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VOL. XXX.—NO. 9.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

The Falling Leaves.

Tell me, papa, why those leaves are all falling, A few days ago looked so pretty and green. No birds on the branches on each other calling; Have they left us for ever, no more to be seen?

Not so, my dear child, for the springtime return-When the trees, will bud forth and be verdant again, cast off its bibernal mourning, And thus gladden the dwellers on mountain and plain.

And those sweet, little warbiers chirping and singling. Shall perch an the branches as they oft did before. Forgetting fatigue whilst o'er seas they were winging
Their way here again to their loved native
shore.

Shall mother come also? You know what she told me told me
The day he left us, as she said for a while.
Whilst again and again to her heart did fold me, And bade me adieu with a sweet, loving smile.

She said very soon we would all be united, And told thee to care till that time would come. And the bright lamp of hope then in my heart Shall ne'er be extinguished till mother comes

Yes, dearest daughter, thy mother shall meet us, Yet nothere below in this bleak world of wees, But in Heaven above, where she will greet us, And welcome us home to eternal repose.

There, where no death sha'l ever divide us, Where the waters of life for ever shall flow, With all those we love ever besid-us in that heavenly home where we hope to go. Montreal, October, 13, 1879.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Great Pic-nic at Lochiel, Glengarry-Ten Thousand Persons Present - Hou John Cestigan, M.P ; Messrs. McLennan. M. P.; M. Master, M. P P., and Father Graham Address the Large Assemblage-Caledonian Games, Pipes and Kilte in the Ascendant.

[By our own Reporter.] "

Lochiel, October 9. Your reporter arrived at this very beautiful

bit of rural landscape rather fatigued after his long drive of twenty miles from Lancas ter, which latter village is about 56 miles from Montreal, per G. T. R. The village of Alexandria is situated in a gentle bollow, in the midst of a fine agricultural country, almost fourteen miles directly north of Lancaster. There is a pond or small lake, I hardly know which, on the outskirts of the loftilynamed bailiwick, which, I imagine, is neither ornamental nor useful, considering the concert of unsavory frogs that greets the traveller. No mountain breaks the horizon in this region. The features of the country are rolling and somewhat mouotonous; nevertheless, it is rich land, if worked to its fullest extent, and quite capable of supporting a population

three times greater than the present.

Happily the day appointed for the pic nic. though quite late in the season, was admirably fine, equal, in fact, to the best days of June or early September. The choice of so late a day had been the subject of a good deal of criticism, and many were the prognostications as to weather, failure and disappointment. But, Father Graham kept up a stout heart and kept the even tenor of his way. neither listening to melancholy prophets on the right, nor to timid seers on the left hand. Father Graham foretold a fine day for the festival six weeks ago. I was curious about the matter and asked an explanation. He took me aside, and whispered in my ear the secret, on condition, though, that I should never reveal the precious arcanum to any living mortal. Desirous of being able to forecast the weather, I willingly pledged myself to remain as silent as an oyster. " This is the secret," quoth he, "this is the secret, my simple friend; affirm when Vennor denies, and, as Sam Welter would say, wicey-

There were five tables, seventy-five feet long, stretched beneath a very pretty bower of evergreens, and these tables "groaned under the weight of the good things provided," which I take to be a neat, striking and original way of putting it. The people of Lochiel worked with a will, and certainly the better portion of creation covered the tables with a really splendid repast and themselves with glory. Success to the ladies of gallant Glengarry! They are always to be found first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of

their countrymen. It is here you will find the Scotsman, pure and unadulterated as when his sires left the airy Highlands of Auld Fcotis. There were pipers on the ground in full kilts, chief among whom, as a finished Chaird, marched O'Kane Cameron, one of the clansmen of gallant Evan Dhu Cameron, or Lochiel, to whom Campbell paid much practical attention in some very fine verses indeed. Never were seen or surpassed such reels, strathspeys, jigs, and flings as in Lochiel. When the Scotch dance, they do it with a will, like their kindred Celtic brethren, the Irish. You do not find them rolling around in dirty, disreputable values or Germans, looking like cats sneaking home after a night's dissipation. There is too much real manhood and womanhood among them for that. They know how to enjoy the "mazy" without forgetting their own self-respect. All honor to them for it!

At three o'clock the speaking began. A convenient platform had been erected covered inspire oratory of the first class. ... Father. Graham took the chair, and in a few words introduced Mr McLennan, M. P. for Glengarry, to the great audience, in The honorable gentleman greeted his fellow-countrymen in family brings up the rear, and, I suppose, them on the success of the pic-nic. It was very pleasant, the said, to see all classes and You have read, very likely, of the manner in creeds united together, for har day's innocent relaxation, rafter the labors of the harvest. land. In the sixth or seventh century, the but Lochiel covered herself with glory. About That harvest had been magnificent, and all Danes approached at night a Scottish camp, six o'clock ended one of the most successful should be grateful for the blessings bestowed hoping, to surprise, the warriors who pic-nics ever inaugurated in Glengarry. and deciming the state has been to see but, either not stockely, child is but possible in the existing scarcing it the constant to the coloring of the end to be the coloring of the coloring to the coloring of the coloring transfer.

upon him. Recently he had been far beyond the limits of railroad, and even stage travel; he had seen the lands of the West, the great prairies, and had studied the resources of those countries. He could candidly say that Lochiel was in no respect behind those fertile plains, and that there was no need of our young men moving across the lines to better their condition. They could all make a living, and build up a good home for themselves

in Glengarry. Mr. McLennan then touched upon a subject of great local interest, the Coteau Landing bridge and the projected railway. It may not be amiss to add here that the road is graded for two or three miles beyond Alexaudria, and will pass at five miles distance from Lochiel when built. This will be a great boon, as the one great drawback in this country is the want of a convenient market. The people have to draw their produce twenty and thirty miles to Lancaster, and every one knows that there is but little or nothing made on a bushel of wheat after the labor and expense of such carriage. The member for the Commons said that "there was every prospect of the road soon being recommenced,' and this statement, you may be sure, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He read a letter from Sir Charles Tupper to himself, informing him that the disputed questions as to the bridge and road had been referred to Colonel Growski for arbitration, and that, as soon as possible, the affair, he had no doubt, wor I to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion." Great applause followed the announcement, and the people looked happy. The people generally speak bitterly of the selfish opposition of the Grand Trunk Railway officials and certain clique of Montreal schemers, to a work of immense utility to the farming classes of this section of the country.

Mr. McMasters, M. P. P., made a remarkably good speech. After the usual compliments propitiatory, the talented young gentle man humorously referred to the fact that if Mr. McLennan belonged to Ottawa, he (Mr. McMasters) claimed Toronto; Mr. McL. had to go down; he up; Mr. McLennan was a Commoner; he belonged to the House of Lords. He, too, dealt at some length upon the subject of the bridge and rail ay, and, moreover, made some very practical observations with respect to the continual exodus of young Canadians from their native soil to the United States. Mr. McMasters' style is good, and we have no doubt that, if he be spared, he will attain distinction yet. He was much applauded.

Mr. McNab, ex-M. P. for Glengarry, spoke briefly and with great good sense, and received hearty recognition from the assemblage. He was delighted at witnessing the orderly and respectable crowd at the pic-nic. whose numbers surpassed anything he had ever seen in Glengarry. As to the bridge ness, he would not to h upon forbidde subjects, but he had a suspicion that the good people of Glengarry would have to wait patiently a little while longer, in spite of the optimist views of a few. That the railway would be an immense advantage to the country no one could dispute for an instant. It was a pity though that others could not, or would not, see the matter in the same light. After a few further remarks upon this subject, Mr. McNab said that he hoped the union and friendship he saw illustrated that day on the grounds would remain for ever among all classes, nationalities and creeds of the Dominion, and closed, amid loud cheers, with a

congratulation on the success of the pic-nic. When honest John Costigan was introduced to the audience, the applause was deafening. With his accustomed modesty, the honorable gentleman preferred to say a few words after the local members, although they had desired that he should speak first. Mr. Costigan made a speech that left an impression, such as he always makes upon the minds of his hearers, viz, that he is an honest, straightforward, true-hearted statesman. He is a Catholic and an Irishman, and the real representative of the Catholics of the Dominion. He is no hole-and-corner Catholic Irish Canadian politician. He is not blatant in sure places, and an invertebrate trimmer in public, without the manful courage of his convictions. He scorns to whisper his principles for fear his political allies might hear him. He is pure, above board, and a man to be trusted. He told the people of Glengarry that, as far as his abilities went, they might always count upon him as a man who would serve their interests in whatever way would be most acceptable to them. He had no pretensions to oratory, but if anything could inspire a man with the divine afflatus would be this immense assembly of the men of Glengarry, gathered together without creed or class distinctions, to pass a day in renewing old friendships and cementing the community into a more com-pact, united mass than ever before. They had everything that heart could wish for in this beautiful country-fair fields, fine woods the right of self-government, careful municipal rule, noble churches and school-houses, and everything that conduces to the material and spiritual welfare of a people. With courage and self-reliance success was assured at home, without going to seek it elsewhere. The honorable gentleman spoke at length in this strain, and when he concluded, the cheers that went up from the mighty host awakened the echoes of the neighboring woods.

Father Graham now came forward, and said that, no doubt the reople had often witnessed a string of certain little animals running after their mother. He did not wish the honorable. with evergreens, which seemed of itself to gentleman to take offence at the remark, for comparisons, you know, must not be pushed beyond the point of similitude. But, if you observe those little creatures, you will invariably find that the smallest and poorest of the a few well chosen remarks, and congratulated there is some special dispensation of similar import which puts me last to-day...(Laughter). which the thistle became the emblem of Scot-

slept therein. All was silent, when lo! a Dane, in advance of his companion, jumped into the air with a yell. The camp was aroused, and the enemy beaten back with great slaughter. What was the cause of the yell, you may ask? ladies and gentlemen, the Dane was barefooted; he trod on a thistle, and there, the yell is explained. Then the Scottish people chose the thistle for their national emblem. Now, whenever I am approaching a Scottish subject, before a gather ng of Scotsmen or women, I feel as if I might at any instant step upon a superlatively sharp nettle of prejudice, national and otherwise, and get a sting for my pains. But, when I remember that the Scottish character is a good deal like the thistle, sharp, incisive, somewhat rugged and unsparing externally, but soft as down internally, I pluck up courage and launch out with abated courage, it is true, but without fear." The reverend gentleman went on to speak of that peculiar tendency of mankind, in every age, whether polished or barbarous, to take to the woods at times and give an hour to rampant jullity, the sweet privilege of roaring, and so disperse the sylvan side of human nature for an interval, measured by the higher or lower grade of civilization to which men had attained. Some have attempted to explain this peculiarity, as far as the Celts are concerned, by holding that it is an instinct of the Druid education of the ancient times. that that gloomy spirit of heathenesse breathed over the cradle of the Celtic races, and so transmitted to us their descendants, that disposition which can only satisfied by periodical rushes for the forest. Others think they have found a solution of the mystery, simple and satisfying, in Darwin's theory of man's descent from the monkey, those agile creatures being, as

all must allow, quite at home in the woods. Of course, Mr. Darwin goes farther back than the monkey in his search for the origin of species, and his hearers would feel much gratified when he told them that Darwin had succeeded in his search. We all come, scientifically, and, therefore, truthfully speak ing, from a living, vital protoplasm. He did not exactly know, now, what a protoplasm may be, and suspected that the philosopher was in a similar "fix." And, even if he did find that protoplasm it might ask himsave us a' !- "my inquisitive friend! where did I get my vitality?" If Mr. Protoplasm gave himself life, then could a man catch a firm hold of the loops of his top-boots and lift himself over a six-barred gate. However, that we like to fly occasionally to the woods, remains a fixed fact, explain it how we may. Father Graham spoke, then, of the migrations of the Celtic races, their impatience to push on until they cast their tents upon their far western coast, whose frowning cliffs were white with the foam of the Atlantic waves; where the deep dispason of the troubled ocean murmured by the Isle of Staffa or echoed wildly past the storm-besten rocks of Cape Clear; where they arose, pale-crested and ghastly above the rugged shore of stern Ions, fit emblem of the passionate soul of that heroic and intrepid race which, though often defeated, has never yet been overcome. (Great cheers.) He spoke of the Scottish Highlands and of the gallant clans that had immortalized their romantic glens and beautiful lakes. plies considerably exceeded the demand. descendants of those men here in Canada had "The forgoing remarks apply to the trade not degenerated from the heroic virtues of their brave forefathers. And he emphatically

