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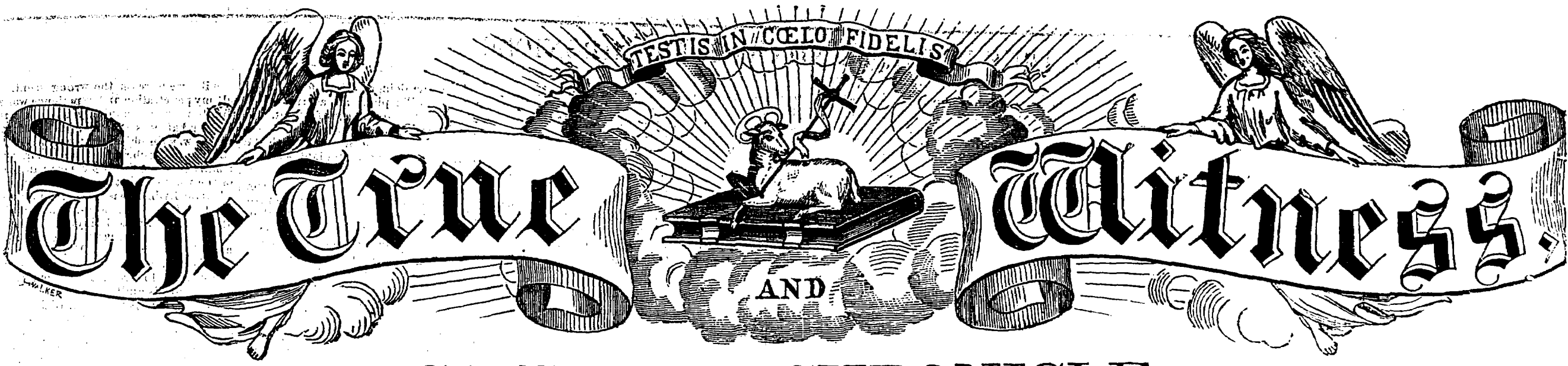
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 16.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

Love Ever.

She sang—her full voice thrilled the darkness...

R. How much?

L. I am not aware how much. They changed the site for the alleged reason...

and \$300,000 from the sale of debentures.

These sums foot up to nearly a million dollars. I don't know what sums they have received...

THE GOOD STE. ANNE.

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

An interesting ceremony took place Sunday night in 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.

measure this difference could be explained and excused.

The father goes to his daily work and amid the chatter of his fellow-workmen 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.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

The Genius of the "Mercury"—A Final Drawn Comparison—Snobs and their Descendants.

There is some livonon on the staff of the Quebec Mercury who is afflicted with chronic Hiberno-phobia. He luts no opportunity pass of airing his stupidity on some little item connected with Ireland and the Irish.

AUTOGRATS OF THE SCHOOLS

Which Chapter of the Outrage is principally confined to Contracts.

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

AND SHOWS GENERAL INCAPACITY 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 the all-absorbing topic, knew something about the all-absorbing topic, the school question, and all the more particularly as he is a heavy taxpayer.

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 question?

L. With pleasure. I saw by the Post while at the other side that you are pitching vigorously into it as that the Pashas were allowed so long to go unchecked. Come along with me 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 Boy 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 found that twenty-five feet of extra masonry was absolutely necessary.

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 Board 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 (architect) 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 prominent 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 these transactions cost the taxpayers a large sum of money.

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Contemplete 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 his 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 Holy Mother and there prays for aid. So great is her love for her offspring 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 affection cannot excuse, but still the mother's heart is open for him. The father may blush, and the sister may hang her head in shame at the son's perfidy, but the mother, with tear-bedecked 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 hope, and she continues her appeals to the fountain of all grace until her object is accomplished and her son saved. No matter how strong the father's love may be it cannot equal the mother's. If a child dies the soothing hand of time will blot his memory from the father's heart; but the mother never forgets it. In a

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she, at any rate—would be alive now. I speak of a gentleman who has lately been reported as a wolf, come to Danesheld to devour lambs—William Lydney?

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.

IRISH NEWS. London, November 25.—The excitement throughout the west of Ireland shows no signs of abatement. Large meetings are being held in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

practical support to the farmers' clubs now being established throughout the country. Killen's remarks were at the time reported as follows in the Dublin Freeman:—Mr. Killen, B.L., supported the resolution in a long speech.

and members of Parliament. Several London and provincial contingents will assemble at Trafalgar Square at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and march to Hyde Park, where the meeting begins at 3.

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

The True Witness

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

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY 4—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Barbara, Virgin and Martyr. FRIDAY 5—Feast of St. Sabas, Abbot. Fast. Con. St. Quinlan, Mobile, 1859. SATURDAY 6—St. Nicholas of Myra, Bishop and Confessor. SUNDAY 7—Second in Advent. Epist. Rom. B. V. M. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Prov. viii. 22-25; Gosp. Luke. i. 26-28. Council of Vatican opened, 1869. TUESDAY 8—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. (Dec. 7.) WEDNESDAY 9—Of the Octave of the Immaculate Conception. St. Melchisedec, Pope and Martyr.

NOTICE

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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 cautious 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 workmen 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 budget 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 concession. Two years ago, and even Mr. Gladstone would not think of such a thing as Home Rule in any shape, but the man who 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 their humble followers in this country are angry because Parnell has not been arrested, or rather because he has not committed an overt act which would give cause for his arrest. In their hatred of an accomplished Irish gentleman, striving after eternal justice for his humble fellow-countrymen, they seem to forget his good qualities, his disinterestedness, his self-sacrificing, and his generosity. Charles Stuart Parnell, were he selfishly inclined, might live in easy, quiet allience. If his heart were as cold as the marble busts of his ancestors, he might mix on equal terms with the golden youth of London or Paris. If he were minded to take advantage of his birth and future, he might laugh at the sufferings of the poor tenants, and say "it is none of my funeral." Instead of all this he has, like his prototype, Robert Emmet—though in a different fashion—thrown himself into the breach, and borne scorn and obloquy, abuse and sarcasm, sneers and insult; he has risked ostracism and even imprisonment, because his generous nature would not permit him to stand idly by and see a second famine scourging the people he loves, not wisely for himself, but perhaps too well. Yet shall he have his reward. No matter how he succeeds in his present efforts his name will remain enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen; his career will obtain a place in the history of Ireland, and when Lord Oramore and Brown, and the Marquis of Headford shall have been forgotten, the name of Charles Stuart Parnell will be remembered lovingly and kindly, and obtain place in the Irish heart alongside Grattan, O'Connell, Emmet, Fitzgerald, and other immortal Irish patriots who struggled for the right with the talents bestowed on them by the Great Creator.

