; as soon as they were off I asked Frenchy what Hanlan said; "Be gorry" be said, "he ac's as if he wants to say something to me and dare not;" I think Hanlan came again, but I wouldn't say positively. The day before yesterday, or possibly the day before that, I am not sure which, James II. Brister, who is here with me, brought me word that Ward told him he would be at my boat-house at 2 o'clock, and wanted to see me; just at 2 clock, while Brister and I were there, David Ward came up, rowing alone in a skiff, and landed; we got there almost together; I had previously wakened Frenchy and my nephew Bob Larmon, who were asleep after dinner, and told them, says I-" I am going down to see Ward, and I know that he is to come here, and wants me to let Hanlan win this race." Frenchy said—"By God, don't you do it; I'd beg first." I told him I wasu't going to if there was any such intention; I wanted to find out what they (lianian's people) had to say. After some general talk, Ward said : "Since I've been here one day Ned say's he's almost willing to row for the whole purse; he's coming up so fast." Ward had not come here till about a week after Haulan got here. Ward said the best thing we could do was to cut the purse in two beween us; I told him, "No, sir, I'd rather row for the whole purse and win it, or not have a cent." Brister spoke up at once, beautiful than to-day. Every train brings large "It's all right, Charlie, I'll stand by you, and I'm willing to bet all my accessions to the already large throng. The money on a square race you can beat bim any time, and all I want is for you to tell us whether you are going to do your best to win, and I'll bet my money on you against Hanlan or anybody else, I don't care who it is." Ward heard him say this; I told Ward that I can row it as fast as Hanlan can do it. How fast did he say he could do ing about the wharf and watching the gam- says: I've rowed the course in 33 minutes 3 seconds myself, and I'll bet a thousand dollars I can go out to-night and do it. He looked up to me, then his eye dropped, and says I. "I'll row him any time to convince you I can beat Hanlan in 5 miles, and that I can do it in that time;" says I, "I'll go out any time and row him before the race for \$500 or \$1,000, then you can tell how to bet your money, and there will be no selling, no fraud,

no anything." He says, "If you go out there

and show him you can beat him, you couldn't

ral times in that conversation he said that

the best way to do was to divide that purse, and I told him over and over I'd not

consent to Hanlan winning the race

unless he outrowed me. This talk was

in the boat house, only Brister, Ward and I

being present. Frenchy told me afterwards

he was listening close outside, and he had

heard some of it. I then took my boat, and went out rowing. We had been in that boat-

house from two o'clock till five. Ward

talked many times about cutting the purse.

He said Hanlan would'nt go into the race at

all unless I'd let him win; that they were

willing to divide the purse with me, and

Hanlan and I each take \$3,000, provided I'd

let him win. I told him, "All right, then, let him sit on the bank." Only last evening

Dave Ward sent me word by Brister, "If

Charley wants to do any business, to have

nothing to do with Quimby, because we can

do better with him than Quimby." When I

started last night to go down to your hotel.

Dave Ward told Brister, as the latter told me

afterwards, "You had netter follow Charley

down the street; Quimby's gone with him,

and tell him if we wants to do any business

not seen Quimby when I left home. I told

we can do better by him than Quimby.'

draw him out there with a log chain."

my wife I was going to beat him if it lay in my power, and that I mean now to do, and I believe I can. (Signed), CHAS. E. COURTNEY.

IRPLAND'S TENANTS, Resolutions Abruming to England—Home Rule Demanded.

London, October 15, -At the anti-rent demonstration at Belfast this evening, Parnell and Biggar spoke. Resolutions, were passed declaring that at no time of history was Ireland's want of a native Parliament more clearly demonstrated than by the present alarming distress, and by the continued and deliberate hostility of the English Government to Irish prosperity, and that the establishment of a peasant, proprietary was the only practical and final solution of the land question. Disturbances were expected at the meeting in consequence of the strong feeling of Orangemen against Parnell, but no trouble is reported:

A well informed correspondent estimates that 15,000 persons were present at the Belfast meeting. Parnell's speech was of the usual violent character. He said the English Government had remained indifferent, though it knew the distress approaching would be as

Pone's Extract, he Foople's Remedy. It not only affords immediate, relief from pain, but is a permanent cure for many disorders.

5 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

7. J. Doherty, B.C.L.; C. J. Doherty, A.B.; BO.L.

David Ward, of Toronto; were present with hook at brussless of the sound from the property of the sound for the

bad as that of the famine in the year 1847.