Scottish Celts! The old, indom table Highland energy, which hoped against hope, and fought almost to the last man and the last ditch against the enslavement of Scotland, will do the same, if Canadian liberty demand the sacrifice. Free as the air that sweeps over the vast prairies of the West, the children of Scotland enter eagerly as factors into the development of the splendid future, which, if the blind fury of partizan strife be crushed, awaits this young empire. Their position in Canada to-day shows what national union allied to equitable laws can effect, and it is only on American soil that the great spectacle of a tailor a President of the the chief of republics, and a stone-mason the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, could be presented to the astonished contemplation of mankind.

pronounced against the fatal policy of our

young men leaving their country and their

homes with a hope—so often unfounded—of

hettering their condition elsewhere. Father

Graham concluded as follows: - Canada, as she

rises to her place among the nations of the

earth, has no more worthy children than the

We have no caste here; no class privi-leges incompatible with the rights of the poorest citizen. Once, and only once, the hydra of aristocratic exclusiveness and monopoly raised its hideous head in Canada, but it represented a spirit which-like snakes in Ireland-could not live in American soil. May the spectacle which this day presents be an emblem of Canada's future! Before me, I see Scotch and Irish, English and Frenchmen joined together in amity and good-will, though differing in political opinion and religious belief. The petty bickering of politics are, for a time, laid asine, and all remember only that they are Canadians. Let this noble spirit prevail amongst you forever, my friends, and then, though enemies threaten and the dark clouds upon our border menace us with storm, even

copie!" (Tremendous applause.)
Several of the reverend clergy, amongst people!" whom we noticed Rev. Father Macdonald, of Alexandria, and Father Masterson, of St. Raphael's, were present on the grounds; also Mr. French, Inspector of Post Offices.

mighty legions will hesitate before prevoking a brave, a patriotic, and, above all, a united

Wilson's band, of Montreal, discoursed sweet music during the day, and have made a reputation for themselves for fine playing second to none in the Dominion. They kindly volunteered to play on this occasion. A more peaceable, quiet, temperate crowd

never assembled, enjoyed themselves and dis-

interior colorada especial.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, October 7 .- The Mark Lane Ex press, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says :- "The weather has continued broken and unsettled. Heavy showers have alternated with brief intervals of sunshine. In the middle counties the rainfall has been excessive, and harvesting carried on in a very desultory manner. Much of the corn in other parts of the kingdom remains unstacked, the greater part of the wheat and barley recently cut being in such a damp state that sprouting or heating in the stack would inevitably ensue. The cutting and carrying have proceeded very slowly in the north, and the want of dry weather is much felt. In Scotland the farmers have also suffered further loss owing to the prevalence of gales, which have shaken out much of the standing barley, but the oat fields withstood the action of the wind to a great extent, as the grain is still unripe. Root crops and the pastures have improved a little. As a rule, Ireland has been more favored, and with the exception of a stoppage of a few days, owing to the heavy rains, the harvest operations have been carried on briskly. In the south of England many fields are now cleared, but the results upon threshing are most disappointing as to the condition, quality and yield. Judging from the few samples hitherto shown, the wheat is light, damp and sprouted, the barley is in many instances discolored and unfit for malting. The deliveries at 150 of the principal towns are 14,186 qrs. of wheat, against 70.791 qrs. for the corresponding week of 1878. The average price is nearly 1s lower.

"Trade opened very firmly at the beginning of the week, both in the country and Mark Lane, and there was an advance of 2s to 3s on wheat and 1s on the sack and barrel of flour. A large business was done in London on Monday, but on Wednesday the edge seemed taken off the trade, as, having satisfied their more pressing needs, the millers seemed disposed to stand aloof and watch the course of events. At the same time a fair degree of steadmess has been preserved, the imports into London having been quite moderate, but the excitement of ten days since has been altogether wanting. In occasiona instances, where sales were pressed sellers accepted a shilling less money; but, as a rule, the late advance has been maintained, nor does there appear any immediate probability of a decline, as there is some reason for believing that the requirements of France have been under rather than over estimated, and it is doubtful whether Russia and Germany can be depended upon for the 5,000,000 qrs. which have been indicated as the quantity we might expect from these sources. After the unusual phase of excitement, accompanied by a smart advance of prices, business has come to a pause, not from any inherent weakness, or from the effect of any of those causes which tend to depression, but simply through a judicious cessation of operations on the part of buyers in order to give time to thoroughly examine the situation, unbiased by exciting influences, with a view to future transactions. The samples of new Euglish barley hitherto shown have been of such a variable quality that the prices realized are too irregular to afford a basis of quotations. Maize receded about 6d per qr; oats the same, as the sup-

up to Friday, since when a decided return of strength has been apparent, and on Monday the prices advanced for wheat fully is per qr. making a total improvement of 2s to 3s ou the week's sales. The sales of English wheat last week were 15,161 qrs. at 47s 1d, against 71,441 qrs at 40s 4d for the corresponding week of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending September 27 were-wheat, 1,175,634 cwt; flour, 250,457 cwt.

ATCHANISTAN.

London, October 12.—A despatch from Simla says Sir Frederick Roberts telegraphs that remnants of Afghan regiments around Cabul, who were opposing his advance, fled during the night of the 9th. The cavalry pursued and the Afghans were completely dispersed. The English camp is now pitched on Serah-Singh Ridge, some two-thirds of a mile from and over-looking Bala-Hissar and Cabul city. The public entry of General Roberts into Cabul took place. The number of guns captured thus far was 140. The troops during their march walked splendidly, although they were obliged to carry their rations with them often for want of transportation; they were several days without

tents, but they are in splendid condition. London, October 13-A despatch from Simla states that the Afghan regiments which pscaped during the night, last Wednesday, after the battle before Cabul, which resulted in a victory for Generals Roberts and Baker, are hurrying to join the Afghan regiments at Ghuznai, the principal fortress of the country, situated on a high plateau, seventy miles south of Cabul. General McPherson is reported to be in hot pursuit, but it is not believed the British troops will be able to overtake any of the fugitives, who readily secrete themselves among the inaccessible fastnesses of the mountains, in caverns known only to the native Afghans. The villagers in the vicinity of the capital are intensely hostile; and do everything in their power to annuy and retard the British troops. General Roberts has issued an order that no quarter is to be given anyone firing on British columns.

London, October 13 .- A later despatch from Simla says that General Roberts made his triumphal entry into Cabul on Sunday. This is a most magnificent denouement to the English campaign, and is hailed with rejoicing by officials at the Foreign Office. It is further stated in official advices that General Roberts and his advance corps were accompanied by the Ameer and his staff, and that the entrance never assembled, enjoyed the self-stated was made with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces and asked his opinion of the guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. As the forces are guns, reduces inflammation, and with great celat. casion.

THE RECENT RAILWAY DISASTER. Accounts by Survivors-Further List of Killed and Wonnded.

DETROIT, October 12 .- The following are the names of the killed in addition to those already reported, caused by the Michigan Central disaster; total number as far as known, 15:—Mrs. Catherine Spartline, Westminster, M D.; Edith Spartline, aged 6, and Maria Spartline, aged 4; William G. Elkius, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Green Leroy, Vermont. Total number wounded, 31. The wounded are all doing well. More deaths are likely to result. The best of care is being bestowed upon them by the railroad company. The investigation before a coroner's jury, composed of leading citizens of Jackson, has been in progress all forenoon. The railway disaster caused considerable excitement in Chicago. When the train with the survivors arrived, their reception was enthusiastic from throngs of ladies and gentlemen that filled the platform at the depot. All the passengers, except the emigrants, were conveyed to the hotel by the officers of the R. R. Co., where every attention was paid them all. The Company expresses its intention to pay each one for every loss sustained as far as it can be determined. It is stated the day's work will cost the company at least \$100,000. C. O Parsons, of Boston, says when he left the sleeper, and climbed through the window of the telescoped car, he could scarcely find room for his foot, so thick ware the bodies of the dead and wounded The groans of the poor mangled sufferers were terrible; children were calling for their parents, and in the inky blackness of the wretched car mothers were heard

CRYING FOR THEIR CUILDREN.

husbands for their wives, and wives for their husbands. The horror of the position cannot be depicted. One poor fellow died of strangulation, an iron bar having pinned him to the ground, the bar lay across his throat, but so great was the weight it was impossible to rescue him. The conductor of the Wagner Sleeper on the down train gives the following particulars:—My train was made up of three Wagner Sleepers, with forty passengers. We left Detroit fifty minutes late, and we ran forty five miles an hour to make up until pulling into Jackson yard, when we slacked up to twenty-five miles; was in the rear drawingroom coach when I felt a slight shock. Many a time I have felt harder jars from common causes, but I noticed the train came to a stand very quickly; stepped out to see what was the trouble. The brakeman said the train was smashed. I ran ahead and saw.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

The engines were lying side by side up against the bank, boilers together, both cabs off, one steam box stripped, the steam escaping with a shrill roar, the baggage and smoking car stood together, the two next cars completely telescoped, jammed through each other. It was horrible beyond description. The first was well firled with emigrants, and the groans, cries and shricks made me sick. I did not stay long as I had my own cars to look after, and could give no assistance there. Both engineer and fireman were killed outright. Gilbert had both legs cut off, and his bowels torn out. I cannot bear to think of it as I saw him lying with his hot life's blood shining in the glare of many flaring lamps. The wounded recorded up to this time are:--Henry Barrow of Newfoundland, Pa.,

head cut; Delbert M Benjamin, of Jersey City Heights, NJ, head, lungs and hip injured—not seriously; A A Bennett, baggageman, of Detroit, badly cut and bruised; William Buggy, of Troy, Vt., right leg and thigh crushed; William Bunny, of Galt, Ont., leg bruised; M D Carlisle, express messenger, of Detroit, collar bone broken; Reuben Carter, of Gardner, Ill., hand cut, left thigh broken; Mrs Thomas Clement, of Lockport, N. Y, arm and head badly cut, severely bruised on head back; George A Cunningham, of Janesville, Wis., left arm broken in two places; Mrs Laura A Finley, of Walworth, N. Y., bruised about the head and face Daniel Finn, of Chicago, head cut and bruised; Mrs B B Hart, of Clinton, Iowa, head cut severely; Leopold Hoffman, of Randolph, Mass., cut on the head and foot; John Jeffries of Newark, N.J., head crushed, will probably die; Mrs. George A. Jones, of Chalando, Pa. cut and bruises on head and left side, one of her children, as shown elsewhere, was killed, another of her children was badly bruised about the head; Arandus Massonnuve (French), of Buckingham, Canada, severe contusion on face and head; Palmas Massonnuve, of Buckingham, Canada, cut about head and leg; H. Misdas, of Canada, cut and bruised; Robert Neill, of Trenton, Canada, injured on back and body; E. J. Parnell, of St. Catherines, Ont., leg broken; Mrs E J Parnell, of St Catharines, Ont, left leg broken; Miss E Parnell, St Catharines, severely injured about the head and knee; Mrs J F Parnell, of Toronto, head cut; Willie Rice, of Philadelphia, aged four years, leg broken and face cut, recovery doubtful, his father, mother and sister were killed Arthur Rogers, of Philadelphia, cut and bruised, injuries not considered dangerous; S M Sparlin, of Philadelphia, cut on head and hurt internally; Mrs A M Steele, of Detroit leg sprained and body bruised; Mrs R J Warren, of Gaines, Mich., bruised about back and shoulders.