The Land Agitation in Ireland.

No matter how the present agitation in Ireland ends, whether by the defeat of the people, a victory or a compromise, it will have done good. The London Times and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, two great powers, in so far as that unfortunate country is concerned, entertain optimistic views, but which, of course, means a trampling down of Parnell

and the tenants, while Parnell and his followers also entertain optimistic views, and believe they are going to win. The optimistic hopes of one party is, naturally enough, the pessimist hopes of the other. So has it been, and so shall it ever be while an English Pro-Concise 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 pretences. 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. Indeed, and speaking frankly, Protestants have been Ireland's best patriots in her struggles 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 European 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 Ireland?" We learn from the latest despatches that Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., one of the obstructionists, writing from Paris, where he 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 dissemination of the views of Ireland. He appreciates the value of such a step, and so does the British Government, which entertains a wholesome opinion of the political Madame Grundy. There is, therefore, solid reason to hope that the "Irish" Executive has gone as 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 not be the sufferers in the long run by the agitation.

Our Young Men.

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 education or arises from other causes such as colonial yassalage, we cannot take upon ourselves to say. There is little or no ambition among our jeunesse 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 manner to excite admiration in the heads of the beau sex, but there is, speaking generally, a conspicuous absence of intellect observable. They take little stock in the affairs of other nations or in the political concerns of Canada, but mention a boat race, and what intense interest is at once manifested. How strong will grow the argument, and how eloquent and earnest will the disputants become in supporting special traits in their favorites. Ask an intelligent young merchant what he knows about the tariff and he becomes dull and bored, but 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 and the cousins and the aunts" of the grand old admiral perform the sailor's hornpipe, or mix those strange babies which were changed in their early youth. 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 Spencer and own to a dilletante knowledge of Tennyson, which is comprehended in the Brook and Enoch Arden. They also read Longfellow's Evangeline, and it would be a gross insult to suppose they were not deeply versed in Moore and Byron. If you visit Ottawa during the session and step into the House of Commons during a debate, you will be surprised to see the number of old fogies occupying seats, and the absence of young men. There are certainly no Pitts or Foxes amongst them and the few young men of talent there are mostly French, such as Cimon, Caron, Laurent. We may say en passant that our French Canadian fellow-citizens are far ahead of us as regards rising young men. They have more good writers and speakers, and give them more encouragement. Let the visitor look around the galleries of the Commons and he will observe the spectators composed generally of old or middle-aged men. The young ones are either at the theatres, the billiard-rooms, the restaurants, or out sleighing. All this is very sad and speaks badly for the future of Canada as a nation. It does not arise from lack of natural, but of cultivated intellect, and above all, a lack of ambition. Let the same young man you see so listless and drawing here in Montreal go to live at the other side, and he becomes transformed; he becomes altogether another being; he becomes ambitious, enters the arena of politics or letters, and makes for himself a name. A large percentage of those running mines, railroads and great newspapers in the Northern and Western States are Canadians. We consider ourselves British subjects and ape the manners of those living 3,000 miles away, without considering that a British aristocrat can afford to drawl and be ignorant, and

spend part of his golden youth leaning over a billiard table. This imitation of an established aristocracy is ridiculous, and leads us 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 had no self-respect, no future career, had 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 to blame; their fields of ambition are narrow on account of their status as colonists.

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 English will not have power over Ireland any longer for good or for ill. While trusting that such time may not be far off, we may be permitted to express our surprise 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 Protestants as well as Catholics and men of both persuasions suffer. Again, it cannot be through an anti-Irish feeling; Canadians are, generally speaking, 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 journals 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, so ignorant, as the average Englishman. There is no excuse for the last-named quality, as he has ample facilities for acquiring information, but as he is possessed of certain good qualities, we presume nature gave him the faults mentioned as a counterpoise, for it was evidently never her intention to make a perfect race, no more than a perfect man. The average half-educated Englishman has got two ideas permanently fixed in his head, one 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 thrashing. 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 Cetaaway. 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 her 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 Emmet to the world in the same manner as he is now trying to vilify Charles Stewart Parnell, but it does not follow from this that Canadian journalists should imitate him. Canadians have had troublesome periods in their own history, when they had to struggle for constitutional rights, and when they were glad of the sympathies of the world. They, however, received little from the average Englishman. This disagreeable individual is as arrogant and ignorant abroad as he is at home. He takes his fancied ruling power around the world with him, and talks with the same contempt of his betters as if he was still living in the Strand or Clapham Road. Our esteemed contemporary, the Canadian Spectator, is an excellent illustration of this. Its editorial staff think they may throw grammar and logic, and diction to the winds, or to the mere Irish, provided they throw enough of what they deem sarcasm, but what is really impudence, into their composition. We would earnestly advise their chief to look after them and read their editorials, or his

paper may get a bad name. Says the Spectator— 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 ready everywhere, "saying 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 obstructionist—the same might be said of a mule, or a camel or an elephant, however—and now it 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 duty they are so 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-cesles, 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 from 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 responsible to somebody for an account of the large sums 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 1/2 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 dollars. 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 as the Catholic Commercial Academy, the Ro, and the Guy street schools, and other buildings of a like nature, on which money was squandered recklessly and lavishly, and in some cases uselessly. While the Commissioners were erecting these 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 extra 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 Post that a system of nepotism prevails in the Academy, and four of the family of the Archbambaults 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 an 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 all, to be educated in miserable schools. Indeed, if it were not for the Friars, who are supposed to be able to put up with the greatest privations and discomforts, the neglected part of our population would be still worse off than they are at present. In an interview with a prominent gentleman, which will be found in a neighboring column, it will be seen that the Catholic School Commissioners could not get along with the million of money or so they have received up to

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 investigation—an 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 unanimously condemned by the voice of the people.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—A meeting, attended 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 said, 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 in the eyes of all right-minded, thoughtful 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 peaceful attitude. A torchlight procession of 4,000 persons took place at Kiltrush, County Clare, last night, witnessed by an immense crowd, who cheered for the prisoners and O'Donovan Rossa. Great demonstrations by unemployed labourers have taken place at Balin, County Mayo.