AGE: OF ENLIGHTENMENT .-- In an age of any lightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, and other affections of the breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of rheu. matism, neuralgia, piles and kidney complaints, inflammatory affections, dysentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use eradicates the most obstinate of the disorders to which it is adapted. Physicians speak or it in the highest terms. Moreover, horsemen and stock raisers administer it with the greatest success for diseases and hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NOR-THROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. Note .- Eclectric - Selected and Electrized.

and the track of small looking

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, October 21. Financial.

The continuous flow of gold drawn from the The continuous flow of gold drawn from the Rank of England, to America, continues to decrease the proportion of reserve to the Hability of this great institution. During the past week the reserve was reduced from 51 to 51 1-18 percent, and on the list Sept., it stood at 52 It is reliably stated however, that the decrease in the bullion is only what is usually experienced at this season of the year; not with tanoing the heavy sulpmen s, the amount of bullion in the Bank on the 1st Oct. was fix,00,000 more than at the corresponding date of last year. It will be seen that the position of the Bank is still unusually strong, and considering the ple-horic state of the money market it is not likely that any change will be made in the rate of discount at present,—unless business should very make-

state of the money market it is not likely that any enange will be made in the rate of discount at present,—unless business should very materially improve, to case an active demand.

The local financial situation has not undergone any essential change since our last reference, and offers but little scope for comment. The attention of financial circles has been largely directed during the week to the trial of Sir Francis Hincks, which lasted four days, a report of which appears on another page. The jury, following the judge's unfavorable charge, returned a verdict of 'guilty" against the venerable financier, much to the surprise of almost everybody acquainted with the evidence, and who had closely read the indictment. The indictment seemed to us a rather foolish one from the beginning, inasmuch as the Director's of no Bank in the world, are or can be held directly responsible frithe accuracy of the items set forth in Government statements, and especially when so many agencies are involved. The responsibility, so far as any criminal action is concerned, at all events, must rest upon the General Manager and acconditants. If the indictment had charged the directors with falsifying statements of the affairs of the bank, made to the shareholders over their own signatures, both at the astannual meeting and since through the public prints then we think there would have been some grounds for a thorough legal investigation, and it might have met the case before the shareholders and the public generally. As it is, leading backers and all well-informed financial meuregard the verdict as largely the result of popular feeding and intignation, and it is understood that efforts will be made by the able counsel for the defence to have the conviction quashed.

that efforts will be made by the able collise for the defence to have the conviction quarted. There is at which suspended bank bills are taken by brokers are:—For Exchange, 98c to 89c: Consolidated and Ville Marie, 91c to 85c and Mechanics' 20c.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the week ending October 11th, show an increase of \$9.754, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

1879 1978

-The Bank of England lost £664,000 specie during the week, but the reserve is reduced only from 51½ per cent of liabilities to 50 1-16 per cent. The posted discount rate remains 2 per cent; the actual rate is 1 to 11 per cent. Sterling Exchange at Paris (25.281 no longer warrants gold shipments to Lon-

-The American Union Telegraph Company have commenced sending despatches between Saratoga and New York at 10c per message of 10 words. This is no criterion of the regular tariff, but as the lines have been completed, business is now accepted at this rate until the formal opening of the system.

-The Great Western Railway's half-yearly report has been issued. The half-year's net revenue exhibits a deficiency of over £10,000. The credit balance from the previous half-year reduces this to £6,000, which forms a charge against future revenue. The dividend on the preference stock was also carried forward to the debt of the next half-year. The Directors look hopefully on the prospects of the current six months.

Business Troubles.

-R LeMoyne de Martigny has taken out a writ of attachment against J B Payette, for \$203. Mr L A Globensky, assignce. - a writ of attachment has been issued against Isaac Maillet, at the instance of Robert Raukin,

-Thomas Robertson has caused a writ of attackment to be issued against w J Barlow for \$200. MrLJ Lajoie, assignee. -The liabilities of G. A. Girouard, M. P. for Kent, who e failure was recently announced amount to \$1,000; assets small.

-Mullin Bros., clothlers, and P. J. Quinn, dry goods, of St. John, N.B., were closed up Thurs day afternoon by writs of attachment; liabilities of each about \$17,000. Julien Martineau has been attached for

\$470 at the instance of Pierre Vezina. C. O. Perrault, assignee. Pierra Vezina has attached the estate of

George Martineau for the sum of \$300. C.O. Perrault. assignee. Charles H. Walters has taken a writ of attachment against Edward B. Black, for the

sum of \$263. A. Moffatt, assignee.