Benjamin Franklin's Integrity,

But few have it in their power to do as much good or evil as printers. We know they all glory in Dr. Franklin as a father, and we are wont to mention his name with veneration. Happy would it be for them, if they would read the following with a resolution to imitate it :

"Soon after his establishment in Phila delphia, Franklin was offered a piece to publish in his newspaper, being very busy, he begged the gentleman to leave it for his consideration. The next day the aurhor called and asked his opinion of it. Franklin re-

it highly scurrilous and defamatory." ्रवन्तरिक विद्यासारका लिखा। प्रतान १ व अपन १

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To the "Pickwick" Club of Montreal

Can you forget those social joys,
That we have had together?
Will you forget those kindly ties,
Which bound us, one another?
If you be true,
''ll say to you,
Remember on fo ever,
Those pleasant hours that we have spent
With one and all together.

This I'll swear as fate consigns me. This I'll swear as fate consigns me,
For new scenes in destant climes;
To hold dear what I take with me—
Thoughts of you and by-gone times.
I fondly will,
Thro' good or ill,
Remember you forever.
And pleasant hours that I have spent,
With one and all together.
"Celtic."

ROUND THE WORLD.

-Upon himself and his 800 wives the Sultan of Turkey spends \$10,000,000.

-One of the most enlightened monarchs of the present day is the Queen of Madagascar, who labors carnestly to impress upon her subjects the importance of suberiety and educa-

-The national industrial exhibition contemplated for Moscow in 1880 has been postponed one year, on account of the general feeling of insecurity and the unusual dulness of Russian trade. -At the age of 82, a man living in a farm

house at Hampton, N. H., finds himself able to read fine print, although for fifty years he was entirely blind. Six months ago his sight suddenly returned to him. -The fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence will be celebrated next year, at

Brussels, by an industrial exhibition. An appropriation of 2,000.000 francs has been made for preliminary expenses. -Gambetta, since he became a prophet, has become less of a demagogue and more of a diner. He has his oyster beds in his palace

gardens, like the famous Lucullus and like another famous gourmand of the classic cut, he has different dining rooms, for different grades. His cock receives \$4,000 a year, and is a miracle of genius and skill. -A leading Irish journal says that Ameri-

cans have spent last summer over a million of dollars in Switzerland, and suggests that Ireland is a land of rare beauty and its sons ever hospitable to the stranger. There is more wit to be heard and more beauty to be seen in the Emerald Isle in one day than there is to be found in Switzerland in a

-An American engineer has been studying the great wall of China. It is 1.728 miles long, and being built without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground, is sometimes carried 1,000 abysses. Brooks and small rivers are bridged over by it, and strong towers on both sides protect large rivers.

-The Elysee, Paris, now in course of redecoration, contains a large number of fine pieces of furniture of various epochs, which hitherto have been scattered about in total disregard of date. They are now to be rearranged in rooms whose decorations would concide with them, and there will be Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Empire apartments.

-The pardoned prisoners from New Caledonia are bringing out medals in Paris for all those who served in and under the Socialist Government of 1871. Of course these medals will not be worn. They will be concealed for the present: but on the first insurrection tens of thousands will come into the streets recognizable to each other by an exposure of these decorations.

—The Afghan army to oppose Gen. Roberts at Cabul consists of fourteen regiments numbering twelve thousand men. There are, besides, a thousand horse and five hundred of the Ameer's body guard who deserted their master at the start of the mutiny. In Herat there are eighteen battalions and sixty cannon. The present leader and the prime instigator of the outbreak in a former Grand Vizier of Shere Ali, a Persian by birth.

-A young couple in humble life were going through the usual civil matrimonial forms a few days ago before the Mayor of one of the arrondisments of Paris. "The woman is everywhere to follow her husband," said the functionary, reciting the usual formula. " I decline," said the bride with great decision. "What do you mean?" inquired the Mayor. "My husband sir, is a letter carrier in the suburbs," replied the cautious creature in a mincing tone.

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

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSE NESS .- All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprisd at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchiat Troches,"

WORMS IN CHILDREN LEAD TO other Diseases which sympathetically attack the whole system. Drive out the cause by BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, the system recuperates, and the child becomes healthy and vigorous. A box of these lozenges costs only 25 cents.

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

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

period of teething. i. a popular self force "archer to decide reconstruction."
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THE COLLOWER THE

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Hyde Park, London.

Within this world's wide circuit there is nothing t be sen

Like our park when early summer wreaths it round with robes of green;

Wander here for health or pleasure you can never miss the mark.

There's such banquets of enjoyment for the pligrims in Hyde Park.

Let Hiberniaus land their Phœnix or the French extole Versailles.
Oh, they want the grand excitement and the dash that here prevails;
See, there goes the fair hair'd Duchess with the Indian Princess dark, All the world has congregated in the circle of Hyde Park.

Who has ever seen such horses as the steeds that canter here.
With fair ladies in the saddle and admiring crowds to cheer?
Behold that milk-white palfrey, at its side the Arab dark.
As they amble, trot, or gallop with their riders in Hyde Park.

Where could you meet such lordly men, their where could you meet such totaly men, then height exceeds belief;
View that powerful Yorkshire Baron, see that towering Highland Chief;
When they speak deep stience spreads below, while far above the lark
Pours down his song in triumph to salute them in Hyde Park.

And as these fair young lovely nymphs filt past your ravish'd sight.
Oh, they seem the airy vision of some fairy dram at night;
Grace, elegance, and beauty here attain their highest mark. All the earth has sent its chosen flowers to meet you in Hyde Park.

Here you view the mothers of the past, the pre-Fee you view the mothers of the last, the pro-sent, and to come.

The guardians of that commonwealth and sacred empire home:

That peaceful temple from whose porch Britan-nia's sons embark,
And by their conquering spirit draw the nations to Hyde Park,

Do ye come from sprightly Innisfail, from Dub-

Do you come from Bonnie Scotland, from Lockmer, or Edinie, My stal wart Highland Laddie, and my winsome Lowland hinnie? Lowming minner
Look aroun you and take courage, for from
perils stern and stark
Many comes now sailing past you as the elects Many comes now sailing past you as the elects of Hyde Park.

What though our skies are sullen, and our climate damp and drear
Compar'd with lands where summer spreads
her mantle round the year;
Amid these scented myrtle groves the heart and
mind are dark,
Oh, they want the light and liberty that shines around Hyde Park.

Long may our mighty London stand the store-house of the world,

And all that mars her peace and joy down to the dist be hurled.

Long may her millions wander without fear of balliff's bark

In the unrestricted freedom of their own estate -Hyde Park

JOHN ANDERSON. Harver Street, London.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

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

CHAPTER XVI .- CONTINUED. "The young gentleman says the box was found and brought to the castle, my lord," returned Bruff, believing Lord Dane was taking a wrong view of the facts. "But as I told him, if the box came with the other things

there it would now be with them." "Rubbish!" returned Lord Dane. "The box could not vanish through the floor. Perhaps you have overlooked it, Bruff"

Mr. Bruff thought not, and subjoined the information that the young gentlemun had announced his intention of calling at th tle to see Lord Dane upon the point.

"He is welcome," said his lordship. Mr. Lydney so timed his visit as to see Lord Dane just before his dinner-hour. He was received with politeness.

"My butler has been telling me some rigmarole story about a box vanishing out of the strong-room," began his lordship, in a free, frank tone. "But the thing is impossible.

If the box was placed in the strong-room it must be in it still." "The box was certainly put in the cart to be brought to the castle—to that Mitchel can

testify," returned Mr. Lydney, in a tone as free as his lordship's, though somewhat more haughty. "The question is, where was it put after it reached the castle ?" "Did Michel take notice of the box?"

"Yes," emphatically replied Mr. Lydney. "And Mitchel says that your lordship also took notice of it, and remarked that the initials on it were not those of my name.'

"Is it that box which is missing-the one with the three gilt V's upon it?" exctaimed Lord Dane. Oh, that was certainly placed in the cart; I saw the men put it in.' "May I inquire why your lordship should

have meddled with the box at all-"I had the things brought up for security,"

interrupted Lord Dane. "But I had claimed that particular box, and

had left it in Michel's care, while I went for means to remove it," said Mr. Lydney. "It appears to me that it could not be any concern of your lordship's. As to safety-Mitchel, I say, was in charge."

"Were you accustomed to see much of wrecks, which I do not suppose you are you would know how next to immpossible it is for any preventive men to stop the pilfering of the marauders that infest the coast," rejoined Lord Dane. "It was my duty, as lord of the manor, to take care that the things recovered remained intact. You are at liberty to claim

your property, and remove it from the castle.' "But where is my property?" asked Mr. Mr. Lydney. "Your servants showed me the things brought here from the beach, all the things, he said; and it was not with them." "Sir, to reiterate such an assertion makes

me quite angry," tartly rejoined Lord Dane. "A box locked up safely in a strong room could not vanish from it; it must be there still."

Lord Dane rang the bell for the key of the strong room as he spoke and Bruff brought it to him. He and Mr. Lydney, then proceeded thither.

"Your lordship must perceive that the box is not here," said Mr. Lydney, pointing to the

things as they lay on the floor Lord Dane glanced at them with a keen and

curious eve; and when he found beyond doubt that the box really was missing, he appeared on the point of losing his temper. "It is most strange, most singular!" he uttered; and striding to the door, shouted out for Bruff. The man came in hasty answer to the sum-

mons, and Lord Dane abruptly addressed

"Whom have you dared to admit to this room?" Somebody must have entered and removed the box

"I declare to goodness, my lord, that not a soul has entered it," cried the unhappy Bruff, had never seen so strange-looking a boy. "saving this gentleman and Miss Dane. The The butler pointed his finger in authoritakey never was out of my personal custody." I tive warning, and the lad shuffled off.

And Lydney felt convinced the man was speaking the truth.

"The box must have been conveyed to some other room when brought to the castle not to this one at all," he observed, but Lord Dane interrupted him.
"I give you my honor, sir, as a peer of

England, that the things brought in the cart were placed in this room, and in this room, The men had no opportunity of enter-

ing any other, and did not enter one."
"I can bear my lord out in that," interposed Bruff, turning his honest face upon the stranger. "The things were brought straight to this room through the outer passage, not the inner one; had the men wished to go into another room they could not. Besides, I was with them all the time, and my lord lieve, Mr. Shad. Did you see the cart unalso was looking on. I'm sure it's like magic."

"I can surmise how it is," said Lord Dane the men must have omitted to remove the box from the cart."

"No," said Mr. Lydney; "I have questioned the men, and am satisfied that it was brought into the castle." "My lord," put in the butler, "I watched

the cart go away from the gates, and it was quite empty. "It is inexplicable," exclaimed Lord Dane.
But I hope," he added, turning to Mr. Lyd

to set store by it." "It shall be found, if there be law or justice in England," warmly spoke the young man. "Nay," said Lord Dane, "you would seem

to cast blame on me, but that is not just." "My lord," returned Mr Lydney, "it is against my nature to act, or suspect in an underhand manner, and therefore I candidly awow my opinion that your lordship has custody of the box. Had it been lying on the bo ye come from sprightly limistall, from Dublin, or Kildare.

With frieze coat and corded breeches, or in poplin chaste and rare?