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 Gaderin, 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. Daly 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 goal 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 murdered in the execution of his duty, at once the whole country became alive to the question of 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 goals 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 in 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.

BALLAGADERIN, 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 Ballagaderin. Mr. James Daly, one of the Ballagaderin, the proprietor of the Con-Siligo crozier, the proprietor of the Con-Siligo crozier, attended. This meeting was quite a picturesque affair. A mill outside of the town 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 representatives of the Irish newspapers present refused to allow them to sit at the table which had been placed at the corner of the platform for the use of the reporters. From among the priests of the county of Mayo

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. Encouraging 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, showing 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 condemning 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 agitation 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.

LOED LOBNE'S ROYAL WIFE.

A Rumor That She Will Become a Catholic—The Statement Made in a Montreal Paper 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 Sunday. The church has been in existence over two years. A year ago the church divided, one-half acknowledging the jurisdiction 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 Swansea, Wales, where the Free Educational movement was vigorously disapproved 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 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 hating hands with the priests of England, and hence we have this effort to strike at the power of the masses. "Jesusism is a new coming to light in a parish in England that persistent efforts are being made to induce members of the Church of England to become lay members of the Confraternity of the 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 Irish 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 prevents 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 Pius.

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 ANT-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS.

TESTED BY TIME.—FOR THROAT Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs" 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 constipation among the worms, which twine and twist in the stomachs, of many children, and even adults. There is nothing but the Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them.

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-failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind, colic, and, by giving rest and health, to the child, comforts the mother.

AGRICULTURE.

Hints for December.

The close of the year is usually an interesting period to the farmer, but the end of the year is especially so...

Ploughing. - If the fall grain is in danger of joining, it should be ploughed without delay. It often a great help to plough a winter crop...

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...

Surface Drains. - If not already made, ample drains should be provided to free the fields from surface water. Drains that have been ploughed out, may need to be replaced...

The Grains and Cereals. - A large quantity of grain is stored in the barns, and the price is likely to be high...

Ice ponds. - Every house and dairy, however small the latter may be, should have a supply of ice. If there is no snow, it should be made...

Potatoes and roots. - Pits and cellars should be examined as to the condition of the contents. If too warm, ample ventilation must be given...

Swamp Muck. - Where there is a supply of swamp muck, as much of it as possible should be used as an absorbent. If swamp muck contains 2 per cent of nitrogen, some has been found to contain as much as 10 per cent...

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day, and kill every tick with a pair of scissors. The boy given a cent a dozen for all the ticks he can find...

Brood Ewes that will have early lambs, are better in a yard and shed by themselves, as they can be kept in a secure and comfortable place...

Fattening Sheep. - Sheep that are being fattened for market and for the sake of mutton, need to be kept in a secure and comfortable place...

Swine. - Swine that are fattening will do better with soaked corn than with dry. Corn steeped with water for a few days, and then dried, is economical to feed than when ground into meal...

Poultry. - Vermin are the greatest pest to fowls. They are worse in the winter than at other times, because they are more numerous...

Sundry Matters. - A pair of cards, and a brush should be in every cow stable, and cleanliness should be carefully observed. A thorough carding and brushing will not only increase the quantity of the milk, but will add to its purity...

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 cellar should be kept at a temperature just above freezing, and need not be constructed that way...

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.

Pruning of small branches may be done at any time during the winter. A very little time spent on young trees will bring them into good shape and determine their future form.

Seeds of fruit and of many ornamental trees and shrubs, if in a dry place, should be put in a place so cool that they can not germinate.

Mild days will give an opportunity to thin pruning the grape-vines, currants, etc., and the same may be done with any other fruit trees.

Strawberries. - Cover with a layer of straw, marsh hay, or leaves, just before the cold weather sets in.

Raspberries. - Cover the tender kinds with earth.

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...

Cells in trenches for the winter must not be allowed to freeze hard, though a moderate freezing does not injure it. The covering material should be kept in good order, and should be put on when needed.

Cells containing roots must be kept cool. A thermometer will be found useful in a cellar where roots or fruit are kept. If the temperature is too high, the roots will rot, and if too low, they will be injured.

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 winter.

Seeds. - Some seeds, like the parsnip, are not good the second year, and should not be kept over. All doubtful seeds, either as to age, name, or quality, should be sown out. Good seed is one of the essentials to success in the garden, and now is the time to sort, label, select, and reject if necessary.

Matters and Things. - So long as the ground is open, it is well to sow a few seeds of winter wheat, or rye, or barley, in a shallow furrow, and cover with a light layer of soil.

Flower Garden and Lawn. - Manure applied to the lawn and garden, should be well watered, so that it will be no risk of its containing the seeds of weeds. Shrubs that are not half hard, are best protected by sticking up evergreen boughs near them, and covering them with a layer of straw.

Greenhouse and Window Plants. - Chrysanthemums after they have flowered, should be cut down, and the pots put in the cellar, and have a rest, being left without water, until there is danger of becoming "killing dry."

plunge the basket into a bucket of water, and the Daily News asking help for the destitute in her neighbourhood. What was the response? It is shameful - may almost be said - that the Daily News, a paper which has been the result of the contributions of the wealthiest kingdom in the world, towards the relief of the suffering of her brethren in Kerry, the wretched...

The temperature of the room for plants to do well, should range between 70° for day time, and 55° for night. Rooms are kept at a temperature of 60° and 70° by means of both plant and human inmates. Provide some method of evaporating water in the room, to moisten the air.

Dust. - When sweeping is being done, the plants ought to be covered with a cloth or newspaper 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 with water, under dry, will add to their health 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 they were actually dying. He was very anxious to know the cause of the trouble, and we were very glad to be able to help him. The cause was, as it often is, the fact that he "watered them regularly every day." At his request we went to see the plants; they were over-watered, and very handsome pots, and the earth in each was in the state of mud. Probably about as many plants in rooms, are killed or injured by their owners watering them, as are saved by their not watering them. 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 absorb the water. 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 pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyst on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farina, etc., and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article. - Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every tin.

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 the future prospects are jeopardized by the badness of seed wheat, really good 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 country 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 same fluctuations 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 export was pressed for sale to avoid loading expenses, and declined about 1s. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There was a fair demand for wheat off coast, and a good many cargoes were sold both for the Continent and the United Kingdom at improving prices, the decline of the early part of the week being fully recovered. Maize was slightly lower, but the demand was somewhat 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. 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 40,380 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 cwt of wheat and 301,035 cwt of flour."

