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[From our Correspondent.]

Quesec, November 29, 1879.

## Love Ever.

She rang-her full voice thrilled the darksome room
with the impassioned feeling of her song;
The words went forth upon the evening gloom,
Floating the air along—
"Love not," she sang, "love not."

Her dark eyes looked the burden of her heart, The sliken lashes gleamed with dewy tears; From her life's dream she could not bear to

In her youth's golden years.
But still she sang, "Love not!"

Fair girl, thy song was but an idle lay,
A sad and doleful ditty of false feeling;
In thy young heart let it no longer stay,
Its truer impulse stealing—
Love ever, maiden, ever!

Love is the golden thread that links the years With blessings from the cradle to the pall; getter to love, though it may bring thee tears, Than never love at all—Love ever, malden, ever!

Love cometh with the rain-drops and the dew, And in the sunlight smileth from the sky; Though earthly loves are lost, or prove unirue, God's love will never die— Love ever, maiden. ever!

# **AUTOCRATS OF THE SCHOOLS**

Which Chapter of the Outrage is principally confined to Contracts.

SHEWS HOW BASEMENTS ARE NOT LOW ENOUGH OR ATTICS HIGH ENOUGH.

AND SHEWS GENERAL IN-CAPACITY ALL ROUND.

A representative of the Evening Post, by the merest accident in the world, encountered yesterday afternoon, on St. James street, a gentleman who he thought, from his position and certain experiences of his, would naturally know something about the all-absorbing topic, the School question, and all the more particularly as he is a heavy taxpayer. Our representative, after a few hems and haws and appropriate quotations from Pinafore, addressed the taxpayer thus:-

R. Mr. L.—, I am glad to see you looking so well after your trip to New York. Will you permit me to interview you on the school

L. With pleasure. I saw by the Post while at the other side that you are pitching vigor-ously into the Commissioners. All I am astonished at is that the Pashas were allowed so long to go unchecked. Come along to my office and I shall tell you all I know, which, after all, is not much.

This offer was thankfully accepted, together with a passably good cigar.

L. Now, then, question me. R. Have you any idea of the total cost of

the Roy street school? L. To the best of my knowledge it cost about \$30,000, which does not include the four or five thousand dollars it took to fill up the ground around the school. This hollow was fifteen feet deep. I don't know the superficies of the level when it was filled in, but I believe the number of cart loads of stuff was enormous. It was necessary, besides, to drive piles for the further security of the structure, and it was tound that twentyfive feet of extra masonry was absolutely

R. Why, from what you say the extraneous work cost more than what I might term the legitimate building.

L. You may be right. R. Who were the contractors?

L. The St. Louis Brothers did the mason

work, and Mr. Malo the carpentering. R. Do you know why it was that that particular spot was purchased. Could the Commissioners, if a school was necessary in that locality, not have been able to procure land which did not require filling in?

L. Undoubtedly. But that plan would not have suited the idea of Messrs. David, now returned from Paris, Ald. Rivard, now His Worship the Mayor, or Ald. Laurent, Chairman of the Road Committee. They wanted a school in that locality, and on account of certain knowledge, which in this case was surely power. said to have been possessed by Ald. David, and certain threats made, the School Commissioners had to knock under. You will excuse the slang phrase.

R. Of course, what did the capentering of the building cost? L. I don't know that. Have you any more

questions to ask? R. Oh heavens yes, quite a number. Was

Mr. Levesque architec) for the other schools L. Yes, for all the buildings erected by the

Commissioners. R. Is it the rule to call for tenders for the construction of such public buildings?

L. Of course it is; it is just as necessary as calling for tenders for the Pacific Railroad. I forgot to tell you that Mr. Louis Archambault was inspector of the Roy street building, and also that if he can now write his name he deserves infinite credit, for he could not do so when I knew him. His salary was three dollars a day, come day, go

day.

R. Is he anything to the superintendent? L. Yes, a brother.

R. What do you know about the Guy street building?

L. Only that a certain gentleman sold ground for the purpose to one of our pro-minent manufacturers for twenty-two cents per foot, and that the enterprising manufacturer sold it to the ever liberal Commissioners one month after at fifty cents the foot! They afterwards changed their minds as to location and resold the aforesaid grounds at a sacrifice, and then built elsewhere on grounds which they bought almost equally dear ... All those transactions cost the taxpayers a large sum of money. The street a

R. How much?

building is valued at a figure by the assess-sors which is only half what it actually cost, I have every reason to believe. What caused the extras?

L. Oh, a great many things, the plans had to be altered on account of the roof. R. Who were the contractors?

L. Alderman Allard did the carpentering and Louis Laberge, then Alderman, the masonry; both, I believe, under protest, on account of the alteration of the plans. R. Who was to blame for the alteration of

the plans. The Commissioners, I presume. R As you seem so well posted, you can, perhaps, tell me something concerning St.

Patrick's School? L. Yes, a little, so badly constructed was this ouilding that the basement cannot be utilized. it is too low for any useful purpose, and except the race of mankind becomes smaller than it is at present, no ordinary sized man can walk under it without stooping or knocking his head against the ceiling. The attic is

also useless, and for a like reason, and here may be the proper place to remark that the west end of the city is, as regards schools, shamefully and contemptuously neglected. The Archambault clique do not recognize the west. It might at first have been utilized at nominal cost.

R. Will you kindly tell me something about the Plateau?

L. Well, I regret that I cannot. The able the homes of many contractors and can afford to pay fees. friends of the Commissioners generally. The loads of stuff requisite for the filling up of the hollow on which is now the Plateau must have authority to issue them? have amounted to hundreds of thousands and L. I believe the Quebec Government have amounted to hundreds of thousands and from this you can form an idea of the expenditure. The entrance from the St. Catharine street side was not wanted, as Ontario street furnished a sufficient one already.

R. What, Mr. L—, is the value of that extraordinary building?

L. The assessed value is \$130,000, but I can safely say a quarter of a million has been expended upon it.

R. So that you infer your place, or, more strictly speaking, the a mystery as are other Catholic school matconclusions; I only humbly suggest the pre- for tenders. They do furnish vague and emi-

R. You are quite right, Mr. L——, and I am thankful for your correction. But let us proceed.

L. Go on, then, question me. R. Have you ever heard of any little

hitch that occurred as regards the Plateau L No; but stay-now, when I come to think of it, I remember that the carpentering contractor failed in business while in the full swing of his work. He was burned out, and was, I fancy, not insured; at all events, he was unable to continue the work.

R. Well, what then? L. The carpentering was completed under the superintendence of Mr. Louis Archambault by days' work. Now, any person having a knowledge of such a thing is aware of the increased expenditure involved in work by the day and the extravagance, to use a mild expression, that it can give rise to. Observe also, that the materials were supplied from Mr. Archambault's own mills.

R. Did you personally note any items of extravagance at the Plateau Academy?

L. Some ten years ago a single item came under my personal observation. The fanciful stone chimneys, or ventilators as they were termed-ones abutting from the wall-were removed by order of the Commissioners, and replaced by cheaper, if not as elegant chimneys, constructed of brick, encased with galvanized iron, corniced work.

R. What became of the old material? L. It is piled up in an adjacent lot, and there is almost sufficient stone to erect a small school.

R. Did you ever hear who ordered the execution of this job?

L. A friend of mine, surprised at the apparently uncalled for demolition, asked Mr. P. S. Murphy the cause of such a movement, and was informed that the walls were too weak to support the heavy burden of the ponderous smoke conducts. Then we find the inspector doing the car-pentering, inspecting and passing the work and furnishing the materials at one and the same time, which is, to say the least of it, very

astonishing.
R. Think you there was peculation in the affair?

L. Have you read a history of the last war between Russia and Turkey? Yes; well, I need say no more, except that if there was no peculation connected with this job, the people interested are not fit for the world.

R. What about the upholstery of the Aca-

demy? L. I know not-I can't say I have heard, however, that the Catholic Commercial Academy and its adjuncts are furnished in grand

R. From what you tell me it must be supposed there exists an organized system of corruption?

L. I don't like to say so, but I confess it seems to me impossible that there is not some understanding, some sort of collusion between the Commissioners and the contractors. As regards the tax-payers, however, it does not matter, it amounts to the same thing. Hundreds of thousands of their money have

been either recklessly squandered. R. As you seem so well posted in school matters in general you may be able to give

and \$300,000 from the sale of debentures. L. I am not aware how much. They These sums foot up to nearly a million dolchanged the site for the alleged reason that lars. I don't know what sums they have rethey discovered a right of way through it of which they were before in ignorance. The considerable. The present assets, set against a million dollars, only show from five to six

> R. So that you would imply the balance has been squandered in-L. Again, my dear friend, I infer, I imply

hundred thousand dollars.

notbing. R. Would the difference not have been paid way to professors, teachers and others?

L. I don't see why it should, the school fees show more than enough to pay teachers. I see by the Blue Book, printed by the Frovincial Government, that there is annually received by the Catholic schools of Montreal a sum of over \$406,000 in school fees. This amount, of course, includes all the monthly fees received, and consequently the schools should be self-supporting, and as all the money expended on the buildings is shown as assets, it is incumbent on them to make their long promised statement, and explain to the public where the difference has really gone. At present their accounts are so vague and so meagre that it is impossible for the coinitiated to hazard an opinion. Doubtless the Commissioners will explain all satisfactorily, but in the meantime the taxpayers are impatient for an account of their stewardship.

R. Do the Commissioners receive salaries? L. No. The Commissioners are so disinterested that some of them have reglected their own proper business in order the more closely to attend to the education of the peo-Plateau was a large job, and made comfort- ple, or at least that portion of them which

R. Speaking of debentures, Mr. L, is it your impression that the Commissioners

foolishly granted them the privilege. But what I complain of is that, unlike other corporate bodies, the Commissioners do not advertise for tenders. At least I have never seen any such advertisement. No one knows -I certainly do not-who holds the school bonds. They bear six per cent. interest. The public would like much to know who are their holders. One would imagine, considering they are guaranteed by the Coun-L. My dear sir, I infer nothing, as I recil, that a return of some shape should marked before, in an analogous case. It is be furnished them; but no, it is as great place of the unfortunate tax-payers to draw ters. I never saw an advertisement calling

nently unsatisfactory reports to the Provincial Government, but no one that I am acquainted with has seen them. R. Is it a fact that they are about to issue \$100,000 worth more of school debentures?

L. It certainly was, but I think your alarm-

R. Who signs the bonds?

L. Don't know, my dear sir; don't know. R. Tell me frankly, what is the prevailing opinion regarding the doings of the School Commisioners?

L. I have only been back a day or two, but I must, perforce, admit, in so far as I can observe, that a cry of indignation is at present issuing from the throats of the taxpayers. I was amazed at the feeling evoked by the exposures in the Post when I returned, but after all it is very natural.

R. Do you think it is right that the autocrats of the school should be entitled to plunge us in debt without our consent. L. Nonsense. It is an cutrage, and you know it. No other people on the face of the earth would submit to it for one moment. In conclusion, I would state that, in view of the serious charges you have advanced, it is the duty of the Commissioners to court the fullest and most open investigation to clear them. A number of impartial men who would be above suspicion might form a committee of enquiry, and the Commissioners should

stand or fall by the result. I think I have told you all I know. R. I shall bid you good morning. R. One word more, Mr. L.—Who was the contractor the Commissioners saved from in-

solvency by their timely aid? L. I believe it was Mr. Louis Archambault. In casual conversation to-day with a builder, the following information was communicated anent the parti-demolition and rebuilding of the walls of St. Antoine Acad-

emy in Guystreet. Our informant said :- In the Post some days ago the blame of rebuilding the walls of St. Antoine Academy was charged to the incompetency of the architect. In opposition to all previously expressed views, I will state that the extra work was entailed in direct violation of the architect's commands. He figure of their contracts, asked to be allowed several extras. This rather insolent demand was indignantly refused. The contractors then expressed their abil-ity to effect this object without consulting the architect and accordingly proceeded to do so. They were evidently well acquainted with the "ropes" of the inner track and knew also how to manipulate them, for within a short time of their disagreement orders were issued from headquarters ordering the requested alterations to be performed. Thus he walls were denounced as defective, and in rebuilding them the contractors were successful in obtaining heavy amounts for "extras."

Rev. Timothy Mahony, Bishop of Armadale, Australia, has been appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Lynch at Toronto.

-School savings banks have existed in France since 1832, and now there are about 200,000 pupil depositors in the country.

A Rome despatch says it is untrue that the

# THE GOOD STE. ANNE.

Blessing of the Statue in Honor of the Patroness of Ste. Aune's Church.

An interesting ceremony took place Sunday and the Church of Ste. Anne, being no less than the unveiling and blessing of a statue erected in honor of the great and good Mother of the Blessed Virgin. The sacred ediffice was densely crowded, the aisles being filled by those unable to find seats. The clergy present were the Rov. Fathers Hogan, Brown, Salmon, Beaubien, Callaghan, Miller, Duckett and Thibauit. The high altar was brilliantly illuminated. Atter a few instructions had been read by the Rev. Father Brown, whose name is closely associated with the many good works performed in Ste. Anne's parish the Rev. Father Enlinon, of St. Gabriel's

Church, ascended the pulpit and delivered a beautifol and

MOST IMPRESSIVE BERMON upon the subject of the Christian wife and mother-her duties to her family and her influence on mankind. The lessons conveyed in the sermon were throughout forcibly, vigorously, and yet kindly expressed, in the clear, striking delivery so peculiar to the Rev. gentleman. He said that they had assembled to do honor to Ste. Anne, the Patroness of that Church, regarding her as a spouse and as a mother; and her life might be taken as a model which the wives and mothers of the present day might try to follow. The Almighty had created woman for a superior mission, for to her was given the honor and charms of fashioning the morals of God's creatures on earth. Man was called to frame or make laws to regulate the world's affairs, but woman was called for a higher and nobler purpose. A woman's heart is the sanctuary of home. When a man returns from his day's labor it is his wife's duty to dispel dull care, and baneful thoughts and anxiety from his mind; while he attends to the wants of the body it is her holy task to watch that while the worry of business occupies the greater part of his time and attention, his immortal soul is not neglected. Christianity had special sympathics for women, and appeals to her soul in such a manner as to draw her almost to itself. It also favored her in every particular and special degree. It was the law of love and kindness, and woman's HIE EARS GREETED WITH THEIR DAMNABLE possessions of those virtues show that she

was placed on earth by the celestial hand for a holy purpose. In her character of a wife and mother it was her duty and her privilege to relieve the cold, icy realities of life. Her influence was very great when exercised in a holy direction, but sometimes that influence was dangerous when not his holy consolation when buffeted by the world's tempests; to cheer him in time of trouble, and to guide him, by her love, to the arms of the blessed Redeemer. Such was her holy mission in this worldto train, help, and cheer man, and make him strong, virtuous and noble. Therefore, Christianity and woman were inseparable. The Catholic Church excelled in her patience, meekness, and kindness. When her enemies persecuted her she mourned not. It was for her children to emulate her in the exercises of those virtues. Man, it was true, was robust of mind and body, formed for carrying on the great affairs of the world, and woman's intellect was not so strong and grasping. But then take into consideration the great compensation for their inferiority, the holy gift that had been bestowed upon her to form man's character and purpose. Woman, as a spouse, had certain duties to perform. She should cheer her husband in all the cares and anxieties of life, foresee his wants, and make him her pride and glory. When her own path is beset by trials, and her temper tried by trouble she should follow the example set by the Holy Catholic Church and bear her sor-

rows with patience and meekness. SUCH WAS THE CHRISTIAN SPOUSE AND CATHOLIC WIFE.

Contemplate woman as a mother. The title was the sweetest word in the language, profound in its expressiveness and meaning. Love was the golden tie which united the mother to her child, and the wife to her husband. But woman's love was infinitely greater than man's, and is not satisfied unless it finds expression in deeds of sacrifice. When her infant is sick she spares no effort to soothe its pain or distress, and when her love can find no remedy to bring the child back to health, she rushes to the feet of the had been approached by several of the inter-ested contractors who, representing the low great is her love for her offs ring that she will make even the infant understand its burning intensity. How great and pure was a mother's love; it was like the Almighty's love for His children in its depth and purity. A son may be banished from his father's roof for acts or conduct which even parental atfection connot excuse, but still the mother's The father may blush, heart is open for him. and the sister may hang her head in shame at the son's perfidy, but the mother, with tear-bedewed face, seeks the altar to pray for his reform, she knocks at the door of heaven and strikes at the heart of Jesus. Perhaps she flies to her bishop and beseeches him to advise with her son, but he, knowing well the hardened character of the youth, says: "Trouble me no longer, woman, trouble me no longer. Your son is too wicked to hope for his reformation. His heart, encrusted with vice and crime, cannot be reached." But even then a holy whisper, coming straight from heaven, fills the mother's soul with A Rome despatch says it is untrue that the me information as to the amount of money received by the Commissioners since their acceptance of the interposition to quiet the agitation.

I. I. Can only judge from the meagre acceptance of the same of hope, and she continues her appeals

measure this difference could be explained and excused. The father goes to his daily work, and amid the chatter of his fellowworkmen about the men and affairs of the day his mind is drawn away from the great sorrow at home; but the mother is all alone to think and fret over the loss of her offspring. Then men should

### REVERE THE HOLY NAME OF MOTHER,

mother would recognize her full value. Now that woman had been seen in her holy character of a Christian wife and mother, would it not be as well to consider her duties as a moral instructor. She was very careful of her children's health, but she had far greater reason to be anxious for their morals. What sorrow and

pain was felt by the priesthood to hear and see the havor made by crime among Catholic children, and this sad state of affairs must be attributed to the children themselves. He did not wish to alarm by startling statements or warnings, but in the great majority of cases children were just what their parents had made them. Men who led good lives, who were temperate and just in their dealings, had children with the same characteristics. How many mothers, who, if they were more particular in their conversation, more chaste in their words, looks and actions, would not have daughters who brought tears and shame to her parents' cheeks and a flush to her brother's brow. How many parents, who, if they attended more regularly to their religious duties, would bave children with purer minds and who would be more frequently found kneeling at the altar of God. It was not his desire to reprimand in a cruel manner, it was not his duty to insult them or pierce their hearts with harsh words, but it was his duty to make them reflect on their responsibilities, to arouse them to a sense of their duties as parents. How often had he seen parties of young women on the streets at a late hour at night without proper protection, and how melantholy for him when he recognized them to belong to parents who were from the same dear old land which they loved in common, and, again, how angered he felt

street corners and have

to meet groups of Catholic young men on the

CONVERSATION. He could teach them a lesson by contrasting the manner in which the parents of that sacred old land brought up their children with the style in which they reared their offsprings in this country. Did they think that because have been visited by famine, but that Bisthis country. Did they think that because they had crossed the ocean that they could be marck, like Beaconsfield, was equal to the less careful in framing the mind and character occasion. If horse, foot and dragoons are able properly used. Woman was formed for a great purpose, to be man's solace in his trials, carried multisted against the moral Rismarck has succeeded better than the renecauses which mulitated against the moral well-being of children. There were many parents who were too soft and indulgent, and others who were too harsh and severe, but a holy medium could be reached or form. Perhaps the day is near when such by studying the life of the blessed St. Ann, and learning how she brought up her child, the Holy Virgin. Let them gather, with him, around the great and good patroness of their church. She was the most exemplary of mothers-a mother who watched and guarded every moment of her child's life. They read of her taking lodgings near the to be raised to a figure 'hat will make the Temple in order that her daughter might in- skating society very exclusive. I hardly When her husband was taken away to be led by the shoddles who are alone capaby death she did not waste time in ble of giving such advice. I don't see why uscless tears, but occupied herself in prayer for the benefit of the child who was then left to her sole care.

The Rev. gentleman concluded his sermon

by exhorting the ladies of the parish to join

Ste. Anne's Society, and in doing so he dcsired to tender a little advice. Any ladies who intended to become members should make up their minds to fulfil the little duties and obligations which the rules of the society commanded, and try to attend the meetings and sacraments as often as held in the first instance and commended in the second. The benefits derived from a membership were very great. On the death of a member a have all gone into the country. But if the Mass was offered up for the repose of her soul, Liberals are conspicuous by their absence, and every other member was required to the cars and 'busses are loaded down with partake of communion for her benefit. It Blue braves en route for the Parliament. They was strange to account for the indifference want situations; they are ready to serve their manifested by the ladies of the congregation towards the society and its obligations, and it if they cannot get salaries in the shape of could only be explained by the fact that the thousands, they are content to knock off a more facilities a person has for the fulfilment nought and call it square. of their duties, the more careless they become. If they were ashamed to belong to Sie. Anne's Society they should take care that at some time St. Anne may A Nice Estate For a Cauadian Family. not be ashamed of them. The statue was then unveiled. It represents Ste. Anne with ber child at her side, and is five feet in length, other heirs of Hannah and Betsey Baker are exclusive of the pedestal or grotto, which, in after 1,500 acres of Philadelphia land valued all, would make the total height about nine at \$315,000,000, eleven square miles of land feet. It was imported from France. The on the banks of the Hudson, a large tract of painting and gilt has been applied coal lands in Pennsylvania and scattered prowith pleasing harmony and taste, evidenperties in New York and elsewhere. The cing the skill of the artist to the most unartistic eye. Rev. Father Hogan performed the ceremony of blessing the statue, and Father Beaubien pronounced the Benediction.

Shipments of Live Stock for the Season. According to the statistics furnished by Mr. McEachran, V.S., and Government Inspector of live stock, the total shipments this year from Montreal and Quebec from the opening

to the close of navigation, as compared

with the two preceding years, are as fol-

lows :--6,940 9,509 430 Cattle 21,823 Sheep 78,792 Hogs 4,745 18,655 41,250 2,078

OUR QUEBEC LETTER. The Genius of the "Mercury"-A Finely Drawn Comparison-Suobs and their Descendants.

There is some Bootian on the staff of the Quebec Mercury who is afflicted with chronic Hiberno-phobia. He lets no opportunity pass of airing his stupidity on some little item connected with Ireland and the Irish. Perhaps some muscular Irish washerwoman took the worth of her money out of his bones, or some double-soled brogue fastened to an Irish foot left au impression on his sitting apparatus. Anyway, whatever may have been the cause, the effect is there in the shape of an insane hatred to the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle. In a recent paragraph he draws a simi. litude between Silesia and Ireland. He

opens with the following:-Silesia stands towards Germany in the same relation as Ireland does to the British Premie; The soil of the country is poor, and the miscona population which tills it is probably not of a high type.

Now, if I have not forgotten my geography,

I think Silesia is in the south-eastern part of Germany, but in what part of the British Empire Ireland is situated is beyond my knowledge. Faith, if it is in his south-east corner, it must trouble his digestion a good deal anyway. I never travelled in Silesia, and, therefore, cannot pass an opinion on its fertility, but when that cropped-eared old scoundrel, Oliver Cromwell, looked down from the hills on the valleys and plains of Ireland, he was not slow to tell his psalm singing cutthroats that Ireland was a country worth fighting for. At the present moment the landrobbing lords and squires have a peetty high notion as to what the soil is capable of. The Mercury man thinks also by way of au implied slight on the Irish, that like the people of Ireland the inhabitants of Stlesia are not of a very high type. Of course not; those brave Catholic Poles are as infatuated Romanists as the Irish, and consequently according to the learned man of the Mercury the Silesians, like the Irish, must be ignorant. This Mercurial philosopher does not say all this in as many words, but he means it, and since he likens Silesia to Ireland, and abuses Silesia, logically his abuse is equally intended for Ireland. Well, if the commodity that swells the Mercury man's brains be called British intelligence, I must say " Paudheen dh'asal" drove many a wiser ass to the fair of Clonnel. The erratic genius concludes his gade Jew, for that is the only kind of food Beaconsfield sent to the starving Lish, who food will prove a dainty dish for the famished eagles of the Galtees.

Winter has set in here for a long six months, furs are found comfortable, and plans are being laid out for the usual winter's amusements. There is some rumour going round that the fees of the Skating Rink are think the managers are so devoid of sense as the grandsons and granddaughters of butchers, bakers, tailors, old soldiers and valets, should turn up their noses at people who may occupy those positions to day. Any calling in life that ministers to the wants of humanity whether in food or clothing is an honorable calling, and he who follows it is just as good, if not a great deal better, than the contemptible snobs who fancy money obliterates history, and makes the sour smell sweet.

What is the political situation? Such a question, so frequent a few days ago, is never heard of now. It is difficult to find men professing Liberal principles, they seem to country either as judges or door-keepers, and

BIRCH.

# HEIRS FOR \$815,000,000.

OTTAWA, November 29.—The Herald has the following :- The Robinsons of Ottawa and Canadian heirs value the whole estate includ-Father ing the Philadelphia property, at \$200,000,000. According to the Canadian story three generations ago the two married daughters of Col. William Baker settled near Ottawa, and in 1801 inherited the property of their father, to whom his two brothers had bequeathed their estates. The delay in claiming was due to the daughters' ignorance of their father's death at the time of its occurrence, and to their children's ignorance that there was such an estate waiting for them. There are thirty claimants in Canada and northern New York, and there are fifty-seven other heirs at Brockville, Ohio. These make out that Colonel Jacob Baker died intestate at the residence of his brother in Canada, leaving in the possession of his relatives his The great majority of animals shipped discharge from the army, uniform, cocked hat

The Statue in the Wilderness

I tell the tale as I heard-if, two-fifths of a cen-Sur the toler and the lips that breathed it are now with the silent dead.

'Twas a trapper of furs from the far bor west, a man of herculean frame, But, with reverence deep, he uncovered his head when he mentioned our Lady's name.

Dear Queen, how the faith of this ranger bold put to shame my own weak trust in Thee.

But still, in my weakness, I ask Thee to bless and to guide me on life's stormy sea.

So, I tell the tale as he told it, in words neither my nor last. more nor less—
Mayhap you have heard of the finding, ere this,
of our Queen in the wilderness.

Far away in the West, where the sunbeams rest Far away in the West, where the sunce in the heart of the forest wild. A statue graced these solitudes of the Virgin and the Child; No lovelier nook in nature's realm Then this sweet sylvan scene— Fit spot for our Infant Saviour Prince And His Mother, our Lady, our Queen.

It stood where two glant oaks entwined,
Fwming a piche or shrine,
And the shimmering sunbeams fell like a shower
When the leaves were stirred by the wind,
Riccking the pure white marble
With the day god's golden rays,
While above her, around her, beside her
The song-birds trilled their lays.

And the wild flowers gave their homage,
As they genmed the turf at her feet,
And clambered o'erhead in profusion,
Swinging out their incense sweet,
Be perfect was the contour of that pure and peerless face.
While the folds of her simple mantle
Fell around her with exquisite grace.

But how will I tell you the beauty
That lay in the Child God's smile,
Or the grand, yet gracious majesty
That was with Him all the while;
I connot, for words do fall me
To speak, how those eyes Divine.
Looked into my soul, and seemed to say
Thou art Mine, and only Mine.

And I felt one answer alone could be given,
As I knelt od the moss-grown sod,
And I vowed my life and the love of my soul
To the service of my God.
Have you wondered with me how this sculp-

tured gem,

Tale work of an artist's hand,
Should be found in the primitive wilderness,
In the heart of the "Great Lone Land." Yet there it stood, and by some hand placed,

With a pure ideal taste, And graved in the stone of the redestal Were these words, now near effaced: " The work of Carlo Vangri,
A sculptor in marble stone,
Who offers the gift of his precious craft
To the honor of God alone;

And to Thee fair Lily of Indah, Man's guide upon land and sea, Pray for the erring, the wanderer, Sweet Mother, pray for me."

It bore the date of two centuries gone. And the city from whence it came. With the names of two humble Missioner priests Uninscribed in the annals of fame.

What was their fate? these saintly men, Heat was their fate; these satisfy men, sleep they each in an unknown grave, Bid they gain the martyr's palm and crown? From those they came to save; Seldom they thought of the land they had left, of the pleasures of earth, or their loss, they sought but to gather the tribes of the West, To the faith of the Nazarene's Cross.

What toils and privations? What tortures and These men of the "Black Robe" bore, Can never be known, till the last trumpet sounds

sounds
To meet, on Eternity's shore:
But their work still remains, thro' the long lapse of years,
Resslog these solitudes fair,
God's Angels alone must have guarded the

With a loving and glorious care.

# RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

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

CHAPTER XXVIII .- CONTINUED.

"Did your love for him cease with that night?" responed Lord Dane.

took him for a murderer, I yet loved him. I believed that what he had done, he had done in the heat of passion, in his jealous love for me, and the feeling may have softened my judgment and my heart. All I know is, that It was years before I overget my tenderness for him. I do not think it had quite left me when he returned recently from abroad."

"Yet, in the very midst of this love, you married George Lester."

"I had the choice of two alternatives: to return to Scotland-hated Scotland-or to marry George Lester, and I chose the latter. He has been an indulgent husband to me." "Very much so, as I hear," remarked Lord Dane, "More so than to Katherine Bordillion's children."

Lady Adelaide's cheeks flushed at the allu-She did not pursue it. She began to question Lord Dane of his escape from death, of his sojourn abroad, and he gave her a brief summary of its history.

"How could you think of not letting us know you were alive?" "Let who know? My father and mother

were dead, and you the wife of George Lester; there were none left in the old country who cared to bear from me.'

But to go off in that strange way in Colonel Moncton's yacht. And the castle "every." close at hand for you to have been brought

"That night was the turning point in my life, as well as in yours," was Lord Dane's drawled Lord Dane. pointed answer. "It opened my eyes to the fact that Adelaide Errol, my promised bride, was but playing a game with me-that while her shafts of ridicule, of dislike, were thrown to me, she kept her heart's love for Herbert. Smarting under the blow, was there any wonder that I should become an alien, Lady Adel-

Again she bent her face down-her face still so levely-and the bright color rose upon it, almost as fresh as it had used to do in a damask purity.

"Have you married since then?" was her

next question. "Lord Dane-I mean my uncle-wrote to the States to make inquiries as to your fortune, after your supposed death. You had never told him what it was invested in, he said."

"I am aware I had not. It was all safe. though, and at good interest." "He wrote, I say, but he could learn nothing satisfactory. And before he could pursue further his inquiries, he died."

"And Herbert did not, when he succeeded. That is easily understood. A man who had sent, or thought he had sent, another out of the world, would scarcely dare to grasp his fortune. I expect my remembrance has not been one of sweet odor to Herbert Dane."

"That it has not! Others wondered why he went abroad, on coming into possession, and stayed away for years. I could have told them; that the sight of the old spot was unbeerable to him."

"Yes," responded Lord Dane. And he may have felt himself safer when beyond the pale of British law. The fear of detection, of the discovery that he was the actor in the night scene, Harry Dane's assailant, must have caused him many a night-sweat; the coroner's werdict was 'wilful murder.'"

There was a pause in the conversation; each was occupied with the past. Lady Adel-alde was the first to interrupt it. When did you arrive at Danesheld?" the

asked, as the thought occurred to her.

"Last September, when the tarbulent see cast me schore. But for your step-son's ex-ertions with the life-boat, I had never again seen Danosheld."

" Last September!" she repeated, quite shricking in her astonishment. "Was it you who were saved-who have been lying since it." at the Sailor's Rest? Why have you done

"I tell you, as I told Apperly, when he put to me the same question -- for reasons. Perhaps from the delicate motive of not wishing swidenly to deprive my Lord Dane of his title and rent-roll."

There was a grim smile on the speaker's face, and Lady Adelaide slightly started as the full import of the words struck upon her. "Why, yes; as you are here, Herbert cannot be the rightful possessor," she slowly said. "You-must-be-Lord Dane!" "I am Lord Dane. Herbert is not, and

never bas been." "Then why in the world did you not return

when your father died?" "We wil let that subject rest, Adelaide. I never supposed it was Herbert who was reigning. I thought it was my brother Geoffey. I have heard a rumer that Herbert Dane seeks wife in Maria Lester. A pretty child she

was ten years ago." "I have not interfered—I would not interfere in Herbert Dane's marriage. I expect she would be his wife by now, had not her fancy become enthralled by another, one Wilham Lydney. I saw him in your room as I ful, but testifying to Lydney the utmost recame in ; you would shun him, did you know his character. Why, Harry, he is a dreadful man; an adventurer and a robber. He broke into our house last night. He is pursuing Maria for her fortune-that fourteen thousand pounds she is entitled to."

"Indeed!" composedly returned he, "Grave accusations to bring against a Dane."

"Against a Dane!" of course they would be; but I am not speaking against a Dane" "I am. William Lydney is a Dane, and

Lady Adelaide sat with her month open. half stupefied. Lord Dane touched her arm." "You may remember that I informed you of my early marriage. I did not tell you that I had a son born of it, but I intended to acquaint you, Adelaide, before I made you my wife. It is he whom you Danesheld people have been converting into an adventurer, a housebreaker, a poacher-I know not what. He is my own son-Geoffry William Lydney Dane."

"Why then he-he-will be-surely-Lord Dane?" uttered she, when her consternation allowed her to speak.

"The very moment the breath goes out of my body, he is Danesheld's lord. A better parts for Maria Lester than Herbert Dane." "My goodness me!" gasped Lady Adelaide.

And I have called him—I don't know what I have not called him. Everything but a gentleman." "Adelaide, ' said Lord Dane, awaking from

a fit of musing into which he fell," take it for all in all, life has not been to you all flowers you to bear it as a man." and sunshine."

"Taking one thing with another, it has been to me a wretched life," she answered, bursting into tears. "The world speaks of "The gay Lady Adelaide," it has more cause to speak of the repentant one. My own deceit has come home to me—as Herbert's must have come home to him."

"As we sow, so we must reap," concluded Lord Dane. "Deceit is a crime that, sooner or later, entails its sure punishment." And, take you note of the words, reader, for

CHAPTER XXIX.

they are full of truth.

LORD DANE (we call him so a little while "Can love cease as rapidly as it comes on?" longer) and Miss Dane were seated at breakshe returned her accent one of sharp pain. | fast in the castle, or to speak more correctly, "Though I refused Herbert Dane, though I | after breakfast, for the meal was over, though the things were not removed. Miss Dane was airily attired, as if in opposition to the winter weather; gay colors predominated in her dress, and her ringlets were no less flowing than usual. They were holding an argument about William Lydney.

"It's of no use trying to convince me Geoffry," said she persisting in her own view of things. "I know that he is no more what you call him, than I am. He is the best looking, the most polite, the most gentlemanly man in Danesheld; and he does pay the sweetest compliments. A midnight housebreaker! just as much as Tillle is. She must have dreamt it."

"Pshaw!" returned Lord Dane, with

"Had those police creatures kept him in custody, I should have gone in the carriage and made a morning call upon him at the sta-tion. I should. Just to testify my regard for him, and to show Danesheld how very much I resent the opinion they have taken up respecting him. I asked him one day, whether he was rich-rich enough to keep a wife; he laughed and answered, Yes, and a gilt coach-and-six for her. A man with those means is entitled to every respect," concluded the lady, with a great stress upon the

"Possibly you would like to offer him a wife in your own person, as well as a morning | tone, as he leaned against the side board. call, and enjoy the benefit of the gift coach,"

"Oh, dear!" simpered Miss Dane, "oh dear! I'm sure you have no cause to say that. If he does admire me, which is evident from his looks, and if he has paid me a little attention, he has not said anything-yet. But he he is a most fascinating man; it can't be denied; and I expect him here every minute.' "Expect whom here? Not that fellow, Lydney?" cries Lord Dane, aroused out of his

apathy. "Indeed, yes, he and no other," she smiled. I dispatched a note to him yesterday evening, after I heard of his release from the fangs | some evenings ago I saw the apparation of of Young and those harpies, requesting him | my cousin Harry. Never since the fatal night to be here this evening at ten o'clock, on im- of his death had I entered the ruins, but the portant business. I want to offer him my congratulations, and to assure him of the fact there, sent me to them. It was the night that the more Daneshold abuses him, the

higher he stands with me." you show it more every day," was the complimentary retort of Lord Dane. "With regard to that imposter, I shall stand no further nonsense; he goes out of Danesheld, or I do. saw it as plainly as ever I saw it during his I wrote to Sir Richard Mayne last night; lifetime these police underlings shall find out what it is to beard a lord-lieutenant. And you may | deemed them ominous ones-seemed to arise as well understand me, now and for the future. | from the next apartment the hall. Mr., Blair's

my doors, the servants shall kick him out." "How remarkably impolite you are, Geoffry, and you do take such unaccountable prejud- door gently open, so as to allow of peeping ices!" was Miss Dane's rejoinder, who, what- out. You may forgive the tremor that shook ever may have been her other deficiencies, his frame; he believed that the officers of possessed one of the meekest tempers. "It justice had arrived for him. is my home as well as yours, and I shall receive my own friends in it, of course."

If Miss Dane cannot keep herself from degrad- on the shoulders of William Lydney, was a ing associates, I must beg leave to do it for tall, upright figure, his high features bearing

Out of the room strode Lord Dane, and " she down to the hall. Lydney was in the mid-

ing to most him, bowing low.

"What do you de here, sir?" he foamed. Miss Dane," was the answer, delivered courtoonaly. "My visit is not to your lordship." "I am the master of this castle," foamed Lord Dane, "and there's the door. Go out of

He laid his hand on Lydney's shoulder, possibly to enforce compliance in no very gentle manner, but Bruff positively forced himself between them.

"Ob, my lord, don't!" he pleaded in excitement. "You may be sorry for it afterwards. This gentlemen may have as much right as your lordship to-to-enter castles."

Whether Lord Dane would have flung Bruff out, for his interference, and Lydney after him, cannot be told; for at that moment advanced Mr. Blair, who had followed Lydney

"Sir,' he said to Lord Dane, "will you grant me an interview before dealing further with this gentleman ?"

"Sir? Sir!" repeated Lord Dane, astonished at the style of address. For ten good long years he had left the "sir" beneath him. "I speak advisedly," was the whispered answer. "I have strange tidings to communi-

cate to you." Lord Dane looked around him, and was seized with an inward panic. The detective stood calm and stern; Lydney self-possessed and dignified, yet with some-what of pity in his countenance; Bruff was troubled and fearspect. Lord Dane noted it all, and his courage failed him, almost his self-possession : yet he had no suspicion of the nature of the calamity to come.

"Pass in here," he said to Mr. Blair, motioning to Bruff to open the door of the diningroom; and, as the old butler hastened to obey, he saw the same livid look on his master's face which it had worn the night he passed him in the gateway. They were shut in, and Lord Dane motioned to the officer to take a

chair. "I have come here to prepare you for a most unpleasant surprise," began Mr. Blair, somewhat at a loss for words to break the unwelcometidings; "and I have but a minute or two to do it in, for one is following me close at hand who-who-must cause a startling effect upon you; and it will be well for you that I speak first. But you are ill!"

" No," replied Lord Dane, as unconcernedly as his quivering lips, which he was biting in his agitation. allowed him to speak. Proceed.'

"You were surprised at my addressing you as 'sir,' and naturally so. I am sorry that it should have fallen to my task to inform you of the change hanging over your head; but I must do my duty, however unpleasant. When I released William Lydney from custody you questioned my motives, my right-I believe my good feeling. I would have explained matters to you then, had I been at liberty to do so; but they were not sufficiently ripe. I must do it now, and I can only ask

Lord Dane made no reply. He stood with his arms folded, and his pale face turned on the speaker. That he only controlled himself to calmness by a very great effort was evident.

"Ten years and some months ago," proceeded Mr. Blair, "a catastrophe occurred in the Dane family. Captain the Honorable Harry Dane met his death, as was supposed, in falling from the beights, struggling with an assailant. Until a day or two back, it was neither known or suspected who the other was; but it is at length discovered to have been you. He---"

Mr. Blair paused, alarmed at the appearance of Lord Dane, whose agitation was fearful to

mbold. Well it might be. All that he had dreaded for years was come. Lady Adelaide had spoken of her burden, but what was hers compared to the one he had carried? One perpetual nightmare had lain upon his soul. In his ghastly visions by day and by night, one perpetual terror had ever been upon him,the day of DISCOVERY, when he should be dragged from his high pinnacle to answer for the murder of his cousin Harry; perhaps to suffer for it a felon's punishment, death upon the scaffold. That the officer now before him was about to arrest, him, and was thus preparing him, in his humanity, he entertained no manner of doubt. The perspiration broke out on his brow in large drops of anguish and he threw up his hands to Mr. Blair in an at-

titude of entreaty. " it was not wilful murder," he gasped, in a tone of the sharpest pain. "If you arrest me for it, you will do me a foul wrong, for I am innocent. We were quarrling, and it came to blows; he struck the first; as I have a soul to be saved, he attacked me! We got too near the edge of the cliff, in our strife, and he went over, but I did not push him; I swear I did not. I was as guiltless of intentionally causing his death as I am of causing yours. Could Harry Dane speak to you from the next world he would say so."

"I have thought for some days that it might be a warning that this was coming upon me," continued Lord Dane, in a dreamy never so much as hearing the interruption.

"Harry Dane appeared to n e." "What?" uttered Mr. Blair. "Appeared

where?" " Aye, ridicule it. I am a strong man, sir, a man of enlightened education, of intellect; and, as all such must do, I have ever cast the most contemptuous disbelief, the veriest mockery on supernatural tales. Ghosts. visions! appearances!-they might be fit marvels for children, but not for men. Nevertheless, I tell you now in the broad light of day, I, Geoffry, Baron Dane, in full possession of my mind and senses, I tell you that story told by Shad, that the plotting might be preceding the day when I telegraphed for you. I stood in the ruins, my thoughts naturally "You always were a weak fool, Cecilia, and | cast long back to the unlucky night and its events, when I was last there. I raised my eyer, and there at one of the apertures, gazing

Lord Dane's voice faltered, for sounds-he Should your friend Lydney attempt to darken | ears were opened to the same, but before he could say another word to Lord Dane, or impede his movements, the latter had drawn the

Not much like officers of justice, however, did the group look that met his view. Stand-"Any friend you please, but not Lydney. | ing in the hall, his left hand affectionally laid an unmistakable likeness to the Dane family. "Ab, but you can't," she returned gently In spite of his pallor and his white hair, none as Retribution? Have you remarked how

with tears in their eyes. Braff's eyes were overflowing; and in the background stood Ravonabird and Lawyer Apperly.

"I said you would know me again," he smiled, his own eyes full, and his right hand grasping those of his father's old retainers. " I did not think I should live to return to assume my proper position amongst you; but God has been merciful to me, and 1 am here.

A low murmur of congratulation, intermixed with sobs, were heard in answer. "Not for long, my dear old friends; not, I

The hall was rent with a shout. " Long live Lord Dane! Thank God for restoring the dead to life! Long live and bless

the true Lord Dane!" " No, no, it will not be for long, he answered, "for the old grim enemy who must take us all at last is coming swiftly on for me. I was about to introduce you to one who will fulfill my place to you in all when I shall be gone. Look at this young man by my side, and tell me who he is like."

They looked attentively. Seeing the two side by side, they compared their height, their features; and some voices were heard to answer, somewhat timidly:

"He is like a Dane."

"Yes, he is like a Dane. You may have known him only as plain William Lydney; you may have heard him traduced as an adventurer, a suspected criminal. My friends, Danesheld little guessed who it was accusing. He is my only son, your future lord, the Honorable Geoffry Dane."

Geoffry Dane held out his hand; all pressed, around to clasp it. There was another shout, while poor old Bruff sobbed outright. One, who was not overwhelmed with brains, was heard to ask how he could be Geoffry Dane

and William Lydney! "Must I give you his name in full?" smiled Lord Dane. "He was christened Geoffry William Lydney; so, you see, though he was known in Danesheld as William Lydney only, he did not sport false colors. My dear friends," he added with emotion, "there is nothing false about bim. He is a genuine Dane, honorable, upright, open. He never gave me a minute's uneasiness in his life, and that is what can be said of few sons.. Serve him truthfully in all good faith, as he will be faithful to and protect you. He will not

belie his race." But what, of all this, had heard Herbert Dane?—henceforth Lord Dane no more as Lord Dane, and that, William Lydney-Nothing, save the shout, "Long live Lord | Harry! is it indeed you?" Dane," for they were at one extremity of the Blair, its expression asking for the informa-

tion that his lips did not. "Yes, it is your cousin, Harry Dane, and if you saw him, as you state, the other evening, blank look arising to her face. "Why, to be though I had not heard of it, you saw him in sure you are, being Harry's son; and not a the flesh, not in the spirit. He did not die first cousin either." And away flew she up when he fell from the cliff; he was preserved, stairs to consult her prayer-book as to the forand has now returned to claim his own. You are not about to be arraigned as a murderer, the that part which begins, "A man may not conclusion you jumped to," continued Mr. | marry his grandmother." Blair, with a smile, "but you must put up with the loss of your title and fortune. That's Lord Dane."

"And he?" pursued Herbert, pointing with his finger to Lydney, the conviction flashing over his mind in the same moment that he had been all along laboring under some extraordinary delusion as to the young man's doings and character.

"His son, the Honorable Geoffry William." Herbert Dane wiped the drops from his face, and went forth. The crowd opened, and they stood face to face gazing at each other.

" Herbert!"

" Harry!" In a moment their hands were locked; and alone, save for William, they retired to the dining-room, Lord Dane leaning upon Her-

"First of all. Herbert, let me say that I for give you-"It was not purposely done," interrupted

Herbert Dane, in agitation, while William retired to the window out of hearing. "I never pushed you; I never knew we were so near the edge until you went over. Harry, I swear "Not for the encounter; I have as much

need of your forgiveness for that, as you have of mine, for I believe I was the aggressor. But, you might have come to see after me, or sent assistance to me when I was down." "I never supposed but that it must have killed you, and in my cowardice I dreaded de-

tection and punishment. As for assistance, I saw that one of the preventive-men was underneath." "What I would forgive you for is the provocation-the deceit practiced toward me by you and Adelaide. Do you realize what it must have been to me? I forgive you, as I

have forgiven her. I am hastening on to my long journey, and I could not enter upon it without at first squaring up my accounts; so I sent for her last night and gave it to her." "She was worth neither you nor me, Harry.

She jilted me afterward, like she had been ready to jilt you. Many a thousand times dren." have I wished that I had let you win her; it "Oh would have been better for all of us."

"Ay. But we will drop the subject. You that box. What induced you to steal it—and

conceal it?" " The box rrightened me. I have feared detection in every leaf and sound for this last ten years, and when the box, that box, stared and fretting, when he was interrupted by the me in the face on the beach, I cannot tell appearance of Mr. Blair, that gentleman havme in the face on the beach, I cannot tell you my sensations. Remember, I never cast a thought to the idea that you might be living after his interview with Herbert Dane. and if rights came to be measured, I, the only Dane left might surely claim the box. I conand would, have opened cealed it, bafiled me. I will give it up to you; it is in the castle.

"I don't fancy it is," said Lord Dane. But he resumed. "And now comes the last question touching your misdoings. Why is t that you have so persecuted my son?"

"He terrified me as being the owner of the box. I no more supposed him to be your son than I supposed him to be mine; but I in upon me was the form of Harry Dane. I did fear he might be coming over to denounce me as having helped you to your to you?" inquired Mr. Lester, who felt most death. And I really have had a bad opinion | considerably astonished. of him from his consorting with the ponchers."

"'Consorting' with them!" returned Lord. Dane, some scorn in his tone. "He was after the box-that's what took him into the headlong as he could go. Who but Wilfred Lester, do you suppose, broke into his father's house? William went there to got him. poachers' company; and looking after Wil- you I am nothing half so important in a com-

surprise. The past was becoming clear to

" Herbert," said Lord Dane, bending toward him, "did such a thing ever cross your mind men, waiting for the robbers?"

clapping her hands in triumph, as she looked could mistake him for any other than Harry surely our own doings hing forth, their from the window, "for he is already come." In the body or the spirit? may natural fruit? We plant she we gether.
You and Adelaide Errol did me a bitter

wrong. It was not the injury of a moment—that which may be committed in a whirl of passion, without premeditation; but it was a appeal to Sir Richard Mayne." concerted, long-continued wrong—a decep-tion that you carried on through months of what has that conduct borne for you in the end? Adelaide looking upon you as a murderer, would not have you, jilted you, as you fear, for many days. You will only regain term it, and married George Lester, entailing me to lose me again; but I shall leave one a life's misery upon herself—for she loved but you. Her ill treatment of, and ill feeling toward George Lester's son, drove him, the young man, nearly desperate. His life was worth nothing to him, and in his recklessness to preserve it, he put off in the life-boat the night of the shipwreck, saving me and William. None but a man whose life was valueless to him would have manned, and by his example induced others to man, the boat on that desperate night. Thus Adelaide is the remote but certain cause of our safety; the cause of your being put down from your high pinnacle, the cause of your losing your wished-for bride—for that Maria Lester will be William's there can be no manner of doubt. See you not how it has all worked under Providence? that the original deceit is recoiling on yourselves?"

Herbert Dane did see it. Who would not? William Lydney's triumphant look, when he had said Maria might yet be Lady Dane.

"I have come to remain, Herbert," con-tinued Lord Dane. "The castle from to-day must own me for its lord, and you must be my guest. Do not think I will turn you abruptly out of it; we will discuss plans for your future amicably, and I will take care that you are better off than you were when you were last Herbert Dane. Some persons might come upon you for the back rents of the past ten years," he added, laughing, "but you need not fear that I shall. How is Cecelia?" " More flighty and absurd now than ever

The present crotchet in her head is, that William Lydney is in love with her." "Oh, indeed. Well, she and Maria Lester

must settle that between them. Poor haimless Cecelia." "May I come in?" cried a voiceat the door, which proved to be from Cecelia herself. " I don't think I shall ever have my understanding clear again; it is being turned upside down. They tell me that Harry is come back

"That William Lydney is not himself but great hall; he at the other. But he had somebody else," laughed William, turning seen. He turned his perplexed face upon Mr. from the window, after the meeting between her and his father was over. "I must introduce myself as your cousin, Miss Dane."

"Oh, dear! cousin!" echoed Miss Dane, a bidden ties of consanguinity; opening it at

CHAPTER XXX.

SQUIRE LETTER was seated in his study, in very cross and disturbed mood. Various things were giving him trouble. In the first place, the discharge of Lydney from custody, and the positive refusal of Inspector Young to retake him, was an offence that worked up his blood to bubbling heat; in the second, an in-terview he had just held with his daughter, increased it to boiling-point; and in the third, the uneasiness and vexation he endured on the score of his son, sent it tlowing over. He could not deaden all natural feeling for Wilfred, though he had striven to do so he began to fear that something must be wrong on his side; and to doubt whether Lady Adelaide's constant incentives to the persecution of Wilfred were altogether the precise

line of conduct he ought to have fallen in with. Of his wife's expedition to the Sailor's Rest the previous evening, under the convoy of Mr. Apperly, he knew nothing; Lord Dane having demanded a promise from her that she should for the present be silent as to his return. His anger against Maria arose from this: he had sent for her to his study that morning, and told her to hold herself in readiness to espouse Lord Dane; and Maria, calling up her whole stock of courage, had told him that she could not.

"You would prefer to marry that villain. Lydney!" spoke Mr. Lester, in his wrath. Maria bent her head, crimsoning painfully.

All that she reiterated was, that she could not marry Lord Pane. Mr. Lester was obliged to wait for his rage

to subside sufficiently to speak. "Look you here, Maria. I will give you the day to consider of it. If you do not tell Dane, you must leave my house. You can take up your abode with Wilfred; I will not suffer you under my roof any more than I did him. Had I followed the advice of Lady months ago. Disobedient disgraceful chil- his father, he might never had forfeited his

"Oh, papa!" she said, the tears streaming from her eyes, "have a little compassion for joinder of Mr. Lester, who was cutting rather us both? Give some aid to Wilfred, save a sorry figure; as most men do when a conplayed me a sneaking trick, Herbert, about him from utter ruin, and do not force me upon Lord Dane?"

"Your answer to-night, Miss Lester."

all the rejoinder he vouchsafed to give.

Maria escaped; Mr. Lester sat on, furning ing made his way to the hall immediately

"Good-morning, Mr. Lester. I am disturbing you early, but business must be my excuse. I have had a telegraphic dispatch this it to see what it contained, but the inner case morning from Scotland Yard. The lordlieutenant wrote to Sir Richard Mayne, last afternoon, regarding this house-breaking affair of yours, and Sir Richard has communicated the fact to me. A fine invention, this electric telegraph. I look upon it as one of the greatest connected with science! He would receive Lord Dane's letter at eight, and I got his message at half-past."

May I inquire what was the object or the nature of Sir Richard Mayne's communication

"None whatever; except to inform me of the appeal having been made to him by the lord-lieutenant. You appear surprised, Mr. Lesier; you have, I believe, looked upon me as my Lord Dane's banker, but I must assure

Danesheld. A communication reached me Herbert Dane made no answer, in his that an attempt was to be made to break into Dane Castle, and I laid my plans accordingly. Would you believe, Mr. Lester, that on Sunday night the castle was protected by police-"No!"

"But we were on the wrong scent. I with oould mistake him for any other than harry surely out the plant she scorn, and it all my penetration and experience was misled. Dane. In the body or the spirit? may natural fruit? We plant she scorn, and it all my penetration and experience was misled. While we were cunningly guarding the casservants of the castle were gathered around—it ripens into corn; we set a noxious weed the the hall was entered; and that, not the scorn standing, some positively kneeling, all my penetration and experience was misled. While we were cunningly guarding the casservants of the castle were gathered around—it ripens into corn; we set a noxious weed the the hall was entered; and that, not the scorn standing, some positively kneeling, all my penetration and experience was misled. While we were cunningly guarding the casservants of the castle were gathered around—it ripens into corn; we set a noxious weed the the hall was entered; and that, not the sattle was the object from the first. Now, by with tears in their eyes. Bruffs eyes were of the whole, and it was upon my authority William Lydney was discharged from custody -which induced the lord-lieutenant's haughty

"But what could possess you to discharge tion that you carried on through months of time—one day planning how you should best blind and deceive me on the next. But now, you done it to screen him from the consequences of his guilt?"

"Hardly," responded Mr. Blair: "my office is to bring to punishment not to screen. I discharged him because he was not guilty. Listen, Mr. Lester. In the attack made on your house, there was a ring-leader, one who planned it, and on whom, in my opinion, nearly the whole guilt rests. The fellows he induced by promises to aid him, some of your loose poacher chaps have neither brain nor the courage to enter upon a house-breaking expedition on their own account."

"It is precisely my opinion," eagerly acquiesced Squire Lester; "it is also Lord Dane's. Those poacher's are not worth punishing, and therefore we have not moved Heaven and earth to take them. The ringleader is the guilty man, and that ringleader was Lydney."

" Mr. Lester, give me credit for being assured of my facts before I speak. William Lydney was not the ringleader."

The officer had dropped his voice to a low, earnest key, and his look had changed to one and a recollection flashed into his mind of of solemn meaning. Mr. Lester, he could william Lydney's triumphant look, when he

"I am here to tell you who the ringleader was; but I warn you beforehand, Mr. Lester, that it will not be pleasant to your ears." "It must have been Lydney," was the fal-tering answer, all Mr. Lester's assurance

gone. "It was Wiltreed Lester." Up started Mr. Lester, overturning the inkstand before him, his face red, and his tongue loud.

"How dare you traduce my son!" he cried, as he paced the room. "Do you forget who he is that he is a gentleman? He is under the cloud of my displeasure just now, and it drives him to be wild, random; to associate with loose company. But a midnight housebreaker! You shall eat your words, Mr. Blair."

"I am not sorry to hear one admission from your lips," equably returned the officer, who had sat with professional coolness until the burst was over: 'that it is the being under the cloud of your displeasure which drives him to be wild and to join bad company. You speak truth, Mr. Lester. Whatever ill your son may be guilty of, you have driven him on to it. He was the housebreaker into the hall last night -that is, the mover in the step-the ringleader.

"Perhaps you will say I drove him on to that!" chated Mr. Lester, whose feelings were taming down frem indignation into pain.

"Yes, I should, if you ask my opinion. Mr. Lester, allow me-it is of no use to contend against facts, or to resent what it is my painful duty to tell you. Knowing, as you now do, who I am, you may be sure I should not come to you with a half-substantiated story. It was your son who planned and carried out the attack on his father's house, the poachers being persuaded and bribed by him to help in it."