All that weal h of floral grandeur is your own from dawn till dark.

And your honest brogue, dear Patrick, will lend music to Hyde Park,

tody of the box. Had it been lying on the beach unclaimed, as the other things were, and you had ordered it to the castle, I could have understood it; but that you should do so in the face of Mitchel's assurance that it was mine, and that I was then bringing assistence to remove the remove to remove the remove t have understood it; but that you should do sistance to remove it, does appear to me to be a procedure fraught with doubt. I can only believe that your lordship did so to obtain possession of the box."

"Why! what do you suppose I wanted with the box?" uttered Lord Dane.

"I am unable to say."

"You are smarting under this loss, young sir, which I confess is a vexatious one, and therefore I excuse your language," equably returned Lord Dane. "I will even condescend to point out how totally absurd your suspicions are. That the things were all brought to this room I have testified to you; my servants have done the same, and you can also question the miller's men. Now this room is some distance removed from any other room in the castle, and I ask you how it would be possible for me to carry a heavy box, which most likely I could not even lift, through the passages to them? You may be capable of deeming that my servants helped me or carried it by my orders; but I give you bearty leave to question them all. No, Mr. Lydney; I will swear to you that not a thing went out of this room door again after it was brought in at it; I locked the door upon the things immediately, and handed the key to Bruff Since then it lies with him."

Bruff looked up deprecatingly, but did not again defend himself. That there was point in what Lord Dane advanced Mr. Lydney could but acknowledge, and perhaps he began to doubt whether his suspicions were correct He returned with Lord Dane to the receptionroom, for he had left his gloves there, and then took his leave. Standing at another door, as he passed through the corridor, was Miss Dane, apparently calling to her little pet dog; in point of fact, watching for the departure of the handsome stranger. Her

riuglets were more elaborate, now they were arranged for dinner, and were ornamented would you suggest that I should do? I with sundry bows of sky-blue ribbon; her know of nothing. I cannot go and open a white dress, made after a girlish fashion, was general shop in Danesheld, wanting funds; also decorated with blue. She gave a little I caunot engage myself as keeper to Lord start, as of surprise, when Mr. Lydney approached, and put down her arms like a timid

You here again? How nice! Oh, I hope you have found your box."

"It cannot be found," was the answer. "It appears to have vanished in some unaccountable manner from Lord Dane's strong room.' "Vanished as the ghosts do," simpered the

lady.
"Not exactly. The days of ghosts are over

Miss Dane." He quitted her to depart. As she watched his receding figure, Lord Dane came up whist-

ling, his hands in his pockets. "What are you looking after, Ceci'ia?" "That handsome young man" avowed Miss

Dane. I never saw one so good looking before. "H-m," returned Lord Dane in a tone of dissent. " Not a bad figure, though," "Geoffry, who does be put you in mind of?"

"Not any one," answered Lord Done, resuming his whistling. "Ah, you never can see likenesses as I do. He is exceedingly like old Lady Dane."

Lord Dane stared at his sister, and then laughed slightingly. "You take queer fancies in your head, Cecilia. That man is no more like Lady Dane than he is like you or me. I

should be sorry if he were?" "Why?"

"Because a suspicion is drawing over my mind that he is not what he assumes to be -that he is not a good character-an adventurer, in short who is bent on nefarious pur-

Miss Dane gave vent to a scream of genuine mortification. If her brother said so she feaerd it must be the fact, for she knew how clearsighted Lord Dane was. Bruff meanwhile, was showing out the same

-gentleman, ro adventurer, or whatever he might be. They stood for an instant to converse beyond the gate. "I hope sir, you will not attribute this loss

to any fault or carelessness of mine," spoke Bruff. "No I do not," was the rendy answer. "But

you must admit that it is strange in the ex-"I can't make it out in any way, sir; turn

it about as I will, there is no opening for a probability to creep in at.

"Lord Dane delivered the key to you immediatly?" "That he did, sir. When the men had

carried in the things I went to the door with them, and saw them drive off with an empty cart. Then I turned back along the passage to the room, and there stood my lord waiting for me. He locked the door fast in my sight, gave me the key, and ordered me to keep it locked, and to allow no one to enter. Then he went out and returned but just now. Now sir, even allowing that my lord had an inclination to remove that box elsewhere, as you seem to suspect, he could not, by any possibility have had the time, either to do it himself, or to get it done; and my own moral persuation is, that the box never did come into the castle. Halloo! you young eaves-dropper! what do you do here?"

The latter words were addressed to Mr Shad, who was standing in close proximity. Mr. Lydney turned bastily, and thought be

"Had the box been of light weight I might have thought that the young reptile had pil-fered it from the cart," observed Bruff to Mr. Lydney. "He must have stolen after when the cart came up here from the beach, for I saw him hovering close by when the men were taking the things from it. A box of that weight of course he could not take."

Mr. Lydney strode away, overtook Shad, and laid his hand upon his shoulder. "What

is your name?" asked he. "Please, sir, it's Shad."

"Shad-what?" "I doesn't know."

"The drivers recovered some things this morning from the wreck, and a cart took them up to Dane Castle. You followed, I beloaded?"

"I didn't finger nothing," was the response of the boy.
"That is not what I ask you. Can you

speak truth ?" proceeded Mr. Lydney, doubting whether much truth could come from a mortal possessing a countenance like the one he gazed on. Shad only grinned.

"You see this sixpence," said Mr. Lydney, taking one from his pocket. "I am going to ask you a question or two; answer me with "But I hope," he added, turning to Mr. Lyd strict truth, and it shall be yours. Equivoney, with a frank smile, "that it will soon be cate only by a word, and instead of the sixexplained, and the box found, for you appear | pence, you shall get something not so pleasant."

"I know what you'd ask me," burst forth the boy, forgetting his usual role of 'simpleton," in the eager fascination the sixpence bore for him; "it's about your lost box, that a row's being made over, him with three letters on it. I see it took in to the castle."

" You did?" "I see it with these two eyes of mine, avowed Shad, lifting his sly orbs, sparkling now, to the face of Mr. Lydney. "It was a'most the last thing lett in the cart; the two millers carried of it in, and Mr. Bruff went a'ter 'em up the passage."

" Where was Lord Dane then?" "I didn't see him. I think he was agone

in to the castle afore." "You saw the cart drive away, no doubt

was it quite empty?" "Yes; there warn't nothing left in her. Master, I'm telled the truth, and now, please, for the sixpence."

"Should I find later that you have not told the truth, it shall go hard with you," said Mr. Lydney, dropping the sixpence into his hand. But if you could only learn, Shad, how much easier it is to speak truth than the contrary, what a vast amount of trouble it saves, you would never say another false word again.' Shad's only reply was to amble off, his arms flinging themselves about in wild delight at the possession of the sixpence.

It was somewhere about this hour, or a little later, for the shades of night were gathering on the earth, that Miss Lester and her brother were walking through the wood-path already mentioned. Once more Maria had transgressed home orders, and had been to see Edith, for the accounts she heard of her state of health grew more dark day by day. The visit paid, she was now returning home, Wilfred escorting her through the wood. In more open parts, Maria would scarcely have dared to be seen with him, fearing it might get reported at home, and that unpleasantness would be the consequence. They had walked at first in silence, but Maria's thoughts were gradually winding themselves

up to a pitch of excitement, and she suddenly broke it, clasping her hands as she turned to her brother. "Oh, Wilfred! is there nothing that you can do? Try anything. Look out for a situation; no matter what, so that you can but earn a trifle. Throw pride to the

winds." "Pride! Gad, I don't think much of that stops by me, Maria," was his reply. "What Dane; I don't suppose I should get hired if I offered myself as footman to my father, to re-

place the one I hear is leaving. " How can you thus turn what I say into ridicule? and Edith in the state she is?" rejoined Maria, with displeasure in her voice,

but tears in her eyes. "Not ridicule, Maria," he quietly replied. "These subordinate situations being closed to me, are a proof how much more closed betrer ones would be. It was in that light I

spoke." "But you are wrong. You draw a wrong deduction," she argued. "These mean sort of situations for making money, are of course closed to you; but there are others suitable

to a gentleman." "I don't know how a gentlemen, entirely devoid of means, could put himself in the way of obtaining such. Maria, it is of no use to finesse longer, and to play at pride and propriety. You see these clothes?" pointing to the velvet suit he wore. "They are all I

"Where are your others? she uttered breath-

lessly; "your better suits?" "Pledged, Pledged for food. I may have to put in this coat also, for some pressing necessity, and to go about, astonishing Danes held, in shirt-sleeves. It is not very likely that I could take any situation appropriate to a gentleman."

The crimson had flushed into Maria's face it seemed that she was at a loss for words. They were drawing near the wood, and Wilfred stopped.

"I shall not go any farther, Maria. But, before we part I wish you would tell me whether there's truth, or not, in a report I have heard. Rumor runs that you are to marry Lord Dane. Maria turned away her head, and remained silent.

"I see," said Wilfred, "it is so. Think well what you are about, Maria; remember he was once the choice lever of Lady Adelaide; and she his. That is, if tradition tells true."

Do not allow yourself to repeat such stories," remonstrated Maria. "Lady Adelaide is papa's wife. And disabuse your mind upon another point, Wilfred; I do not wish to marry Lord Dane."

"Oh! Is the wish, the liking, all on his side?" "It is not on mine. I do not dislike Lord Dane, but I shall never like him well enough

to marry him. There is only one thing-At this moment an interruption occurred-It had pleased Mr. Lydney, buried in Jeep thoughts, to take a circuitous path from the castle to the Satlor's Rest, which path led him through the wood. He had scarcely entered it when his eye caught sight of young Mr. Shad, twined something like a snake around the thin trunk of a tree, and evidently in the act of listening. At the same moment, his ear caught the sound of voices. He went gently forward, laid his grasp upon the gentieman, and drew him out before the astonished gaze of Wilfred and Miss Lester.

Young Shad whined out: "What had he done? It was hard a poor little fellow couldn't be watching an ant's nest, but he must be pounced upon and took up, as if he was a bird or a rabbit."

"I hope you were saying nothing that all the world may not hear," said Mr. Lydney, minute, a pleading for them two married ones, addressing them, " for this boy was certainly and declaring that she has been to see 'em,

"No, I wasn't," snifled Shad, trying to squeeze out a tear. "I never heard nothing.
I was looking at the ant's next."

"You young dog, you'll come in for my stick one of these days," cried Wilfred Lester, shaling his cane menacingly at him? "You are always up to your tricks. I don't believe there's an ant's nest there. No, there is not he added, going to the spot and examining.

"Now, what do you deserve?"

"I never said there was," wailed the incorrigible Shad. "I said as I was a looking for him. Granny al'ays tells me to look out for

the ants' nests."

Finding himself at liberty, he scampered away at the utmost speed of his legs; but only to double back again when he was beyond sight and hearing. Dodging stealthily amidst the thick trees, he got as near to the spot as he dared, his ears all awake. Finding himself balked, for by that time the three were dispersing he solaced his inquisitive. mind by dodging the further movements of Mr. Wilfred Lester. "As shrewd a young spirit as ever crossed

my path, that Master Shad," exclaimed Mr. Lydney. "One to be guarded against, unless I am mistaken. Who is he? He told me he did not know his name." "I don't think he does know it, or anybody

else in this neighborhood, except the old woman he calls granny," replied Mr. Wilfred Lester. "Shad's parentage remains amidst the things untold. He is a sly young imp of mischief.'