DISTRESS IN THE NORTH WEST OF IRELAND. - Kenmare and District - Letter from the Bishop of Kerry to the Nun of Kenmare. - 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 failed, but this past winter has been the climax of misery. There is no employment even whereby, during the coming winter, the men could earn a little of the necessities of life. The day is the day of better days. Food is rising in price, and the poor people means starvation. The potatoes are nearly all black, and the food is a large number of human beings will not have enough of it unless assistance is given. The turf is rotting in the ground, hence the misery and cold. The want of fuel is almost as bad as the want of food, and we fear that during the coming winter there will be a terrible want of both. We have no immediate help given '47 and '48 will be repeated again. This appeal is not made in the case of a subject charity, but in the case of a general appeal for the relief of the poor. We have no desire to demoralize the pen-writer by anything like extraordinary charity, but as Christians we feel bound to try and relieve the distress of the poor. We have no desire to demoralize the pen-writer by anything like extraordinary charity, but as Christians we feel bound to try and relieve the distress of the poor. We have no desire to demoralize the pen-writer by anything like extraordinary charity, but as Christians we feel bound to try and relieve the distress of the poor.

P.S. - Donations will be received by Mr. Peter O'Leary, District Agent, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland, for the Distress Fund, on the Munster Bank, Kenmare. Paper currency can be accepted by Mr. Mary Francis Clare Cusack as her Special Commissioner for the United States, Canada and Australia, to collect for the Distress Fund. The names of the donors should be sent to Mr. Peter O'Leary, District Agent, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland, to be put in the list of donors. The names of the donors should be sent to Mr. Peter O'Leary, District Agent, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland, to be put in the list of donors.

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 1839, 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 amassed 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 was a man of the great number of those who whom he did business in town or country ever expressed the slightest dissatisfaction. He leaves a record of which any one might feel proud for honourable, straightforward dealing, and an evidence of his high 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 enterprise combined with unblemished integrity, and a faithful adherence to the highest moral principles. - Kingston News, Nov. 25.

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 - may almost be said - that the Daily News, a paper which has been the result of the contributions of the wealthiest kingdom in the world, towards the relief of the suffering of her brethren in Kerry, the wretched...

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Dust. - When sweeping is being done, the plants ought to be covered with a cloth or newspaper 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 with water, under dry, will add to their health 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 they were actually dying. He was very anxious to know the cause of the trouble, and we were very glad to be able to help him. The cause was, as it often is, the fact that he "watered them regularly every day." At his request we went to see the plants; they were over-watered, and very handsome pots, and the earth in each was in the state of mud. Probably about as many plants in rooms, are killed or injured by their owners watering them, as are saved by their not watering them. 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 absorb the water. 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 pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyst on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farina, etc., and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article. - Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every tin.

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 the future prospects are jeopardized by the badness of seed wheat, really good 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 country 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 same fluctuations 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 export was pressed for sale to avoid loading expenses, and declined about 1s. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There was a fair demand for wheat off coast, and a good many cargoes were sold both for the Continent and the United Kingdom at improving prices, the decline of the early part of the week being fully recovered. Maize was slightly lower, but the demand was somewhat 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. 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 40,380 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 cwt of wheat and 301,035 cwt of flour."

DISTRESS IN THE NORTH WEST OF IRELAND. - Kenmare and District - Letter from the Bishop of Kerry to the Nun of Kenmare. - 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 failed, but this past winter has been the climax of misery. There is no employment even whereby, during the coming winter, the men could earn a little of the necessities of life. The day is the day of better days. Food is rising in price, and the poor people means starvation. The potatoes are nearly all black, and the food is a large number of human beings will not have enough of it unless assistance is given. The turf is rotting in the ground, hence the misery and cold. The want of fuel is almost as bad as the want of food, and we fear that during the coming winter there will be a terrible want of both. We have no immediate help given '47 and '48 will be repeated again. This appeal is not made in the case of a subject charity, but in the case of a general appeal for the relief of the poor. We have no desire to demoralize the pen-writer by anything like extraordinary charity, but as Christians we feel bound to try and relieve the distress of the poor. We have no desire to demoralize the pen-writer by anything like extraordinary charity, but as Christians we feel bound to try and relieve the distress of the poor.

P.S. - Donations will be received by Mr. Peter O'Leary, District Agent, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland, for the Distress Fund, on the Munster Bank, Kenmare. Paper currency can be accepted by Mr. Mary Francis Clare Cusack as her Special Commissioner for the United States, Canada and Australia, to collect for the Distress Fund. The names of the donors should be sent to Mr. Peter O'Leary, District Agent, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland, to be put in the list of donors. The names of the donors should be sent to Mr. Peter O'Leary, District Agent, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland, to be put in the list of donors.

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 1839, 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 amassed 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 was a man of the great number of those who whom he did business in town or country ever expressed the slightest dissatisfaction. He leaves a record of which any one might feel proud for honourable, straightforward dealing, and an evidence of his high 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 enterprise combined with unblemished integrity, and a faithful adherence to the highest moral principles. - Kingston News, Nov. 25.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

During the past season 800 immigrants have arrived at Ottawa. John Murphy was fatally injured in a Prescott 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 Galling Gold Mining Company, Hastings, has been manufactured at Belleville. A Benefit Order has been founded in London for colored people called the "Knights of Columbia Adoption."

William Dempsey, one of the pioneers of Prince Edward, died at his home at Redwood yesterday aged 82. The Russian contract for corvettes, to be built in the United States, has been indefinitely interrupted by the sudden and excessive rise in iron. Wm. Patterson has left Paris, Ont., with another respectfully 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 workmen from St. John, N. B., to Boston at the rate of from 800 to 1,000 per week. Mr. Alexander Robertson, of Dundonochie, Perthshire, Scotland, is in Ontario, in connection with the settlement of a Scotch colony, including several tenant farmers, in Manitoba.