-The liabilities of F. B. Martin, druggist, of Halifax, are \$9,941.15. Sophia R. Marler, of Montreal, is the principal creditor, for \$2,931.87. Assets not ascertained.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY

WHOLLSALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, October 21. Nearly everything in this market is "booming." If we are to judge from the activity of demand, the unsettled but advancing tendency in values, the jubilant spirits, and firm and coufident feeling of holders, which characterize nearly all leading lines of business, we may safely state that the long-looked for good times are being feit once more. This is but the beginning and what the end shall be rests to alarge extent with our importers and business men themselves. If they are content now that the trade of the country is once again in a healthy condition, and established for the most partupon a sound basis, to do simply a legitimate and prudent business instead of entering into wildeat schemes to make money, we may ere long, one and all, again enjoy p osperity. It is now of the grea est importance that Canadian farmers should market their grain crops. There has been comparatively little

1. :
The following are the city prices for flour :-
Superior Extra
Extra Supernne
Fancy of the second sec
Soring Extra new ground 626 67 0 80
Rinarina
I MITONS HORATS
Middlings 4 00 0 00
Ontario Bags 3 20 . 3.25
City Bars (Sellyarud) U 00 # 8 00
Calman Ontario 400 07 4 60
Cornmeal 2 70 @ 2 80
COLUMN TO DESCRIPTION A betale husings has
BOUTS AND SHOES.—A brisk business has
been done during the week at the recent ad-
vanced prices. The present fine weather of
course ninders the demand for winter goods to
a considerable extent, but the lactories are
course hinders the demand for winter goods to a considerable extent, but the factories are

crease, and our wholesale dealers are hoping for and anticipating a live y trade yet this Fall.

GROCERIES.—The demand from both jobbers and the retail trade continues active, with a fair and upward tendency in prices. There is still a brisk, heatiny trade being done in teas of nearly all kinds, and prices are steadily advancing During the last lew days an advance of 2d per 1b was established in London, rng., and prices went up again 4c per 1b in New York, where slocks of Young Hysons and Japans are reported to have been almost cleared out. There are no grades at under 50c to be had in New York to day, and we are advised that there are prospects of still nigher prices every day. We refrain, therefore, from giving quotations. The demand for sugars in this market at present is very active, at advanced prices. Large sales of the was gars have taken place at \$2c to \$1c per 1b. A cargo of 100 tons Javachanged hauds, besides 600 hogsheads of Cuban, Porto Rico and Barbados at \$6c for dark and 7/2c for cnoice. Anadvance of from 1c to \$1c per 1b. has also taken place in refined yellows. Granulated too sold last Friday at an advance of 1c, at \$1c to \$1c at 14 das by refuers. The advance is due to a rise of 2s to 3s in values in Great Britch. We quote: Cut loaf, \$1c to \$1c

HARDWARE AND IRON.-The demand for

Pig ikon, per ton:		'
Gartsherrie\$		to 28 50
	25 ()()	
Langloan :	26 OO	27 00
Eglinton	น 50	25 50
	25 (10	
Carabroe	25 00	28 00
Hematite	23 00	u0 00
Bak, per 100 lbs:-		
Scotch and Staffordshire	2 0	0 0 00
Best do	2 2	2 45
Best do Sweden and Norway	4 0	
Lowmoor and Bowling	60	
UANADA PLATES, per box :-		•
Glumergan	3 7	5 4 60
Garth & Pean	40	0 4 25
F. W. & Arrow	4 0	
Hatton	0.0	
TIN PLATES, & box-		
Charcoal, I.C.,	7.0	0 725
Bradley	8 0	
Charcoal, I.X	8 7	
Charcoal, D.C	6.5	
Coke, I.C	5 5	
Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,		0.0
Cookley, K, of Bradley, per tb	09	1 0 101
Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	0.0	3 0 203
28	7 2	5 8 00
Hoops and Bands, ₽ 100 lbs	2 5	
sh ets, best brands	2 7	
Boiler Plate, P 100 lbs	$\tilde{2}$ 6	
	30	3 45
Best do Cut Nalls, per 100 lbs. 12 dy to 7 in	27	
to do kerto 10 da	3 4	0 00
Do do 5 dy to 10 dy	3 7	
Lath do	4 5	
100 keg lots, 5 per cent discount.	2 0	u 0,00
IN ACK IOLS, O DET CELL GISCOUILL.		

Cut Nails, Patent chisel pointed, 25c extra. Pig, per 100. 558
Shoet 558
Bar 051
Shot 625

HIDES AND SKINS.—Trade has been rather active here during the past week, within which period prices have advanced about 50 per cent. Green hides, which are very scarce, are stilling from first hands at \$10 for No. 1, \$8 for No. 2, and \$8 for No. 3. Shrepskins rule steady at about 70c t-75c each; lambskins 60c, Calfskins are worth 12c to 14c per 1b.