"He has an evil physiognomy, and a cunning one," returned Mr Lydney. "Bad qualities, both; doubly bad when they go together." "The gossips are engrossed with the tale of

the loss of your property, the box brought to light by the divers," resumed Wilfred. "Is it found?" "No! It is the most extraordinary, the most unaccountable-however, I will say no

more till I call in the aid of the police." Mr Lydney broke off. "Is Lord Dane a man of veracity?" he added, abruptly. "I know nothing to the contrary," replied Wilfred Lester. "I cannot say that he is a favorite of mine; we all have our likes and dislikes; but—a man of veracity? Yes, I should deem him to be that. But I must

just see my sister the few steps to the end of He sped off unceremoniously, and Mr. Lydney turned to walk by the side of Miss Lester. "Were the contents of this lost box of very

leave you, for I have an appointment, and

shall be late for it. Good-night. Lydney,

much consequence?" she inquired. "Of the very utmost consequence," he answered. . Strictly speaking, neither the box nor the contents belonged to me, but they were to my charge; and I would rather give every shilling I possess in the world than lose them."

"Are you going to make a long stay in Danesheld?" "I cannot tell how long it will be. Hitherto, I have been hoping for the box, which this morning was brought up. Now it

"Its disappearance certainly appears to savor of the marvelous," observed Maria. "But rely upon it, it never was placed in the

death-room. "In the what room?" echeed Mr. Lydney

Maria smiled at his surprise. "They call it the strong-room now: bu until the return of Lord Dane from abroad it was known as the death-room, being the apartment where the Danes, after death, lie in state. Except in Lord Dane's presence, most people call it the death-room still.

"I fancy-now you speak of it-that Lord Dane's butler called it the death-room today; but it nearly escaped my notice," observed Mr. Lydney.

He conducted Maria to the door of the hall, and then wished her good-evening. From some cause they had dined earlier than usual that day, and Maria supposed that tes would be waiting. It was not, however, and she proceeded to the study of her father, where he sat alone. Mr. Lester was reading a newspaper; Maria waited till he looked up.

"Papa," she said, untying her bonnetstrings, "there has been an understood embargo, more implied than expressed to me, that I should not go to Wilfred's house." "Of course," replied Mr. Lester; "it could

not be permitted." "I have come to tell you that I have transgressed it, and have been there twice. The first time my going was, if I may so express it, involuntary; the second, this evening, I went in deliberation. It would not be right

if I kept it from you, papa." "And what took you there?" angrily de manded Mr. Lester, after surveying Maria for some woments in silence. "I went to see Edith. Papa, I think she is

dving." Mr. Lester made no reply-only let fall the glasses that rested across his uose. Their gold chain went down with a chink. "And she is dying of hunger," Maria con-

tinued, catching up her breath with a sobbing sigh. "Dying of hunger, papa." "Don't talk absurdly," reproved Mr. Lester. "Papa, it is so. She cannot eat the coarse food they can alone procure, and she is sinking for want of the delicacies necessary for her condition. Miss Bordillion has helped

them till she has little left for herself. Oh, papa, my heart feels as if it would burst." "Why do you tell me this?" "I could not be disobedient without telling you. Dear papa, will you not assist them?

Just a little, to get Edith a few things until she is stronger." "I will not," affirmed Mr. Lester, in a de liberate tone. "Your brother and his wife have brought this upon themselves, and thry must abide by it. You cannot go near them

again." "Papa, I pray you do not impose that command upon me," she implored in agitation. I am not sure—dear papa, pardon my saying so, but I am not sure that I could strictly obey t. He is my brother: he is deserted of all I fear it may be my duty to stand by him, even though you hade me not. Do not bar all intercourse; I will promise very rarely to go; never, unless occasion should seem to require; and if you like, when that shall happen, I will tell you that I have been. Our mother is dead; you have other ties, but Wilfred and

I are alone." No reply made Mr. Lester: Maria waited, but none came; and she turned and quitted the room with a slow step.

CHAPTER XVII.

HAD Miss Lester quitted her father's study vith a hasty step instead of a slow one, she would probably have run over Tiffle; for that damsel had had her ear glued to the door throughout the greater portion of the interview. Tiffle proceeded to Lady Adelaide's dressing-room, closed the door with a mysterious air, and turned up the whites of her

"Such treason and plots as is being hatched, my lady; that of Guy, Fox's was nothing in comparison. There's Miss Lester been shut up with mester till this blessed and is going again.

"Impossible" returned Lady Adelaide;
"Miss Lester would not disobey expressed
commands."

commands."

"Ball sorty not satisfied that the law but I am really not satisfied that the law bear disobeyed em, my lady. And would justify me in doing so. The only distinct them two are famishing, and ought to be helped. My lady, if you don't mind, mastle comes from that shad; scarcely one upon the still take them into favor again, and allow whose word we could venture to thrust the start that the into favor again, and allow whose word we could venture to thrust the ter will take them into favor again, and allow 'em an income to the wrongs of the dear little chernbying at home, your ladyship's own. I-I-I'd lec'em famish, if it was me," em-

young Beecher was on my lord's grounds," you; perhaps in your place I should not be she continued, sinking her voice. Let it go on a bit, my lady; he'll be dropped upon." "Where do you get your information, Tiffle?" demanded Lady Adelaide.

"My lady, I do get it, and it's for the good of the family I'm proud to serve. If I pay "I must apply to another magistrate," ob ship, and the precious little ones. But to say precisely how, when and where I do get the information, is beyond me, and your ladyship must ixcuse me saying so. Let them two once get the upperhand of master, and they'll be for turning us out of house and home."

Before more was said, a loud knock, as of a visitor, was heard at the hall door. Tifflewho seemed to make it her business to watch | Were a warrant to search his house issued by everybody's business in the house, as keenly as a cat watches a mouse-left the room with a spring, and planted berself where she could see down into the hall. The visitor admitted, Mr. Lyaney, for I would not willingly misshe came back.

"Is it Lord Dane?" inquired Lady Adelaide.

"Notat all, my lady. It's that young man that is lodging at the Sailor's Rest; that Mr. Lydney who was hooked up in the life-boat. I saw Miss Lester walking with him just now, so she has invited of him to tea, no doubt." "Saw Miss Lester walking with him! in-

vited him to tea?" reiterated Lady Adelaide. What are you saying, Tiffle?" "Oh, my lady, they have growed to be upon quite close terms of friendship," carelessly replied Tifile. "Miss Lester is forever meeting of him at Miss Bordillion's, where

he have got intimate." Mr. Lydney, however, had not come "to tea," or to visit Miss Lester. His business was with Mr. Lester, and into his study was he shown. Not many minutes had he quitted Maria when it occurred to him that Mr. Lester, in his magisterial capacity, might be of service to him. Mr. Lester received him gaining the favor of Lady Adelaide. Lord cordially; a speaking acquaintanceship had grown up between them since the night of the wreck, and he liked young Lydney much. Miss Bordillion had also informed him of the service he had rendered Maria. "Saved her life," Miss Bordillion expressed it; but Mr. Lester laughed at that.

"I must ask you to pardon my calling upon you at this unseasonable hour—unseasonable for business," began Mr. Lydney, as he took the chair placed for him. "You are, I beis gone again, and I am no more forward than lieve, in the commission of peace for the county?"

> "I am," replied Mr. Lester. "Then you will allow me to request you to grant a warrant to search Dane Castle? Had Mr. Lester been applied to for a warrant to search his own nouse inside and out,

he could not have evinced more surprise.
"Search Dane Castle?" he echoed. "You probably have heard, Mr. Lester, the details of the loss of my box this day; for Danesheld is a smallplace, famous for talebearing; and a transaction taking place at one end of it at ten in the morning, would be

known at the other by ten minutes past-"That is so," interrupted Mr. Lester with a laugh. "And I believe I am as cognizant of the circumstances attending the loss of the box as you can be."

"Then, Mr. Lester, I will go on. That box, rely upon it, is in Dane Castle; and I must have it found." for coming to that conclusion?" slowly ut-tered Mr. Lester. "Lord Dane can have no motive for detaining or concealing the box; he would only be too glad to hand it over to

you-you being the owner." "I draw my deductions from facts," returned the young man. "What right—nay, I will say what motive—had Lord Dane to interfere with my box at all? Mitchel told him it was mine, and that I was about to re-

move it." "I do not myself see any necessity there was for his doing so," reflectively replied Mr. Lester. "As to his motive, it must have been zeal-over zeal that no harm should come to the things-your box among them. Were I to conjecture, I should say the box fell from the cart, unseen, on its way to the

castle." "I think that would scarcely be your conjecture did you know how heavy the box was, Mr. Lester. It could not well fall unseen or unheard; and one of the men walked behind the cart. Besides, it was seen to be carried into the castle."

Mr. Lester pricked up his ears. The last little bit of information was new to him. "By whom?" he eagerly asked. "I understood it had not been observed whether it was

positively taken in, or not." "A somewhat noted young gentleman of your vicinity, Shad by name, saw it go in Mr. Lester interrupted with a burst of

laughter; and it was some moments before he recovered himself, so entirely did the avowal excite his mirth. "Excuse me, Mr. Lydney, but the remark proved how great a stranger you are to our village politics and to Shad. Why, he is the falsest boy you can conceive; he tells more lies in an hour, than another lad would in a

lifetime. I doubt if ever he spoke a word of truth, yet, knowing it to be truth." "I agree with you in all that," replied Mr. Lydney, who had sat perfectly composed until the laugh was over; "from my limited observation of the boy I should judge him to be an exceedingly bad boy, an habitual and systematic deceiver. Nevertheless, I avow to you my belief that in this one instance he has told me truth. Depend upon it, he can tell truth, if it suits his purposes of self-interest. He said the two men carried the box into the castle, it being nearly the last thing taken out of the cart, and that Lord Dane's butler followed them in. I repeat to you, Mr. Lester, my conviction that this account was in ac

cordance with fact." ... Can you suspect any of the servants of hav-ing oribbed it?" hastily asked Mr. Lester. "Bruff is as honest as the day -a most respectable man-was butler to the old Lord Dane.

No: I cannot suspect the servants; by what I hear, they never went near the box. And this was an unlucky admission of Mr. Lydney's, for it took away all semblance of a plea for the grant of a search-warrant; that is, acby Mr. Lester: Dinest our Whom do you suspect? he inquired of his:

guest, fixing his eyes searchingly upon him. "It is a question, Mr. Lester, that I cannot answer you. I believe the box to be in the castle, concealed by some person or persons, either intentionally, or-it is just possible-

therefore, I apply to you to grant me a searc warrant."

arrant."
"I am sorry to refuse," he said, at length insult of a search warrant upon Lord Dane He spoke the last sentence in a sarcastic tone; Mr. Lydney's voice rose courteously

phatically added Tiffle.

"They deserve nothing better," said Lady
"Thought it might prove so. I felt that
Adelaide. "Does he go out at night still?"

"Oh, don't he?" replied Tiffle. "Last rant against Lord Dane, who is your intimate
night as ever was, he and that Drake, and friend. Well, Mr. Lester, I can hardly blame friend. Well, Mr. Lester, I can hardly blame

any the more willing." "Nay, nay," interposed Mr. Lester, "don't put the refusal upon friendship. I do not see that the grounds are sufficient to grant

of the family I'm proud to serve. It I pay all my wages away in bribes, I don't regret it, served the yenng man, done as I can render service to your lady- of course that is entirely at your option. I do not think you will find another more willing to grant it than I. If you do, I am

not sure that it would serve you." "Why not." "Lord Dane is higher in the commission of peace than we are; we are but county magistrates; he is the lord lieutenant; as such, we are under his authority-under his thumb one of us, I am not sure but he has the power to draw his pen down it, and render it null and void. I say that I am not certain of this,

lead you; but I fancy it would prove to be the fact." Not a very consolatory suggestion for William Lydney. He rose to leave. Mr. Lester

rose also. "Will you spend an hour or two with us this evening, and be introduced to Lady Adelaide?" said the latter. "We are just going to tea."

"I shall be very happy," was the answer.