THURSDAY. Chili has captured Iquique. Gladstone favors Home Rule in Ireland. A crisis in the Belgian Cabinet is apprehended. Aleko Pasha, Governor of Roumelia, has returned from Constantinople. George Augustus Sala arrived yesterday afternoon 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 have been lost from Gloucester during the past year. A boy named Inman, aged 13, perished on Prince Edward Island in Saturday's snow-storm. The contract for St. 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 Postmaster at Freilghsburg, has been arrested in New York with \$508 of counterfeit silver in his possession. A St. Catharines man named Noble, a purveyor of farm produce, is said to have left for parts unknown, leaving behind him obligations 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 Valley. 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.

SEVERAL CASES OF typhoid fever in Toronto. Halifax is flooded with unemployed laborers. The Belleville Pottery is in operation again. 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 1875, was hanged at Windsor, Vt., yesterday. Four steamships of the Pacific Mail line are to be purchased by Peruvians for war vessels. 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. B., prisons are to be removed to Kingston this year.

AN ADULT Sister. - 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 illiberal 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 Hon. 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 Athenaeum 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 archaeologists to have been no tub at all. Tub is 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 agent the sun-flower is most valuable.

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 again 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 £10, saying: "Take care of this, and when your eldest son becomes 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 tribunal strikingly exemplify. A Post Office official, named AlexJeff, was tried for embezzlement. Several envelopes of missing registered letters were found in his possession 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 proportionate excess of severity, the jury sworn to in the next case before the same tribunal pronounced the prisoner submitted to its decision "guilty" with hesitating unanimity. This unlucky culprit, 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 mitigation of punishment that he had been driven to pilfer 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 months' further imprisonment.

Eight miles north of London stands the village of Chingford. Its situation is singularly secluded, although so near the 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 lovers of roast beef will like to be informed that on this table a loin (hence Sir Loin) was knighted by King James I. on his return from hunting in Epinay Forest." On June 21, 1557, this quiet nook was in the wildest excitement, for while Farmer Small was at church that morning his house was plundered and his venerable sister-in-law brutally murdered. Suspicion soon was directed to Jonathan Geydon, aged 27, and a coroner's 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 man of 89 gave himself up to the police as the Chingford murderer, and Mr. Small testified that he has no doubt as to his identity. Geydon said that he had travelled through every county in England, spent years in India, and served aboard 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 band of Thessalian brigands suddenly surrounded a house at Katochora, where a wedding party was assembled. The gayety was disturbed by the report of a gun outside the building, the first shot a man dead, who had been placed at the door to prevent intrusion. This incident was affected the spirits of the brigands, few of whom, entering the room, requested the company not to be frightened, at the same time warning the bridegroom that under the circumstances they did not wish to take him, but merely required the sum of fifty liras and his watch. As they sat yaghtagan in their request, it was impossible to refuse their modest demands, money and watch were accordingly handed over, and the brigands, ordering the bride, to play, instead on dancing with the bride, and drank to her health. They had, they said, seen the wedding party going to church in the morning, but "did not wish to disturb their festivities. After making their departure, only begging that they took their man related to a merchant at Val, "would show them the way to the hills." The respectable man, in a highly nervous condition, was then walked off by the visitors, and, as he was about to leave, he was returned to his home, where, however, a letter has been received demanding \$2,500 as his ransom.

Opinions of a Protestant Paper on "St. John" McNameara. - "Bishop McNameara seems to be a curious man; he wants to have a Catholic church without the supremacy of the pope and without transubstantiation. He might as well give up the name of Catholic. When I give up the name of Catholic do not flourish, noticed that the old Catholics do not flourish, that Pere Hyacinthe is no longer before the people, and that the reformed branch of the Episcopal church is not at all flourishing. The true reason for this is to be found, probably, in the fact that few churches are narrow as not to give a man plenty of room for self-interest in the church, and which begin usually in personal differences. Providence Press.

Carboline.

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The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE.

It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair...

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THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco. DEAR SIR—Take great pleasure in informing you...

JOSEPH E. POND, Jr., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro, Mass., writes to me...

MR. W. S. GOLD, No. 70 River Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head...

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, N. Y., writes to me that he had tried CARBOLINE...

SIR—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE on my head last September...

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., writes to me that he had used CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness...

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

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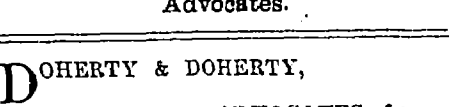
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Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel—Dear Sir—My wife has much pleasure in stating...

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple—Dear Sir—My wife has been troubled considerably...

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Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

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CAUTION. Has been imitated by some unscrupulous persons.

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Medical.

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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.

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations.

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In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results.

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations.

TO MOTHERS.—Should your Druggist not keep them, I will send a box of DEVISS' WORM PASTILLES by mail.

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Spencerian Steel Pens.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Of the very best English make, unrivalled for Flexibility, Durability and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION! For Schools we recommend Nos. 1, 5 and 15.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, No. 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

Our latest improved sawing machine cuts off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes.

PRESENT will be given to two men who can saw as much in the old way as one man can with this machine.

The Vitalizing Nutritive-Tonic qualities of Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Iodo-Phosphate of Potash would insure its great value as a Restorative and Invigorant.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition...

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AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT.—In an age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

Business at our city banks looks steady; there is a fair demand for accommodation for this season of the year, and discount rates for commercial paper still range from 7 to 8 per cent, as to name and date.

—The Union Bank, Quebec, has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the current half-year.

—The amount of duties collected in the Inland Revenue Division of London, Ont., for November, 1878, was \$24,426.71, and for 1879, \$30,527.41.

—The gross earnings of the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company for the week ending November 14th were—1879, \$31,116.37; 1878, \$30,285.15; increase, \$831.22.

—The traffic earnings of the Great Western Railway for the week ending November 21st, amounted to \$100,730.86, against \$73,872.61 for the corresponding week last 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 \$13,384.1.

Passengers, mails and express \$1,850 \$52.02 Freight and live stock 117,195 133,631 Total \$119,045 \$155,651 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 Petticoat, 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 against James Mavor, 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 \$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 estate.

—The creditors of Messrs. Harrington & Mackenzie, of St. John, N.B., are to meet on December 2nd. The liabilities of the firm amount to \$775,376. The individual liabilities of Mr. Harrington are \$97,383; of Mr. Mackenzie, \$174,735. A meeting of the creditors of Mr. T. B. Harrington is called for December 5th; the liabilities are \$720,788. Messrs. DeVeber's creditors will meet at 10th. Messrs. J. R. & J. E. Smith, of Sussex county, late of Moncton, have assigned in trust.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 1.