"There was no robbery, in the ordinary

sense of the word, and the pistol you heard discharged was raised by him at one of the men, who had hinted that it might be pleasant to effect a little business of that sort on his own cheek. There was something taken, however."

Mr. Lester looked around, as if to make sure that the chairs and tables were all in their places.

savoring of incredulity. "Have you examined your iron safe?" " No." But Mr. Lester turned short around

and examined it then : that is, gave a stare at the outside. "I fancy his object was to get into his possession a certain deed, relating to some money he believes he is entitled to, but which you withhold. And I fancy he suc-

ceeded." After a pause of astonishment, Mr. Lester hastily drew some keys from his pocket, and unlocked the safe. He knew precisely where to lay his hand upon the parchment, and es-

sayed to do so. "The dead is gone!" he uttered turning around in perturbation. And Mr. Blair

nodded. "You now perceive your son's motive. don't defend him: mind that. I don't defend him; but some may deem that he had provocation. Whether the money ought by law to have come to him when he was of age, I cannot offer an opinion upon. He expected that it should, and the least you me to night that you are ready to accept Lord | could have done, was to allow him to peruse the deed. When you shall deliberate the past over with less prejudice than you have probably been in the habit of doing, you may arrive at the same conclusion as myself-that Adelaide, you would have gone to them had Wilfred Lester been treated differently by

good name." " Are you going to arrest him ?" was the reviction of their own bad conduct is brought

home to their shame. "To arrest him is not in my department. If you choose to give him into custody, you can hand your warrant and instructions to. Inspector Young. Your son might get the punishment, but I know who would get the odium. When the whole facts were disclosed, the miserable course of his past treatment, there's not a judge upon the bench but would recoil from sentencing him,-thinking of their own children.

Squire Lester gave his brow a rub, which was apparently growing hot.

"I am not going to give him into custody," he sharply said. "You need not preach." "But that I felt convinced Mr. Lester was a good man at heart, and had been led away [he best knows by what influence] to act harshly, I should not have disclosed to him the true culprit," observed the officer, looking him steadily in the face. "I knew he would shrink from bringing public punishment ou one who is his son, and ought to be his heir, thereby furnishing further food for scandal in

Danesheld." "Futher food!" retorted Mr. Lester. "1

have furnished none yet." "My good sir!" returned the officer. "If ou only knew the hard words bestowed upon you from one end of the place to the other, you would not think that. Wilfred, with all his ill-doings, is popular and respected, compared with you.

"You are bold," chafed Mr. Lester. "It is the fault of my trade," was the answer given with a knowing smile. "It is a good thing, and you may thank your stars for it that some one else, has been more compassionate to your son and his wife, than you have been: or else I am not sure that theyshe, at any rate would be alive now. I speak of a gentleman who has lately been regarded as a wolf, come to Danesheld to de-

regarded as William Lydney!"

"Ah! William Lydney!" was the fieree response, as if Squire Lester wished to indemnify his enger for momentarily forgetting him. "However, you may excuse my son for being here last night, you cannot paliate his guilt. He had no deed to get."

"I will let you in the secret, Mr. Lester. It came to William Lydmey's knowledge that your son was in the wood on Sunday night with the rest of the ruffians—the couvoy engaged in the respectable employment of tacking black crape to their hats. The may have been about nine o'clock. He watted out in the cold damp air till morning, watching for Wilfred Lester, resolved to snatch him from the crime he was contemplating. Unfortunately Mr. Lydney, like the rest of us, believed it was the custle that was threatened, he did not give a thought to your house—and when the truth reached him, they were already in the hall, and he was too late. He came here just in time to find the deed accomplished, and the jail birds flying; but he found Wilfred and got him safely home. William Lydney saved your son from prison; William Lydney has helped him in other ways, which I am going to speak of. I went ferreting about last night amidst the odds and ends of Danesheld population, picking up what information I could about William Lydney and Wilfred Lester, and I picked up a good deal. Lydney's character has been pretty nearly taken away from him for frequenting the haunts of the poachers; but he was looking after your son, to keep him from evil. They had growen friendly."
"Wilfred always had a hankering after low

company," said Squire Lester.

"If he never gets into lower company than young Lydney's, he won't be hurt," returned Mr. Blair, bursting into a laugh.

Something in its tone upset Mr. Lester equanmity. "Why, who is Lydney?"

"Ob, as to that, you can ask him when you next see him. I should treat him with civilty, were I you, squire if only in return for his taking your son's guilt upon himself. It is not every man who would quietly be given

into custody for another." "What possessed him? He must have been possessed by some powerful motive." "Or motives. True. Wilfred Lester saved his life, and he may have been actuated by gratitude. A feeling is abroad, also, that he would do a great deal to save from disgrace

one who is so nearly related to Miss Lester." "He is a ruffian and a villain! and I will maintain that he is so far as his behavior goes in this house," fired Mr. Lester, disturbed by the allusion. "Who but a villain would set himself out to rival Lord Dane, and gain my daughter's affections?—ay, and I can't answer for it that he has not succeeded. Can you defend him in that sir?"

"I think I had better leave him to defend himself.

"Were I Lord Dane I would shoot him?" "Were you Lord Dane, I do not fancy you would," laughed Mr. Blair.

The conference came to an end, and Mr. Blair telt assured that no more appeals would go up to Sir Richard Mayne. He left the house, and Mr. Lester paced his study in a most uncomfortable state of perplexity. Would it be best to take Wilfred into favor, or to go on disowning him? And how was he to get back the deed? And what would my lady say?

Meantime there came a summons to the hall-door. The servant admitted three gentlemen, who had descended from a carriage One, a commanding-looking man of attenuated features, a stranger to the domestic; Mr. Apperly, and-very dubiously looked the servant, not knowing whether to deny him admittance or not—William Lydney. "I wish to see Mr. Lester," said the

stranger. study. He said his hand on the handle of the door, and turned.

"What name, sir?" "Lord Dane."

"I-I beg your pardon, sir," stammered the man, in his surprise. "I asked what name?" "Lord Dane," was the distinct repetition; and the servant wondered what old madman had got in, as he announced it. He looked around for the other two, but found they had not advanced, so he closed the door on the one who had.

"Show me to Miss Lester," said Mr. Lydney. "I'm sure I don't know," said the man. familiarly. "She's at home, and my lady's not down yet. But, about admitting of you

in—"
"I bid you show me to Miss Lester," interrupted Lydney, in a quiet tone of commandand the man felt that it might not be disobeyed.

Maria was in the drawing-room alone, the traces of tears still upon her cheeks, She brushed them away hastily, aed advanced to receive the guests.

" My visit is not to you, Miss Lester," began Mr. Apperly, in a joking manner, " but I have taken the liberty of following this young gentleman to your presence, thinking it may be as well to introduce him-Mr. Dane; Lord able. Dane to be."

William Lydney smiled; Maria looked from one to the other. She scarcely noted the words, strange as they were; all her thoughts were directed to the imprudence of his appearing at the hall.

"Does papa know you are here?" she timidly asked.

"Nor yet; but I have scarcely transgressed his prohibition. He forbid William Lydney

to enter; he did not forbid Geoffry Dane". "I expect you can settle it yourself now, without me," cried Mr. Apperly, as he quit-"Maria, answer me truly. Does not Mr.

Lester wish to force you on Lord Dane?" "Yes," she answered, bursting into tears. "If I will not give the required promise be-

fore to-day is over, I am to be turned from my "Give it, my darling," he whispered as he caught her to his heart and held her there. "I ask you Promise that you will marry no other than Lord Dane."

"What do you mean?" she uttered in agitation.

"Promise me to be Lord Dane's wife,' was all be reiterated. "William!" and she strove to draw away

from him. "Will you promise, then, to be mine?" he

fondly whispered. "Oh, that I might promise it!" she said in

her distress. Gain my father's consent, and you have mine."

"I think his will be gained before the day is over," he replied, gazing in her face with his triumphant air of tenderness. " My dearest, you trusted the unknown William Lydney. He was obscure, under a cloud, and he could

"What do you mean?" she exclaimed.

you cannot suppose I alluded to him whom you knew as Lord Dane. He is no longer Lord Dane, and in point of fact, never has

been." "Then-who-is-Lord Dane?" returned Maria, bringing out the words slowly in her excessive astonishment.

"My ather-who is at the present moment with Mr. Lester. The Captain Harry Done who fell over the cliff when you were a child, Maria. He did not die."

"Can this be true?" "It is undoubtedly true," he returned, with a smile. "As true as that I shall hold you to your promise to be mine---my darling, my darling wife!"

She started from his embrace, for Lady Adelaide entered. If anything could have added to Maria's wonder of astonishment, it was to see her shake hands heartily with William, and call him "Geoffry."

But we have not quite finished with Mr. Lester, whom we left pacing the study with excitement. He was interrupted by the announcement of Lord Dane, and turned to receive him. Instead of Lord Dane, there entered, walking slowly, as if from feebleness, but not stooping, a fine, upright man, with white hair. Mr. Lester supposed some mistake had been made, or that Lord Dane was following; but as he scanned the features of the visitor, he strangely started, and drew back.

" I-I-thought he said Lord Dane," broke from him, in his embarrassment.

"So he did," was the stranger's answer, as he held out his hand. "Don't you know me, George? Who else but myself should be Lord Dane?"

Mr. Lester staggered to a chair and sat down, utterly petrified.

"Harry Dane did not die, George! and he has come back at the eleventh hour to claim his own. I should have been home ten years ago, had I dreamt that it was Herbert who was representing the Dane peerage; I never supposed but it was my brother Geoffry."

Mr. Lester clasped his hands and welcomed him, and at this juncture, Lawyer Apperly entered, and the events of the past were curionsly explained to Mr. Lester's almost disbelieving ears.

"What a dreadful blow for Herbert!" was his first comment.

"Dreadful in one sense, inasmuch as that it deprives him of his rank," assented Lord Dane; "In another sense, it is a boon: arelief."

"Relief from what?" asked Mr. Lester, but Lord Dane evaded the question.

"Danesheld says-it has lost none of its gossiping talents—that he wished to marry your daughter."

"Why,-yes," was Mr. Lester's slow answer, as he ran over probabilities and improhabilities in his own mind; "but-I don't know now. Of course this change will involve loss of income as well as loss of title." "Undoubtedly. And he may think himself well off that I do not call upon him to

make good the revenues of the estate, which he has enjoyed for the last ten years," Lord Dane add-d, laughing.
"I do not see that he can now think further of Maria," Mr. Lester observed, shaking his

head. "And she does not like him." "Were she quite free, I would have made her an offer on the part of my son," resumed Lord Dane.

"Your son!" echoed Mr. Lester. "Oh, to be sure, you have just said you have one by an early marriage. Is he in this country?" He is in this house; he came with me; but I sent him to wait in the drawing-room until my first appearance to you should be over. By accepting him, your daughter's anticipated position will not be changed; she will still be Lady Dane. In point of wealth she will be better off, for Geoffry bas an immense fortune from his mother's side.

"A most flattering, munificent offer," cried the gratified Mr. Lester, and if Maria can only be brought to hear reason and to enter-

"Oh, don't fancy we would force Miss Lester's inclination," interposed Lord Dane; "she must be allowed to decide for herself. You had better let my son be introduced to you. Apperly, suppose you go and bring

him in." "I shall be most delighted, most proud to make his acquaintance," spoke Mr. Lester, in the exuberance of his spirits. "I wonder what Apperly can be chuckling at," be thought, looking after him; "but I don't fancy he ever did cordially like Herbert

Mr. Apperly went away chuckling, and Mr. Apperly came back chuckling. Lydney was with him; and Lady Adelalde and Maria followed them. Mr. Lester flew in a rage. "You here! You audacious man! How

dare you presume to intrude into my house! I heg your pardon, Lord Dane, but this man Lydney...

Mr. Lester stopped, for Lord Dane had linked his arm within the "audacious man's," and was leading him up.

"An instant, George Lester," he said; you shall tell me about Lyduey when I have made the introduction. My son, Geoffry Dane."

The consternation of Mr. Lester was piti-"He!-he your son?" he gasped, when he

could speak. "My own and only son-Geoffry William Lydney Dane, styled the Honorable. Ah, Lester i you and Danesheld have been abusing him-have been laying all sorts of outrageous sins to his charge, deceived into it by the calumniations of Herbert Dane; but Maria was more clear-sighted than any of you. She saw that his nature was what it is, all honor and goodness, and she trusted him. I think you should give her to him in recompense.

Lady Adelaide advanced, her cheek flushed with emotion, as she addressed her husband. "George, I never preed you to give her to Lord Dane-to Herbert; I do urge you to give her to Geoffry.'

"I can but ask you to hold to your promise, sir," interrupted William, looking at Mr. Lester with a sunny smile. "You have vowed she shall only marry to be Lady Dane, and the sole chance of her becoming sosince my father is not a candidate for her hand—is by accepting me. Give her to me," he yearningly pleaded. "I will love and cherish her forever."

"I'll draw up the marriage settlements for nothing, if you will say yes," cried out Lawyer Apperly, in the fulness of his satisfaction. I could walk a mile on my head to-day."

To be Continued.

\_Mr. Gladstone writes that the next election will be the most important of the twelve in which he has taken part.

Robert Bonner has paid out about half a million dollars for fast horses. Here are some figures which he has given for certain not declare, himself. I told you that the horses :- His highest priced horse is the trust should not be misplaced. I am Geoffry pacer Pocahontas, for which he gave \$45,000. Rarus comes next, price, \$36 000; Goldsmith Maid, \$35,000; Jay, Gould, \$35,000; Dexter, "To be Lord Dane, I fear—I fear—ere \$33,000; Lady Thorn, \$30,000; Socrates, much time shall have elapsed. I puzzled you, \$26,000; Lncy, 25,000; Startle, \$26,000; Tatas tenant farmer has been driven, Karla, when I said you tright come to be my tler, \$17,000; Grafton, \$15,000; Rosalind, either by excessive rents or capricious. Lady Dane yet, if things worked well. But \$13,000; and General Knox, \$10,000.

# . IRISH NEWS.

LONDON, November 25.—The excitement throughous the west of Ireland shows no len, B.L., supported the resolution in a long signs of abatement. Large meetings are being held in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. Mr. Parnell, in addressing a meeting last night in Sligo, asked the people to persevere in their agitation, and remember his advice, to keep a arm grip on the land. Great crowds assembled in the streets of Sligo to-day. The examination of Davitt is proceeding.

THERE IS FEAR OF A RIOT,

as the municipal elections are being held, and the Mayor is very unpopular. A hundred and twenty soldiers are under arms in the barracks, and a hundred additional police are in readiness. All the western districts are being strongly garrisoned.

The Court to-day was again crowded. Killen and Davitt were cheerful and fearless. Mr. Monroe, Queen's Counsel, said if he could prove the utterance of Davitt's alleged words, that the manhood of Ireland should spring to its feet and sav

IT WOULD TOLERATE LANDLORDS

and landlordism no longer, the Magistrates would be bound to commit him. The police evidence was called to prove their utterance. Davitt, who had been occupied all the morning in preparing a written defence, before commencing to deliver it, protested against Mr. Monroe's remark, that he had already experienced the clemency of the Crown, and declared he was innocent of the charge on which he was convicted in 1870. Daly, since his release from jail, complains of

HIS TREATMENT WHILE IN PRISON.

Mr. Monroe, in the course of his remarks, said Davitt is probably the most dangerous of the Irish agitators, and especially pointed to his language comparing the Zulu assegni to the Irish pike.

Sugo, November 25.—Davitt's bail has been fixed at the same as that of Daly's £500,

with two sureties. Davitt declared that he had been convicted of Fenianism in England on the evidence of professional perjurers. His cross-examination of the police witnesses failed to weaken the evidence against him. He was committed for trial, ball being accepted.

Sligo, November 26.—The town was on the verge of riot last night, and the police had to clear the streets, making several arrests. Davitt has telegraphed to Newcastle that he will keep his engagements to speak there on Sunday and Monday, and will attend

the monster meeting at Glasgow. Last evening the police patrol were stoned. Later in the evening Davitt was serenaded by two bands. The police paraded the streets this morning. Further reinforcements have security for the landlords to get their rents arrived, but there are fresh disturbances. It is thought the Government intend to remove | Lancashire had more money in the penny the trials of the prisoners to Dublin instead of taking them at the County Assize, A larger number of magistrates are on the bench to-day than hitherto. Killen's examination is proceeding. Davitt and Daly are present

as spectators. Mr. Monro, Q.C., said Killen's being a barrister might lend people to believe they could act upon his advice. He made long quotations from Killen's speech at the meeting, on which he (Mr. Monro) relied for Killen's committal. Its effect was that he would like nothing better than to see thousands of men coming over the mountains, rifle in hand. He showed that others who were present at the meeting had remonstrated against Killen's counselling physical force. Mr. Rea made a long, rambling speech for the defence, but was ordered by the Bench to sit down. The short hand writers and others were then ex-

The cross-examination of witnesses by Rea was not concluded when the Court adjourned. SOME ACCOUNT OF MR. JOHN REA, ATTORNEY-AT-

LAW, KILLEN'S DEFENDER. There are a great many eccentric men in Ireland, but John Rea, the Belfast attorney who loves to call himself "the Orange Fenian apprentice boy," is decidedly the most eccentric man "within the four walls" of the Emerald Isle He has been in more scrapes than any man who ever trod the green sod, and he is never really happy except he has somebody to fight. He has been committed for contempt of Court so many times that whenever he has a big case it is always expected as a matter of course that the Judge is to be "bearded in his den," and that John is to be at least removed from Court by physical force. But the place of all others where he loves to kick up a row is before a Parliamentary committee, and a few years ago he shocked London by a characteristic scene at the bar of the House of Commons, from which he had to be carried by main force and confined till they got tired of keeping him-for John never submits. He once got into a row with the Mayor of Belfast. and, failing to obtain "justice" in Belfast, he appealed to a higher court in Dublin for the layor's arrest, and after a heated argument, the Judge failing to comply, he was denounced in the fiercest manner on the very hench as a partisan. Un another occasion, when John was tried for libel, he defended himself, and, after what the papers called an "inflammatory" speech, he wound up by saying, "Gentlemen of a well packed jury, convict me if you can. I defy your verdict." The report states that the scene that followed was indescribable. Juries, however, generally let him off easy. He is regarded as a privileged character, and has an awkward habit of fiting bills of exceptions which reault in endless litigation. With all this eccentricity John Rea is unquestionably one of the ablest attorneys in Ireland and has an immense knowledge of law. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a man of extensive reading. A man of independent means, he practices law from sheer love of it and because, as one of his countrymen once said, he "couldn't keep doing nothing." A Presbyterian in religion, he has always espoused the popular side, and in 1848 was a staunch adherent of John Mitchel. Although a Nationalist he can niways obtain

hearing from the Orangemen as well as from the Catholics, and once told a mixed meeting of Ulstermen that they have the best blood of the three kingdoms in their veins, being descended from the men who conquered at Clontarf, Bannockburn, Crecy, Agincourt and the Yellow Ford, from Cousaders, Covenanters, Cavaliers and Roundheads. He will give a peculiar interest to the trials of

Surgo, November 27.—John Rea, of counsel for Killen, was constantly interrupted during his cross-examination of witnesses yesterds; by the Magistrates, who pointed out that his remarks were totally irrelevant. The examination lasted over four hours and embraced every variety of topic, including politics, polemics and adventures, in all of which Rea himself was the hero. The resolution to which Killen was speaking when he made the incendiary remarks at the Gurteen meeting is as follows :- "That we, in " ur tens of thousands, hereby pledge ourselves that not one of us shall ever occupy a farm out of which

practical support to the farmers' clubs now being established throughout the country." Killen's remarks were at the time reported speech. He said in the North of Ireland, where he came from, there was an old legend that there were a thousand warriors resting on their swords who would spring into existence when the spell of their enchantment was broken, and when he saw this large meeting before him he felt that the hour had arrived when Ireland's liberty would be consummated. (Cheers.) There were among them reporters from London who were noting every single word said to-day for the purpose of, by a little legal frippery, putting them in dungeons. (A Voice-We don't care.) Mr. Killen continued—As in other countries, they should obtain their rights by using the voice, the pen,-he was going to say the sword, but swords were not used in this country. Very Rev. Canon McDermott said he should not be advocating the use of physical force. Mr. Killen denied that he did so, but he would like to see every one there armed with a rifle and knowing how to use it. The days of namby-pamby speaking were over. (Cheers.) A London correspondent says it is gener-

ally believed if the release of the Irish prisoners on bail is not followed by an exhibition of defiance the trials will not be pressed. It is thought that the exhibition of the au-thority of law has already done good, which might be dissipated if Government pressed the trials and failed to obtain a conviction.

Daly's return to Castlebar will be celebrated by bonfires and other demonstrations throughout the County of Mayo. Mr. Parnell has received invitations from all parts of the country to address meetings, and his propaganda has been actively carried on in Sligo during the trials. His speeches and other incidents cause increasing excitement. Last night a mob of 3,000 persons paraded the streets followed by twenty armed constables, to prevent stone-throwing and the violence which occurred the previous night. Davitt is confident of acquittal if tried at the coming Assizes; but declares, if his trial be removed to the Queen's Bench, Dublin, he will not expend a farthing for his defence, as he will be convicted, as the Crown is determined to inflict another year's prison upon

Davitt's Gurteen speech, as reported in a paper friendly to him, reads:-" The papers said that James Lowther, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, was now the guest of their consistent and patriotic Home Rule member, Mr. King Harman. (Groans.) They also said that he had made a discovery during his visit to the West-he found that the tenant farmers of Ireland had thirty millions in the banks to their credit, and that would be good during the winter. Why, the operatives in savings banks. Even if this were true, he denied that the tenants would be justified in drawing on their small savings to pay their reats, in view of an impending famine. neers.) Fixity of tenure was simply fixity m andlordism, fixity of poverty and degradation. Abolition of landlordism was the only certain remedy. The time had come when

feet and say it would tolerate this system no longer " (Cheers.)
Rea, counsel for Killen, during the temporary absence of the magistrate, harangued the audience telling them he had been threatened with imprisonment for contempt, and he had received a letter threatening his assas-ination.

So soon as Mr. Munro, prosecuting for the Crown, had resumed his seat, and had said that he left his case in the hands of the Court, Mr. Rea sprang to his feet and proceeded to deliver an impassioned address. He called for a summons against Dr. McCabe, the Catholic Irish Bishop of Dublin. What right, he demanded, had the counsel for the Crown to read the pastoral ublished by s the Irish becole What right had the Archbishop to say that they were drawing God from their side by a violation of His law? What right had he to say that the doctrines good faith and mutual confidence? This pastoral was a libel on his client; it was a libel on the Irish people. To this philippic the Magistrate's attorney replied, that if Mr. John Ren, attorney-at-law, did not call his witnesses, they would at once clear the case. Notwithstanding this injunction from the Bench, Mr. Rea still continued his excited harangue. Ou this the Magistrates hurriedly began to leave their seats, but the attention of the vast crowd in the Court was closely held by the speaker, who extelled the Fenians and Rithboumen as heroes and martyrs. He said that Ireland should yet have a Parliament sitting near the statue of King William He called on the Magistrates to return to the Bench and administer justice equitably. In answer to his call a file of policemen entered the doors at the back and surrounded the spectators. Mr. Rea told the Sheriff not to obey the order he had received to clear the Court. He addressed the people saying he would hold a public meet. ing and there denounce the Magistrate as prejudiced and incompetent Whereupon the Court was then cleared. Mr. Rea was the last to leave it, shouting and gesticulating to the last. On Saturday Mr. Parnell goes to growing out of Liverpool, on Monday to London. Mr. Davitt is now on his way to Newcastle. The correspondent says: I had an interview with the trish prisoners on Tuesday. When I arrived at the Sligo goal early in the morning, I found bodies of uniformed constables armed with swords and rifler, grouped about the entrance waiting to take Davitt and Killen to Court. I entered

with an official permission to see the prisoners. I found Kitlen in a cell on the third floor, giving the final touches to a Christmas story for Christmas keeping Irishmen. He had begun this story before his arrest, and had been allowed by the authorities to bring it to a conclusion. Killen is doubtless known to many people in America, having been there about eight years ago. He spent a year and a half there, and has always expected to again return and live there. Killen, like Daly and Davitt, denied, the accuracy of the Government reporters in making notes of his speech at Gurteen. O'Donnell, a Home Rule member of Par-

liament, now in Paris, advocates the forms. tion in Paris of an organization of Irishmen resident there, with the object of keeping the continental journals acquainted with the facts of the Irish situation, and appealing to the sympathetic opinion of Europe.

The Home Rule contingents for the demonstration on Sunday will assumble respectively at Broadway, Deptfords, the Obelisk, Black Friars, Readwell, Close Square, Cierkenwell Green, Euston Square, Lisson Grove, Marylebone Road and Stoane Square in time to reach Trafalgar Square at 2 p.m. The demonstration will be large if the weather is favor-

LONDON, November 26. John O'Connor Power, the Home Ruler and member of Parliament for Mayo, will preside at the demonstration at Hyde Park on Sunday next, and among the speakers will he Justin McCarthy,

and members of Parliament. Several London supposed to have been committed. Chief and provincial contingents will assemble at Trafalgar Square at 2 o'clock in the atternoon as follows in the Dublin Freeman:-Mr. Kil- and march to Hyde Park, where the meeting

begins at 3. LONDON, November 28 .- At Sligo to-day, the Magistrates decided the evidence which Mr. Rea proposed to call in favor of Killen was irrevelent. They decided to close the case and commit Killen for trial, admitting him to bail. Killen refused to leave Court and had to be carried out. The Court was ordered to be cleared, but Davitt and Rea remained in defiance of the order. When the telegram containing the above particulars was dispatched, Killen was in gaol. Res was addressing an excited crowd, protesting against the decision, and proceeded to denounce the Stipendiary Magistrates as police spys. Persons acquainted with the English form of procedure were astonished at the forbearance of the Court towards Rea.

Mr. Rea desired to call as witnesses the Crown Solicitor, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and one of the members of the House of Commons for Tipperary. This was what finally brown down the patience of the magistrates, who, after committing Killen, offered to accept the same bail as Daly and Davitt's. Mr. Rea protested, and said he had arranged with his client not to find bail. The Magistrate asked Killen whether he would find bail, when Killen stoutly refused, and offered resistance to his removal from the Court. He hung on the arms of two policemen, with his feet just off the ground.

In consequence of some alleged technical points in the enquiry having been omitted in the confusion, it is intended to apply for a writ of habeas corpus to bring Killen before the Court of Queen's Bench and attempt to quash the magisterial proceeding on various points. The Assizes will be opened on the 17th prox., when bills will be sent to the Grand Jury. The Crown will then suggest the removal of the case to a special commission of the Queen's Beuch at Dublin. Killen said some startling measures would be taken in his behalf in the law courts. Several Sligo gentlemen were ready to bail him to-

## Oratorical Success.

The purpose of a great speech is to persuade men. It may be brilliant and eloquent, so much so that men will say of it, "that is oratory," and go on about their business. When men act as if they had not heard a word of a speech, it is a failure, even if it is thought worthy of a place among "speelmens of eloquence."

"A great speech," said O'Connell, speaking of addresses to a jury, "is a very fine thing; but after all, the verdict is the thing."

Prof. Matthews from whose book on "Oratory and Orators" we quote O'Connell's remark, insists that no one would discover the perfect orator, if such there could be, while he was speaking. He tells two ancedotes to illustrate

orator, it such there could be, white he was speaking. He tells two ancedotes to illustrate his assertion:

When Chief Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts, was practicing at the bar, a farmer, who had often heard him speak, was asked what sort of a blooder he was

was practicing at the bar, a farmer, who had often heard him speak, was asked what sort of a pleader he was.

"Oh he is a good lawyer and an excellent councilor, but a poor pleader," was the reply.

"I utdoes he not win most of his causes?"

"Yes, but that's because he knows the law, and can argue well; but he's no orator."

A hard-headed hank President once congratulated himself, in the presence of Mr. Matthews, on resisting, as foreman of a jury, the oratorical blandishments of Mr. Choate.

"Knowing his skill," said the hard-headed man, "In making white appear black, and black white. I made up my mind at the outset that he should not fool me. He tried all his arts, but it was of no use; I just decided according to the law and evidence."