HOPS.—There is not much business to report yet, but the outlook seems better bo h for old and new crop. In New York there is some excitement over an advance of from 2c to 3c per lb, and brewers seem more inclined to purchase. Sale, here have been made as high as Suc for this season's growth, and as low as 2cc.

this season's growth, and as low as 220.

LEATHER.—Trade has continued steady; a fair amount of business has been done at firm, but generally unchanged prices. Manufacturers boucht so largely recently while prices were advancing that for the moment the demand is not quite so active as a week ago, and no sales for speculation are reported. Splits are scarce, and in active request, at 25c to 32c for large, and 25c to 25c for small Stocks of Buff and Pebble are very light and bolders are asking an advance of 4c to 1c op previous quutations. of jo to le on previous quotations.

to a secretary with our importer and business men themselves. If they are content now that the trade of the country is once again in a healthy condition, and established for the most part upon a sound basis, to do simply a legitmate and profilent being smaller of profilent being in the profilent being smaller of the profilent being smaller

'holds nearly, all the stocks of cheese, and evidently seeks to control the market. To-day cable advices report cheese in Liverpool up to 62s per cwt., which means a fraction over lichere. The market both here and in New York is quiet but firm, with a slightly increased activity in lower grades. We quote fine, cheese here at lie to 12 to. In butter there is a quiet movement and business is about steady. Fine butter is scarce and a much better trade could be done if the supply was more equal to the demand. Good to fine Eastern Townships may be quoted at 170 to 190, Brock ville and Morrisburg do, 16c to 17c; Western 13c to 14c. Fancy lots are worth from 1c to 2c higher. Creamery butter nominal at 22c to 25c for mir to choice. Hog products firm. Chicago Mess Pork Sii to 1450; Fairbank's lard, 10c: Canada, 6c to 9c; hams, 11c to 12c. Eggs in moderate demand at 16c to 18c.

WOOL—The market seems firm, but appar-

yanced prices. The present mae weather of or course hunders the demand for winter goods to a considerable extent, but the factories are generally working sult time on sorting-up of ers, which are fairly numerous. Travellers who have recently gone out ou their second to have recently gone out ou their scond to be the proport early broken up. Our wholesale houses report very broken up. Our wholesale houses report very broken up. Our wholesale houses report very sales as yet of heavy goods. Remittances are reported satisfactory. Following are the research of the sales as yet of heavy goods. Remittances are reported satisfactory. Following are the research of the sales as yet of heavy goods. Remittances are reported satisfactory. Following are the research of the sound would was not brisk, and of Kip Boots. 2 W to 3 25 to 5 4 5 5 to 15 5 to 10 5 t

of the state of trade or current prices.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—The demand for all kinds has increased, and prices, especially for brandles, have also participated in the upward movement which character zes other lines of business. There will be no crop of 1879 brandles, consequently prices of old brandles have advanced 3 francs per case in Cognac within the past week or 10 days. In this market Hennessy's brandy now sells in large lots at \$10 50 to \$11 per case, and Martel's at \$10 to \$0.50; other minor brands have advanced in proportion. Buyers of sparkling wines are not purchasing largely at present as they are daily expecting the extra duty of \$2 per case to be removed.

LUMBER—

duty of \$3 per case to be removed.

LUMBER—

Owing to the short crop of timber in the States, there has been a marked improvement in the demand for lumber at the mills throughout our lumbering districts this fall to supply the Amelican markets; but dealers in the city here report that the seneral retail trade has not improved much as yet; that there has not been much building going on, nor much increase of manufacture. Large stocks were brought into the city jan's last year, prior to the change of the city jan's last year, prior to the change of the city jan's last year, prior to the change of the city jan's last year, prior to the change of the city jan's last year, brief to the change of the city jan's last year, brief to the change of the city jan's last year, between the mills having advanced, however, they have also been all anced at the yards about \$1 to \$150 per M. during the past month. The present fine weather is also mentioned as a drawback to the demand for lumber at the yards riolders here are confident of a still further rise in values, and accordingly are not trying to decrease their stocks.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, Rtc. Tussday, October 21.