Now that navigation is at an end for the present season at this port, the quietness usually noticed at this period of the year in the city wholesale trade has characterized business in nearly all departments during the past week. We do not mean to state that business is dull, for in a few lines it is quite the opposite, but that trade in general is naturally quiet and steady for the moment, it being now between sea-

sons. Stock-taking is engaging the attention of many of our merchants, and it will likely soon become general. Prices rule steady in many lines, but it will be seen below that our hardware merchants have to-day further advanced the prices for iron, in consequence of the steady upward movement in England. Values for various other kinds of goods are very firm, and for an advance is reported; prices for refined petroleum have not been further advanced about 30 per cent. One of the most pleasing features of our wholesale trade this season has been, and is still, the promptness with which country merchants meet their notes and pay their liabilities generally.

The following are the city prices for four: Superior Extra..... \$ 05 @ 10 Extra Superfine..... 5 90 @ 6 00 Fancy..... 0 00 @ 0 00 Superior Extra, new ground..... 5 70 @ 5 80 Superfine..... 5 55 @ 5 50 Strong Bakers..... 6 20 @ 6 40 Fine..... 6 00 @ 6 10 Middlings..... 5 90 @ 5 90 Foliars..... 3 20 @ 3 40 Ontario Bags..... 2 30 @ 2 40 City Bags (delivered)..... 3 10 @ 3 15 Meal..... 4 20 @ 4 25 Cornmeal..... 2 90 @ 3 00

ASHES.—The receipts at this port 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 brls—against 1,131 brls 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 woolsens, and stocks generally are rapidly being reduced. Reports from the West are favorable to a prosperous trade during the winter. The city retail trade are reported busily engaged, and sales are satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade has been very quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged. The demand is light for all descriptions of goods. The closing of navigation has temporarily stopped the moving of goods, in any quantities, as the winter rates of freight are so much higher than usual; country dealers are pretty well supplied, the excitement caused by the recent upward movement in prices together with the near approach of the close of navigation having induced a rush of orders for several weeks, and now merchants will not make contracts for more than they can. In England Lined 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 Ontario this year was much smaller than usual, 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 62c to 65c for country orders; nearly all stocks are in dealers' hands. Remittances continue to be reported satisfactory. Latest mail advices from Liverpool received here to-day report very little doing there in chemicals, as buyers seem to have temporarily supplied themselves with all they need. There are, however, no signs of any reduction in prices there.

FURS.—The wholesale fur trade is reported very brisk, and owing to the large number 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.

SKUNK SKINS, prime dark..... \$1 00 to \$1 75 Marten, prime..... 0 90 to 1 25 Beaver skins, prime dark, per lb..... 1 00 to 1 75 Bear skins, black prime large..... 5 00 to 8 00 Bear skins, black prime small..... 2 00 to 4 00 Red fox skins, prime..... 1 20 to 1 35 Muskrat skins, spring..... 0 00 to 0 00 Muskrat skins, fall and winter..... 0 08 to 0 12 Do, kits..... 0 02 to 0 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..... 0 10 to 0 25 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 Outer skins, prime dark..... 5 00 to 7 50

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 altogether too careless; first of all, the packages are 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 consideration; but, unless the officers in Newfoundland, and their Labrador territory do their whole duty, it will be necessary to press the enforcement of our Inspection law. If our produce, which is being shipped to Europe regularly, was sent to foreign markets with the same irregularity as these herrings are sent to this market, the export trade would soon be seriously injured. Salmon is firm, and Mackerel is held at \$4 to \$7. Green codfish are held high, and dry are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.50.

GROCERIES.—Trade has quieted down, so to speak, and during the week under review a steady business has been done, without any speculative demand noticeable. Coffee remains firm; Java quoted at 27c to 31c; Mocha, 30c to 35c; Maracabo, which is rather scarce, 22c to 24c. Fruits are somewhat easier in values; Valencia raisins have sold in round lots within the last few days at a reduction, but prices are quoted at 7c to 8c. The imports of Malaga fruit this season, owing to high prices, were light, and stocks are now beginning to look small;

we quote layers at \$2.20 to \$2.50. Loose Muscatels, \$2.50 to \$2.75; London Layers, \$2.80 to \$3; Sultanas, \$3.50 to \$4 for new; Seedless, \$4 to \$5; Currants, \$4 to 6c; for 1878, and \$4 to \$5 for new. Molasses retail; Barbadoes quoted at 35c to 40c; Trinidad, 40c to 50c. Rice is steady at \$4.30 to \$4.65. Good deal has been sold on p. t. Synges are quiet and quoted at 50c to 70c, as to kind and quality; United States manufacturers has been sold at prices equal to about 48c to 57c. Synges are dull, and prices a fraction lower; for refined grades a decline of fully 1c, and in some instances 3c, has taken place during the week; prices to-day for yellows range from 9c to 10c; granulated, 10c to 11c; Porto Rico, very low to choice, 8c to 9c; Barbadoes, 8c 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 steady at 10c to 11c; Pimento, 14c to 16c; cloves, ginger and nutmegs rule firm at previously quoted prices. Cassia is steady at an advance of about 3c on the lowest figures, quoted at 17c to 20c. Teas have been in rather 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 35c, 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 for 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. California, 10c.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—Trade has continued quiet, sales being confined, as is usual at this period of the year, to small-sized 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 afternoon, 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 flow in with pleasing regularity.