"Of course" answered Mr. Matthews "you gave your verdict against Mr. Choate's ellent?"

"Why, no; we gave a verdict for his ellent; but then we couldn't help it; he had the law and the syidence on his side."

It never occurred to the bank President or to the farmer that Choate and Parsons were after verdicts, not admiration. And they got them, because they sunk the orator into the advocate.

"Thou madest people say, 'How well he the munhood of Ireland must spring up to its

vocate,
"Thou madest people say, 'How well he speaks!" said Demosthenes to Cicero, in Fenelon's "Diatogue of the Desd,"" but I made them say, 'let us march against Philip!" "Int was true, but it required many passionate appeals from this prince of orators before the Athenians ultered that cry.

Climistone in Fdinburgh EDINBURGH, November 25 .- This staid old capital has been to-day the sunject of quite an unaccustomed literary and political sensation, in the form of the most remarkable speech by preached by his clients struck at the root of the ex-Premier Gladstone, while on his way to his prospective new constituency, whom he will probably represent in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone was invited to address the people on the present foreign and domestic affairs of the nation. He accepted, and spoke for two hours, with power which reminded many of his hearers of what he was in his prime and height of popularity. On learning of

MR. GLADSTONE'S PRESENCE IN THE CITY, and his intention to speak, an immense crowd assembled, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. He could hardly have addressed an audience with more sympathy for his own sentiments and attitude before the country. He was frequently interrupted by applaure and in the case of many of his sharp and caustic criticisms of the Ministry, demonstrations of approval were so persistent and general that it was some minutes before he was able to proceed. At the beginning of his speech. Mr. Gladstone said the people of Edinburgh would easily conjecture what kind of talk they might expect from him on the occasion. He did not propose that his voice should give any uncertain sound. The country had been and was now in great danger,

THE HOLLOW, SHIFTING AND INSINCERE POLICY

of the Beaconsfield Government. The speaker was not talking wildly for mere effect; he was prepared to prove all accusations he brought against the Conservatives. He said that a more reckless and personal ambitious policy than that of Lord Beaconsfield had never disgraced the history of England. The man now in power in London cared little or nothing what became of the true interests of the realm so long as his own schemes were carried out. The speaker pointed to the war in Afghanistan, the late war in South Africa, the present

# SERIOUS TROUBLE IN IRELAND,

which might possibly result in civil war and general misery and discontent among the working classes in England and Scotland, as proofs of what he said, and cited facts and figures in Illustration of them. He had no confidence whatever in reports of a probable early dissolution of Parliament; it would be postponed indefinitely by Lord Beaconsfield in the hope that a chance might thereby be afforded the veteran trickster and political posturer to send up more Cabinet surprises, and illuminate the dark sky with further displays of diplomatic fireworks. On conclusion of the speech, Mr. Gladatone was escorted to his botel by the crowd, which surrounded his carriage and shouted their agreement with what he had said.

# The Perth Morder.

PERTIN November 25 -This evening a fearful, and no doubt fatal, outrage was committed on an old man living here, by the name of W. West. He was found in a dying condition with his head and jaw smashed, lying on the floor of a house occupied by a under date of November 7, says that the carter named "Yaukee Brown." An axe was Spanish bull-fighter, Francuelo, is not deed. eviction, and hereby promise to give our Messrs Sullivan and Redmond, Home Rulers found in the room, with which the crime is Re was dangerously wounded, but recovered.

Constable Stone has arrested and placed in custody a young fellow of unsound mind named B. E. Mitchell, on suspicion of having committed the act.

Later-The man West has since died.

# FURRHER PARTICULARS.

PERTH, Ont., November 26.—There are few particulars known about the murder of West. The evidence to-day at the Coroner's inquest went to show that Mitchell, the murde er, gained an entrance into the kitchen by breaking in a panel of the door and shoving the bolt back. This was when West and his tellow-lodger, "Yankee Brown," were away. Mitchell took all the provisions he could find, and ransacked the house generally. When West came back a war of words took place, West calling to passers-by for assist-ance to put Mitchell out, but as rows of this kind were not uncommon, no attention was paid to his appeal. This was about four o'clock. Shortly after six Mitchell told parties whom he was with, or met near the house, that West was dead. They, going in, found West with his head and face cut up, and a bloody axe in one corner of the room. Mitchell, who went away, was soon after arrested, and placed in the lock up. It is said Mitchell confessed his guilt to some one after he was arrested. West lived alone with a man, Yankee Brown, near the edge of the town. He was a cripple, and a weak man. He had frequent quarrels with Mitchell, who came often to the house, and appeared to act as a sort of chore boy to the two men. He is of weak mind, and of decided animal propensities, but strong and robust in body. At the conclusion of the inquest the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict to the effect that William West came to his death by blows with an axe, wilfully and maliciously dealt by Benjamin Mitchell. The prisoner has been sent to the Assizes for

### THE MASSACRE OF MURHTAR PASHA.

Fidelity of the Armants—Preparing For au Attack.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 28 .- Intelligence has reached this capital of the massacre by Armants at Gusingi of Ahmed Mukhtar l'asha, who was despatched some time since with a body of cavalry to suppress a disturbance which had arisen, and threatened the authority of the Porte. Full details have not as yet been received, but tears are entertained that a large portion, if not the whole of his command, has been destroyed. Bein-forcements will be sent out as soon as possible, although it is not believed that they can arrive in time to render material assistance. The difficulty is further complicated by the fact that the Albanians, or Armants, who constitute the best portion of the British army, would be unlikely to fight against their own countrymen. The fidelity of the Armunts to the British Government, which has never been fully trusted, has been still more reciously shaken by the vacillating policy followed at Constantinople, and the oppressive measures resorted to towards them Further news is awaited with much anxiety, both on account of the calamity itself to the British service, and of the troubles in Albania of which it may be the precursor.

VIENNA, November 28 .- Six thousand Albanians are posted near Gusingi, and they probably will make an attack on the Montenegrius.

LONDON, November 29 -A Constantinople despatch says that Mr. Layard, British Ambassador, has protested against the concession to French companies to construct quays at Constantinople and levying tonnage duty, as being contrary to capitalations.

# M'SHERRY-HILLEN. Brilliant Wedning Celebrated in the

Cathedral in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 27 .- A brilliant wedding was relebrated in the Catholic Cathedral to-day. The contracting parties were Miss Emily Hillen, daughter of Col. Bolomon Hillen, ex-Mayor of Baltimore, and Mr. Richard Meredith McSherry, son of Dr. Richard McSherry, a physican widely known throughout the States Several hundred guests were present, including Mr and Mrs Adrian Isolin, Mr and Mrs De-Lancey Kane, Mr and Mrs Wm Iselin and the Misses Iselin of New York; Mr and Mrs S Fee of Frederick County, Md: Mr and Mrs Rufus Winslow and Miss Winslow of Ohio; Mr and Mrs Frank Riggs and Dr and Mrs Loring of Washington; E De Merolla, Italian Consul; Count De Montcabrier, French Consul; Mayor C Latrobe, of Baltimore; Mr and Mrs Charles Black, Dr and Mrs Richard McSherry, parents of the groom; M and Mme De Souza Mr and Mrs Henry Johnston, Mr and Mrs Robert Garrett, Mr and Mrs John W Garrett,

and others. The bridal party reached the Cathedral at about half-past five p.m. and moved in procession up the central sisle, the eight groomsmen first, followed by the bridesmaids and the bride and groom in the order named. The bridesmaids, all of whom were richly attired in white satin, were Miss Georgie Iselin, a cousin of the bride, from New York; Miss Annie Winslow, from Ohio; Miss Van Bibber, Miss May Mc-Tavish, Miss Lizzie Donnell, Miss Rettie Pascault, Miss Sallie Bonsal, and Miss Carrie Dulin, of Baltimore. The groomsmen were Dr Charles Tilghman, James Swann Drick, Charles A Gambrill, Livingston Miners, Allem McSherry, Howard Munnikhuysen, Dr Wm A Meale, and Curzon Hoffman, of Baltimore. The altar of the cathedral was ablaze with lights, and was decorated with flowers in great profusion. The ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. Archbishop James Gibbons. assisted by the Revs William E Starr, Alfred A. Curtis, and Thomas S. Lee, of the Cathedral. The attendance at the Cathedral was one of the most brilliant and fashionable that ever congregated in this city. Every seat was occupied, and the aisles were thronged. It is estimated that fully 3,000 persons witnessed the ceremony, and that half as many more surrounded the building unable to gain admittance. About twenty-

five hundred invitations were issued. After the ceremonies the party returned to the residence of the bride's parents. where an informal reception was held for the intimate friends of the family. The company subsequently sat down to a bridel banquet, at the conclusion of which the bridal party took the train north on an extended wed-

ding tour.

The bride's trousseau, which is complete in every detail, is from the establishment of Donovan, of New York. The bridal dress was of white brocaded satin, made en princesse, and was looped in front and on the sides with plush roses. A magnificent set of diamonds, including sarrings, necklace, and locket, were a feature of the costume. Miss Hillen is the granddaughter of Gen.

-A correspondent, writing from Barcelona

Columbus O'Donnel.

Chem so steirothho den) bus then med valle have dun med his become as the second or a second difference among his become Further the control of the state of the stat

## Witness Truc

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

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

### CALENDAR.

THURSDAY 4-St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr.
FRIDAY 5-Feria. St. Sabbas, Abbot. Fast. Cons. Bp. Quinlan, Mobile, 1859.
SATURDAY 5-St. Nicholas of Myra, Bishop and SUNDAY 7-Second in Advent. Epist. Rom.

SUNDAY 7—Second in Advent. Epist. Rom. NEXV. 4-13; Gosp. Matt. xl. 2-10.

MNDAY 8—Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Prov. viii. 22-35; Gosp. Luke. i. 28-28. Council of Vallean opened, 1869.

TUEEDAY 9—3t. Ambrose, Bishop. Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. [Dec. 7.]

WEDNESDAY 10—Of the Octave of the Immaculate Conception. St. Melchiades, Pope and Martyr.

### NOTICE.

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

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to Ireland?" We learn from the latest deour 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 obstructionists, writing from Paris, where he bears your proper address.

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Whatever may be the failings of Mr. Gladstone, insincerity is not among them. When he says a thing he means it, and, therefore, when he termed Lord Beaconsfield a trickster and political posturer he was terribly in earnest. British statesmen are not in the habit of making wild statements for present effect. They are cautions in their announcements, knowing that if they are caught tripping they will be severely handled both in the press and in the Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has brought an indictment against the Beaconsfield Government, and one of the most serious counts in it is that the workingmen of England and Scotland were discontented and miserable, and that Ireland was on the verge of civil war. This is a pleasant prospect truly, not to speak of deficits in the tudget brought about by a tory policy of aggression against weak or semi-barbarous peoples. Mr. Gladstone did more at Edinburgh than make changes. He said he was prepared to give local self-government to Ireland, which is itself a great had sense enough to see the disestablishment of the Irish Church as a political necessity will also take a liberal view of the Home Rule question. Ten years ago Gladstone-Bright rule in England would do much towards allaying Irish discontent and relieving the misery of the English working-classes, who are at the present time emitting sullen murmurs in which the word Republic can be often distinguished.

The tory papers of London and some of Overt act which would give cause for his ar-Irish gentleman, striving after eternal justice for his humble fellow-countrymen, they seem 10 forget his good qualities, his disinterestedness, his self-abnegation, and his generosity. Charles Stuart Parnell, were he selfishly inhis ancestors, he might mix on equal terms birth and future, he might laugh at the sufhas, like his prototype, Robert Emmetsult; he has risked ostracism and even immatter how he succeeds in his present efforts place in the history of Ireland, and when of Headford shall have been forgotten, the place in the Irish heart alongside Grattan, O'Connell, Emmet, Fitzgerald, and other imthe Great Creator.

# The Land Agitation in Ireland.

Lieutenant of Ireland, two great powers, in so British subjects and ape the manners far as that unfortunate country is concerned, of those living 3,000 miles away, with impudence, into their composition. We will be seen that the Catholic Schoel Comcourse, means a trampling down of Parnell can afford to drawl and be ignorant, and after them and read their editorials, or his lion of money or so they have received up to among the priests of the county of Mayo mother.

and the tenants, while Parnell and his followers also entertain optimist views, and bepessimist hopes of the other. So has it been, and so shall it ever be while an English Pro-Consul rules Ireland, and an English newspaper is an exponent of Government opinion, or, perhaps, mould of official opinion on affairs purely Irish. But, as we have remarked before, no matter which party is victorious, the Government cannot oppress the country with impunity, or imprison the leaders of the people on flimsy pretexts. It is even doubtful if the requisite packed jury can be obtained by the Castle. The whole nation is interested in the present state of things in Ireland and the Protestant Parnell takes the popular side, while the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin opposes it. been Ireland's best patriots in her struggles on account of their status as colonists. for freedom. But there are other causes operating for the protection of Ireland against squadrons of dragoons or the crow bar brigade, chiefest among them being the public opinion of Europe and America. The English bear an outward show of disdain towards this opinion, which they do not feel, and consequently the strictures of the cosmopolitan press on the outrageous land system has a great weight. Even the Turkish Ambassador in his discussion with Lord Salisbury said in effect "How can you hope that my Government can settle Asia Minor in a day, when yours, a powerful and established government cannot pacify spatches that Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., one of the is staying for the benefit of his health, recommended that something like a bureau be established by the Irish colony in that capital of Continental Europe for the dissemina-British Government, which entertains a wholesome opinion of the political Madame far on the road of repression as it is inclined to venture, unless the leaders make some unaccountable and at present unexpected blunder; and not only that, but the tenants will

# Our Young Men.

agitation.

not be the sufferers in the long run by the

We look around in vain among the ranks of our young men for talent either in the walks of oratory, poetry or in the military line. Whether this be through a fault of edu. cation or arises from other causes such as colonial vassalage, we cannot take upon ourselves to say. There is little or no ambition among our jennesse dore, and without ambition there is little chance that genius can be produced. The young men of to-day dress well and elegantly, and carry their cane in a manuer to excite admiration in the heads of the seau sex, but there is, speaking generally, a conspicuous absence concession. Two years ago, and even Mr. intellect observable. They take little so ignorant, as the average Englishman. Gladstone would not think of such a thing stock in the affairs of other nations or in There is no excuse for the last-named quality, as Home Rule in any shape, but the man who the political concerns of Canada, but mention as he has ample facilities for acquiring infora boat race, and what intense interest is at mation, but as he is possessed of certain good once manifested. How strong will grow the | qualities, are presume nature gave him the argument, and how eloquent and earnest will | faults megained as a counterpoise, for it was the disputants become in supporting special | evidently never her intention to make a pertraits in their favorites. Ask an intelligent | fect race, no more than a perfect man. The young merchant what he knows about the tariff and he becomes dull and bored, but two ideas permanently fixed in his head, one start the subject of "Pinafore" and observe the magic change. He at once becomes animated and surprises you with depth of information, his powers of criticism and the "splendid" way in which the "sisters their humble followers in this country are and the cousins and the aunts" of Angry because Parnell has not been arrested, the grand old admiral perform the or rather because he has not committed an sailor's hornpipe, or mix those strange babies which were changed in their early youth. rest. In their hatred of an accomplished They know more about the acting of Mary Anderson than the oratory of Edward Blake, more about sporting news than public affairs generally, which latter they profess to hold in contempt. They, however, affect Herbert Spenser and own to a dilletante knowledge clined, might live in easy, quiet affluence. If of Tennyson, which is comprehended in the his heart were as cold as the marble busts of Brook and Enoch Arden. They also read Longfellow's Evangeline, and it would be a with the golden youth of London or Paris. If gross insult to suppose they were not deeply he were minded to take advantage of his versed in Moore and Byron. It you visit Ottawa during the session and step ferings of the poor tenants, and say "it is into the House of Commons during none of my funeral." Instead of all this he a debate, you will be surprised to see the number of old fogies occupying though in a different fashion—thrown him- seats, and the absence of young men. There self into the breach, and borne scorn and are certainly no Pitts or Foxes amongst them obloquy, abuse and sarcasm, sneers and in- and the few young men of talent there are mostly French, such as Cimon, Caron, Lauprisonment, because his generous nature rent. We may say en passant that our French would not permit him to stand idly by and | Canadian fellow-citizens are far ahead of us see a second famine scourging the people he as regards rising young men. They have loves, not wisely for himself, but perhaps too more good writers and speakers, and give well. Yet shall he have his reward. No them more encouragement. Let the visitor look around the galleries of the Commons and his name will remain enshrined in the hearts be will observe the spectators composed it does not follow from this that Canadian jourof his countrymen; his career will obtain a generally of old or middle-aged men. The Lord Oranmore and Brown and the Marquis | billiard-rooms, the restaurants, or out sleighing. All this is very sad and speaks badly name of Charles Stuart Parnell will be re- for the future of Canada as a nation. It the world. They, however, received little membered lovingly and kindly, and obtain does not arise from lack of natural, but of from the average Englishman. This discultivated intellect, and above all, a lack of ambition. Let the same young mortal Irish patriots who struggled for the man you see so listless and drawling here in right with the talents bestowed on them by Montreal go to live at the other side, and he him, and talks with the same contempt of his the arena of politics or letters, and makes for No matter how the present agitation in Ire- himself a name. A large percentage of those land ends, whether by the defeat of the peo- running mines, railroads and great newsple, a victory or a compromise, it will have papers in the Northern and Western States logic, and diction to the winds, or to the off than they are at present. In an interdone good. The London Times and the Lord- are Canadians. We consider ourssives

spend part of his golden youth leaving over d billiard table. This imitation of an establieve they are going to win. The optimist lished aristocracy is ridiculous, and leads us hopes of one party is, naturally enough, the to commit ridiculous blunders. If an English gentleman visit us we feel flattered, and we imitate him. We practice his beautiful pronunciation, and after we discover he is a swindler or a shoemaker we feel grieved. The two swells, who lately; vanished, from among us, Messrs. Holmes & Nundy, were illustrations. They were received with open arms. The Y. M. C. A. took them and heard their beautiful lectures, and now they are gone. We have no self-respect, no future career, bad colleges, and, therefore, no ambition, and little education. Hence it is our young men are so prone to imitate their illustrious visitors from England, and so subject to despise things Canadian, to ignore Blake, and admire Pinafore. Our young men are not altogether Indeed, and speaking frankly, Protestants have | to blame; their fields of ambition are narrow

# The Average Englishman.

We take it for granted, without apology

that Canadian writers, when treating on the present land agitation in Ireland, know little or nothing of their subject. Few of them have ever been in that country, and those few too short a time to obtain any real knowledge of it. They draw most of their opinions from the lectures of Froude and anti-Irish writers generally, or from the London papers. These opinions may be summed up in the following sentences:-"We have treated the Irish badly in times past; we should be ashamed of ourselves for it; the fact, however, cannot be undone, but we have made amends and they have now nothing to complain of." Something like this was also said, after the slackening of the penal chains in 1793, after emancipation in 1829, and again after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and it will be repeated, we fear, until the time comes when the Eng. lish will not have power over Ireland any longer for good or for ill. While trusting that such time may not be far off, we Grundy. There is, therefore, solid reason to may be permitted to express our surprise hope that the "Irish" Executive has gone as why Canadian newspapers should be so bitter in their remarks against the unfortunate people of Ireland, who are merely struggling for existence in their own land. It cannot be through religious motives, for the leaders of the movement are Profestants as well as Catholics and men of both persuasions suffer. Again, it cannot be through an anti-Irish feeling; Canadians are, generally speak. ing, above that kind of thing. We must, therefore, conclude that they write in sheer ignorance and servilely copy the opinions of the English press. Thus we every day see articles taken from the London Times, Standard, Telegraph and Pall Mall Gazette, but rarely, if ever, from the Freeman's Journal, the Nation, the Ulster Examiner, or any of the iournals which take the side of the tenants, and which, we presume, know more about what is good for Ireland than the Cockney. Speaking generally, there is no white man walking the surface of this globe of ours so arrogant, so conceited, and at the same time, average half-educated Englishman has got is, that the sun never sets on the British Dominion, and the other, that the non-English people of this earth are a poor lot. Whether they be French or Americans, Irish or Canadians. The English can never forgive any man or people who opposed their power; except it be that the man or people have given them a sound threshing. Hence their profound respect for the memory of George Washington. The English papers seriously told their readers that Napoleon was a monster with two heads, that he was an ogre who ate children, and the readers believed it all. They called O'Connell a low bred ruffian, utterly devoid of education, and their comic papers drew him emerging from the bogs with wet feet. So with all patriots who have opposed their advance, be they Irish, Scotch or French, or Zulu. The average Englishman clamored for the execution of the heroic Wallace, the burning of Joan of Arc, and the hanging of Cetawayo. But he is particularly vindictive against Irishmen, and at the same time shows a contempt for them which he does not feel. Ireland is so near and so troublesome, she has so many children scattered abroad swearing hatred against ber rule, that the average Englishman fears in his heart the sun which never sets may, through their instrumentality, be at no distant day hid under an unmistakable cloud. He vilified poor Robert Emmett to the world in the same manner as he is now trying to vilify Charles Stewart Parnell, but nals should imitate him. 'Canadians have had young ones are either at the theatres, the troublous periods in their own history, when they had to struggle for constitutional rights; and when they were glad of the sympathies of agreeable individual is as arrogant and ignorant abroad as he is at home. He takes his fancied ruling power around the world with becomes transformed; he becomes altogether | betters as if he was still living in the another being; he becomes ambitious, enters Strand or Clapham Road. Our esteemed Indeed, if it were not for the Friars, who are centemporary, the Canadian Speciator, is an supposed to be able to put up with the greatexcellent illustration of this. Its editorial est privations and discomforts, the neglected staff think they may throw grammar and part of our population would be still worse mere Irish, provided they throw enough of view with a prominent gentleman, which

paper may get a bad name. Mays the Seec-

Ireland is again visited with the plague of discontent. The plagues of Egypt occurred once, and were done with for all time, but plagues in Ireland are periodical. The average Irishman is always and everywhere "agin the Government," and, if it happens to be English, he is a little more so. The country is in a state of semi-rebellion, roused to it by a few agitators, who have assumed that role as the easiest possible way of obtaining notoriety. Mr. Parnell first proved himself an able obstruction—the same might be said of a mule, or a camel or an eleproved himself an age construction—and same might be said of a mule, or a camel or an elephant, however—and no v shows that he can work upon the unreasoning passions of a half-starved Irish crowd.

Just imagine a plague occurring. Egypt was not, happily, afflicted with the average Englishman with her other misfortunes. Again, our critical contemporary says :-But the Irish are almost destitute of the sense of unity: they are very "brilliant," as Beaconsfield said, very witty and good natured, but always a bellicose impracticability.

The average Englishman should wrap a wet blanket around his head for a season and take lessons in politeness and good English, for, of a certainty, he requires them.

# An Indictment. We were told a few weeks ago by Mr. de-

celles, one of the Catholic School Commissioners, that the Board was preparing returns which would refute our charges. We were also told a week ago by Ald. Grenier, another of the Commissioners, that the Board was to hold a meeting at an early date to consider the situation and satisfy the clamors of the public. Up to the present time, however, the returns have not seen the light, nor has the Board of Catholic School Commissioners assembled. It is of course possible that the Board is waiting for the returns, and that the returns are not ready. We must, therefore, make all due allowance, considering that trom their past manner of doing business, it is rather difficult for the gentlemen to put their hands on a correct or complete row of figures at such short notice. It is only now they are beginning to realize, for the first time in their history, that they are after all responsums of money that have passed through their hands for the education of the people. While they have been thinking and pausing we have been acting, and this is the information we are able to furnish or have already furnished in our columns: The Catholic School Board was formed and came into existence twelve years ago, and was at once entrusted with extraordinary and dangerous powers. They were given large grants of money both by the Government and the city, all of which was derived from taxation, and yet they could not be compelled to render returns to the taxpayers, nor did they issue returns, but acted in the haughty, irresponsible way afforded them by their despotic position. A tax of 1 per cent. was originally levied on the ratepayers for school purposes-which, being too small to afford the children an education, rich and poor alike, was afterward increased to 1-5 per cent. or two mills on the dollar. This assessment gave the Commissioners over seventy thousand dollars a year, on an average, not counting the annual grant from the Government for the schools and for the Polytechnic, which raised the sum to over eighty thousand dollais. But nevertheless the children had to pay large fees, and it is a well known fact that those who could not afford to pay them were excluded from the schools. This was partly owing to the lavish expenditure indulged in by the Board in erecting large and unnecessary buildings, such he Catholic Commercial Academy, the Ro, and the Guy street schools, and other buildings of a like nature, on which money was squandered recklessly and lavisbly, and in some cases uselessly. While the Commissioners were erecting thos; princely establishments for the children of the rich—we cannot fancy a poor, ragged boy seeking admission-the other school-houses were neglected. They were left so cold, cheerless and uncomfortable that parents refused to send their children there in winter, fearing for their health. More than that, such as they were, there were not enough of them, and it is notorious that the western part of the city was contemptuously ignored. When the Academy was completed it was found that the extras cost more than the original estimates, and the same may be said of the other establishments referred to. We have also shown in the columns of the Posr that a system of nepotism prevails in the dered in the execution of his duty, at once Academy, and four of the family of the the whole country became alive to the question Archambaults are in one way or the other connected with it, and have obtained, and do obtain, comfortable livings from the expenditure of money therein, irrespective of any talents which they may possess, and altogether independent of their commensurate usefulness. We have also stated, with truth, that something like a family compact governs the destinies of the schools, and, while we have not said anything against the personal character of the gentlemen composing it, we objected to the thing on principle. It is extraordinary, to say the least of it, that the educational administrative ability of Montreal should be confined to one family, that is, as regards the English speaking members, it is insult to outside gentlemen, who are fully competent to act as School Commissioners. The Board has, apparently, sought to draw a chasm between the children of the rich and the children of the poor, for, whereas, they have built palaces for one class they have left the others, when it gave them space at at all, to be educated in miserable schools. what they deem sarcasm, but what is really will be found in a neighboring column, it: representatives of the Irish newspapers pres-

this not to mention the three or four hundred thousand dollars annually paid by the pupils in fees, and hence, in order to carry out their vast designs and create a still greater dividing line between the classes, had recourse to the sale of debentures of which they disposed of \$300,000 worth at a discount. Tenders for the sale of those debentures were never advertised; contrary to all custom and precedent of public bodies, and we therefore cannot say what parties are in possession of them. It has also come to our knowledge that it was the intention of the Commissioners to issue another \$100,000 worth at an early date, but whether the present outcry will prevent them remains to be seen. Thus the people have not only been taxed for school purposes, and fees more or less large exacted from their children besides, but the taxes of the future are mortgaged to a large extent and all this with a contemptuous disregard for the ratepayers, which is inconceivable and would certainly not be permitted in any other city in Canada. We have now made as mild a recapitulation of the wrongs endured by the Catholic people of Montreal at the hands of the Commissioners as their grave nature would permit. We use the word Catholic advisedly, for the English speaking portion merely echo the complaints embodied in the petition presented by our French speaking fellow sufferers to the Council some time ago, which petition was, singularly enough, laid on the shelf and never acted upon.

What we now require is an investigationan investigation which the Commissioners should be as ready to grant as we are to demand. This investigation can be carried out by able, impartial men without putting the Government to expense. But, whatever be the results of the investigation, one thing certain is—that the system is radically wrong; it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting-it has been emphatically and una-

# THE IRISH TROUBLES.

Further Particulars. LIVERPOOL, November 29 .- A meeting, at tended by 15,000 persons, was held opposite St. George's Hall to-day. Mr. Parnell fully endorsed the speeches for which the recent arrests in Ireland were made. He strongly denounced the action of the Government which he predicted would utterly fail in its object; the agitation against landlordism, he would be continued. Resolutions. moved by Parnell, were carried with enthusiasm, that the arrests are arbitrary, unconstitutional, and calculated to weaken the confidence of the people of Ireland in the impartiality of the laws that govern, which equanders the blood and treasure of the people in unjust wars abroad, while misery and famine are unrelieved at home. On these accounts the Government stands condemned men. Finnegan, the obstructionist member of Parliament, strongly

# DENOUNCED THE GOVERNMENT.

No disturbance will take place, the authorities have taken strong precautions. The committee at a prior meeting issued an appeal to the Irish to maintain a firm but peacetul attitude. A torchlight procession of 4,000 persons took place at Kilrush, County Clare, last night, witnessed by an immense crowd, who cheered for the prisoners and O'Donovan Rossa. Great demonstrations by unemployed have taken nigre at LONDON, November 30 .- Daly, the Irish

agitator, arrived at Castlebar, County Mayo, and was received with great enthusiasm. Agitation and sympathy meetings were held over the County of Mayo, Ireland, on Sunday. At Balla Ghaderio, Daly was enthusiastically greeted by 10,000 people. He said he didn't advise the non-payments of rents, but the non-payment of exorbitant rents: Davitt addressed a meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He spoke temperately.