The supply of either cereals, vegetables, fruit, or dairy produce at the farmers' markets this morning was not quite so large as usual of late, still the offerings were more than sufficient to meet the wants of buyers, for more than half were yet unsold at noon. Many of the market gardeners are still busy at home now taking up root crops. Prices for grain, mests, fish, and vegetables of all kinds remain as quoted last Friday. New yarn of various colors was offering to-day at 10c per lb; farmers' woollen socks sell at 25c to 30c

per pair, and mittens at 30c do. The apple export trade continues brisk at advancing prices. Over 4,000 brls were shipped from this market to Liverpool and Glasgow last week, and advices received yesterday from Liverpool are very encouraging. The St. Lawrence apples are not as much liked in England as the various kinds of Pippins and Montreal Fameuse. Pippins recently shipped sold at 23s to 30s per bri, and the Fameuse brought 20s. Prices current here range from \$2.50 to about \$2.75 per brl for winter, and \$1 to \$1.50 for full fruit. The following are the prices, corrected up

ιο date :− VEGETABLES -- Potatoes, 30c to 35c per bushel; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 75c per bushel; beets, 10c per bushel; turnips, 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; radishes, 10c per dozen; cabbage, 20c to 35c per dozen, or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, 40c to 75c per barrel; cauliflowers, 75c to \$1.20 per dozen; tomatoes, 25c to 30c per bushel; sweet corn, 5c to

Sc per dozen ears. FRUIT-Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.80 per barrel. and 15c to 20c per peck; lemons, 30c per dozen; \$9.00 per case; oranges, none in market; cranberries, 50c to 70c per peck; pears -Flemish beauties, \$5 to \$8 per barrel Louis de Bon, \$5 per barrel; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; peaches, \$1 to \$3 per crate, for Western; Crawfords, \$1.50 per basket; grapes, Concord, 4c to 5c per lb., by the

banket. GRAIN, ETC .- Oats, 70c to 75c per bag buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 75c to 80c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1 per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; barley, 50c to 60c per bushel; corn, \$1.30 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2.80 to 2.90 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter-Prints, 20c to 25c per lb; lump, 00c to 00c per lb; Eastern Townships, tub, 18c to 20c. Fine cheese, 10c to 121c per lb; ordinary, 8c to 10c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 9c to 92c. Fresh eggs, 22c to 25c per dozen; packed do, 15c to 18c. POULTRY AND GAME. -Turkeys, \$1 00 to 1.50 per pair; geese, 90c to 1.25 per pair; ducks, tame, 45c to 65c; pigeons, 20c to 25c per pair; chickens, 25c to 50c per pair; qualls, 00 per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to \$0.00 per

pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers \$2 doz; partridges, 65c per pair. MEAT.—Beef-Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; mutton, 6c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 9c to tion sale on Friday itr. Maguire sold 1 bay 123c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed

hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds. FISH.—Haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 12½c; bass and dorey, 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 121c per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, October 20. There is a lull in our cattle export trade at present which does not promise well for the number of horses shipped was 154, at a total near future. Of course the shipments to Europe are expected to fall off at this season

would still command prices, but these are very difficult to obtain here now. He further stated that in many localities throughout Lancashire the wheat was still green in the fields, with no more signs of ripening than two months ago, and where it has been reaped, the grain is shrivelled up and is little better than common chicken feed. He also reports the hay, oats and other crops damaged to a like extent with the wet weather, and that it is impossi-

at 4%c per 1b. The remainder were unsold, at noon. We hear of only one shipment as yet to be made this week-a leading exporter will forward to Liverpool on Friday next 106 head cattle and about 140 sheep per the s.s. Phouician.

The 200 head of cattle left over from last Thursday remain on the pastures, waiting for the export demand to spring up.

Viger. TUESDAY, October 21.

A very fair business in five stock was done at this market yesterday. The attendance of local butchers was good, and under a fairly good de-mand, sales were made at steady, and in some butchers was good, and under a fairly good demand, sales were made at steady, and in some cases, good prices. Receipts were:—#60 head of cattie, of which fully one half were driven from St. wabrie! Market; *00 sheep and lambs, nearly all lambs; 10 rough hogs and a like number of calves. A few head of cattie changed hands at 4c., but the range of prices generally paid was 2c to 3jc per lb. Lambs sold at \$2 to \$3.50, as to size; calves from \$3 to 8 each as to size and quality, and hogs, which were all rough, from \$4 to 8 each. RJ Hopper & Co sold 9 cattle at \$2 each, or at 3c to to 3jc per lb; W Jac v, of Linds-y, sold 16 cattle at 3jc to 4c per lb; L Soper of Brock ville, sold 15 small cattle at \$14 each, or at 2c per lb; Mr N Taillefer bought a carl had of cattle from W Mc-Clanagan at \$19 50 each, and a carload from R Balderson, of Perth, at about the same figure; weighing 2.550 lb; Alvin Wiltse, of Delta, sold 32 cattle at about \$19.50 each, or at \$2c per lb.