IRON, per ton.—Garth & Penn..... \$28 00 @ 30 00 Summerlee..... 28 00 @ 30 00 Langloan..... 27 00 @ 29 00 Eglinton..... 28 00 @ 30 00 Proved Coal Works..... 28 00 @ 30 00 Carbone..... 28 00 @ 30 00 Hematite..... 28 00 @ 30 00 Scotch and Staffordshire..... 2 25 @ 2 50 Best do..... 2 50 @ 2 75 Sweden and Norway..... 4 25 @ 5 00 Best do..... 4 25 @ 5 00 CANADA PLATES, per box.—Glasgow..... 4 60 @ 0 00 Garth & Penn..... 4 50 @ 0 00 W. & W. Row..... 4 50 @ 0 00 Hatton..... 4 50 @ 0 00 TIN PLATES, per box.—Charcoal, I.C..... 6 50 @ 7 75 Bradley & Co..... 6 50 @ 7 75 Charcoal, I.X..... 6 25 @ 6 60 Charcoal, D.C..... 7 00 @ 7 25 Coke, L.C., No. 28..... 0 12 @ 0 23 Cookley, K. of Bradley, per No. 0 12 @ 0 23 Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No. 28..... 8 00 @ 0 00 Hoop and Bowls, per 100 lbs..... 3 75 @ 0 00 Shets, best brands..... 3 00 @ 0 00 Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs..... 2 75 @ 3 00 Best do..... 3 00 @ 3 25 Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 3 in. to 7 in..... 3 00 @ 0 00 Do do 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 in..... 3 00 @ 0 00 Shingle do..... 3 25 @ 0 00 Lath do..... 3 25 @ 0 00 Pinned Spikes..... 3 25 @ 3 50 LEAD.—Pig, per 100..... 5 00 @ 5 25 Sheet..... 5 00 @ 5 25 Bar..... 0 50 @ 0 51 Shot..... 6 00 @ 7 00 STEEL.—Cast, per 100 lbs..... 0 11 @ 0 12 Spring, per 100 lbs..... 3 25 @ 3 50 Best, do warranted..... 5 00 @ 0 00 Tire, do..... 3 50 @ 4 00 English Shoe..... 0 25 @ 0 30 Ingot Tin..... 0 28 @ 0 30 Do Copper..... 0 19 @ 0 20 Irons Steels..... 3 50 @ 4 00 Proved Coal Works..... 4 25 @ 0 00 Anchors..... 4 75 @ 5 50 Anvils..... 0 08 @ 0 10 Wire, per bd. of 3 lbs No 8 to 6..... 1 70 @ 1 80

PETROLEUM.—We have recently reported several advances in the price of refined oil, and have now to make another addition to the cost of that article. The London Oil Refining Company having advanced their rates another cent per gallon, dealers here have been obliged to make a corresponding rise, and we now quote car lots in store at 16c; broken lots, 17c, and single barrels, 18c.

SALT.—The market is steady and unchanged. Coarse, 10 to 10, 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, unsorted, 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 quote Greasy Cape at 21c to 22c, with a good demand. The New York, Boston and London markets strongly favor sellers.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's.—Prices at Farmers' Waggons, December 2. Owing doubtless in a great measure to the unfavorable weather, the attendance of farmers, gardeners, and others at the above-named markets this forenoon was comparatively small. The supply of grain was not so large as usual, and the demand was poor. The offerings for vegetables, dairy produce, poultry and meats, etc., were very small, and both Bonsecours and St. Ann's markets presented a dull aspect. Traders untroubled their horses to shelter themselves from the snow, and the majority of the few wagons on the markets were still loaded with meats and garden produce, there being very little of the latter. The prices of dressed poultry were somewhat higher to-day; turkeys brought \$1.20 to 2.00 per pair; geese, \$1 to 1.50; ducks, 80c to 75c, and chickens, 55c to 50c per pound. Fresh beef was offered at various prices, from 30p to 50p per lb, as to

and quality. Venison brings 6c to 7c on the street, and butchers sell it out at 8c to 10c retail, as to cut and quality. The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 45c to 55c per bushel; carrots, 2c to 4c per bushel; cholecole beans, 10c to 15c per bushel; or 6c to 7c per bushel; parsnips, 60c per bushel; beets, 40c to 50c per bushel; turnips, 60c per bushel and 25c to 40c per bushel; celery, 10c to 15c per bushel; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen; artichokes, 75c per bushel. FRUIT.—Apples, \$4.00 to 5.50 per barrel; peaches, 25c to 30c per bushel; plums, 25c to 30c per bushel; cherries, 25c to 30c per bushel; cranberries, 25c to 30c per bushel; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Concord, 50c per bushel; the basket, Niagara, 75c per bushel; the GRAIN.—Oats, 70c to 80c per bushel; burk-wheat, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 80c to 85c per bushel; lupin peas, 90c to 1.00 per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt.; corn meal, 1.25 to 1.35 per bag; Corn, \$1.30 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; molasses, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bushel; buckwheat flour, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel; \$2.50 to 3.00 per bushel. FARM PRODUCE.—Butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; lard, 60c to 70c per lb.; Eastern Townships, 25c to 30c per lb.; eggs, 25c to 30c per dozen; packed do, 17c to 18c; fine cheese, 12c to 13c per lb.; ordinary, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 2c to 3c per lb.; Lard, 60c to 10c. Potatoes, 45c to 55c per bushel; Turkey, \$1.20 to 2.00 per pair; geese, \$1 to 1.50 per pair; ducks, tame, 60c to 75c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen, or 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, sausage, 25c to 30c per lb.; ham, 40c to 50c per lb.; hens, 60c to 80c per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; partridges, 50c to 60c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace. Sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; mutton, 6c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 18c; bacon, 12c to 18c; fresh sausage, 10c to 12c; Bologna sausage, 12c to 15c; dried hams, \$4.00 to 5.50 per 100 pounds. Dressed beef, fore-quarters, \$4 to 4.50; hind-quarters, \$3 to 3.50; venison, 8c to 15c per lb. Haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 12c; bass and dorcy, 40c to 60c per bushel; oyster, 12c per lb.; lobsters, 10c to 15c; perch, 10c to 30c per bushel; blue fish, 10c per bushel; smoked fish, 2c to 4c per couple.

Apples.—The demand for either fall or winter apples in this market continues very light, but prices for good winter fruit are quoted firm, in sympathy with English advices, which are more encouraging. A cablegram received by a Montreal firm yesterday evening quotes sales of Canadian apples in Liverpool yesterday at an average of 20s for round lots; showing an advance of about 3s on the rates last quoted. English mail advices, also received here yesterday, report that fruit arriving in good condition 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 bbl 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 brls apples was sold here at auction yesterday by Mr. J. J. Arnton.

THE OATLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel. 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 stall-feed 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 markets; no stock having arrived for shipment to Europe.