A Home Rule sympathisers' meeting at Glasgow passed resolutions condemning the action of the Government.

The gathering at Hyde Park to-day in response to a call for a demonstration in favour of the Irish agitators consisted of an immense mob. Great enthusiastic speeches were made and resolutions adopted. The speakers at the meetings

# USED MOST SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE,

while the authorities apparently took no precautions for the maintenance of order. A great sensation has been caused in Ireland by Mr. Gladstone's references to the Irish Church. He said the gaol in the heart of the metropolis was broken open, under circumstances which drew the attention of the English people to the state of Ireland, and when in Manchester a policeman was murof the Irish Church. The Irish Church Act followed. The natural inference among the opponents of landlordism in Ireland was that perhaps the blowing up of two gaols and of a few landlords would pass a land act. The agitators feel greatly encouraged by Mr. Gladstone's language. They intend to carry the movement into England, and the next few weeks. will probably witness a great development of the agitation. More organizations exist in the west of Ireland than is generally believed. It is stated that secret organized drilling is going on constantly there now. Parnell will probably not go to America in consequence

of the arrests and coming trials. BALLAGHADERIN, December 1.-Popular meetings in favor of the present land agitation were held all over the County of Mayo yesterday. The principal one was held at Ballaghagerin. Mr. James Daly, one of the Sligo prisoners, the proprietor of the Connaught Telegraph, attended. This meeting was quite a picturesque affair. A mile outside of the town he was met by 3,000 men carrying pikes, who halted as they saw him, and took up a position on either side of the road. The released prisoner was received by the pikemen with loud cheers, and cries of "God save Ireland." The latter then escorted the orator of the day to the town and to the platform. Arriving there, the escort presented pikes with due ceremony, while Daly was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. About 15,000 people were present, caring little for the snow and sleet. Thousands of pikemen hailing from Sligo, Roscommon and Mayo, surrounded the platform as a guard of honor. Three Government reporters were present, one of them being Detective Stringer. The which had been placed at the corner of the

present, Father Stenson was elected to preside. He said that he hoped before he died to have the honor of presiding at a meeting of peasant proprietors. Encour. aging letters, were received and read to the meeting from Messrs. Davitt, Biggar, and J. F. Smythe. Canon, McDermott stood up courageously for Davitt and his conduct at Gurteen. Father O'Hara advised the people not to pay any rents except the overplus of the year's proceeds. Mr. Daly said that he did not care whether his words were considered seditious or not, but he would advise the people to pay only valuation rents. Lists were then read to the meeting, show. ing that several landlords got exorbitant returns from the land, in some cases as much as 150 to 200 per cent above the Government valuation. A priest exhorted the people to stand together and fight the Government, even if their leaders were imprisoned in thousands. Various resolutions were passed con. demning the recent action of the Government.

Late advices from several important points in Ireland indicate that a better feeling is prevailing, and there is reason to believe that the culminating point of the egitation has been passed. There is a marked increase in the disposition on the part of tenants to pay rents, and it is believed that but for the terrorism of the lawless anti-rent leaders, the tenantry would very generally respond to the extent of their ability. Reports of agrarian outrages have been vastly exaggerated, and there is no extraordinary demand for relief at the various poorhouses. In his sermon in this city (London) on Sunday, Cardinal Manning strongly appealed for the maintenance of Christian order throughout Ireland. and asked for the hearty assistance of the clergy in quieting the people.

# LOBD LORNE'S ROYAL WIFE.

Bumor That She Will Become a Catholic-The Statement Made in a Montresl Pulpit on the Authority of a British Journal, But Not As Yet Otherwise Corroborated. The anniversary services of the Reformed

Episcopal Church of the Beaver Hall Anglican Jurisdiction was held on Sun-The church has been in existence over two years. A year ago the church divided, one-half acknowledging the juris. sible to somebody for an account of the large nimously condemned by the voice of the diction of the United States, and the other that of the Reformed Church of England. At the services of the latter on Sunday the rector, the Rev. B. B. Usher, M.D., preached a special sermon before a crowded congregation, in which he fully explained the platform of the R. E. Church, and its reasons for leaving the parent body. He referred to the Romanizing tendencies of the teachings and practice of the Anglican clergy, and read a quotation of a report in the London Daily News of the Church Congress in Swanses, Wales, where the Free Educational movement was vigorously discountenanced by several speakers, Canon Gregory arguing that since the passing of the Educational act of 1870 crime had rapidly increased, and drew the conclusion that the only outcome of the Board of Public Schools was increase in vice and crime. The statement was vigorously applauded by his fellow-clergy. Mr. Usher, in the sermon of Sunday, drew the conclusion that the meaning of all this was in the eyes of all right-minded, thoughtful that the Romish and Anglican clergy want to get the people back to ignorance. They are assuring the aristocracy of Europe that Socialism is the child of infidelity, and they are alarming them with hints of an overthrow of the power of the nobility. The consequence is that the aristocracy in England are daily linking hands with the priests of England, and hence we have this effort to strike at the power of the masses. "Jesuitism is a work," continued the preacher, " and it has now come to light in a parish in England that persistent efforts are being made to induce females of the Church of England to become lay members of the Contraternity Blessed Sacrament. The startling information comes in a most reliable publication that a Princess of the blood royal, whose name is dear to us all, is about to become a Romanist. It comes to the editor of the paper, upon authority of a well known Romanist priest, that the gathering into the fold of this distinguished personage will be publicly announced before twelve months are passed.

Much excitement has been caused here among all creeds by this statement, and gossips are busy spreading rumors. The source of the information of the reverend gentleman has been eagerly looked for, and it is understood to be the Christ Church Parish Magazine, published at Sidcup, Kent, England, a recent number of which contains the following:

### THE NEXT PERVERT TO ROME "We are able to state upon excellent

authority that the English Romanists are making every effort to bring under their influence Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. We believe that we are the first to publish this intelligence, but we are assured upon the authority of a well-known Romish priest that the gathering into the fold of Her Royal Highness will be publicly announced before twelve months are passed We sincerely hope that this may not be so, but there was a statement which headed the list of preverts to Rome published sometime since which gives color to the rumor."

Among Catholics here this problematical news is received with great joy, and is believed to be a direct answer to the prayers of the faithful for the conversion of England to the true faith, as directed by the late Pope

HEAR! HEAR!-When is a murderer like a gun?-Don't you know? Why, when he's let off, of course. N.B .- We've had too many of these reports lately.

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

TESTED BY TIME. - FOR THROAT Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "BROWN'S BRON-CHIAL TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by

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

Druggists sell it. A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges creates great consternation among the worms, which twins and twist in the stomachs, of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them. 14-2

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, and with never-falling success, by millio s of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves, wind, colic, and, by giving would earnestly advise their chief to look missioners could not get along with the mil-

# Am Old Glove.

BY CERISE. Ah, little glove that once so white,
Upon my love's hand pressed,
You wake again fond mem'ries bright,
That aleep within my breast.
You bring me back a starlit sky.
And the scent of hay and clover,
While 'neath the trees, sweet Kate and I,
The old, old tale told over.

Could my love wait? Yes, she could wait;
Her love for me would bear it.
In after year whatsoe'er my fate,
Her heart was mine to share it.
And so I tolled in far-off climes,
And won Dame Fortune's favor,
But the youth that went with morning chimes
Came back at eve grown graver.

For the strife was hot, my dear old glove,
And the dreams of youth near over,
Yet my heart was true to the woman's love,
That I won 'mid the hay and clover.
Long years sped by eer I met Kate,
With her children playing around her,
I turned away and cursed my fate,
And a woman's love—Confound her.

She wed my rival, old Bob Finn,
(He made all his cash in candles,)
His long, thin features wore a grin,
Like a clown without bis spangles.
You are all that's left, old faded glove,
Of my past so bright and gay;
Of my old love, Kate—the stars above,
And the scent of the new-mown hay.

# BISHOP RYAN AT BALTIMORE

Cathedral.

THE SERMON.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan took for his text: "My house shall be a called the house of rayer to all nations," [Mark ii, 17.] and said:

"The occasion of the re-opening of this metropolitan church, after its enlargement than ordinary interest, because of the great ecclesiastical associations of this place. The Cathedral of Baltimore holds a prominent historic place in the annals of the American Church. It is the Mother Cathedral of the country, and though some of the daughters lovingly recognize this maternity. In this sanctuary, just fifty years ago, the first meeting of the American bishops took place. It consisted of six Bishops. Some of you, brethren, the older members of this congregation, may remember that event. Then, as Council succeeded Council, you beheld, in the increasing numbers of prelates, the evidence of the marvellous advance of Catholicity in this land. You have heard within these walls the voices of men like England and Kenrick, Hughes and Spalding, proclaiming the faith and the trials and triumphs of the young Church, speaking words of wisdom to further promote its welfare. You were witness of its progress until, in the Plenary Council of 1866, no less than forty-five Bishops assembled here, and even this number did not include all the American prelates. At present over seventy mitred reads would appear in a full assembly. Surely the time has come to hear and to heed the voice of the prophet Isaias, saying: 'Enlarge the place of thy tent and stretch out the skins of thy tabernacle, spare not, lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes, for thou shalt pass to the right hand and to the left, and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles.' Besides these general ecclesiastical associations connected with this place, you, brethren, of this city, have tender personal and family recollections that render this spot most sacred to you. The sculptural angel at the door of the Cathedral, pointing to the altar, and seeming to speak the warning of God to his people, 'Reverence My Sanctuary' should have his mission for the stranger who enters, not for you, who must already reverence and love this hallowed spot. Nevertheless, it is useful to all of us from time to time, especially on occasions like this, supernatural titles the house of God has to Could some one who slept in death for thirprophet had said, 'The bruised reed He shall not break, and the smoking flax He shall not exat his feet, and sent up the odors of sweet con-trition; He who received with patience the Is there no one left to give thanks to God but traitor's kiss and the menial's stroke, and the this stranger?' Let us, brethren, often lift up the profanation of the House of Prayer. The claim: 'My Lord and my God, how good thou lamb becomes a lion; and in His fierce diart to me. With my whole soul I thank vine anger scourges the buyers and sellers Thee.' There is a beautiful Jewish legend themselves driven forth by a single man, angels, one of them dared to suggest that the when the zeal of God's house had fired His work would be perfect if, from mountains,

this important subject. to man, the mission of apostles and confessors universal necessity. By its agency, the -the mission to promote which so many prelates have met and preached in this sanc- lost. 'My flesh being consumed,' says holy tuary, is the mission of holy prayer. 'For Job, 'my bones have adhered to my skin, and the Lord shall be saved. How, then, shall teeth.' Spiritual strength, and even vitality they call on Him in whom they have not believed? Or how shall they believe Him, of remain the lips around the teeth, the power whom they have not heard? And how shall to pray, to cry out: 0 God, be merciful to they hear without a preacher? And how me, a sinner, and, by this power, lost vitality shall they preach unless they be sent? Here may be restored; and the eye shall beam we behold salvation dependent on prayer, prayer dependent on faith, faith dependent on things of God: the enfeebled ear shall hear hearing, and hearing dependent on mission. The great object of mission, then, is to lead to the heart shall beat again in heartful throb-prayer as the cause of salvation. To some it bings of His love, and the tongue, before may appear strange, that the mere praying to paralyzed, shall proclaim them; the whole God, who already knows our wants, should be spiritual being shall be relavigorated by the made so important a condition of salvation. If, however, we examine the subject more closely we shall discover the true and adequate reason for such importance. God created man a dependent being, and prayer is the expression of that dependence, and without such expressions the sense of dependence soon ceases to exist. Hence it is a natural impulse. Wherever a man is found he is found believing in a Supreme Being; and praying to Him. In the hour of peril, the cry, (O, my God, help med is the cry of nature's voice. iikeness, that he is sometimes liable to forget his dependence, and, like Lucifer, to seek to be like unto the Most High. God made man free, but he did not make him independent. Thus, for instance, He limited him in have, all knowledge. This Lucifer knew. He tempted Eve, saying to her that if she partock shall be healed; and Our Lord said to her; of the forbidden fruit, she and Adam would "Thy faith had made thee whole," and she was

man would be thus independent, God's malediction has fallen upon our race, looking out on the world as it is, in its desolation and misery, we are tempted to ask, 'Is this the world over which the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted with nothing more excites His wrath than its demility, for we cannot depend without feeling our weakness and His strength. Now, infidelity in the nineteenth century whispers like Lucifer, Reject God's authority—be independent as well as free, and you shall be as gods. It is folly to pray, for all nature is governed by unchangeable laws. We are dependent on nature alone, and nature means ourselves; that is, we are dependent on ourselves and independent of God. We owe him no adoraharmony with His original plan.'

"To all this specious reasoning, Christianity replies that the laws of physical nature are sion of all is as easy to His omnipotence as His Sermon at the Re-opening of the that of any one; He is not a man fatigued by overwork. He could and did foresee the argues no new acquisition of knowledge. no and thus protects her child from the pride and independence of infidelity. She teaches them and beautiful ornamentation, is one of more to elevate their souls to God, to adore Him, to bless His holy name, to praise His goodness, to return Him thanks for all his benefits, and to petition for favors for soul and body. Hence, prayer is not merely petition. There are higher kinds of prayer than this. There is a supreme prayer of adoration, which can be be more stately and magnificent, all of them directed to God alone, and by which we acthem as we ask one another to pray for us to and Him only should we serve in this supremeacknowledgement. There are the prayers of praise, and blessing and thanksgiving, all Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will. We praise thee we bless Thee, we adore Thee, we glorify Thee, we give Thee thanks for Thy great glory'—then comes

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

'Thou who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy on us, receive our prayer,' and the soul rises again into the region of praises. Quoniam tu solus sanctus'—'For thou alone art holy; Thou alone art Lord; Thou art most high, Jesus Christ with the Holy Ghost in the glory of the Father.' And in that great model prayer, the prayer of prayers, composed by cur Divine Lord Himself, we commence by praising, not by begging. Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven;' and then we ask for our daily bread, forgiveness, protection from temptation and delivery from evil. In the Preface also of the Mass, which you will seon hear sung by the celebrant at the altar, we hear a sublime prayer without a word of petition, except for permission that our voices should be permitted to join the celestial choir where angels praise, and dominations adore, and powers tremble.' And how that prayer, even the Gregorian tones in which it is sung, to renew our fervor by considering the great | brings us back to the ages of primitive fervor; selected for your consideration to day is that I no vestige of the songs of his youth: but let of The House of Prayer.' It was because of him enter the Cathedral to-day, and he would this title that our Divine Lord demanded and start in wonder to hear this prayer sung in enforced reverence for the Jewish temple. He the very tones he heard it thirteen who was meekness itself, He of whom the hundred years ago. It is to be prophet had said, 'The bruised reed He shall feared, brethren, that we often forget these higher kinds of prayer, especially that of tinguish i He who treated with infinite ten- thanksgiving for benefits received. Of this derness the vilest sinners, and forgave and our Divine Lord most touchingly complained pleaded for even the sinner of the city when when, having healed ten lepers, only one reher heart, like her alabaster box, was broken | turned to thank Him, and He said; 'Were insulting gibes of the rabble, He cannot bear our hearts to our great benefactor, and exfrom the temple. These strong mercenary | which narrates that, when God created and men see their money-tables overturned and fashioned the world and showed it to His heart and nerved His arm, and whom they valleys and oceans, there should ascend to dare not resist. He gives His reason for the Him touching streams of beautiful music act: 'It is written, My house shall be called as the expression of thanksgiving on the part the house of prayer, but you have it a den of of the creature to the great Creator. But God thieves.' This title should not only exclude willed a higher tribute—the music of thanksall profanation, but it should ensure all rever- giving from free human hearts-whose chords ence and love. In proportion as we esteem should vibrate with hely gratitude. But, prayer itself shall we reverence the house of though not the highest, the most important prayer, and hence I direct your attention to and most generally used form of prayer is that of petition for favors which we need. Our "The great mission of the Church of God | sulvation depends on its proper use. It is of greatest sinner may gain back all that he has whosoever, says the apostle, 'shall call upon that there is nothing left but lips around my seem almost to have departed; but there yet again with its pristine brilliancy, and see the again His words of warning and of tenderness;

THE OMNIPOTENCE OF SUPPLICATORY PRAYER:

"But that these beneficent effects may be produced, we must know that first quality of successfu prayer is the dependent confidence of which I have spoken. It you examine the circumstances of the miracles performed by our Divine Lord you will find that He sought this dependent confidence first of all. It is sometimes called faith, but on re-But he created man, at the same time, so flection you will find it includes also humility noble and Godlike, to His own image and and hope. We read, for instance, in to-day's likeness, that he is sometimes liable to for- Gospel of two remarkable instances. A ruler comes to Christ, and says to Him, with unbounded coufidence, "Lord my, daughter has just now died, but come, lay thy hand upon her, and she shall live," and Christ raised the knowledge, and he has to depend on intellect dead girl to life. On his way to effect this superior to his own. Man, if he could, would miraels, a poor, suffering woman exclaimed; "If I but touch the hem of His garment, I the Father. This gives a wonderful present

said to Him: " Lord if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died but, now also I know that whatsoever thou shall ask of God, He will grant to Thee.' It might seem as if some vague hope were expressed by these words. Martha had heard of the restoration to life of joy?' Nothing can be more agreeable to God the widow's son and the ruler's daughter, but than the sense of dependence on Him; and dared notask for so greata miracle in the case of her dead and buried brother. Jesus said to nial. Dependence implies many virtues. It her: 'Thy brother shall rise again.' 1 know,' implies faith, for we cannot depend without she answered, 'that be shall rise on the last believing in Him. It implies hope and huday in the Resurrection.' I am the Resurrection and the Life,' said Christ; 'He who believeth in Me, although he were dead, shall live, and every one that liveth and believeth in Me shall not die forever. Dost thou be-lieve this?' She answered: 'Yes, Lord, I have believed that Thou art Christ, the Son of the living God, who had come into this world.' Immediately our Lord proceeds to call forth the dead man from his sepulchre. But perhaps the most striking instance of the tion, praise or thanks, for all we receive comes union of all the qualities of holy prayer is through inflexible law. It is folly to ask any- found in an incident to which the Fathers of thing from Him out of this order of law, for the Church draw attention in their instructhat would be to ask Him to suspend the or- tions on this great subject. A poor woman der of creation for individuals, and to degrade | not of the Jewish race, beholding the miracles His Godhead by an act of mutability out of performed byour Lord, cried out to Him as He passed: 'Have mercy on me, O Lord, thou Son of David, my daughter is greviously troubled by a devil.' Our Lord answered her arbitrary. God made them, and can suspend not a word. The disciples besought Him to or modify them as He pleases—the surpen—send her away, as she so cried after them. Jesus said that He was not sent but to the sheep that were lost of the house of Israel. But she came and adored Him, saying prayer that asks for the suspension, and it | Lord help me. He answered: 'It is not good to take the bread of the children and cast it degrading mutability. This limiting of God's to the dogs.' Here was the trial of her hupower and knowledge is as unphilosophical mility, perseverance and dependence. Did as it is unscriptural. Christianity teaches us she turn away in scorn and say to herself, what prayer is, and how to wield this power, 'This teacher of Isreal is proud and cannot come from God. He compareth God's rational creatures to dogs.' No, brethren, she acts and speaks not so, but tukes Him, so to speak, at His words. In deep self-abasement and persevering confidence she exclaimed with all the intensity of her soul, 'Yea, Lord, for even the whelps do eat of the bread that falls from their master's table.' As if she had said, 'Dog as I am, I will still yelp for food from beneath Thy table unknowledge His divinity and our created dependence. To the Blessed Virgin and the saints of God we may address prayers, asking faith, be it done to thee according to the word.' Thus doth the prayer of the humble God; but the Lord our God we should adore, pierce the clouds, and depart not until God shall hear it. Brethren, we cannot possibly overestimate the power of such prayer. Its effects, often invisible to us, do not move us superior in kind to the prayer of petition. We as the effects of other works of charity, as behold in the Gloria in Excelsis, which we almsdeeds, attending the sick, clothing the have just heard, an illustration of what I say. poor, and so forth, but they are not less holy and meritorious. You have in this privileged city a community of Carmetite Nuns, wholly devoted to this sacred exercise. The world does not understand them, and the worldly element in each of us cannot appreciate them, but we must remember that Christianity is a supernatural system, and that there are invisible agencies at work for good or evil, of which we take too little heed. Of what use are these praying nuns? Why do they not come out into the battlefields of the world and do good, where so much good is needed? There are sufferers unbeeded, whilst they in their ascetic selfishness hide themselves in security. Behold a scene described in the Holy Writ. The armies of Israel are fighting her enemies in the plain. The tide of battle seems to ebb and flow. On the mountain above the battlefield is descried a venerable old man with uplifted arms in holy prayer for Israel's victory. Whenever his arms fall and he ceases to pray, her enemies prevail, and victory again attends their uplifting. What natural connection is there between the man in prayer and the victory gained? Who will dare to ascend the mountain and rebuke him, saying, 'Thou art a friend of Israel, its leader and father, and remainest here in security. Go down into the plain and fight the battles of the Lord.' 'In God's economy every man bath his place. 'Tis our veneration and affection. The one I have teen centuries return to life, he would find fight on the plain. Rabeld was presented for roun consideration to derivative teen centuries return to life, he would find fight on the plain. stronger than Israel's soldiers. So in the battle being waged now between Infidelity, aided by the strong battalions of the triple alliance of the world, the flesh and the devil on the one side, and the friends of God on the other, we need such Moses to pray in solitude on the Mount of God. But you may say to me, brethren, it is true that prayer is omnipotent when properly performed; but alas! amid the trials and distractions and sorrows of human life, how can we attain to the fervor of the true children of God, and feel that humility and dependence of which you speak. We repeat prayers and the very sameness of the words distracts us. I reply that at this moment in every part of the world there are men and women engaged in as fervent prayer as was ever offered to Almighty God. What they are doing, you can do. I need not tell you that unwilful distractions impede not the flight of your prayer to God; but that we have so many of them may be accounted for by our being guilty in their cause, by neglecting to cultivate more recollection and what is called a spirit of prayer. Though you repeat the same vords, you can certainly vary the ideas they express. It is told of St. Francis of Assisium that be could spend hours repeating the same words My God and my All; but what a world of thought and feeling and tenderness in the ideas conveyed by these words. Her was travelling on one occasion with a lay Brother, and they had to sleep in the same room. The Brother had heard that sometimes Francis arose soon after retiring and spent the whole night, like our Lord, 'in the prayer of God.' He resolved to remain awake and watch him. When Francis supposed the Brother asleep, he arose, and looking up to heaven, repeated his favorite words, 'My God and my All.' The time passed on-the midnight hour was toiledhour after hour found him in the same position prayer repeating the self-same words, I, God and my All.' The rising sun lit up the mountain tops, and shone on the transfigured face of that earthly scrapb, as he still whispered "My God and my All." Now how many thoughts and reflections passed through the intellect and heart during the long night? My God, Creator, Redeemer, friend, lover—God of the earth and the sea, of the mounpower wielded by these lips around the tains and the valleys, of all that is great and beautiful in heaven and on earth, and so his mind, taking in creation as God's works, saw him in all things He contemplated—'My All' for time and eternity; 'My All' from the day I laid my mantle at my father's

feet, and liberated from everything, cried out to Thee 'My Father in heaven!' "Thus, brethren, to the soul recollected and filled with the spirit of prayer, expressions often lightly used bring an infinitude of thoughts. Though we may never attain to the heights of this seraph's contemplation, we cannot certainly do more than we have been doing to cultivate recollection in holy prayer. We will be aided by imagining ourselves in a particular place, as at the foot of the Cross, or by directly addressing our Lord, as He is at this moment at the right hand of vividness to prayer.

"It is certain that, whilst I now speak. be as gods—independent of God—having cured that hour. When our Lord came to Jesus Christ, with the same body that hung too (Renewed laughter) He was not a com-knowledge of good and evil. And because Bethania after the death of Lazarus, Martha on the cross, and bearing the same wounds is mander who made allowances for time, dis-

sitting at the right hand of the power of God, | tance, weather or anything else. and that He shows these wounds to His sive screams.) You had to execute his orders Father, that they may be like so many whether it was possible or not. (Roars) And eloquent mouths to pray for us. This is no there was only one form of machinery for his mere ascetic fancy; it is the cool reality of

the Apostles' Creed and of St. Paul. season to pray for the dead. Private Cathothe dying year, the month of faling leaves sacred dead. This place should remind you of them. Here you knelt with them before God's altar, and followed them from this sanctuary to the grave, whither also men shall bear you in your turn. Beneath this sanctuary sleep the great priests, who, in their day, pleased God, and were found just, of whom any Church in the world may be proud, and for whom, as your bishops, you should pray. Venerable sanctuary, inhabited by essential life within the tabernacle, and by death in the vaults beneath, crouching, as it were, at the feet of life. It is your sacred privilege as Catholics, it should be your consolation to pray for the dead. Of all the robberies of the Reformation, the most appalling was that which deprived these dead of the prayers of the Church. We are justly horrified when we hear of dead bodies being robbed of any article of value which may be attached to them, still more are we scandalized when calumniators, like grave rats, gnaw at the coffins of the dead. We feel that dead, as well as living, men have a right to their reputations; but these are but trivial robberies compared to that which deprived them of the prayers and sacrifices of God's people, and delayed their union with God.

"Let us, brethren, pray fervently for these holy dead, that we may meet them before God's throne, when the prayer of petition shall cease and those of adoration, praise and thanksgiving be continued through the eternal years.'

### LACROSSE IN THE SOUTH.

Yes, I have returned home from Baltimore after a very pleasant experience, said Mr. E. Giroux, the noted horosse player, in answer to the greeting of a Post reporter.
Could you inform me what was the object of your visit?

of your visit? Yes; last October Joe Pennington, Secretary of the Baltimore Athletic Club, wrote a letter to Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Captain of the Shamrock team, asking if he could be supplied with a good lacrosse payer, capable of "concling" the club he represented. Mr. O'Connell replied, recommending me, and a telegram was received in reply, asking me to "come on" at once That was on Wednesday night, and on Friday morning I landed in New York, where I spent a day.

day.

How is lacrosse regarded in that city?
Clubs are forming, and great interest is manifested in the game. The greatest enthusiast is AN OLD SHAMROCK MAN,

AN OLD SHAMROCK MAN.

Mr. Flannery, and his energetic example has served to render the play popular. At present he is working hard to secure a strong team, and to that end has secured the services of several old Montreal and Shamrock men, who play excellently. Flannery is indefatigable in his efforts, and the introduction of the game is due to his labor. Next day I was in Haltimore, and at 10 o'clock went to see Mr. Pennington. I found him at the club rooms. They are comprised in an elegant four-storey marble front building, owned by the club, and unexcelled for beauty in this city.

What is the standing of the club?

The members are principally sons of wealthy merchauts, with a good sprinkling of merchauts themselves. I was inmediately introduced to all the members present, and in the afternoon I attended the first practice match played in Newlington Park, Pennsylvania road. I entered the dressing room, and arrayed myself in my silver grays, always worm at Montreal matches. On making my appearance I found my costume the subject of a great many whispered remarks. One said, "Ann't it pretty?" Another added "but it won't suit when ladtes are present."

I then glanced around and observed the

are present."

are present."

I then gianced around and observed the players wore a baseball costume, consisting of heavy shirt and knickerbockers. I played that day, but ever after appeared in Club costume.