10-day there were about 40 head cattle, including a few mi'ch cows, under offer The cattle were the leavings of yesterday and sold at the same prices. One milch cow brought \$52.50; for first-class the range was from \$35 to 45, and for seconds from \$20 to about \$30 each. About 40 lambs changed hand-at yesterday's prices, and lincalves, of better quality than those mentioned above, were disposed of at \$4 to 10 each.

British Cattle Markets.

British Cattle Markets.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Mond.y, October 6.—Cattle at market, 4,480; sheep at market, 12,200. Best bef, 8d per lu; inferior and secondary, 6d to 7d per lb. Best mutton, 9ld per lu; inferior and secondary, 8d to 9u per lb. The number of cattle entered for this morning's trade has been seasonably large and above the requirements of trade. Quality fair. General depression has been the order of the day, but notwithst-nding prime a d selected animals have been sold fairly readily. The sheep market has been very quiet, all classes with the exception of very choice drooping in value.

GENERAL REMARKS-The supplies have been very large this week. The demand has been for choice descriptions only. Inferior almost

Montreal Horse Warkst.

Monday, October 20. A better trade in horses is reported to have been done in this city during the past week than during any previous week for over two months past. The supply of good working horses for business men and of heavy draught horses has improved considerably and was fairly large, so that the majority of American buyers were able to fill their orders by Thursday last and return home. Prices are also better than for some time As observed from the weekly past. list of shipments published in Saturday? Post the totals show an increase of 52 horses and of \$3,017.30 compared with the shipments during the week previous. From the American House yards there were 6 carloads shipped during the week, as follows :- E Snow, Boston, 2 cars; J F Baker, Boston, 1 do; Messrs Fuller and Mason, of Mass., each 1 car; Adam & Austin. Hartford, 1 do; and W H Smith, Louisville, N Y, will ship 1 carload this evening. There are to-day about a dozen American huyers at these yards, and the demand continues good for all kinds, but especially large draught horses. At the City Corporation market 3 horses were sold

privately during the week at \$12, \$42 50 and \$80 each respectively. At the weekly auchorse at \$42.

Following is the list of horses shipped from this city to the United States through the American Consul during the past week :-October 13-22 horses at \$1,488 80; 2 at \$117. October 14-20 at \$1,725 50; 21 at \$1,727.50. October 15-10 at \$758. October 16-12 at \$766.50; 10 at \$650; 19 at \$1,520. October 17-3 at \$120; 21 at \$1,637; 2 at \$95; 2 at \$85; 6 at \$212. October 18—4 at \$236. It may be seen from the above that the total value of \$11,138.30, against only 102 horses, costing \$1,121, for the week previous, show

ing is reported good, with the supply equal to the demand; prices rule steady and un-changed at \$3 to 4.50 per 100 bundles. Occasionally \$5 is paid for a choice lot. Yesterday (Friday) about 60 loads of hay and straw were brought to market. Prices for pressed hav and straw are nominally unchanged; quoted at \$8 to 9 per ton for the former, and \$5 to 6 do. for straw.

Montreal Fuel Market.

and other crops damaged to a like extent with the wet weather, and that it is impossible to keep them from rotting in the barns.

At St. Gabriel cattle market about a dozen carloads of cattle and 6 loads of hogs arrived this morning, as follows:—

J. Bansom, Brockville, 2 loads; Mr Wilson, Brockville, 2 load; J. McClenaham, Perth, 1 load; Archd Elliott and R. Balderstone, Perth, 1 load each; Wm Davlin, Ottawa, 1 load; Wm Jack, Lindsay, 1 load; Dan Cochlin, London, 1 load; and A. S. McKay, Ingersoil, 1 load; and of hogs—T O Robson, St. Mary's, 1 load; and of hogs—T O Robson, St. Mary's, 1 load; and of hogs—T O Robson, St. Mary's, 1 load; and of hogs—T O Robson, St. Mary's, 1 load; Geo Patterson, Guelph, 1 load; Mr. Tooley, M. P. 1 load bogs and a few head of cattle. The cattle were nearly all small, and in the absence of buyers, the vast majority were driven to Viger Market for sale. There was no title for anything else at the western market; prices were, therefore, tending downwards. The only sale of cattle reported was that of Dan Cochlin, 14 head, averaging 1,135 lbs. each, to J. Charters, thiscity, at 31c per lb. Mr. Robson's load of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to were the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sold of hogs were sold previous to arrival, to whom the sol

The Quebec Markets.