"I have thought once or twice that I should like to know Lady Adelaide." But no sooner had Mr. Lester given the invitation than he repented of it, for it occurred to him how exceedingly awkward it would be did Lord Dane come in, as he mostly did now of an evening. It might be anything but pleasant for two men to meet in social intercourse, one of whom was applying for a searchwarrant against the other. Mr. Lester accordingly sat upon thorns, but his guest spent a remarkably pleasant evening, completely

Dane did not make his appearance. Bearing in mind the doubt expressed by Mr. Lester whether Lord Dane might not quash any warrant issued by a magistrate, Mr. Lydney, determined to apply direct to the police, and on the following morning proceeded to the station. The inspector was not there; one of the subordinate officers heard the story, and then asked what it was that he required-what was the object of his

application. "I want the assistance of the police to aid in discovering this box," was the reply. "1

wish Dane Castle to be searched for it." The policeman gave a slight shake of the head, which seemed to argue rather unfavorably for Lydney's demand. He could not take any such responsibility upon himself, he observed, but he would report the application to his superior, and the gentleman had

better call again. Little indeed was Mr. Lydney acquainted with the usages of the neighborhood, and with Lord Dane's sway in it, it he supposed the police could receive such an application and not make his lordship acquainted with it. The inspector himself carried it to the castle in the course of the day, and Lord Dane

accorded him a private interview "Search the castle, forsooth!" ironically ejaculated his lordship. "It were more to the purpose that he permitted himself to be searched; that he declared who and what he "What grounds can you possibly entertain is. Look at the facts, inspector. Here's a young man saved from a wreck with what he stands upright in, taken up his abode at a public house, and worms himself into the best houses of the neigt borhood, on a footing. of equality. He is obstinately silent as to his antecedents; that he has been asked of them, I know, but he does not answer. How can we tell that he is not an adventurer, a chevalier d'industrie? For my own part, I believe him to be one, and that it will turn out so in the end; I have my reasons for thinking so.

He spent last evening at Squire Lester's." "Did he, indeed, my lord;" returned the inspector in a tone of dismay, taking his cue

from the peer. "At Miss Bordillion's he is intimate; at other houses he is intimate; he has contrived to scrape acquaintance with my own sisterplaces, all, where he has insinuated himself. Yesterday evening he was actually walking in the wood with-with"-Lord Dane arrested the words on the tip of his tongue, and then substituted others-" with a young lady; a young lady of the highest consideration."

in, if he really is an adventurer," cried the inspector_ "It will end in the neighborhood's having cause to repent its folly, its credulity," re turned Lord Dane. "With regard to the box he claims-and I dare say it is just as much his as it is yours or mine-" But here his lordship summoned Bruff and the key, and

"Why, there's no knowing what it may end

marched the inspector to the strong room. "Here they are, the things that came from the wreck," continued Lord Dane, pointing to the articles which lay on the floor, just as they had done the previous day. "Does it stand to common sense that if the box had been brought to this room it could have vanished out of it, the door being secured fast? Why that box more than any other? No, Mr. Inspector, if the box had been here at all. here it would be still. Who is to know that he did not contrive to get it from the cart himself, and is making this fuss to put you

police off the scent that he has got it. "A not improbable supposition, if he forked what did not belong to him," cried the inspector. "A pretty fellow he, to talk of a

search-warrant for the castle?" "I'd see him hanging from the yard arm of the tallest ship in the harbor before he should execute it," haughtily spoke his lordship. But I am far from imposing the same impediments upon you, inspector. If you choose, for your own satisfaction, to go through every room and examine every nook and corner of the castle, you'are at liberty to do so, a Bruff will guide you, or you may go alone, as you please. Here's the trestle-

closet; begin with that." "My lord, for my own satisfaction I should certainly not need to do so; if it would be for your lordship's satisfaction, I will. You do not cast a doubt to any of your servants?" he added, lowering his tone.

" "The servants?" ecnoed Lord Dane, with cording to the opinions or the prejudices held a pause and a staro; as though the idea to suspect them had not before occurred to him. "No, I don't; what should they want with the box ? But there you had better go through the castle, it will set the matter at rest."

Accordingly the inspector did go through the castle, searching it thoroughly, but found inadvertently, the result of an oversight: no trace of the lost box. Lord Dane's manner had changed to one of chilling hauteur when the officer rejoined him: bris

"And when this man-Lydney, or whatever his name is shall presume to speak to you again of a search-warrant for Dane Castle, nquire a little as to who he may be, and what he may be doing here, and where he comes from," said his fordship. "Understand me, inspector; you have my orders to do this; find out what you can, and report to me."

"Very good, my lord," said the inspector; and, bowing low, he backed out from the pre-

sence of Lord Dane.

The inspector was much occupied that day, and it was not till evening that Mr. Lydney succeeded in finding him. The inspector did not at first tell him that he would not accord his application; he fenced with the question. He went to work in his own cautious manuer, every eye and ear open to gather what he could of the applicant and his belongings. "Am I to understand," he demanded, "that you accuse Lord Dand of stealing the box?"

"No; I do not accuse him of that, not sutficiently sure of my grounds," was the bold answer. "That Lord Dane had the box taken away in the cart is indisputable; that it must have reached the castle appears almost equally indisputable; and also, in my opinion, that it entered it. Where, then, is the box? Lord Dane does not give it up; he either cannot or will not, one of the two; and the only course ofaction left me, the only approach to redress, is to have the castle searched by the police."

"Were those proceedings adopted they would carry with them an outrage, an insult upon Lord Dane?" urged the inspector. You must remember who and wnat he is-a peer of Great Britain; lord-lieutenant of the county; lord of the maner; a man of high char-

"High character?" interrupted the young gentleman.

"Yes: high character," warmly repeated the inspector, "and very high character, too. What, to the contrary, has ever been breathed against Lord Dane? But it's of no good wandering from the point like this. The fact is. sir, to speak plainly, before we can list n to any charge or slur on Lord Dane, we must know who it is that would prefer it.".

"What difference does that make?" inquired Mr. Lydney.

"It makes all the difference," said the keen inspector. "A worthless fellow, a known poncher, or smuggler, might come to us with some trumped-up, imaginary complaint against his lordship, and should show him out at the door for his temerity. But were a gentleman of position and character, suchlet us say, for example—as Squire Lester, to bring forward any charge against his loudship, it would carry weight. Now, do you see the distinction?"

"I am a gentleman, if you require that assurance," returned Mr. Lydney, "one entitled to position."

"Can you prove it sir?"

"You have my word for it," was the haughty answer; "a word that never was doubted

The inspector smiled somewhat broadly. "Words don't go for much in law," said he, " proofs are better. You are an American, I have heard."

"I am an Englishman. That is of English descent, though born in America. My father's family are of reputation in England, and know how to hold their own."

The inspector's ears were opened an inch wider, and his tongue was ready. "Where do they live? in what part of England? Lydney? Lydney? the name is not familiar to me

"I cannot give you further information. It is as I have told you, and you must trust to my word."

as borne by any family of note "

"But where can be the objection to speak

out?" urged the officer. "That is my business," was the cold, stiff

"Very well, sir," returned the inspector; "you have said just as much as I expected

you to say, and no more. You assert that you are somebody grand and great and when I ask for corroborative proof you decline to give it. Now, do you think that any charge from you against my Lord Dane would be listened

Lydney regarded him in silence. "Perhaps you'll tell me whether you fol-lowed any business in America?" pursued

"I have told you I am a gentleman," was the quiet but emphatic answer.

" Will you tell me, then, what your business may be in this neighborhood, and how long

you intend to stop in it?" "My business in the neighborhood!" echoed Mr. Lydney. "Why, did not the sea cast me upon it? As to my remaining, if I choose to remain in it for good, I believe there is no law to prevent me, I can promise you one thing, I don't quit it till the box is

"Our conference is at an end, sir," said the inspector. "My time is valuable."

"Am I to understand that the police refuse their assistance to me in my efforts to recover the box?"

"Not at all," more cordially replied the inspector; "we should be very glad to find it, for our own satisfaction. What we decline to do, is, to act in any offensive manner toward Lord Dane. Especially," he pointedly added. "when an unknown stranger, and one who won't declare anything about himself, urges it. But now, sir, I am not ill-natured, and if it will ease your mind at all to know it, I can testify that if you did get the search executed, it would be fruitless, for the box is not in the castle."

"You cannot know that it is not." "I never testify to a thing that I don't know," cooly returned the officer. searched the castle myself for it this day."

"You!" "I did; searched it effectively and thoreughly; there was not a space the size of that," holding up two fingers of his hand, "that I did not go into. I did it by Lord Dane's wish-for of course it was not an absolute impossibility, though next door to it, that the servants had not made free with the box. It is nowhere in the castle."

To say that Lydney was completely astonished at the information, would be saying little. He had fully made up his mind that the box was in the castle.

"Then where can it be? what can have become of it?" he exclaimed aloud.

"I can't say; to my mind, it's a queer fact of that Granny Bean's Shad having been a happy, and a self-governiag people.—Believe close to the cart when it was unloading. me, yours faithfully,
That imp would lay his hands on anything he
could; and a japanned box, got up from a

E. D. Gray, Esq., M. P. could; and a japanned box, got up from a wrock, would be the very treasure he'd like to finger. Still, that idea does not go for much with me; that he did not carry it off himself, is certain; first, because he could not, from its weight; next,, because I have evidence that when the cart went away empty, he shumbled, empty handed, after it."

this loss, I perceive." "Undoubtedly. When losses take place, session of all the facts—so far as they go." who are prepared to obey his behests.

or Mark to though you

"And what are your deductions?" was the next eager question. "Can you give a guess at how or where the abstraction took place?"

"Not the faintest. It's as uncertain a case as ever came under our care. We shall keep a sharp look-out. It is your own box, I think you said?" the inspector carelessly added, with a keen, rapid glance of the eye." "I did not say so," was the unexpected anauthority to claim it, but neither the box nor its contents belonged to me." May I inquire whose it was ?"

"When the box shall be found," was Mr. Lydney's rejoiner, suppressing a peculiar smile. "You may ask then; and will be satisfactorily answered. Would it be of any use," he resumed, as though the thought had that instant struck him, "to offer a reward?"
"Well, it might," said the inspector. "Particularly if any customer, like that young Shad

should have got hold of it... Yes, a reward might bring the box back." "Then be so good as to take the necessary steps to announce it. Spare no trouble, no time. no expense; you shall be well repaid."
"Very good, sir. What shall we say?—

five pounds?—ten pounds?—for a reward, I "Offer a thousand pounds," quietly rejoined Mr. Lydney. "A thousand pounds to be paid to any one who shall restore the box intact." combined, sent the inspector staggering back-

"A thousand pounds!' he stammered. "The box must be valuable, sir, and you rich to

offer that." "The box, to its owner, is invaluable," replied Mr. Lydney. "And the reward I offer would be paid from his pocket, not from mine."

He quitted the station-house as he concluded, and the inspector followed him to the door, and looked after him down the street.

To be Continued.

Charles J. Kickham.