What was the principal feature of the Balti-What was the principal feature of the manumorean's play?
They played too independently. When a man secured the ball he was dissatisfied if he did not retain it for a length of thee. They did not play to one another, but would always throw for the goal every time. They threw very well, some being able to send a ball 110 yards; but not having any practical idea of the game, their shots were generally misdirected. If a ball propelled from the lacrosse falls three or four feet outside the flags, the player is greatly chagnined. Their catching is excellent, and for manufactured. omisae the rigs, the phayer is greaby chag-rined. Their catching is excellent, and for rua-ning they are alone. Some of the men could apparently run all day without exhaustion. On this account I believe Builtimore has the mate-rial for the future champion team of the United

rial for the future enampion team of the Cances States.

What was your first undertaking?

My first move was to inaugurate a change of system. The home men were taught to throw overhand, and the defence was instructed in "tobying." The fielding was incomparable, and unequalled by any Canadian team playing. The members of the club were apt students, and rapid y improved in the new method. After three weeks of constant labor, the Baltimore team contested the lacrosse supremacy with THE BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB.

The match transpired in Baltimore in the pre-The match transpired in Baltimore in the presence of a wast assembling, comprising large number of ladies. In the Brooklyn team were Messrs, Crowley, Crosby and Bialklock, but notwithstanding this additional strength the visiting feam was defeated by two to one. The fir t game was taken by Brooklyn in 25 minutes, after severe play, and the second and third game were ensured to Baltimore in 21 and 25 minutes respectively. This overwhelming defeat was attributed to the assistance rendered by the "c anadian coach." This concluded the season's play.

play.

How was your time occupied after that?

Well, I joined several members of the Club in a duck-hunting expedition to Virginia, and after two weeks' pleasure, returned to Bultimore, thence to Montrent. I was asked to remain for Thanksgiving Day, in order to assist at a match with a Philadelphia team, but owing to the unavoidable postponement, I did not delay.

What were your terms of agreement? They were unspecified, but all my expenses were paid, and they desired to force the acceptance of a sainry on me, but this Ideclined.

How did the Baltimore press criticise the

game? They devoted too much attention to individual play, and thus negle ucd to render a descriptive account of the principal movements. This was particularly noted in the American's reports, which, though the best, were characterized by ignorance of the most brilliant "shots" and "moves."

"moves."
Mr. Giroux is loud in his praise of his hosts' hospitality, and announces his intention of returning South in the spring, in accordance with the terms of an engagement.

# MARK TWAIN ON BABIES.

# A New-Fashioned Toast.

At the banquet given to Grant in Chicago on Thursday night by the Army of Tennessee, Mark Twain was called upon to respond to the toast of "The Babies; as they comfort us in our sorrow, let us not forget them in our festivities." Mr. Clemens said : "I like that. We have not all had the good fortune to be ladies. We have not all been Generals, or poets, or statesmen, but when the toast works down to the babies we stand on common ground (laughter), for we have all been bahies. (Renewed laughter.) It is a shame that, for a thousand years, the world's banquets have utterly ignored the baby (laughter), as if he didn't amount to anything. (Laughter) If you will stop and think a minute-if you go back fifty or one hundred years to your early married life (laughter; and recontemplate your first baby-you will remember something over. [Roars.] You soldiers all know that when that little fellow arrived at family headquarters you had a hand in your resignation. (Laughter.) He took entire command. You became a lackey-his mere bodyservant (laughter), and you had to stand around, Jesus Christ, with the same body that hung too. (Renewed laughter) He was not a com-

manual of tactics, and that was the double quick. He treated you with every sort of "Let us brethren, in fine, not forget at this insolence and disrespect-(laughter)-and the bravest of you did not dare to say a word. lic devotion has consecrated this month of Great laughter.) You could face the death storm of Donaldson and Vicksburg, and give and withering flowers, to devotion to the back blow for blow, but when he clawed your whiskers and pulled your hair, and twisted your nose, you had to take it. (Roars.) When the thunders of war were sounding in your ears, you set your faces toward the batteries, and advanced with steady tread, but, when he turned on the terrors of the war-whoop-(laughter)—you advanced in the other direction, and mighty glad for the chance, too. (Renewed laughter) When he called for soothing syrup, did you venture to throw out any side remark about certain services being unbecoming an officer and a gentleman? (Boisterous laughter.) No. You got up and got it. (Great laughter.) When he ordered the pap bottle and if it was not warm, did you talk back? (Laughter.) Not you. (Renewed laughter.) You went to work and warmed it. (Shouts.) You even descended so far in your menial effice as to take a suck at that warm, insipid stuff,-(laughter)-just to see if it was right, three parts water to one of milk-(tumultuous (laughter)-a touch of sugar to modify the colic-(laughter)-and a drop of peppermint to kill those immortal hiccoughs. (Roars.) I can taste that stuff. (Laughter.) And how many things you learned as you went along! Sentimental young folks still take stock in the beautiful old saying that when the baby smiles it is because the angels are whispering to him. Very pretty, but too thin—simply wind on the stomach, my friend. (Shonts) If the baby proposes to take a walk at his usual hour, two o'clock in the morning -(laughter)-didn't you rise up promptly and remark, with a mental addition which would not improve a Sunday School book -(laughter)-that that was the very thing you were about to propose yourself? | Great | tion Ceylon there was a fair demand, and roars.] Oh! you were under good disciplineand down the room in your undress uniform fied baby talk, but even tuned up your martial voice and tried to sing "Rock-a-by baby in the tree top," for instance. [Great laughter.] What a spectacle for an Army of Tennessee. [Laughter.] And what an affliction for the neighbors, too, for it is not everybody within a mile around that likes military music at three in the morning. [Laughter. ] And when [ you had been keeping this sort of thing up two or three hours, and your little velvet-head intimated that nothing suited him like exercise and noise [laughter;" Go on"], what did At the quarterly cinnamon sales competition you do? You simply went on until you dropped in the last ditch. [Laughter.] The idea that a baby doesn't amount to anything! Why, one baby is just a house and a front yard | pepper tend upward. full by itself. [Laughter.] One baby can furnish more business than you and your whole Interior Department can attend to. (Laughter.) He is enterprising, irrepressible, brimful of lawless activities. [Laughter.] Do what you please, you can't make him stay on the reservation. [Great shouts.] Sufficient unto the day is one baby. [Laughter.] As long as you are in your right mind don't ever pray for twins. [Laughter. Mr. Clemens is the father of a pair. Twins amount to a permanent riot. [Laughter.] And there ain't any real difference between triplets and an insurrection. [Uproarious shouts.] Yes, it is high time for a toast to the masses to recognize the importance of the babies. [Laughter | Think what is in store for the present crop! Fifty years from now we shall all be dead, I trust [laughter], and then this flag, if it still survive (and let us hope it may), will be floating over a Republic numbering 200.-000,000 souls, according to the settled laws of our increase. Our present schooner of State [laughter] will have grown into a leviathan—

a Great Eastern. The cradled babies of today will be ondeck. Let them be well trained,

for we are going to leave a big contract on for we are going to leave a big contract on their hands. (Laughter.) Among the three or four million cradles now rocking in the land are some which this nation would pre-land are some which this nation would pre-land on the produce of Canada. for we are going to leave a big contract on their hands. (Laughter.) Among the three serve for ages as sacred things, if we could have sold as sacred things, if we could have which ones they are. In one of these the unconscious Farragut of the future is at this moment teething (laughing); think of it, and putting in a word of dead earnest, insticulated, but perfectly justifiable profanity wholesale.

In global nothine product of Camada.

—Several shipments of deer have been received in this city from the Perth district during the past few days, and have met with a fair demand at the tote per lit for earcases. Saddles of vention have sold at Set 10 fc. Partridges are in good supply, and are worth 15c to 50c per brace. articulated, but perfectly justifiable profamity over it, too. [Laughter.] In another the future renowned astronomer is blinking at the shining milky way with but liquid interest, poor little chap! and wondering what has become of that other one they call the wet nurse. [Laughter.] In another the future great historian is lying, and doubtless will continue to lip [laughter] until his earthly mission is ended. In another the future President is busying himself with no profounder problem of State than what the mischief has have a few forms of the Local Board of Inspectors.

"Wholesale.

"Challam (N.B.) shipped 97,000,060 superficial feet of deats this season, and 2,677,942 pullings against a 250 toos were engaged in the trade, last year 198 vessels of 97,967 toos. The season is now over.

"Prices of Cod Oil are advancing rapidly and the markets of Newfoundland and Nova Scotla are almost bare of oil. At Newfoundland Coll is very scarce and quoted at £30 per ton, or over 40c per gallon, and all is wanted for England and New York. The stock here is very small and in few hands. Manhattan is quoted at 42c in New York.

"The report of the Local Board of Inspectors articulated, but perfectly justifiable profanity; become of his hair so early [laughter], and in a mighty array of other cradles there are now some 60,000 future office-scekers, getting ready to furnish him occasion to grapple with that same old problem a second time. And in still one more cradic, somewhere under the flag, the future illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the American armies is so little bur-

# New Method of Preserving Butter.

he succeeded. [Laughter and applause.]

dened with his approaching grand-

giving his whole strategic mind at

this moment to trying to find out some way

to get his big toe into his mouth-[laughter]

-an achievement which, meaning no disre-

spect, the illustrious guest of this evening

turned his attention to some fifty-six years ago; and if the child is but a prophecy of the

man, there are mighty few who will doubt that

eurs and responsibilities as to

A discovery is said to have been made in England, in connection with the preservation of butter, which may revolutionize the trade in that article. On the 24th July last Mr. Allander, the Managing Director of the Aylesbury Dairy Company, took a quantity of butter made on the premises of the Company, and worked in with it a patent preparation, the ingredients of which are at present a a secret, but which is without taste or smell. Not a particle of salt is used. Some 100 pounds of the butter thus prepared was placed in an open firkin and exposed to the air, and remained sweet from last July to the present time.

LIVERPOOL, November 28.—A leading grain circular says: -The grain trade was generally steady. Prices at the county markets were well maintained, and in some instances rather exceeded last week's, though with little or no improvement in the demand. Cargoes at ports of call were more firmly held, which checks business. Only twenty cargoes, however, remain undisposed of. A fair number were sold or withdrawn. Cargoes that he amounted to a great deal, and even on passage were quiet. At Liverpool since Tuesday there has been a fair business in wheat and corn. To-day's market was fairly attended. A moderate business was done in wheat at Tuesday's prices. Choice white wheat generally favored sellers. Flour was steady at unchanged prices. A smaller quantity of corn was offering, and prices advanced

# Liverpool Provision Market.

(Convul-

CHEESE.—Up to this week buyers have scarcely realized the true position of the market. They looked upon the quotations as asking prices, but they find on coming into the market freely that they are not only selling prices, but that holders are very firm, and will not clear out their stocks except at an advance—as there appears no hope of replacing them by purchases in America at the current values here. The stock here is small of grades, but especially small of strictly choice mild flavored keeping qualities-and if the stocks of America and Canada are as small as they are represented to be, we shall probably run this season out with higher prices than we have seen for some years past. We have to report a good demand this week for September make at 63s to 65s (10 advance), and August at 58s to 60s per cwt. There is also a good enquiry for summer makes—fair condition at 50s to 54s, but there are not many to be had. Total shipments leaving New York and Canada this week, about 39,000 boxes.

BUTTER.-There is a good enquiry for all grades, but the very extreme prices now asked for fancy creamery checks business in this description. We quote choice creamery 120s to 130s per cwt, and choice dairy butter 105s to 115s. The best remade butter, sweet and in good condition, at 90s to 100s, sells readily; below this grade there is none offering .- Hodgson Bros. Circular, of November

# London Grecery Market.

London, November 28.—The Mincing came markets have lost much of the last month's activity, and speculation is now confined to a few leading articles. At the Netherlands Trading Company's sale of coffee on Wednesday fast the reserved prices were exceeded 14c to 3c, good ordinary Java bringing 70 c to 50%c, against 47c to 47le in October. This result has steadied the London market. Good qualities of foreign sold at better prices. Ordinary Brazil was unchanged. In plantabusiness has been done for arrival [laughter]—and, as you went faltering up at high rates. Indian tea is now as lowins before the recent excitement. China -[laughter]-you not only prattled undignities is dull and common grades are easier. Rice was inactive. The transactions in sugar were unusually small, and prices were 6d to 1s lower for crystalized Demerara of which the supply is large. Refiners have neglected other West Indies sugar for three weeks. Low Crown descriptions are nominally unchanged. Beet sugar from second hands sells below the Continental rates Refined sugars are unsettled and prices avor largers. Saltpetre maintains the highest rate last quoted, but hayers restrict operations. was animated at an advance of 2d to 5d per Ib over the price in August; the offerings were nearly all cleared out. Black and white

# Commercial Items.

-In the Island of Hayti, the coffee crop is small, about 55,000,000 pounds, let the quality is good.

-Produce has declined in price in Halifax, N. S., market. Potatoes are selling there at 23 cents per bushel, and good apples are worth \$2.50 to \$3 per brl.

-The total of coastwise shipments this year is 50,000 bush, as against 30,000 bush, last year, and the aggregate therefore shows a total of 526,498 bush, this year against 621,517 bush, for 1878, a decline of 25,049 bush.

—The S.S. Nestorian arrived at Liverpool yesterday. Out of her live stock cargo of 162 head of oxen and 107 sheep, 18 head cattle died during the results.

-The Canada Shipping Company held at special general meeting as their office in this city yesterdicatternoon, and re-opened the sub--cription book

The report of the Local Board of Inspectors at Philadelphia concerning the collision between the Champion and Lady Octavia, declares that the disaster was wholly due to the absence of a proper lookout on the Champion, and that the fault rests mainly with Mr. Leonard, first mate. Credit is given to the officers and erew of the Lady Octavia for the prompt manner is, which they went to the rescue of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer.

—Round lots of hops have been sold in this

crew of the wrecked steamer.

-Round lots of hops have been sold in this market recently at 26c per pound. Some of our brewers are large holders still of last year's growth, which stocks they hid in at 6c to 9c. For similar qualities of 1879 growth from 26c to 32c would have to be paid. This morning's Gazette says:—"The advance in the finer grades of English hops reported by us a few days since would have no effect upon Canadian, as there is no comparison between our hops and the kinds referred to. Even the New York market has quieted down since the reported rise on the other side. As an instance of the effect which excitement produces upon the imagination in times of rising values, we may mention the fact excitement produces upon the irragination in times of rising values, we may mention the fact that since the advance in best Golden Kent hops in England was announced one or two holders of round lots of Western between Napanee and Toronto have been holding for the fancy price of 600 per 10, and we hear that at that figure one of them refuses even to allow a bale to be ripped. We fear the only great barrier against the realization of their pet figure will be that they will not hold on long enough."

# New York Live Stock Market.

Over 5,000 head of Canada sheep and lambs Over 5,000 head of Canada sheep and lambs sold in the New York markets on Monday as follows:—193 sheep, weighing 83 to 126 lbs each, at 4]c to 42c per lb; 158 do, averaging 107 lbs, at 5]c; 2,021 lambs, weighing 70 to 80 lbs each at 5c to 6c per lb; 65 sheep, weighing 105 to 126 lbs each, at 4]c to 4]c per lb; 1,172 lambs, 33 to 82 lbs each, at 4]c to 6]c per lb; 173 lambs, averaging 85 bs each, at \$5.95 per 100 lbs; 44 sheep and lambs, averaging 84 lbs, at 5]c.

### Heroism of a Priest Under Trying Circumstances.

Cumstances.

QUEBEC, November 26.—On Sunday last the R. C. Partsh Church of St. Felix dut ap Rouge was the scene of an accident of a most untoward though not of an exceptional nature. It appears that the congregation were in attendance at High Mass, that the officiating clergyman, the Rev. curc of the parish, had just reached the solemn stage of the service known as the consecration of the Host, when suddenly the sunctuary lamp, suspended above the altar, exploded, and spread the burning contents over the leve gentleman's person and the drapery of the aller, which took fire. Apparently unmoved by the accident or the imminence of the danger the Rev. gentleman proceeded with the ceremony of consecration until be rad completed it, when with the assistance of his beadle, he proceeded to extinguish the flames, a task in which they finally succeeded, though not before they were badly burned about the head and hands. The occurrence threw the congregation into the greatest consternation, during which a number of laddes present fainted before the flames were extinguished.

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# AGRICULTURE.

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Hints for December.

L. 10, 16,

The close of the year is usually an interesting period to the farmer, but the end of the 'present ene is especially so. For some years past, there has not been much to encourage farmers in their work, except perhaps, the general feeling, that 'bad times' could not last forever, and at length a change must come. After many seasons of patient waiting, the looked for change has arrived, and as we go through our barns, and granaries, and consult our accounts, we may find that our work this present year has repaid us for many past poor ones.—There are exceptions here, as in all other business. Until recently, dairying was discouraging indeed, but with the advance in prices to more than double the rates current only three months ago, cheerfulless has succeeded to despondency.

The promise for the next year is also encour-

The promise for the next year is also encouraging; a greatly increased breadth of wheat has been sown, and the weather has been favour able for its growth. Indeed, in some cases, the wheat and rye are too vigorous, and if warm weather occurs with rains this month, the growth may be too luxuriant.

growth may be too luxuriant.

Pasturing Fall Grain.—If the fall grain is in danger of jointing, itshould be pastured without delay. It is often a great help to the wheat or rye, to turn sheep or calves upon it. These eat down luxuriant growth, and tread the soil firmly about the roots. If no other stock are available for this purpose, cows may be let into winter grain fields.

Top Dessing 15 require 15 readed.

Top-Dressing.—If manure is needed for winter grain, now is the time to apply it. It may be used fresh and coarse, without losing much in value. Even straw spread over the wheat is of great benefit. Muching is a protection against extremes of both heat and cold, and preserves the crop during sudden and severe changes of the weather.

the weather.

Surface Drains.—If not already made, ample drains should be provided to free the fields from surface water. Drains that have been plowed out, may need clearing in places with spade or hos, that the water may passoff readily. In laying out open drains, the slopes should be so made, that the water will not flow off too rapidly, with a gentle inclination only; in this case much of the water will stak into the soil, and will not wash away either the soil, or any manuac that is on the slopes. ure that is on the slopes.

with not with a way citate the sony that ure that is on the slopes.

The Granary and Cribs.—A large quantity of grain is stored, awaiting higher prices. This may be wise or otherwise. One thing to be considered, is, the loss by shrinkage, and wastes in the granary and crib. Wheat in the granary is subject to injury by the Weevil and the Grain Moth. This damage may be prevented to some extent, oy shifting the grain, and running it through the fanning mill. Corn cribs are almost always infested by rate and mice. A vermin-proof crib may be made by covering the posts and lower corners with the or sheet iron, which may be painted for preservation. The loss by these causes will average to per cent, and often more, of the value of the grain, but it may be, in part, or wholly, avoided, by care and precaution. care and precaution.

Fodder Stacks.—As a precaution against rain, and melting snow, the tops of fodder stacks may be covered with a few sheaves of long straw, tigntly bound about the top of the stack, or to a stake thrust down into its center for a few few.

few feet.

Lee ponds.—Every house and dairy, however small the latter may be, should have a supply of ice. If there is no pond, a small stream may be dammed and the water basked up, to make a pond. A considerable supply may be procured by making of boards a large box a foot deep, similar to a mortar bed, and claying the joints. If this is filled with water, in cold weather, an exposure of two or three days will be sufficient to make a cake of ice, which may be put up in this shape with little troubic.

this shape with little trouble.

A large block of ice has been made in the house itself, by making a frame of boards in the center, and gradually filling it up, so that the water freezes solidly each night. Additions in hight are made to the frame as required, and the sawdust is packed around it. In this way a solid block of ice, 18 feet each way, weighing over 30 tons, has been made during the winter by means of a hose from a pump. Such a block of ice wastes very little in the summer.

Potatoes and roots.—Pits and cellars should be examined as to the condition of the contents. If too warm, ample ventilation must be given at once. A freezing temperature will not inture roots or potatoes if they are exposed to it out a short time. If they are found too warm in the cellar, the heaps should be turned over and well aired. The best temperature is one just above the freezing point.

The Leisurg of Winter — While there is always

just above the freezing point.

The Leisure of winter.—While there is always something to do about a farm, the winter season offers considerable leisure for the farmer. For the best use of this time, nothing can be more profitable than to procure and make a small select library of books of an instructive kind. For read for amusement only, is not recommended, because information of a valuable kind can be procured in such a form as to be interesting and agreeable. agrecable.

Agrecable.

Management of Manure.—The barn-yard is the field for winter work. Much may be done here by skillful management. Manure, so long as it is frozen, remains unchanged, and the preparation of the manure in the best manure for use in the spring makes no progress. Make a central heap in the yard, and by means of a few planks and a wheel-barrow move the manure from the stable each day to this heap. If the heap is built up square, and made four feet high, it will keep warm in the coldest weather, and while warm it will ferment and rot.

Turning Manure.—A large heap may be turned.

while warm it will ferment and rot.

Turning Manure.—A large heap may be turned by beginning at each end and turowing off the manure to a distance of about three feet; gradually movelt from each end, until there are two heaps. After the manure has remained in this way for a few weeks, replace the two heaps, making one heap again, thus turning the manure very thoroughly twice. In turning, the manure should be shaken thoroughly apart, and all the lumps broken. Two loads of manure so treated do as much immediate gold as will three of course lumpy stuff.

Swamp Muck—Where there is a supply of

three of course lumpy stuff.

Swamp Muck—Where there is a supply of swamp muck, as much of it as convenient may be usefully spread over the yards, pens, and stables, as an absorbent. If swamp muck contains 2 per cent of nitrogen, some has been found to contain even more, a ton is worth \$10 for this ingredient alone at its market price. No ordinary stable manure is so rich in nitrogen as that. A much bed may well be said to be in valuable, for one acre 3 feet deep furnishes 2,5 0 tons, having a value, at the ab we figures, equal to twenty-five thousand dollars.

How Swamp Muck may be Used.—Muck due

How Swamp Muck may be Used.—Muck dug in the winter will freeze and fall into a fine powder. If put in heaps, with lime or ashes, it will heat and ferment, and will not freeze, but will be changed to a loose texture, and can then be handled with ease. In this condition it is best fitted for use in composts as an absorbent, or to put on the land.

Compost Heaps.—If there is not sufficient rain to keep these moist, water should be supplie, even if it has to be hauled and poured on them. Decomposition is arrested when the heap become sdry. A few barrels of water from the well will soon start up heat and decomposition

Materials for Composts.-In several of the Materials for Composts.—In several of the States compost heaps may be made of muck or earth for a basis; to this may be added leaves. cotton-seed, ashes, gyosum, night solt, stable manure, trash from the fields (except weeds in seed), and all the slops from the houses and cabins. A plenty of water should be added. By turning the heap as , reviously described, the comp ist will be fine enough to use in the hill for corn or cotton. If desired, bone-dust may be added, but fine artificial fertilizers will be botter if used by themselves.

Horest—No animal should be permitted to

if used by themselves.

Hores.—No animal should be permitted to fall off in condition atthis season. It is difficult to restore an animal when all the food and vitality are required to resist cold and the hard-ships of a stormy whater. Horses that are not at work still require good and sufficient food, and warm shelter. Exposure to a storm may throw the whole system out of order and do mischief that months of effort may not repair. Preventien is the better plan. Good hay, with a few ears of corn, and an occasional warm bran mash, will keep horses in condition, but good, daily grooming must never be forgotten.

The Dairy.—Dairy animals are worthy of the

The Dairy.—Dairy animals are worthy of the test care. A good cow return her value every tear in milk and butter, and in some localities year in milk and butter, and in some localities the manure almost, if not quite, pays for her feed. The richer the feed, the better the manure. At any rate, a cow is one of the most productive of our farm animals, and the better she is, the more profitable. Only good cows should be kept; as a barren tree wou d be rooted out of an orchard, so should a poor cow be discarred from the dairy. Every dairyman or farmer may improve his herd. improve his herd.

Improve his herd.

Thoroughbred animals are not for the working farmer, they are not so profitable as grade. There are thousands of grade rows which will surpass an average thoroughbred in yield of milk and butter. The farmer's plan is, to procure and k ep, or use, the best buil he can find, raise the heifer culves, and select the best of these to breed from pure-bred males again. But only a strictly pure-b ed buil of the best kind, and from an excellent cow, should be used. A yest improvement must be made in our dairy cows before the best profit can be make from them. The same is true of sheep and pigs.

Siegn—Vet no sheep get into winter quarters

day, and kill every tick with a pair of scissors If a boy is given a cent a dozen for all the ticks he can find on a score of sheep, he will earn a dollar or two in a day from almost any farmer's ficek. If ticks are killed, the trouble and expense will be amply repaid in the better condition of the lambs by and by. Breeders are generally more careful in this respect.

Brood Ewesthat will have early lambs, are better in ayard and shed by themselves, as they need a more generous feeding than those coming in later. Rams and wethers should never be kept with ewes; they are rough-mannered, and but the weaker sheep too much. Sheep are better off if kept in an open yard and shed than if penned up too closely.

Fattening Sheep.—Sheep that are being fattened for market and for the sake of manure, need to be fed with great regularity. A variation of half an hour in helr foddaring time makes fretful and uneasy, and this cau as loss of flesh and fat. If well littered, the manure may be left to collect in the shed until spring; the solid peaking of the manure will prevent undue heatpacking of the manure will prevent undue heat-

Swine.—Swine 'hat are fattening will do better with soaked corn than with dry. Corn steeped in water for twelve hours has been found more economical to feed than when ground into meal. The animals are sooner filled, the food digests better, and, consequently, the feeding is finished more expeditiously, and feed—which is money—is saved.

is saved.

Ponitry.—Vermin are the greatest pest to fowls. They are worse in the winter than at other times, because the fowls are confined more closely, and have not opportunities to free themselves. Lice may be destroyed by whitewashing the house and roosts with lime wash mixed with carbolic acid. Fleas may be destroyed by thoroughly greasing the mosts. Clean straw should be supplied to the nests, and glass nest-eggs provided for early layers. A glass covered coop will be useful for an early sitting hen and a young brood of chickens.

Sunday Matters.—A pair of cards, and a brush

self and the world.

### Orchard and Nursery.

Apples are a short crop; and it is all the more important for those who are so fortunate as to have them, to keep them properly. The cellars, if separate from the house, should be of a temperature just above freezing, and need not be ventilated. Those under dwellings must be so constructed that the gaves, rising from the ripening fruit may pass away, otherwise they will rise into the rooms above and endanger the health of the impates. health of the inmates.

Fences and Gates should be kept in good order; and there is no better time for making gates and posts, etc., in the shop than during the winter.

Clons are better if cut before they have been exposed to hard freezing. Select the most vigor-ous and well ripened shoots, and the in bundles, label, and pack in fresh sawdust, or sand, if that can not be had, and keep in the cellar.

Manures.—The application of manure to the orchard is too often neglected. Use well rotted stable manure it may be drawn on a any time during the winter, most easily when the ground is frozen. When spread, it should cover the whole ground, and not be heaped just about the trunks of the trees, where there are no small

Pruning of small branches may be done at any time when the weather is pl-asant. A very little time spent ou young trees will bring them into good shape and determine their future

Seeds of fruit and of many ornamental trees are best kept in damp sand, or sandy soil and should be in a place so cool that they can not

# The Fruit Carden.

Mild days will give an opportunity to finish pruning the grape-vines, currents, etc., at the same time saving any wood that may be needed for propagation.

Etrawberries-Cover with a layer of straw, marsh hay, or leaves, just before the cold weather

Raspberries .- Cover the tender kinds with

# Kitchen and Market Garden.

Cold Frames need daily attention. The Lettuce, Cauliflower, Cabbages, etc., set in them should not grow, the great danger in winter is in having the frames too warm. They are cold frames, and only on the coldest days are the sashes to be kept entirely and continuously closed. When the temperature is 10° the sashes should be raised slightly, and when 30° the frames should be open.

Celery in trenches for the winter must not be allowed to freeze hard, though a moderate freezing does not injure it. The covering material, straw, nay, or leaves, should be at hand to put on when needed. A slight covering will answer until cold weather fair, y sets in, but the winter covering should be about a foot thick. That put in the cellar in boxes, is more likely to suffer from heat than from cold. If the temperature is too high, the celery will start to grow, and the stalks will become hollow. Keep the cellar near time freezing temperature. the freezing temperature.