The Quebec Markets.

QUEBEC. Ootober 16.—Timber—A little activity has been perceptible lately, and a few rafts are reported to have changed hands. One party purchased four rafts about a week ago but the transaction only came to light within the past few days. Prices paid vary from 12;c to 20c, according to quality and size. Some red pinhas changed hands at 15c per foot. There is very little doing in oak and other woods as holders are holding out for advanced rates, which the market of Great Britain will not warrant being paid at press it. There have been some transactions in pipe staves, 1 at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per mill.

Cean Frights—The fail fleet is going to be short of the usual average, and any seeking ton mage coming this way now would be certain of a paying fielght. We may quote nominally:—Liverpool, 25s 6d for timber; London, 28s for timber, 75s for deals; Plymouth, 27s 6d for white pine, 28s for deals; Plymouth, 27s 6d for white pine, 28s for deals. Plymouth, 27s 6d for white pine, 28s for deals. Plymouth, 27s 6d for white pine, 28s for deals. Plymouth, 27s 6d for white pine, 28 for d

Summerlee No 1, worth \$20 per ton; very little in the market.

Fire brick—Carr brand selling ex-wharf at f-om \$26 to 27 per M; inferior quality selling at \$24 to 25 per M.

Fish—During the past week arrivals were about 400 bariels green codfish, which were sold at \$4 15 to 4 25 for No 1; \$250 for No 2. Salmon is coming in slowly, a smail parcel from the North Store was readily taken up at \$15 50 to 1450 and \$13 per barrel for No 1, 2 and 3. It table fish we have no receipts to report. Labrador herrings are wanted, and so far no ve sels have arrived from the coast. The Esquimaux Point essels, which were fitted out for the herring fishery, have returned without any fish.

Olls—The receipts are very light, and consist of c d oil only, which has been taken up at 33c to 340 per gallon.

Liverpool Provision Market.

order of the day, but notwithst-nding prime a d selected animals have been sold fairly readily. The sheep market has been very quiet, all classes with the exception of very choice drooping in value.

Liverpool, October 6.—Cattle at market, 4,05; sheep at market, 13,857. Best beef, 5d to 7d per 1b; best mutton, 5d to 8jd per 1b. The supply of stock larger than on last Monday. The demands very slow and prices of every description much lower, the decline affecting midding and inferior quality more than the best.

1-LASGOW, Thursday, October 9.—Cattle at market, 1,760. Best beef, 8d to 8jd per 1b; inferior and secondary, 7d to 7jd per 1b. Butter, 8d to 8jd per 1b; inferior and secondary, 7d to 7jd per 1b. Butter, 8d to 8jd per 1b; inferior and secondary, 7d to 7jd per 1b. There was an ordinary number of cattle at market, generally of middling and inferior quality. Anything good in demand and sales readily effected at prices ra her higher than last week Inferior very dull. Fair supply of sheep. Good lots source and in demand at last week's prices. Inferior dull.

GENERAL REMARKS—The supplies have been [From Hodgson Bros.' Circular, October 4.]

Last Friday's Liverpool grain circular says -The wheat markets this week have been wild and excited in all the leading centres. and an extensive business was done in all positions for consumption, speculation, shipment and on passage at rates two shillings per quarter over the quotation of a few days ago. On the spot corn suddenly advanced from fourpence to fivepence. To-day millers have taken wheat of all descriptions freely at an advance of sixpence on Tuesday's quotations. A number of parcels were purchased for holding over, and several cargoes of Californian on passage were taken at a similar improvement. Flour was in considerable request and two shillings per sack higher. Corn maintained the previous advance, and a fair business was done.

Among the Luxuries of Life.

But a brief period has passed since when a But a brief period has passed since when a month's time was necessary to accompain a lowney of few hundred miles and then we went lumbering over the rough country highways on springless stats. Now the same journey is made in sumptuous drawing room cars, with all the comforts and invurted brought to us by servants. Once upon a time when we found it necessary to our health we set apart a brief period to "doctor up" and then came as ruggle with that awful Castor Oil. Now we slip it from the bottle while we continue regularly at our yoza. bottle while we continue regularly at our voca-tions. But it is Scott & Boune's Palausble Chastor the we take. It is one of the luxuries of life that is afformed at 25 cents.

DIED.

WARRAN.-Suddenly, in this city, on the 10th WARKAN.—Suggestry, in this city, or and inst., Moses Warran, a native of the parish of Taghmon, County Wexford, Ireland, aged 76 years and 7 months. Requiescat in pace.