The following was published in the Free-

man of September the 20th :-83 Middle Abbey-street, Sept. 18, 1879. My DEAR SIR-In November lasta few gentlemen in Dublin determined to afford to the Irish people without distinction of politics an opportunity of manifesting in a practical form their respect for yourself personally and their admiration of your literary genius. They formed themselves into a committee for that as this it would be impossible to give even a an improved and very complete scale. selection of the principal subscribers. Amongst them were the Most Rev Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel; Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Bishop of Cloyne; the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford; the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clontert; the Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Bishop of Kilmore; Sir Charles Gavan Duffy; Isaac Butt, Esq., M. P.; the Rev. Thomas O'Shea, P. P., Mountrath; the Commendatore M'Swiney, Alderman O'-Connell Hackett, Mayor of Clonmel; the Hon. Judge Little, Denny Lane, Esq., Cork; the Rev. Daniel M. Ryan, Vice President St. Patrick's College, Thurles; the R-v. P. Kennedy, P.P., V.G., Roscrea; the Rev. Joseph M Grath, P.P., Silvermines; the Rev. W. Joyce, P.P., Louisburg; the Rev. Thomas F. Meagher, P.P., Knocklong; the Rev. Mr. Haughton, F.T.C.D.; C.S. Parnell, Esq, MP.; Youghal; the Very Rev. John Eugan, P.P. Canon Cantwell, P.P.; the Very Rev. Canon Cahill, P.P.; the Rev. John O'Malley. P.P. and many other leading men whose names I cannot at the moment recall. The people of local committees, and contributed very considerable sums. A total amounting to £1,-123 9s was received, of which £9 19s 10d was expended in various necessary outlays. The balance, with the exception of £1 10s in hand, was lodged in the National Bank on deposit at another to that of Mr O'Brien : but he having returned, I have this day, after communication with him, ordered to purchased on acaccount of the "Kickham Fund" through Messra M'Cann and Naish, Stockbrokers, \$5,-750 United States Four per Cent, Stock for £1,204 128 6d, and hand you herewith the contract note for the same. The balance remains

trymen in all parts of the world.—I am, my dear sir, yours faithfully,
E DWYRE GRAY. (One of the Hon. Secretaries) Charles J. Kickham, Esq.

at your disposal. In tendering you on the part of the committee this testi-

monial from the Irish people, I may be per-

mitted to wish you a speedy and complete

recovery from your recent accident, and trust

that you may long live to enjoy the admira-

tion, respect, and affection of your fellow-con-

[REPLY.] 11 Belgrave square, Rathmines.

Sept. 19, '79. My DEAR SIR-I really feel too deeply at this moment even to attempt writing a suitable reply to your very kind letter. I cannot find words to express my heartfelt gratitude. Many a name besides those you have mentioned is engraven upon my memory; and it is particularly gratifying to me to remember to quote your own words—that "leading men of all creeds and politics joined the movement." Your allusion to my native county reminds me that the provert, "No man is a prophet in his own country," has been reserved in my case. The largest sums came from places where I was best known—notably from my own parish at the foot of the Slievenamon. In fact, almost every circumstance connected with the movement was calculated to fill me with pride and thankfulness, as well as to strengthen my conviction—a conviction which has never for a moment wavered—that business altogether. I don't much like the Ireland will one day be the home of the united

Mr. Parnell's Party of the Future. Mr. Parnell (says the London correspondent of the Daily Express) recently wrote to a friend that after the next election he would have a following of forty members in the ably fine day, was spent by the Laird of Aris-House of Commons. The member for Meath aig, and a large party of gentry visiting him, "You have been collecting evidence upon believes that he can carry his candidates in a in hay-making. The noise and laughing great number of the Irish constituencies, and he is now arranging, for the exportation from whether mysterious or otherwise, it is our England to Ireland, at the next election, of a every well-conducted person in the country, business to do so. We were yesterday in pos- number, of Irish barristers and journalists from the ministers and the Roman priest to

Dates I be carned to wood! At you will

SCOTCH NEWS.

Dr. John Carlyle, brother of the Chelsea philosopher, and himself well known as a ranslator of Dante, died on Monday at The Hill, Dumfriesshire.

A gold bracelet weighing about 4 of an ounce, and having the name Roma engraved swer. "It was in my charge, and I have upon it, was dredged up from the bed of the Firth of Forth on Saturday, 13th Sept, by the fishing smack Volant.

THE HOME SECRETARY .- The Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, is to deliver the opening address of the approaching session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN. - Margaret Dunan, a widow, residing in Campbell Street, Coupar-Angus, died on Tuesday at the advanced age of 107. The deceased has been bed-ridd-n and blind for a number of years, but her other faculties were unimpaired up till within a week of her death.

CASE UNDER PREVENTION OF CRIMES ACT. On 22nd September, Archd. Richardson pleaded guilty, at the Falkirk Sheriff Court, of charge under the Prevention of Crimes Act, of assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty. The offence was committed in June last, when the accused was being ap-Surprise, and the munificent amount both | prehended for assault, and he had absconded, and was apprehended in Yorkshire. He was sentenced to three month's imprisonment with hard labour.

SUICIDE AT ORKNHY .- A sad case of suicide Evie, 20 miles from Kirkwall. Early in the morning a man named George Wood, a pauper, who resided in a small house by himself, was found quite dead suspended from the ratters by a rope. Deceased showed no signs of insanity the previous night, when he had assisted some neighbours in building a peat "I said it was queer, and it is," was his stack. He was twice married, and leaves a m-utal comment. "A thousand pounds!" widow and two children.

The steamer Talisman, Captain Weddell, arrived at Leith on Sunday, 14th Sept, from Rotterdam, and reported that about midnight on Saiurday, shortly after the vessel had left port, one of the crew, named William Coutts, who had been left on the forecastle to keep a look-out, went mysteriously amissing, and is believed to have either fallen overboard and been drowned or committed suicide. Courts the Police Act to prohibit them from the sale was about 30 years of age, was a native or Lerwick, but resided with his wife and family in Leith.

PROPOSED FLOATING BATE FOR ROTHESAY .-The success of the floating bath at Greenock is likely, as was expected, to lead to others purpose. Subscriptions accompanied by let- being constructed for coast towns. A meetters manifesting in the most gratifying man- ing of the Provost and Magistrates of Rothener the warm affection and esteem felt towards say was held recently at which the ques-you, came rapidly in. Leading men of all tion was discussed, and the system of petitioners had made out such a case as encreeds and politics joined the movement, and floating baths generally approved of. The titled there to interim interdict, so that an not merely from Ireland or the United King- probable result of this meeting will be the dom, but from America and Australia support establishment of a bath in Rothesay, by next was received. In the limits of a note such summer, which will be got up, we believe, on

> HEAVY FINE FOR TOBACCO SMUGGLING, -At Court held at Leith on 22nd September,before Provost Henderson and Bailie Pentland—Thomas Grieves, second engineer on board the steamship Windsor, was charged with smuggling 20lb. Goz. of tobacco and cigars, which a Custom's officer found concealed in the engine-room of the steamer on its arrival in Leith last week. He was ordered to pay a fine of £20 9s, being treble the value and duty of the tobacco smuggled, with £2 4s of costs. The fine was paid.

THE UNEMPLOYED .- A meeting of the Committee for the Relief of the unemployed was held on the 18th Sept, in the Council Chambers-Councillor Jackson presiding. The meeting was called mainly to consider as to the disposal of applications for work which Dr. O'Leary, M.P.; JG. Biggar, Esq., M.P.; have been lodged at the Sanitary Chambers and th A further number had been sent to the stations this morning.

WOMAN APPREHENRED FOR HOUSEBREAKING .-Isabella Robertson or Struthers, wife of a seayour native county Tipperary formed various man, was brought from Grangemouth and examined before Sheriff Bell at Falkirk, and committed to prison on a charge of breaking into a house in Grangemouth on the 24th Sept., last and taking from it napery, cutlery, jewellery, and wearing apparel, the value of the whole being from £30 to £40. The house receipt in the joint names of yourself, Mr. J. | had been left for a few days by the tenants F. X O'Brien, of Cork, and myself pending and had been broken into by the window. its permanent investment. Some delay oc-Mrs. Struthers was apprehended as the result curred, owing at one time to my absence, and of inquiries by the police, who have recovered

the whole of the property. Mr. R. W. Duff, M.P., addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Aberchirder, Banffshire, on Saturday, 13th Sept. He devoted his attention mainly to the land question, expressed his belief that the present agricultural depression was temporary, and strongly advocated a reform of the land laws, which appeared to him to be all framed to prevent the application of capital to the soil. Reform however, was not to be expected from a Conservative Government. Referring to the catastrophe at Cabul, he vindicated the right of the Opposition to condemn the policy of Government and to express their just indignation at the loss of valuable lives sacrificed to the reckless disregard of the warnings of wiser statesmen. With a lavish expenditure of both blood and money the Government had given neither peace abroad nor honour at

SAD BOATING ACCIDENT AT CAMBLETOWN. Two fishermen, named Hoctor Stuart (22) and James Smith (19), were drowned in Campbeltown Harbour on 20th Sept., The deceased, along with a third fisherman (Malcolm M'Auley), went out in a small fishing smack, to witness the regatta which took place that day. The wind was blowing freshly from the south-west, with occasioned heavy showers of rain. When the smack was off the Trench Point about two o'clock a sudden and heavy squall struck the boat, and before anything could be done to save her she had filled with water and sank in an instant, carrying all the crew under along with her. M'Auley however, who was steering, soon came to the surface, his head coming in contact with one of his cars, which he clutched, and by which he was kept affoat until he was rescued. There were no other boats in the immediate vicinity at the moment, but as the catastrophe was observed, several boats bore down, and M'Auley was soon picked up by a fisherman named Carmichael, who was sailing in a Sching smack. Nothing was seen of the other two men or the boat, which had her nets on board. Dredging for the bodies was continued until dusk and resumed next day, but without success.

An Arisaig minister, writing to an Edinburg paper, complains very hitterly of what he calls the desecration of the Subbath. He says: -The Lord's Day yesterday, being a remarkwhen tossing the grass with forks and skipping about the fields shocked the feelings of the humblest inhabitant. At Traigh, Mr. E. Parnell will probably go.

I molinagleon sea Chago si es sanci-

R. Macdonell, with his family and visitors turned out in the afternoon, and though the work was soberly and earnestly conducted, it was most lamentable to see the youthful members of this family who have not reached their teens, allowed to participate in such proceedings, instilling their youthful minds with such pernicions ideas of Sabbath observance. Already it is believed the wrath of heaven has visited the evil-doers, for the weather, which yesterday gave every promise of being settled fine, has again returned to storm and rain, so that the hay which had been untouched is in fully better condition than what was worked yesterday.

and the Rev. W. Baker send the following letter to the Times :- "We have recently walked through Glentilt, and had to ford the Tarf at the place where Mr. Bedford lost his life. We had considerable difficulty in crossing the streams, although there had been no rain for some days, but a strong wind was blowing right up the glen. We can well understand why Mr. Bedford and his companion endeavoured to force the ford and to take the torrents in detail instead of the pool. We took precisely the same course. Our object, however, in addressing you is to suggest the erection of a simple bridge of trees immediately above the pool, so secured by chains as to preserve it from the winter and spring floods. We would propose to call it the Bedford Bridge, as a small memorial of Mr. Bedford. We need not say that the bridge would be a great convenience to tourists passing through this magnificent glen from occurred on 21st. Sept-mber, in the Parish of Braemer to Blair Athole. We shall be happy to join in a subscription for the erection of the proposed bridge, and to receive communications, addressed to either of us, on the subject. We have little doubt the noble Duke who owns the glen would receive any proposal on the subject with his usual courtesy and

GRANGEMOUTH TOWN HALL.-In the Sheriff's Court at Falkirk, on the 15th Sept, parties were heard at some length before Sheriff Bell on the petition presented by a large number of the electors of Grangemouth against the proposal of the Commissioners of Police to sell Grangemouth Town Hall on Friday first, the upset price being £1200. Mr. James Wilson, solicitor, argued on behalf of the Commissioners that as there was nothing in of the Town Hall, it was clearly within their right to do so if they were of opinion that it was desirable in the public interest to dispose of the property. Mr. John Gair, solicitor, maintained that, seeing the Police Act gave specific directions regarding the acquisition ot a Town Hall, and gave no power of sale, the presumption was that the Commissioners had no such power. He pleaded that the opportunity might be allowed for the full trial of the question. The Sheriff, in respect of the novelty and importance of the case, granted interim interdict in order that the state of possession might not be altered until the case should be fully tried. Our Grangemouth correspondent states that at a meeting of Commissioners held on Tuesday, Mr. Macpherson, Chief Magistrate, very handsomely offered to present the town with a free site for a new hall. A few years ago he was instrumental in procuring for the town an institute which cost £2400.