At St. Gabriel 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 Kondall, Kingston, 1 car do; Geo. Vanallen, Morrisburg, 1 car do; A. Moodie, Brockville, 1 car do; R. Jones, Mitchell, 1 car do; M. Garrison, Brighton, 1 car do; Hugh Kelly, Toronto, 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, 1 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 35 head extra choice hogs, averaging over 400 lbs each, to W. Morgan at \$5 per cwt, or \$4.57. Hugh Kelly, Toronto, sold 5 head cattle at about 3c per lb. A few other small sales were made at 2 1/2c 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 to-day there was a good supply of cattle, but the quality of the beefs offered was generally poor, and butchers were not buying as freely as they might have done. The receipts comprised about 40 head of cattle, of which 24 head were from the St. Gabriel market, and 16 from Larnac. There were 12 calves of hogs on the market. As before stated, there were very few good beefs to be had, and prices paid for cattle would range from 2c to 3c per lb live weight. Geo. Patterson, of Guelph, sold a pair of fine, heavy oxen to R. Nicholson for \$110; also a heavy cow, and even sold a pair of oxen for \$25 each. Mr. Dardis, Morrisburg, bought a load of cattle from A. Moody, Perth, at St. Gabriel market, for \$20 each. Mr. S. J. Spence, at the lower market at from \$18 to \$35 each. M. Garrison, Brighton, sold about a dozen out of 14 head cattle, at from \$20 to \$35 each. George Patterson, of Larnac, sold 11 head of oxen for \$18 to \$25 each. Mr. Gunn, of Springfield, Ont., sold 18 head of an average of \$25 each. Mr. Burrows, Ottawa, had a heavy cow brought from Larnac, and even sold a pair of oxen for \$25 each. Sheep and lambs were in fair demand, and the quality was generally good; sheep sold at \$4 to \$5 each, and the lambs brought \$2 to \$4 each, as to quality and size.

Tuesday, December 2. A very light business has been done in horses this city during the past week. The official list of movements made up to yesterday comprises only 72 horses, costing \$5,085 against 134 horses at a total cost of \$9,189, shipped during the week ending last Saturday—a decrease of 62 horses, and a saving of \$2,504. The supply at the American Horse yards during the week was offering, but there were very few good horses offered, being principally foreign bred, and the quality was not so good as last week. The supply at the American Horse yards during the week was offering, but there were very few good horses offered, being principally foreign bred, and the quality was not so good as last week. The supply at the American Horse yards during the week was offering, but there were very few good horses offered, being principally foreign bred, and the quality was not so good as last week.

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Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26. The attention of the local fuel market has not undergone much change since last Wednesday, the date of our last report. We stated then that stocks of coal held here were exceedingly small, and with some dealers next to nothing at all; some few holders, realizing this fact, and anticipating a good demand, with a more limited supply than for years past, during the season, had attempted a still further advance in prices. One dealer states that he is experiencing a fair demand at \$7.50 per ton all round for stove, egg, chestnut and furnace coal; and one or two others are asking \$7.50 for stove, and \$7.00 per ton for each of the other three descriptions above-named, while we know of no well-known firm, who are probably carrying larger stocks than any in the city, and who do an extensive business, who are satisfied with \$7 per ton, and \$6.75 for each of the other kinds referred to. This firm have been and are still doing a good, steady business, and a great portion of the demand experienced is owing to the large number of back orders, which are not being filled by other city dealers. The advance, therefore, cannot be considered general as yet, and although there are transient cases now, and in order to meet requirements, a fall in prices in some cases, which may be established soon, still we are led to believe that our leading houses, possessing an established reputation, do not intend to lower their excellent quality of fuel. Some 35 or 40 boats loaded with coal for dealers in this city, have been caught in the ice and frozen up in the Chambly canals, and their coal is not sufficient to meet the winter demand. We have no changes to note in prices for soft coals; the last shipment of Lower Ports coal, expected this season, has not yet arrived, and was immediately sold out, in small lots, to consumers. Stocks of Scotch steam held here are very light,—smaller than for many years past, and it is rather doubtful if they will be sufficient to meet the winter demand. We have no changes to note in prices for soft coals. The demand for cordwood is fairly active, at firm prices, and the stock at the end of the season, the wharves are quite small. It is expected that there will be a shortage of about 100 cords, at least, at the end of the present season. Coal—Retail prices, delivered for cash: stove, \$7.00 to \$7.50; chestnut, \$6.75 to \$7.00; egg, \$6.75 to \$7.00; furnace, \$6.75 to \$7.00; Scotch grate (soft), \$5.50; Scotch grate (hard), \$5.50. Common qualities for \$4.50 and upwards. Prices for straw remain steady and unchanged at \$4 to \$5, and occasionally \$5 to \$6 for the best grades. The supply of pressed hay now offering is also good, and prices range from \$3 to \$10 per ton for small lots, and \$7.50 to \$8 for car loads and large lots generally. Pressed straw brings \$3.50 to \$7 per ton, 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, heats and invigorates the system is medicine. But Cod Liver Oil is the best food as well as medicine. It not only tones and heats, but nourishes. It will save the consumptive, restore the dyspeptic and build up the baby weaning, when all other remedies fail, and combined with the phosphates as found in Scott's Emulsion, it is a 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 pay to the Postmaster 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 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 of Canada. Montreal, 1st December, 1879.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently 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 GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

WEEKLY TEST. Number of Purchasers served during week ending Nov. 22nd, 1879..... 5,707 Same week last year..... 4,946 Increase..... 1,001

MONTHLY TEST. Number of purchasers served during the month of Nov, 1879..... 26,491 Same month last year..... 21,798 Increase..... 4,693

REPUDIATION. Montreal as a city never can, or at least never should expect permanent prosperity until she pays the full cost of the interest by the fire at St. John's. Any person who has observed the effect of the action and re-action on men's transactions will know that the same principle, this debt, or to 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 decouraged and even sold a system of not only deception but downright fraud for years. What greater fraud can there be than for men feeling having their names and names brought from London, and then 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. CARSLY'S DRESSES. First Table. Our first table consists of new lot of Scotch Winceys, assorted as follows:— Useful Scotch Wincey for 4c a yard. Very good quality of new Scotch Wincey, in all shades for 3c and 12c a yard. Extra good quality of new Aberdeen Wincey, in all the newest shades, for 14c, 16c, 18c and 22c.

Second Table. Our second table consists of new Dress Goods, assorted, as follows:— Useful German Serges, in all the newest shades, for 22c. New Scotch Homespun Cloth, in all the newest shades, for 22c. New Satin Cloth, in all colors, 22c per yard. New Satin Cloth, in all colors, 22c per yard. New Satin Cloth, in all colors, 22c per yard.

S. CARSLY, 293, 295, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

CATHOLIC MEN and Women furnished employment