Amen. 10-1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BODD PLAN, Combining and operating many order in one was sum has every advantage of capital, with a still in management. Large profits all vising profits of the post of the capital, with a vertaunts of \$12 to \$10 000. Circular, with full explanations have all can accreed in accede dealings, matted free. LAWBENGE & CO., 55 Exchange Place, New York, O.C.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



SCOTT'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA WITH HYPURIUS FAITES OF MEANING SOLDS, is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the shightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Hlood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$2.00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE. Belleville, Unt

DEVINS' VEGETABLE

29-L

WORM PASTILLES

Approved of by the Medical Faculty,

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

They are Purely Vegetable,

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

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

CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS."

To Mothers.—Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORM PAS-TILLES by mail, prepaid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

R. J. DEVINS, DRUGGIST, Next to the Court House, Montreal

If you are troubled with

TAPEWORM!

ONE DOSE OF

DEVINE TAPE-WORM REMEDY

Will Drive this Parasite from the System SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Wholesale by Lyman Pons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden; Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.

Wonderful Imprøyement. -IN-

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JACOB'S LITHOGRAM.

One Hundred Impressions can be Taken from "One Original."

After a series of experiments, conducted at great cost, and involving much labor, "Jacob's Lithogram" has been so completely perfected that it is not alone more durable, but so altered in construction and thickness that the patentee that it is not alone more durable, but so altered in construction and thickness that the patentee of this wonderful labor and time-saving apparatus is enabled to offer "a guarante." with each lithogram sold providing the directions furnished are complied with Possal Card, Note, Letter, Legal and Folio sizes—prices, respectively \$2.50, \$5, \$7, \$9 and \$12. **Recial sizes made to order. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted throughout the Dominion. Send for Circulars.

J. M. JACOBS, Patentee and Manufacturer. Eastern House: 457 St Paul Street, Montreal. Western House: 36 Front street, East Toronto,

Headquarters for the United States, 3 Arol street Boston, Mass. N. B.—Composition for refitting Tablets furnished at one-half the original cost. —5-C

NF. RMATION WANTFD OF MRS DANIEL Twiggs maiden name Maria Waldron, whose husband was a snoemaker by trade and formerly twenty years ago) lived on Wellington street. Also of Miss Catherine Waldron, who resided in St. Patrick's Parish of this city. Both of these are natives of Siigo, Ireland. Any information of the above named parties, dead or alive, will be thankfully received by an interested relative. Address, J.V Q., this office. Sei

CARSLEY'S SHOW-ROOM.

Just received another large lot of Ladies' Rubber Waterproof Circulars, which we are selling at \$2.95. Fach garment guaranteed waterproof. Every lady ought to have one of S. Carsley's Rubber Circulars at \$2.95.

Why pay credit slores \$4.50 and \$5 for Rubber Circulars when you can buy the same quality at S. Carsley's for \$2.95.

It is a well known fact that S. Carsley is selling more Waterproof Circulars than all the other stores in Montreal put tog-ther. The prices do it. Remember our Waterproof Circulars are only \$2.5.

oulars are only \$2.5.
All kinds of Mantles at the right prices.
S. Carsley is selling Shawls cheaper than wholesals houses.
S. Carsley's for all kinds of Costumes, Skirts and White Cotton Underclothing.

TO-DAY AT S. CARSLEY'S. Ladies' Brocaded Silk Scarfs, 9c each. Ladies' Dolman Clasps, 10c per pair. ICE WOOL AT S CARSLEY'S.

Black Wool Fringe, 12c per yard. Good quality Silk Fringe, ac per yard. KNITTING SILK AT S. CARSLEY'S. Richly embroidered Scarfs, 180 each. Frills, 10c a dozen. Frills, 10c a dozen. Frills, 10c a dozen.

FUR TRIMMINGS AT S. CARSLEY'S. A lot of pretty, fancy Baskets, 10c each. Orepe Lisse Frillings, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c. POMPADOUR RIBBONS AT CARSLEY'S. Six dozen Corded Silk Buttons for 10c. Chenilies, all shades, 12c per yard. 25c KID GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S.

Ladies' Pocket Handkerchiefs, 34c each. Satin Sash Ribbons, new shades, 32c per yard. GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS, 50c A PAIR. Ladies' and Gents' Cashmere Cuffs, 14c a pair. Ladies' good quality Cloth Gloves, 15c a pair. HAND-MADE FASCINATORS.

Children's Knitting Mitts, 18c a pair. Children's Crochet Mitts, all sizes. LOS & WHILE & SO.

S. CARSLEY, 26-0821 772 H202 1 (1992) 393 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.,

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