Cellars containing roots must be kept cool. A thermometer will be found useful in a cellar where roots or fruit are kept In lither case the nearer the temperature c.n be kept to 34° the better. Roots for table use, if kept in a warm cellar, should be covered with earth or sand to keep from wilting.

Parsnips.—A portion of the crop may be left in the ground; freezing makes them tonder and improves their sweetness. Dig them during a

Salsify is equally hardy with parsnips, and require the same treatment. Scorzonera the

Horseradish may be dug before the ground freezes, and packed in sand in the cellar. Some put a heavy covering of straw, hay, or leaves over the bed, so that it may be dug during the

Seeds.—Some seeds, like the parsnip, are not good the second y-ar, and should not be kept over. All doubtful seeds, either as to age, namor quality, should be thrown out. Good seed is one of the essentials to success in the garden. and now is the time to sort, label, select, and re-

Matters and Things.—So long as the ground is open and not too wet for working, put in the piow or spade—according to the size of the garden....To keep Squa-hes and weet Potavoes the temperature should not be far below 60°....In stormy days look to the tools. Often a little "tinkering" will make an old tool as good as new. wee that all are cleaned, and seed sowers in working order....Make up a stocs of garden conveniences, markers, dibbies, stakes, and whatever else may be need d....Gather leaves while the snow hords off. A good gardenor's pile of leaves is never too large......If there is a deposit of muck at hand, or within convenient hanling distance, lay in a stock; it is quite as valuable in the gardener's field as in the farmer's. Matters and Things.-So long as the ground is

# Flower Garden and Lawn.

plunge the basket into a bucket of water, and let the earth become thoroughly soaked through. Return them to their places, after all dripping has ceased.

Bulbs in Pots are to be brought out of the cellar for early bloom, when the plants are well rooted.

rooted.

Ivies are among the most attractive of room plants, and easy to manage. It will improve their condition greatly, to go over them once a week, with a sponge or soft cloth, and wash the dust from the leaves. The operation takes much less time than one would suppose, and it allows the scale insect, the worst enemy of the try, to be seen on its first appearance and removed by the use of an old tooth-brush.

The Temperature of the room for plants to de

The Temperature of the room for plants to de well, should range between 70° for day time, and 55° for night. Hooms are kept too warm for both plants and human inmates. Provide some method of evaporating water in the room, to make the air moisten the air.

Dust.—When sweeping is being done, the plants ought to be covered with a cloth or newepapers, to keep off the dust. Otherwise the freshness and beauty of the foliage will soon be lost. The sponging of the smooth and thick-leaved plants (see under Ivy, will add to their health and beauty. and beauty.

plants less under 1971, with add to their decide and beauty.

Watering.—A few winters ago. a Doctor complained to us that his plants were in a bad way, they not only did not grow, but by dropping their leaves, were actually diminishing in size, is spite of the fact that he "watered them regularly every day." At his request we went to see the plants; they were at a cool window in his office, in porcelain, and other glazed, and very handsome pots, and the earth in each was in the state of mud. Probably about as many plants. In rooms, are killed by excess of water, as by lack of it. Glazed pots especially should be so drained, that all excess of water will pass off, and the potting soil should be so "open." that it will not retain water to excess. A little observation will show when a plant needs water, and it should be given, not by any rule, but according to the requirements of the plant.

### The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, November 25 .- The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says :- " Fortunately wheat sowing made fair progress before the frost set in, and it will proceed still faster if the weather ameliorates. However, in some districts it is feared that future prospects are jeopardized by badness of seed wheat, really good the samples of which are exceedingly scarce. The operations in Scotland are more backward, but if the weather remains propitious for another fortnight a fair area will be sown. The harvest is now completed in the later districts of Scotland, but the results are unsatisfactory. In England the home-crop wheat is arriving more freely at the county markets, but its condition continues unsatisfactory. Provincial trade was dull. Wheat declined one shilling per quarter in many important centres. In London the imports of foreign wheat were again unusually heavy, the supplies from Monday to Friday having been 87,280 qrs. A large proportion of the imports have been from Russia, and these may yet be prolonged if the weather continues mild, as no definite news of the closing of the Baltic ports has been received. The future course of prices, however, depends on the action of America. The gigantic visible supply fetters trade. Of course the large imports now arriving are considerably in excess of the present requirements, but notwithstanding the surface fluctations the outlook for holders is decidedly hopeful. The stoppage of Russian supplies may very probably turn the scale in sellers' favour. Very little business was done during the past week Wheat ex ship was pressed for sale to avoid landing expenses, and declined about 1s. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. demand for wheat off coast, and a good many cargoes were sold both for the Continent and the United Kingdom at improving prices, the declnie of the early part of the week being fully recovered. Maize was slightly lower, but the demand was somewhat Maize Was improved. There was very little business done in forward wheat, owing to the high prices asked in America. Re-sellers offered very sparingly, but there have been some sales of red winter on passage at 53s 6d to 53s 9d, and at 55s for December and January shipment. The sales of English wheat last week were 40,065 qrs at 47s 10d per qr, against 40,580 qrs at 41s 2d per qr during the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom, during the week ending the 15th instant were 2,110,944 cwts of wheat and 301,035 cwts of flour."

### DISTRESS IN THE NOUTH WEST OF IRELAND.

Kenmare and District-Letter from the Bishop of Kerry to the Nun of Keum erc.

The cry of distress is rising from nearly every part of Ireland, but more especially from this poor and mountainous district. During the last three years the crops have falled, but the past wet summer has been its climax of mis-ry. poor and mountainous district. During the last three years the crops have failted, but the past wet summer has been its climax of mis-ry. There is no emproyment even whereby, during the coming winter, the men could earn a little to keep body and soul to ether until the dawn of better days. Fond is rising in price, which to poor people means starvation. The potatoes are nearly all black, and now the only resource is yellow meal. Bad as this food is a large number of human belays will not have enough of it unless assistance is given. The turf is routing in the ground, hence the misery of cold is added to the misery of starvation. The want of fuel is almost as bad as the want of food, betwee fear that during the coming winter there will be a terrible want of both, in fact unless immediate help is given '47 and '48 will be repeated again. This appeal is not made in the cause of abject charity, but to meet an emergency which no one could foresee. We have no delire to demoralize the peasantry with anything like electmonynary charity, but as Christians we feel bound to try and relieve distress, the existence of which no one will venture to deny. In confirmation of this fact we beg to quote, from the Cork Examiner, which reports thus the state of Kerry—"Irish poo-slaves, have, one may expect, enough to contend with. But in the midst of the present general depression, it is impossible to exaggerate their wire chedness. The farmers here simply exist; not with money in proverbial stockings, worn out; not with wealth lying in sheep and dry stock; not with meaning in proverbial stockings, worn out; not with wealth lying in sheep and dry stock; not with nearly live on the suffrance of the shopkeevers. In a short time no trader can give goods on credit. I ready they think they have been more indulgent than was prudent. Men who know well the state of this district, assert that it owes twice more than it could reasonably pay. The farmers lives are those of monotono s wreteredness, rising with the sun and going to rest with him;

served so well.
Si-ter Mary Francis Clare, seeing the fearful surpass an average thoroughbred in yield of milk and batter. The farmer's plan is, to procure and kep, or use, the best builthe can find raise the heifer caives, and select the best of these to breed from pure-vered makes again. But only a strictly pure-be ed built of the best kind, and from an excellent cow, should be used a vist improvement must be made in our dairy cows before the best profit can be make from them. The same is true of sheep and pick.

Siepe—tet no sheep get into winter quarters infested with ticks. If no other method is possible, go over the sheep one by one, on a warm

tion—the Nun of Kenmare—wrote a letter in the Daily News asking help for the destitute in her neighbourhood. What was the response? It is shameful—nay almost incredible. This gifted, plous and tender-hearted woman received, as the result of the contributions of the wealthiest kingdom in the world, towards the relief of the suffering of its brethern in Kerry, the wretched sum of nine pounds sterling."

The Freemar's Journal says—"All are aware of the noble efforts of that gifted lady, the Nun of Kenmare, and I may take the opportunity of expressing the hope that she will be successful in the results of her philanthropic and deserving appeal for aid."

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Bishop of Kerry, writing to Sister Mary Francis Clare urging her to make an appeal to the generous people of America, says:—I know the labour is above your strength, but I know you are ready to make any sacrifice for the hon ur of the Mother of God, for the object for which Mr. Peter O'Leary is sont to appeal to the noble American people. Three times during the past year the Convent Schools were closed by order of the sanitary inspector of the District, because of fever and other diseases, and the result of bad and insufficient food, We have too much rea on to fear that famine and fever will prevail widely during the winter and spring.

I remain, with great respect,
Your faithful servant in Christ,
\*DANIEL M'Casthy,
One hundred and fifty of the children who attend the Convent schools have had severe fever

One hundred and fifty of the children who attend the Convent schools have has severe fever and are at this moment so weak from want of actually necessary food that they can scarcely stand in their classes, or learn their lessons. Hundreds of poor people cannot send their children to school because they actually have not clothes to cover them decently, nor can their fathers and mothers attend Masson sundays for the same reason.

Shand in their chases. Or fearn their tessions. Hundreds of ocore people cannot send their children to school because they actually have not clothes to cover them decently, nor can their fathers and mothers attend Mass on sundays for the same reason.

There is no use in talking political economy to starving men for the first duty of the Christian, the patriot, the philanthropist, and the statesman, is to succar the people in a great national calamity, and after it passed away, if possible, make such laws as will prevent its recurrence.

Length of words will not strengthen this appeal, which we hope will not be in vain. Sister Mary Francis Cusack, the Nun of Kenmare, is known wherever the English language is spoken, or the name of Ireland mentioned. Her massive intelect has placed her in the front rank of the literary celebrities of our time. She has, during the last few years, given to literathra. History of Kerry a Life of St. Patrick.

History of Kerry a Life of St. Patrick, a life of Pope Pius IX., a Life of O'Connell, and many other sta dard works, which, to the Irish nation, have been a source of no little pride, for she has given the study of tretand's History a stimulas. The very name of this good and celebrated woman is a guarantee that mome sentru-ted to her care will be converted to the purpose for which it given consequently we appeal to the people of our race at home and abroad, without distinction of class, creed, or political party, because humauity and charity is the prevince of all. The great Republic of the western World has always been magnanimous especially to poor infort nate friand, and we therefore with confidence solicit help more particularly from our own kith and kin. The printers and bookbinders, of Dublin have applied to Sister Mary Francis Cusack for emoloyment, and she has been applied to for a all ovarts of Ireland for assistance to ward off the threa end famine. To employ to Dubling printers and bookbinders of Dubling the propose, especially to the founding and endowing of an inst

trious, and viruous people, overtaken by poverty and misfortune. The following are copies of memorials forwarded to Sister Mary Francis Cusack by the Printers and sookbinders of jubin, which we append to show the necessity of this appeal and the importance of the great work upon which she is now engaged.

TO SISTER M. PRANCIS CLARE CUSACK. DEAR MADAM.—We, the undersigned Bookbinders of Dublin, beg repectfully to state that wing to the great depression of trade many of us are suffering severely—a great number of our body being out of employment, and others only working half time. Having already benefitted from binding many of your well-known books, we would be thankful if you could again give us employment. Thanking you for your kind'y feeling in keeping the work in this country, we are, yours respectfully.

TO SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE CUSACK.

DEAR MADAM,—You are doubtless aware of the depressed state at pre-ent of the Printing Trade in Dublin and hroughout Ireland generally. This great depression involves, we need scarcely inform you, con-iderable, and in many cases most severe, hard-hips on those who have to live by this business. Many amongst our number have been idle for lack of employment for a long time, and many more have only been partially \*mplayed Knowing that you have largely patronized the Irish Printers in the past, we take this liberty of new writing to you in the hope that you will be able to furnish us with some employment. We believe you are generally engaged in literary work of some kind, and we know that you take an interest in us and can feel for us in our present need.—We beg to remain, yours must obedieatly.

P.S.—Donations will be received by Mr. Peter TO SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE CUSACK.

P.S.-Donations will be received by Mr. Peter P.S.—Donations will be received by Mr. Feter O'Leary. Drauts to be made payable to Sister Mary Francis Cusack, Kenmare. Co. Kerry, Ireland, for the Distress Fund, on the Munster Bank, Kenmare. Paper currency can be cashed here also. Mr. Peter O'Leary is also appointed by sister Mary Francis Clare Cusack as her Special Commissioner for the United States, Canada and Australia, to collect information for her new and magnificent work on "Distinguished Commissioner for the United States, Canada and Australia, to collect information." Canada and Australia, to collect information for her new and magnificent work on "Distinguished Irishmena. Home and a broad," which she is bringing out to as 1st the Dublin Printers and Rookninders, of whom there are 5600 with their families all suffering for want of employment

OBITUARY .- We regret to announce the

death of one of our valued and upright citizens, Mr. P. Conroy, who died at an early hour this morning after a long and painful illness. Born in Cornwall in 1829, he became a resident of Kingston in 1850. Soon after his arrival he engaged in general business, in which he continued until compelled by illness to retire in 1876, but not before he had realized a handsome fortune. Mr. Conroy was one of the best examples in refutation of the assertion that Kingston is a "slow place," and on the contrary a proof of how patient industry and honest fair dealing are rewarded here. In thirteen years, without any speculation, of which he had a horror, he amsased a fortune. At the same time no one in business was more highly respected by all classes, as none had stronger claims. He hated quibbling of every kind, and no man of the great number of those with whom he did business in town or country ever expressed the slightest dissatisfaction. He leaves a record of which any one might feel pround for honourable, straightforward dealing, and an evidence of the acquisition or wealth without any stain on his business career. Nor were his moral qualities inferior, he bore his sufferings long continued and painful, with heroic fortitude and resignation. A good citizen in every sense of the word, his loss will be mourned by all who value active enterprize, combined with unblemished integrity, and a faithful adherence to the highest moral principles.-Kingston

# TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

During the past season 800 immigrants have arrived at Ottawa. John Murphy was fatally injured in a Pres-

cott brewery yesterday. Asa Magoon, aged 62, will be hanged at Windsor on the 28th instant. Dominion civil servants 65 years old and

upwards will shortly be superannuated. Insurance policies on Emerson property are cancelled until a fire brigade is established.

Large numbers of sheep are being shipped to the United States from the Bay of Quinte district.

New machinery for the Gatling Gold Mining Company, Hastings, has been manufactured at Belleville. A Benefit Order has been founded in Lon-

don for colored people called the "Knights of Columbia Adoption." William Dempsey, one of the pioneers of Prince Edward, died at his home at Rednor-

ville yesterday aged 83. The Russian contract for corvettes, to be built in the United States, has been indefinitely interrupted by the sudden and excess-

ive rise in iron. Wm. Patterson has left Paris, Ont., with another respectably sized party for Manitoba. A special freight train of 16 cars also left for

the same place. The International Steamship Company, for a month previous to the close of navigation, carried workingmen from St. John, N. B., to Boston at the rate of from 800 to 1,000 per

Mr. Alexander Robertson, of Dundonnochie, Perthshire, Scotland, is in Ontario, in connection with the settlement of a Scotch colony, including several tenant farmers, in Manitoba

### THURSDAY.

week.

vear.

Chili has captured Iquique. Gladstone favors Home Rule to Ireland. A crisis in the Belgian Cabinet is appre-

Aleko Pasha, Governor of Roumelia, has returned from Constantinople.

George Augustus Fala arrived yesterday af ternoon at New York from England.

Four hundred tons of steel rails have arrived for the St. John & Maine Railway. The Communist who superintended the

destruction of the Vendome column is dead. Two hundred and thirty-six fishermen bave been lost from Gloucester during the past

A boy named Inman, aged 13, perished on Prince Edward Island in Saturday's snowstorm.

The contract for Ste. Anne's Locks has been signed by Messrs. O'Connor, Cassidy and Baskerville. Mr. F. McKenna, of Ottawa, has been awarded the contract for removing the snow

from the Parliament square this winter. Jas. Boyd, formerly Deputy Sheriff and Postnaster at Frelighsburg, has been arrested in New York with \$508 of counterfeit silver

in his possession. A St. Catharines man named Noble, a purveyor of farm products, is said to have left for parts unknown, leaving behind him obliga-

tions amounting to about \$1,500. The Governor-General has presented the medal of the Royal Humane Society to Mrs McTaggart, of Ottawa, a lady over sixty years of age, for having plunged into the Rideau River, last summer, and rescued a child from drowning.

# FRIDAY.

Three thousand tons of Pacific rails await shipment at Kingston A trestle work over Cross River on the

Canada Pacific has fallen through. A Toronto firm has received an order for 5,000 turkeys for shipment to England.

One thousand tubs of Kamouraska butter have been disposed of by a Quebec firm.

There are signs of some remarkable transactions in mining rights in the Chaudiere St. John, N.B., wants to have a steamship

line from that port to Great Britain subsidized. There 668 patients in the Ontario Lunatic Asylum and 200 patients in the Toronto

Hospital. A Carlton, N.B., gentleman has recovered a \$1,000 Dominion bond which went astray in the mails.

Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the Irish-Canadian, has entered an action against the Globe for libel, placing the damages at a very heavy figure.

SATURDAY.

Several cases of typoid fever in Toronto. Halifax is flooded with unemployed labor-

The Belleville Pottery is in operation English ironworkers are warned against

emigrating to America. A street railway is to be constructed along the bank of the Niagara River.

White marble has been discovered in the 100th range, Templeton township. The new penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B.

will be ready for occupancy on May 1st.

Four indictments for polygamy have been returned by a Salt Lake City jury. Magraw, who murdered Rufus Bartree in 875, was hanged at Windsor, Vt., yesterday. Four steamships of the Pacific Mail line are to be purchased by Peruvians for war ves-

sels. Arrangements are in progress to entertain Sir Leonard Tilley, at Stratford, at an early date.

Lindsay, Ont., is demanding changes in the local postal time table, which are highly inconvenient. It is said some convicts in St. John, N. B.

# and Halifax, N. S., prisons are to be removed to Kingston this year. An angry Wister.

New York, November 24. - Miss Parnell, a sister of the Irish agitator, writes to the Tribune as follows:-

Sir,-It is not necessary, in commenting on the actions of a stranger in a country on the other side of the Atlantic, to use likellous expressions. In your editorial of to-day you say that Charles Parnell smiles significantly when an occasional peasant cries out for shooting landlords. As his sister, well acquainted with Parnell's character and views, and a student of his speeches and not alone of mendacious cables from London, I denounce your association despatch as an impudent falsehood and libel.

Yours obediently, F. PARNELL.

# GENERAL NEWS.

-In a recent speech, the Right Ron, Robert Lowe, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "I have not been able to discover that there has been any retrenchment since the present Government came into office. I beg pardon; I have seen one instance. I am a trustee of the British Museum, and I am happy to inform the country that £3,000, which used to be given to the Museum every year for the purchase of books, has been taken away, to meet the expense of the Afghan and other wars." The London Athenaum says that the Government grant to the British . Museum has been reduced £8,000.

-The tub in which Diogenes is reported to have lived is now said by German archaello. gists to have been no tub at all. Tube are of comparatively modern origin. The Greeks knew nothing about them. Their washing was done in earthenware vessels. Diogenes's abode was one of gigantic wine jars sometimes in use. When lying down he laid it lengthwise; when desiring to stand or sit in it, he placed it upright. The aborigines of Brazil buried their distinguished dead in earthen jars, and under the giant trees on the banks of the Parahiba these peculiar coffins are found, containing mummies of priests and warriors, with their ornaments or arms.

-The sun-flower is turned to extraordinary account in Lithuania. The seeds yield at first pressure excellent salad oil, and the residue forms excellent oil-cake for cattle, who also relish the leaves and stalks chopped up. The flowers a little short of full bloom are, when cooked, nearly as good as artichokes and are in the garden very attractive to bees. The leaf well dried is used as tobacco. The seed receptacles are made into blotting paper, and the inner part of the stalk is manufactured into a fine writing paper. The more woody portions of the plant, which attains great size, are used for fuel. The best seed is obtained in the Crimea. As an anti-malaria sgent the sun-flower is most valu-A farmer called on the late Earl Fitzwilliam to

represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. The damage was estimated by the farmer at £50, which the Earl immediately paid. As the harvest approached, however, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were the most trampled the corn showed strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went sgain to the Earl and said 'I find that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land the crop is best, and, therefore, I have brought the £50 back again." "Ah," exclaimed the Earl, "this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer asking him several questions about his family, how many children he had, and what was the age of each. He then wrote out and gave the farmer a check for £1.0, saying Take care of this, and when your eldest son be comes of age present it to him and tell him the occasion which produced it."

Fearful and wonderful are the dispensations of Russian justice, as two recent decisions of the Odessa tribunals strikingly exemplify. A Post Office official, named Alexijeff, was tried for embezzlement. Several envelopes of missing registered letters were found in his poss-ssion by the police, and when interrogated by the State Prosecutor he confessed to having stolen their contents. The jury found him " not guilty," without a minute's hesitation. To balance the unexpected mildness of this verdict with a prop rtionate excess of severity, the jury sworn in to try the next case before the same tribunal pronounced the prisoner submitted to its decision "guilty" with us hesitating unanimity. This unlucky culorit, Tamalin by name, was accused of having stolen a chicken, value ninepence, and had already spent eight months in prison awaiting his trial. He, too, confessed his crime, pleading in millgation of punishment that he had been driven to purloin his neighbor's fowl by sheer want, his wife and children having been in a state of semi starvation when he committed the offence He was forthwith sentenced to seven month further imprisonment.

-Eight miles north of London stands the village of Chingford. Its situation is singularly eccluded, although so near the great metropolis and it contains a very ancient building, in one of the rooms of which is an old oak table bearing a brass plate inscribed : "All levers of roas beef will like to be informed that on this table aloin (hence Sir Loin) was knighted by King James I, on his return from hunting in Eppins Forest," On June 21, 1857, this quiet nook wa in the willest excitement, for while Farmer Small was at church that morning his hous was plundered and his venerable sister in-lay brutally murdered. Suspicion soon was directed to Jonathan Geydon, aged 27, and a Coroner jury brought in a verdict of murder against him but he successfully baffled pursuit and nothing was heard of him until a few weeks ago a ma of 19 gave himself up to the police as the Ching ford murderer, and Mr. Small testified that ! has no doubt as to his identity. Geydon said that he had tramped through every county England, pent years in India, and serve abourd ship, but evidently felt all the while that the curse of Cain was on him, and at length wearied of life, surrendered himself.

-On Sunday, the 5th of October, a hand Thessalian brigands suddenly surrounded hou e at Katenhora, where a wedding party w assembled. The gayety was disturbed by report of a gun outside the building, the being that the brigands, fifteen in number, h shota man dean who had been placed at th door to prevent intrusion. This incl ent in way affected the spirits of the brigands, five whom, entering the room, requested the con pany not to be frightened, at the same time s suring the bridegroom that under the circum stances they did not wish to take him, but mer ly required the sum of fifty liras and his watch As they had yataghans in their hands, it was impossible to refuse their modest request. The money and watch were accordingly hande over, and the brigands, ordering the music to played, nsisted on dancing with the bride, and drank to her health. They had, they said, see the wedding party going to church in the mor ing, but "did not wish to disturb their festivity After making themselves extremely pleasa they took their departure, only begging that respectable man related to a merchant at Va would show them the way to the hills." T respectable man, in a highly nervous condition was then walked off by the visitors, and latest accounts, had not since returned to home, where, however, a letter has been received demanding \$2.500 as his ransom.

### Opinions of a Protestant Paper of "Bishop" McNamara.

"Bishop" McNamara seems to be a curio man; he wants to have a Catholic chui without the supremacy of the pope and will out transulistantiation. He might as w give up the name of Catholic then. It noticed that the old Catholics do not flour that Pere Hyacinthe is no longer before people, and that the reformed branch of t Episcopal church is not alarmingly great The true reason for this is to be found, ably, in the fact that few churches are narrow, as not to give a man plenty of root for self-reform in the church, and schief begin usually in personal differences. Providence Press.

Discovery.

ow improved and Perfected—Is a solutely the Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.
And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Want

And Cares all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Want ing for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CAR BuliNE, an article prepared from petroleum and which effects a complete and radical cur in cases of baidness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tend to fail out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruif, 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, ilke many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of Jennents almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after i has been chemically treated and completely dedorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-of Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer baving noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-beameared hands in his scanty locks, any the result was in a few months a much fine head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the result were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the taits of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to interval were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the taits of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few

THE GREAT AND ONLY

# Hair Restorative.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., NOV. 8, 1878.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

CWAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco

DEAR SIK-I take great pleasure in informing
you of the most gratifying results of the use of

CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years
thet op of my head has been completely hald
and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope
of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I notice d
the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the
recommendation of a friend, I concluded to try
a bottle without any great hopes of good results;
however, I have now used it less than a month
and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my
head is completely covered with a fine, short,
healthy growth of hair, which has every ap
pearance of continued growth; and I confidently
believe It will restore it as completely as ever it
was in my youth.

believe it will restore it as was in my youth.

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

the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE,
Daylsville, Cal.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th
day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING,
Notary Public.
JOSEPH E. POND. Jr. Attorney at Law,
North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than
twenty years a portion of my head has been as
smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but
some eint weeks ago I was induced to try your
CARBO. INE, and the effects have been simply
wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for
years, there now appears a thick growth. It is
growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after
it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if
you choose, and may refer to me for its truth.
MR. W. S. Gold. D. No. 70 River avenue, Allesheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head
badly scalded by hot water, and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his
hair to grow luxurlantly.
ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville,

LINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

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

Dengola, Ill., March 19, 1879.

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

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

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

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

W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC UANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal. Superior Court. De Marcebue Meloche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune on biens of Joseph Alphonse Hudon, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized a ester on justice, Plaintiff; and the said Joseph Alphonse Hudon, of the same place, trader, Defendant.

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

October instant
Montreal, 31st October, 1879.

PERRAS & MORIN,
Atterneys for Plaintiff.
13-d

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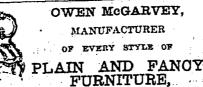
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CAUTION. Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the rhas, and our picture trademark on surrounding his wrapper. None other is genuine. Always instone that pand's Extract. Take no other paration. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT Co., NEW YORK AND LONDON. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to 1: Marray Street, New York.

# M<sub>°</sub>VEIGH'S SOVEREIGN

REMEDY

Prease read the tollowing testimonials of prominent and respeciable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. Any one doubting the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, theumatism, Dysp psia, Diphtheria and Lumbago can satisfy them selves still further by referring to the partles whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never since the practice of medicine first became a sclence were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

The undersigned having made a special study of all Nervous, Muscular and Blood Diseases, hence the result shows satisficatory cures in all cases.

cases.
For sale by all Who lesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 22 St. Paul street.
Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, \$1.00.
THOMAS McVEIGH,
Menufacturing Depot, 22 St. Paul Street.
22. P. S.—May be consulted from 10 a. m. to
4 p. m. free of charge.
Hotel-Dieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, St.
Paul street:

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

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

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

Montreal, June, 1579.
Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Albion Hotel—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of neuralgia, of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirteen years. I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever. I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that palnful disease, Neuralgia in the head.

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

Montreal, June 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel—Sir—Your Sovereign Internal. Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered so much with Neuralgia for the last nine years, and having tried everything within reach without reo-iving any permanent relief. I am now able to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montrea that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am now units well. quite well.

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

Montreal, 19th June, 1879. Thomas McVeigh, Eag.,—Dear Sir—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine has given me complete relief and I now feel no pain and none of the symptoms. I am, Sir, very support of the symptoms. espectfully yours. JOHN CORCORAN, Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal, June 15th, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Penple,—Desr Sir.—My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your sovereign Internal Remedy, has experienced a most entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am very truly yours, A. M. ALLAN,

Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET.

MONTREAL

Medical.

EYE AND EAR.

May be consulted daily at

DE. L. O. THAYER, Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's i ark Eye Imfirmary, DCULIST AND CURIST.

No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace. Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Perneu. St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnovers, of Sacre Cour, ctred of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks.

April 28, 37-g\* April 26. 87-g°

# NO MORE RHEUMATIS OR GOUT ACUTEOR CHRONIC A ALICE YLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade

Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.,
OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Barmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 55 cures out of 160 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a Box; 6 Boxes for \$5. Sentio any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address
WASHBURNE & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y. For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Whotesale Druggists, Montreal. 34-g

Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by

HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specific No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder for (5), sent post free on receipt of price. 6

Humphreys' Homeopathle Medicine Co. 109 Fulton Street, New York. H. HASWELL & CO.

MCGILL STREET - MONTREAL,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

# GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



TRADE MARK, and radically cure any and every oase of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly After Taking, like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

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

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

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 Taute,

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 sparious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to always obviates this difficulty. It should be observe when purchasing that you are getting

he genuine, stamped "DEVINS." To Mothers.-Should your Drugglsf not keep them, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORM PAS-THLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on re-

celpt of 25 cents R. J. DEVINS, DRUGGIST, Next to the Court House, Montreal

If you are troubled with

TAPEWORM!

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

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

Lithogram.

# Wonderful Improvement. -IN-JACOB'S LITHOGRAM.

PATENTED (6TH JULY, 1879. 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 of this wonderful labor and time-saving apparatus is enabled to offer "a guarantee" with each Lithogram sold providing the directions furnished are compiled with. Postal Card, Note, Letter, Legal and Folio sizes—prices, respectively, \$2.50, \$5, \$7, \$3 and \$12. Special sizes made to order. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted throughout the Dominion. Send for Circulars.

Patentee and Manufacturer.

Eastern House: 457 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Eastern House: 457 St. Paul Street, Montreal. Western House: 36 Front street, East Toronto,

Spencerian Steel Pens.

# SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Of the very best English make, unrivated for Flexibility, Durability and Eveness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION! For Schools we recommend Nos. 1,5 and 15. In Commercial use, Nos. 2,3 and 16. Complete set of samples (20 pens) will be sent on receipt of layerity care.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, No. 275 Notre Pame Street, Moutreal.

Patent Saw.



Our latest improved sawing machine off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes. A \$100 PRESENT will be given to two men who can saw as much in the old way, as one man can with this machine. Circulars sent free. W. Gilles, 711 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Vitalizing butritive-Tonic qualities of Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Laver til with Licto-Phosphate of Line would indente its great value as a Restorative and Invigarato. In that low condition of the system prevailing in patients recovering from hightheria as well as Fevers, especially those of a Typhoid character; while, it taken when the premotitory signs of lassitude and weakness appear, it would have a tendency to prevent the attack, or lighten and shorten its duration. The cases in which it has been used fully bear out this hypothesis. It stimulates the enfeebled powers, and builds up and gives fresh life and vitality to the whole system. Prepared solely by L. H. Robinson, P. armacentical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General beaters. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

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

Pond's Extract is a standard medical remedy, that is supreme in its power over Pain and all Inflammations and Hemorrhages.

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 core for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this papes, W. W. Sherara, 119 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. 9-G-cow Consumption Cared.

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties hereofors in use-Lieberts Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and compressed. It has eighteen times the strength of ordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and its flavour as long as it is kept cool and dry. A letter from Captain Campbell, R. N. A. They are Pleasing to the Sight. shows that during a long sea voyage the bread made with it was " the best he had tasted, light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste.

Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal, are agents for makers, to whom address for sample: 11-6 Blood is manufactured by the process of digestion and assimilation; but if those processes are interrupted by acidity of the stomach the food cannot be thoroughly transmuted into blood, and the vital fluid becomes thin and watery. Milk of Magnesia

used by mothers as the only safe medicine for children. It is said that some of the alkaloids which enter into the combination of Fellows' Hypophosphites are extracted from trees which attain to a great age, and that this fact suggested to Mr. Fellows' the idea of their employment. Whether the success of the preparation is due to this we are not prepared

to say, but the idea is a good one.

you will find it is more valuable than gold. Besure you buy the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and take no other mixture. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA Water is one of the surest and speediest of cures for every form of nervousness. It relieves headache when other applications completely fail. It reinvigorates the fatigued and

FARMERS AND MECHANICS .- Provide

yourselves with a bottle of Pain-Killer at this senson of the year, when summer complaints

are so prevalent; it is a prompt, safe and sure

cure. It may save you days of sickness, and

overtaxed body, and it imparts force and buoyancy to the mental powers. SOME OF THE MOST HORRIBLE cases of Ulcerous Scortula that ever existed have been cured by Bristou's Sarsaparilla AND PILLS, which, penetrating to the bone. neutralizes every atom of poisonous virus, and

restores the organs to a sound state. Bousecours Market!

This noted pile is the depot for much of

the food consumed by our Montreal friends. What tempting ribs of beef, pork and mutton, what poultry and game seem to coax the buyer to grasp his purse and capture them for some rare feast! There are strings of wagons, too, about, which are filled with fruits and vegetables. Everything seems to invite to prodigality, toothsome feasts and over indulgence. A noted gastronome once said "that it was a pity that he could not eat of every luxury of the table, without feeling and tasting them the next day or resorting to the revolting medicines which his family physician would order." He lived before the days of DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which are pleasant to the taste and just the medicine required to remove the debris from the system. Some assert that there is no such thing as ghosts. They are simply some toothsome partridge or young hig which will assert itself after a feast. A vision of a departed grand-

Western House: 36 Front street, East Toronto, Ont.

Headquarters for the United States, 3 Arch street Boston, Mass.

N.B.—Composition for refitting Tablets air nished at one half the original cost.

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AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT—In an age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle agreemedial agents is widely steady in many lines but it will be seen by the steady in many lines by the steady line 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 affec-tions 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 com-plaints, 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, horse-men and stock raisers administer it with the

ers. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NOR-THROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5
Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

greatest success for diseases and hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine deal-

# FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Financial.

Business at our city banks rules steady; there is a fair demand for accommodation, for this season of the year, and discount for commercial paper still range 7 to 8 per cent, as to name and date. Loans are negotiated at about G per cent on call, and 6 to 7 on time. Sterling Exchange continues inactive in this market at 108 to 108 for round amounts between banks, and 108} to 108} cash over the counter. Currency drafts on New York remain quiet at par to 1-16 premium.

Drokers are still paying 94c to 95c on the dollar for Consolidated Bank bills, and 20c rapidly being reduced. Reports from the for Mechanics'.

examine into and report the affairs of the Consolidated Bank, have been gives rise to the impression that the proceedposition in which they now stand.

-The Union Bank, Quebec, has declared a

A final dividend of 4 per cent has been declared in the matter of Thompson, Whitehead & Co., hardware merchants, payable on Monday next.

-The amount of duties collected in the Inland Revenue Division of London, Ont., for November, 1878, was \$24,426.71, and for 1879, \$20,527.41.

-The Customs receipts for the port of Hamilton for November amounted to \$51,-253.04, being a decrease of \$11,698.75 on the same month last year.

-During the past week there has been a decided advance in St. John, N. B., in deal freights, as high as seventy shillings being offered in some cases.

increase, \$831.22.

-The traffic earnings of the Great West-\$73.872.61 for the corresponding year, an increase of \$26,858.25.

-The Grand Trunk Railway returns of traffic for the week ending 22nd November, 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1878, shows an increase of \$13,384:

1879. 1878 Total .....\$199,045 \$1:5,661

Increase during the last 21 weeks. \$272,161

# Business Troubles.

At a meeting of the creditors of Joseph Thompson, grocer, of Hochelaga, H. A. Bain was appointed assignee.

—A writ of attachment has been served on the Petitcodiac, N.B., Lumber Mill Company at the instance of Messrs. Allan Bros.

A writ of attachment was to-day issued at the instance of Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, advocate, against Felix Cadotte for \$209.50. Mr. C. O. Perrault, assignee.

Through a clerical error in the Prothonotary's office Mr. Perrault was mentioned as the assignee to an estate instead of L. J. Lajoie.

A writ of attachment has been issued issued against James Mayor, oil dealer, &c., for \$476, at the instance of Ramsay, Drake & Dods. A. M. Perkins, assignee.

The liabilities of L. H. DeVeber & Sons. of St. John, N. B., according to the official statement, amount to \$828,800.65. Individual liabilities of J S. Bois DeVeber, as trustee of Lewis Rivers, and endorser on promissory notes are \$83,800,making \$912,600.65. The indirect liabilities of the firm are stated to be \$274,520.

A writ of attachment was taken out yesterday afternoon by Hon. John Hamilton for \$3,099.13 against McGauvran, Tucker & Co., lumber merchants; John Fair, assignee. The liabilities direct and on real estate are some | gether too careless; first of all, the packages \$240,000, and the indirect are placed at \$40,000, making a total of \$280,000, with assets nominally largely in excess, but consisting, to a considerable extent, of real es-

-The creditors of Messrs. Harrington & Mackenzie, of St. John, N. B., are to meet on

England. Values for various other kinds of \$4.55. A good deal has been sold on p. t. goods are very firm, and for furs and some kinds of leather an advance is reported; prices for refined petroleum have also been further advanced about do per gal. One of the most pleasing features of our wholesale trade this season has been. and is still, the promptness with which coun-try merchants meet their notes and pay their liabilities generally.

The following are the city prices for flour: The following are the city prices for flour:
Superior Extra. \$ 05 0 6 10
Extra Superfine 5 90 2 6 00
Fancy 000 0 00
Spring Extra, new ground 5 70 0 5 80
Superfine 5 35 0 5 50
Strong Bakers 6 20 0 6 40
Fine 0 00 0 5 10
Middlings 4 80 2 4 50
Pollards 3 20 0 3 40
Ontario Bags (delivered) 3 10 2 8 15
Oaymeal, Ontario 4 60 2 4 65
Cornmeal 2 90 2 3 00

ASHES The receipts at this post from

the 1st January last up to 1st December, inst., were 8,447 brls pots, and 1,746 brls pearls; total, 10,193 brls, showing an increase of 730 brls, compared with the receipts for the corresponding period last year. The total deliveries from the 1st January to 1st December, inst., is 11,000 brls, an increase of 398 over those for the same period last year. Stocks in store here on the : 1st December, inst., 437 brls pots, and 56 brls pearls; total, 494 bris-against 1,131 bris pots and 217 brls pearls, and total of 1,348 brls in store on 1st December, 1878. Trade remains steady, and prices are easy, the best pots being quoted now at \$4.40 to 4.50 per 100 lbs.

DRY GOODS.—We continue to hear favorable reports concerning remittances. The late cold weather has stimulated sales of heavy woollens, and stocks generally are West are favorable to a prosperous trade Messrs. Campbell, Moat & Moffatt, the during the winter. The city retail trade are Committee appointed on the 30th October to reported busily engaged, and sales are satis-

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Trade has granted an extension of time of twentynive days by the Court. The report that
negotiations for the purchase by one
of our monetary institutions of the
assets of this bank are pending
goods, in any quantities, as the winter rates

granted an extension of time of twentynegotiations for the purchase by one
criptions of goods. The closing of navigastrong flow in with pleasing regularity.

Pro Iron, per ton.—
Gartsherrie.
Summerlee.

Langloan.

Eglinton. of freight are so much higher than usual; ings will be in the best interests of the share- country dealers are pretty well supplied, the holders, saving the expense attendant upon excitement caused by the recent upward the passage of the estate through insolvency movement in prices together with the near approceedings, besides assuring them of the proach of the close of navigation having induced a rush of orders for several weeks, and now merchants will not make contracts dividend of 2 per cent. for the current half- for more than they can. In England Linseed oil is slightly weaker owing to falling off in the demand, but the stock of seed and oil is so limited there that any improvement in the demand will cause an immediate advance in prices. The stocks of oil here are not large; the supply of seed in Onterio this was much smaller than usual, vear and therefore the supply of domestic oil will have to be derived from the seed obtained in this Province; and from this source it is reported that there will not be more than about 1,000 barrels to be obtained. The demand for oils is light just now; prices are quoted at 75c for raw, and 79c for boiled. Seal refined oil is firm, at 621c to 65c for country orders; nearly all stocks are in dealers' hands. Remittances continue to be reported satisfactory. Latest mail advices from Liver-—The gross earnings of the Burlington Pool received here to-day report very little doing there in chemicals, as buyers seem to pany for the week ending November 14th were:—1879, \$31,116.37; 1878, \$30,285.15: all they need. There are, however, no signs of any reduction in prices there.

FURS.—The wholesale fur trade is reportern Railway for the week ending November ed very brisk, and owing to the large num-list, amounted to \$100,730.86, against ber of orders recently received, dealers find a difficulty in filling them within the short time yet allotted them, viz., this month. The experience of the trade this year is exceptional, and altogether different from that of previous seasons; dealers generally did not anticipate the active demand that has just recently sprung up for certain kinds of goods, principally foreign furs. Country dealers, through waiting to ascertain whether or not the they could find buyers, have deferred their orders until too late, and the facilities for manufacturing are not now equal to the demand. A much larger business might be done yet this season if the goods were in the market, or if the raw material with which to make them was in this market. Stocks of manufactured furs here are generally small, and are being steadily reduced in filling orders received by letter. Prices for raw furs are very firm, and for some kinds have advanced. The retail trade are paying at present for skunk skins, 50 per cent higher prices than those quoted below,—as high as \$1.25-but it will be only for a short time, while the increased demand for winter clothing, etc., continues.

i	Mink skins, prime dark\$1 00 to \$1 75
ı	Martin skins, prime 0 00 to 1 25
	Beaver skins, prime dark, per lb 1 00 to 1 75
ı	Bear skins, black prime large 5 00 to 8 00
i	Bear skins, black prime small 2 00 to 4 00
	Red fox skins, prime
1	Muskrat skins, spring 0 00 to 0 00
	Muskrat skins, fall and winter 0 08 to 0 12
	Do, kits 0 02 to 0 04
	Lynx skins, prime large 1 25 to 1 75
	Skunk skins, large prime dark 0 50 to 0 90
	Skunk, narrow striped 0 25 to 0 40
	Skunk, white striped 0 10 to 0 20
	Skunk skins, prime white large 0 10 to 0 30
	Raccoon skins, prime 0 10 to 0 75
	Fisher skins, prime 5 00 to 8 00
	Otter skins, prime dark 5 00 to 7 50
i	-17/177 T 1 1 1 1

FISH.-Labrador herrings are quoted at \$6.25 to 7. Complaints are made of the carelessness with which the herrings are packed. Dealers here report that there are few brands that can be relied upon, and that some packers taking advantage of the easy way of getting over our Inspection law, have been altoare said to be insufficient, and the handling of them generally is done in such a way as to preclude the possibility of preservation. If this is continued it will certainly cause serious injury to the trade. As the whole catch of Labrador herrings occupies but a few days, the packers are entitled to a little considera-

steady in many lines, but it will be seen be- Seedless, 81c to 9c; Currants, 51c to 6c, for low that our hardware merchants have to-day 1878, and 61c to 81c for new. Molasses rules further advanced the prices for iron, in consequence of the steady upward movement in dad, 30c to 34c. Rice is steady at \$4.30 to Syrups are quiet and quoted at 50c to 70c, as to kind and quality; United States manufacture has been sold at prices equal to about 48c to 57c. Sugars are dull, and prices a fraction lower; for refined grades a decline of fully ic, and in some instances ic, has taken place during the week; prices to-day for yellows range from 9c to 10 c; granulated, 10 c to 11 c; Porto Rico, very low to choice, 8½c to 9½c; Barbadoes, 8½c to 9c. In New York and in the English markets also, there has been a slight decline in prices. Spices-At Singapore there has been a small advance on the price of pepper; in this market rates rule steady at 10c to 111c; Pimento, 141c to 16c; cloves, ginger and nutmegs rule firm at previously quoted prices. Cassia is steady at an advance of bout 3c on the lowest figures, quoted at 17c to 20c. Teas have been in ra-ASHES.—The receipts at this port from ther light demand during the week, and prices remain steady and unchanged; low grade Japans are scarce both here and in New York; they are sold here at from 30c to 36c, while choice grades are worth 38c to 58c. Young Hysons steady, at 30c to 35c for low qualities, up to 40c to 65c for fair to choice. Imperial, Twankay, and Black teas are inactive and unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market fer hides rules quiet, and prices remain easy at the decline noted in our last weekly report; butchers' green hides are bought at \$9, \$8 and \$7, respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firmer, now quoted at \$1 Calfskins, 10c.

HARDWARE AND IRON.-Trade has continued quiet, sales being confined, as is usual at this period of the year, to smallsized orders. In consequence of a further advance in England of 10s per ton for iron, dealers here, at a fall meeting of the trade held this atternoon, decided to advance prices about 25c per 100 lbs, all round; the advance will be noticed on referring to our list of quotations below. Remittances continue to

Ι,	now in with bleasing regulation.					
	Pig Iron, per ton					
10	Gartsherrie	\$28	00 to	30 f	0	
	Summerlee	23	กัก ั	29 d	ň	
	Langloan	27		2× 0	ň	
1	Laugioad	26		27 0	×	
1 :	Eglinton					
	Calder No. 1	26		27 0	Ň	
19	Carnbroe	26		27 0		
13	Hematite	2 <b>3</b>	00	w	Ю.	
1	BAR, per 100 lbs:—			_		
1 5	Scotch and Staffordshire	. 2		2 5	<b>6</b> 6	
13	Best do	. 2		2 7	5	
1 6	Sweden and Norway	. 4	25	5 Ó		
١ì	Lowmoor and Bowilng	. 6		ď 5		
1 1	CANADA PLATES, per box :			- 0		
10	Clemeroan	A	50	0.0	n	
	Glamergan		50	0 0		
	Sarth & Penn					
	F. W. & Artow		50	0 0		
11	Hatton	. 4	50	0 0	N	
1.	TIN PLATES, P box-	_				
10	Charcoal, I.C	. 7	<b>5</b> 0	7.7		
11	Bradley	. 8		87	75	
10	Bradley Charcoal, I.X.	. 9	25	9 5	0	
10	Jnarcoal, D.C	7	00		5	
ì	loke, I. C.	. 7			š	
ì	Coke, I.C. Finned Sheets, No. 26, Charcoa Cookley, K. of Bradley, per ib	i. °			~	
( 1	Cookley K. of Bradley, nor W	∵ ^	12	0 12	1	
1	Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No		12	5 12	۱,	
1,	ani anized sheem loom orangs, an	″ 。	00			
١.	28 Hoops and Bands, & 100 lbs	8		00		
13	goops and rands, & 100 198	$\frac{2}{3}$	75	0.0		
13	il ols, best brands	. 3	00	0 0		
1	30iler Plate, ♥ 100 lbs	. 2	75 00	30		
1	Best do Out Nails, per 100 lbs. 3 in. to 7 in. Do do 25 to 23 lu.	8	00	3 4	5	
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1 8	Shingle do		25	Õ Õ		
ΙÎ	ath do		75	ŏŏ		
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			75	5 5		
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١, ١			70	1 8	~ 1	
(	LEATHER.—Trade has been	on	v m	ode-	_ ł	
rately active during the week under review;						
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the majority of our wholesale houses have been busily engaged in stock-taking. Stocks are found to be in small compass, and prices are very firm for all descriptions of leather. Hemlock slaughter has met with a better enquiry, and prices for it have somewhat advanced. Sheepskin linings are scarce and wanted; prices for them are quoted 5c to 10c higher than last week. Rough leather is also very scarce, and commands ready sale at our rates. Remittances are reported satisfactory. Sole. No. 1, B. A., per 1b ..... 0 27 ... 0 28

Boie, 14th 1, 25 22th per 15	••	~
Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 25		0
Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 23		0
Do. do. No 2 0 21		0
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 26		0
Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38		0
Do. do. heavy 0 36		0
Grained Upper, light 0 38		0
Splits, large 0 29		0
Do. small 0 23		Ō
Calf. 27 to 36 lbs., per lb 0 55		0
Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 45		Ō
Sheepskin Linings 0 30		Ō
Harness 0 26		Õ
Buff Cowper foot. 0 14		Ŏ
Enamelled Cow do 0 16		Ō
Patent Cow do 0 16		ŏ
Pebbled Cow do 0 13		ŏ
Rough Leather do 0 28	•	ŏ
TOURS DESCRIPTION TO THE	::	•

changed. Coarse, 10 to ton, is worth 60c to 65c; factory filled, which is in rather light supply, is quoted at \$1 to \$1.15.

WOOL.—The demand for all kinds of wool in this market is reported good, and stocks are now pretty well reduced. There is little or no black or super to be had here. Prices are firm, but generally unchanged; Canada pulled, unassorted, is still quoted at 24c to 27c. Cape wool, however, is firmer, in sympathy with the upward movement in prices in foreign markets, and dealers here now

and quality. Venison brings 6c to 7c on the street, and butchers sell it out at 8c to 15c retail.

is eagerly sought after, at 17s to 23s for Canadian apples, but the bulk of the stocks arriving is wet. Prices now quoted by holders here, who are firmer in their views, range from \$3 to \$3 50 per brl for winter, and \$1.50 to \$2 50 for fall fruit. A great proportion of the fall apples arriving on this market has been wet and in poor condition. A lot of 500 bris apples was sold here at auction yesterday by Mr. J. J. Arnton.

### THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, Dec. 1. The cattle trade here is becoming less active from week to week now that navigation is closed, and all shipments have to be made from Halifax and Portland, but more especially since the farmers and stock raisers commenced to stallfeed their best stock for the Christmas trade, which leaves very few choice animals to be offered on the local markets. During the week ending to-day the arrivals at Point St. Charles consisted of 29 cars cattle, 10 cars hogs, 2 do sheep and 1 of lambs, and 1 car horses,—all for the Montreal mar-kets; no stock having arrived for shipment to Europe.

At St. Gabreel market this morning there was a poor demand for cattle, although the quality of the stock was comparatively good; prices ruled steady at about last week's quotations. The offerings comprised about 12 cars cattle and 7 carloads hogs, as follows:— Geo. Patterson, Guelph, 1 car cattle; William Kendall, Kingston, 1 car do: Geo. Vanallen, Morrisburg, 1 car do; A. Moodie, Brockville, 1 car do; R. Jones, Mitchell, 1 car do; M. Garcar do: Hugh h ronto, 2 cars do; John Collins, Hastings, 1 car do; W. A. Gunn, 1 car do from the Don; L. M. Sparks, Ottawa, 1 car do; T. Sparks, Ottawa, 1 car do; John O'Donnell, Rockwood, car hogs; Dan Cochlin, 3 cars do from Parkhill, Glencoe and Bothwell; J. C. Cochlin, St. Thomas, 2 cars do; P. O'Rourke, Stratford, 1 car do. Jas. Convey, of Hastings, Ont., sold 38 head extra choice hogs, averaging over 400 lbs. each, to W Morgan at \$5 per cwt. J C Coughlin sold 250 head bogs at \$4.55 to \$4.571. Hugh Kelly, Toronto, sold 5 head cattle at about 3c per lb. A few other small sales were made at 2%c to 4c per lb live weight. With the exception of Mr. Convey's sale, the range of prices paid for hogs to-day was from \$4.50 to \$4.65 per cwt. AT VIGER MARKET

Tuesday, December 2. At Viger Cattle market this forenoon 50 head cattle, chiefly the leavings of yesterday, 67 lambs, and 3 milch cows were offered for sale. There were very few butchers in attendance, and the demand was poor. A few small sales of cattle were reported at yesterday's prices; one milch cow was sold for \$43, and the whole of the lambs were bought by Mr. S. Jasmin, of this city, at \$3 each. This constituted all the business done up to noon.

amount to \$175,376. The individual liabilities of Mr. Harrington are \$97,393, of Mr. Mackenzie, \$174,735 A meeting of the creeditors of Mr. Harrington is called for December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's are the following of the creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's are the following of the creditors will meet December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Meets of \$720,788. Meess. Develoe's are the following of the creditors will meet Decem

Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.

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# moutress may Market.

During the week ending to-day the receipts of hay and straw at College street market have re-ched 700 loads, against only about 300 loads for last week. The bulk of the hay offering is still reported inferior, while the demand for first-class Timothy is still good at \$9 per 110 bundles of 15 lbs each. Common qualities bring \$8.50 and upwards. Prices for straw remain steady and unchanged at \$4 to \$5, and occasionally \$5 50 is paid for 100 bundles of 12 lbs each. The supply of pre-sed hay now offering is also good, and prices range from \$9 to \$10 per ton for small lots, and \$7.50 to \$8 do for car loads and large lots generally. Pressed straw bring- \$6.50 to \$7 per too, but the demand for pressed fodder is reported light, as yet.

# Food as well as Medicine.

Most people think as they swallow Cod Liver Oil they are taking medicine. In one sense they are, for anything that tones, heals and invigorates the system is medicine. But Cod Liver Oil is the finest food as well as medicine. It not only tones and heals, but nourishes. It will save the consumptive, restore the dyspeptic and build up the baby weaking, when all other remedies fall, and combind with the Hypophosphites as found in Scott's Emulaton, It is most wonderful as well as agreeable remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Henrietta Temple

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD

A Beautiful Story, will Commence in the TRUE WITNESS Next Week.

Don't miss the opening chapters

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

Montreal, 1st December, 1879.

# WEEKLY TEST.

# MONTHLY TEST.

Increase..... 4,095

REPUDIATION.

Montreal as a city never can, or at least never should expect permanent prosperity until she pays the \$10.000 she owes to the sufferers by the fire at \$1. Johns. Any person who has observed the effect of the action and re-action on men's transactions will know this. The refusal to pay this debt, or to fulfil the promise, is a blot on the city, and must be wiped out.

Just what may be expected from a city where most of the leading business men have encouraged and even used a system of not only deception but downright frand for years. What greater fraud can there be than for men feeing these misreporting American Agencies and having themselves rated to be worth large capitals just to enable them to get the money of bank shareholders under false pretences? well knowing that they had been insolvent for years.

# S. CARSLEY'S DRESSES.

# First Table.

Our first table consists of new lot of Scotch Winceys, assorted as follows:—
Useful Scotch Wincey for itc a yard.
Very good quality of new Scotch Wincey, in all shades, for 5c and 12tc a yard.
Extra good quality of new Aberdeen Wincey, in all the newest shades, for 14c, 19c, 19c and 22c.

# Second Table.

Our second table consists of new Dress Goods, assorted, as follows:—
New German Serges, in all the newest shades, New Scotch Homespun Cloth, in all the new New Scotch Homespan Colors, 22c per yard. New Persian Cord, in all colors, 22c per yard. New Satin Cloth, only 22c a yard. New Stripe Mohair, only 22c a yard.

# S. CARSLEY,

893 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

# SCOTT'S

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

SCOTT & BOWNE.

Betteville, Ont.

# D. & J. SADLIER & CO'S STOCK

SUITABLE FOR

# CHRISTMAS

# NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Fine Chromo Christmas and New Year's Cards.

Fine Chromo Cards with Blank Space. Scented Satchels for Christmas and New

# SILVER OHAIN ROSARIES

GARNET, JET, PEARL, ONIX, AMBER, BONE AND COCOA.

Pearl and Silverized Cases for Rosaries. Chromos from the Roman, French, Austrian and Prussian Galleries.

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GOLD, SILVER

PEARL.

Statues and Fonts, in Silver, Porcelain

and Marble. Illustrated Catholic Bibles, bound expressly, for Presentation at Christmas and New

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRAYER BOOKS

PEARL, IVORY, VELVET

# LEATHER BINDINGS

Instructive, Devotional and Religious Books for Christmas and New Year's Presents. Illustrated Toy, Juvenile and Presentation

SORAP-ALBUMS

# AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS

VELVET, LEATHER,

CLOTH BINDINGS.

# PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

In All Styles and Sizes. MOTTOES WITH OR WITHOUT FRAMES

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# **HEALTH FOR ALL!** HOLLOWAY'S PILLS I

This Great Bonsebold Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

# HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt in o meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitts, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor

Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B .- Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.
181 tt g

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 1779. Superior Court. Dame Francoise Bials, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Quinn, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a cater on justice, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph Quinn, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Defendant.

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

Montreal, 18th November, 1879.

D. E. BOWIS,

14-d Attorney for Plaintiff.

EXPERIENCED COOK, House and table-nurse girl and general servants, with good re-ferences, want situations. Miss Neville, Registry Office, 51 Bonaventure street.

CATHOLIC Men and Women furnished em-loyment. \$5 a day. T. F. Murphy, Augusta, Maine.