Beirs to a Great Fortune.

Ex-Gov. W. E. M. Arny, who was appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Abraam Lincoln in 1862, and who is one of the lineal descendants of the Hyde brothers the famous East Indian merchants, arrived in this city a few days since on his way to England.

The Governor sails in a few days for London, where he will prosecute the claim of the American heirs to the whole of the personal property of the Hyde brothers. The case is a remarkable one, and has been in litigation for nearly a century, resembling, in its frequency in print, the remarkable case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. The celebrated Hyde estate, it will be remembered, includes all of the combined accumulations of the Hyde merchants. The four brothers jointly embarked in business in the East Indies as merchants and traders, and in 1760 returned to England with an immense fortune. They returned to their native land simply to invest in real estate and deposit the balance, in the shape of gold and East India securities, in the Bank of England. They shortly afterwards returned to the East Indies, and did not long survive. The heirs of the estate in England set up a claim in 1878 for the whole of the estate, but the American heirs held the case in Chancery for nearly a century. Recently it was decided that the Euglish claimants alone were entitled to the real estate, but that other heirs, whether residing in America or elsewhere, were entitled to a just proportion of personal property. The decision was taken advantage of by what is known as the Bacon heirs; they made a settlement and were paid in full. The Hyde heirs in this country are twenty-six in number, and are represented by Gov. Arny There is deposited in the Bank of England between \$70,000,000 and \$100,000,000, which will be divided among the American heirs just as soon as they establish their right to participate in the distribution of the enormous sum. The Bacons were the first to take advantage of the decision of the higher court, and are now ready to assist their American cousins to obtain their share. Lord Clarendon, who was recently in the country, and who donated the land out of the Hyde real estate now known as Hyde Park, has signified his willingness to aid the American heirs to obtain that which has been so long withheld from them. Gov Arny thinks he should be willing to lend his assistance, since the English branch has enjoyed the real estate for many years .- N. Y. Star.

Preparing for the Worst.

Saunders' Irish Daily News writes :- One of the results of Mr. Parnell's speeches is the active preparation made by the Government for the winter, and what Judge Keogh called the long nights," and its desire to place the constabulary on a war footing. Not to speak of the new helmet with which this body is now being provided, an extraordinary quantity of ammunition is being imported into the country and sent down to the different police stations in the provinces. It is now a common sight to see trains of ammunition waggons filing along the quays towards the Park under an escort of dragoons in forage caps and peuch belts, and with carbines. The Government of Ireland is "taking stock" of the agrarian meetings and will be better prepared against the discipline of Mr. Parnell than it was against the dusky worriors of

London, October 9 .- A telegram has been received from New York guaranteeing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to assist the Irish tenants, if an Irish member of the advanced party will visit the United States.

Rent Or No Bent? [N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, October 5.-This has been memorable day in the annals of the Irish land question. The agitation has already begun o produce its results. Four meetings have been held—one at Cork, where nearly 20,000 people were assembled; one at Maryborough, in Queen's county, which attracted 14,000; one at Dunmore, in Galway, that was attended by 15,000 persons, and the fourth at Ballinrobe, in Mayo. This geographical division shows that the South, Centre and West of the country are pretty well impregnated with the views that the anti-rent agitators have been preaching. The most noteworthy features of all the meetings was a general absence of the GLENTILT-The Rev. Dr. G. R. Badenoch priests, except at Mary borough where speeches were made by two of their number.

LANDLOR S' DUTIKS. Here the president's seat was occupied by Richard Lalor, one of the most extreme partisans of the measure. The Rev. Dr. Magee, ı parish priest, made a very strong speech dwelling on the great distress that had arisen from the bad seasons and the general hard times in commerce. Dr. Magee also insisted on the duties of landlords to their tenants, arguing that capital and labor were as the blades of a scissors, each being useless without the other. "What the tenants wanted," he said, "was the landlords' sympathy. If things were going ill with the tenant, the laudlord must abate his demands." Dr. Magee avoided saying directly, "Don't pay your rents;" but his forbearance was considered all the more significant.

The largest gathering was at Cork. Here

Messrs. Parnell, Shaw, Smyth and Colhurst, the members of Parliament, were the speakers. Mr. William Shaw took the more moderate view of the question. He spoke in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Land act, which gave compensation to evicted tenants, and declared that those who worked the soil should own it, and landlords should be fairly bought out. At the same time he warned farmers not to commit any acts which should place them within the grasp of the law. Mr. Parnell, leader of the movement and Home Rule member for Meath, was greatly cheered when he rose to speak. He said that the farmers had no intention of placing themselves within the power of the law. The landlords, however, were determined to get them there. What should be done with bad landlords? (A Voice-" Shoot them.") If the farmers stood together and refused to pay unjust rent the game was their's. They should not and would not allow themselves to be exterminated, as they were in 1848. They had the right spirit and they had physical strength to back it. "I do not think," said Mr. Parnell, that physical strength will be necessary. Adopt a policy of passive resistance. That is the line I counsel you to follow. And so long as Ireland is ruled by Englishmen the question cannot and shall not be laid to rest. The speech was received with enthusiasm. Afterward a series of resolutions was passed demanding an abatement of rent and fixity of tenure. The proceedings were orderly. Placards were posted over the city bidding the Nationalists avoid the meeting and reserve themselves for action on a day that was not fur distant.

" HOME RULE A BUBBLE."

A deputation from the Central Council of the Home Rule League attended the meeting at Dunmore This led to serious differences. A local farmer named Sheridan called upon the meeting not to listen to the deputation. 'Home rule," he cried excitedly, "is a bubble. It is an empty sham. It is the greatest delusion ever dangled before the eyes of the Irish poor." The chairman tried to obtain a hearing for the deputation amid a scene of the widest excitement. Resolutions were passed declaring that as the people saw no help coming from other sources they must save themselves.

AFGHANISTAN.

London, October 8.—General Roberts telegraphs from Charasiah, on the evening of the 6th inst., that the Afghans advanced from Cabul in force, and that there was very heavy fighting all day. The Afghan position was carried at the point of the bayonet, and 12 guns captured. The British loss is about 80 killed and wounded. General Roberts hoped to be able to march close to Cabul on Tuesday.

General Roberts, in his despatch dated Charasiah, October 6th, 8 p.m., says reconnoitering parties were sent out on all the roads leading to Cabul. At daybreak this morning it was reported

THAT THE ENEMY WAS ADVANCING

in great force from the direction of the city. These parties had to retire. Soon after a high range of hills intervening between Charlasiah and Cabul was crowded with the Afghan troops and people from the city, while parties of Ghilzais appeared on the hills running along both flanks of the camp, and reports were received that the road to Seahidabad was threatened. Along this road General McPherson was advancing with a large convoy of stores and ammunition. A warning was sent to McPherson, and some asristance in cavalry. It was absolutely necessary to carry the heights in front before evening. General Baker was entrusted with this very difficult duty, which he completed in a most admirable manner. He sent a party under Major White, of the 92nd Highlanders, consisting of a wing of the regiment and three guns, to clear the heights, which were

CARPIED BY THE HIGHLANDERS in gallant style. Our loss is as follows: Capt. Young, of the Punjaub Infantry; Lieut. Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders, and Dr. Dureau, 23rd Pioneers, wounded, and about 70 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown, but must have been considerable. They fled in great confusion and lost two standards. We have strong pickets posted, as large numbers of Ghilzais are still in the neighborhood; but I hope to-morrow to be able to march to within a short distance of Cabul. The Ameer states that the Palace of Bala Hissar is no longer in the possession of people he can trust. His family have moved into the city. The headmen of Chardahi and the suburbs of Cabul have asked if they can pay their respects to me Others will probably follow this example, and I am sanguine

THE COUNTRY WILL QUIET DOWN SOON. now the people see that opposition is useless, but at present there is very great excitement in the city and country generally.

Special despatches from Afghanistan report that, during the attack of the 6th on the principal heights before Cabul, two companies of the 92nd Highlanders were opposed to 2,000 Afghans. The latter held their ground until the Highlanders were within 20 yards. The total Afghan force is said to have been Cetewayo or the mutinous troops of the 11 legiments, with artillery and immense numbers of hillmen. The backbone of resistance is broken for the present, but while the country is seething with excitement the people would rise at the slightest reverse to the British.

London, October 10.—The relief at the India Office after the receipt of Wednesday's Russia will so occupy the capital of West news of reported success of General Roberts | Afghanistan are considered remote.

has been followed by much poorly concealed anxiety as to the possible present situation. The column advancing on Cabul had only a light marching supply, and must gain further victories or perish. Reports for some time past pointed to an expectation on the part of the chief of the hill tribes of the appearance of a Russian column in the neighborhood of Herat, to aid them in driving the English from the country. It is stated here by persons more or less in the confidence of the India officials, that the Department held a continuous series of victories by the English troops to be of the greatest importance, as any reverse will solidify the whole

of Aighanistan against them. LONDON, October 10.—A despatch from Simla states that communication with Gen. Roberts' column has been intercepted by Ghilzais since Monday. It is believed that fighting between the troops and the Afghan hill tribes was renewed on Tuesday, the latter

GAINING A DECIDED ADVANTAGE,

and for the present checking the advance. The absence of news gives additional force to this opinion, and croakers do not hesitate to declare that in spite of the temporary success of Sunday, General Roberts has fallen into a trap, and is in an exceedingly critical

London, October 10 .- Sir Frederick Roberts telegraphed to the India office as follows:-

"Outside Cabul, October 8th.-Hearing

that some mutinous troops returning from

Khostan were strongly entrenched on a high hill behind Balahissar, overlooking the city, I sent General Massey with a strong force to the position, CUTTING OFF THEIR RETREAT. Simultaneously General Baker ordered an attack on the front. Gen. Massey reached

78 guns, including 17 Armstrong. The combined attack was made upon the mutineers immediately." A despatch from Simla says the Afghans have evacuated Balahissar, and heavy firing

Apabad, on the Baiman road, at sunset, and

captured in a deserted Sheapur cantonment

was proceeding in that vicinity. AN OBSTINATE STRUGGLE IS EXPECTED,

The enemy expects a reinforcement of three regiments from Ghusna. A despatch from General Roberts' camp

reports that three Afghan regiments previously unengaged, with the remnants of other regiments and many of the city people, are opposing the advance of General Baker's Highlanders. The Afghans occupy strong entrenched positions.

Russia and England are corresponding respecting the future of Afghanistan. Russia objects to permanent occupation by the British.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION. List of the Killed and Injured-Many Bodies Not Yet Identified-A Terrible

DETROIT, October 10.-Up to noon 18 bodies

were recovered. Ten from the emigrant car are not yet identified. The identified, killed, are: Milton Gilbert, Detroit, engineer; C B Smith, Jackson, tìreman; John Rya, wife and laughter, Philadelphia; Mrs Garland and her ten-year-old daughter, Philadelphia; Louis Mongar, Buckingham, Canada, and infant daughter; Mrs Geo A Jones, Chalado, Pennsylvania. The following are the wounded, as far as can be ascertained: M D Carlisle, express messenger, Detroit; A A Bennett, baggage man, Detroit; Wm Buggy, Troy, Vt, leg and thigh crushed; Daviel Finn, Chicago; S M Sparlin, Philadelphia; Arthur Rogers, Philadelphia; Reuben Carter Gardner, Illinois; Geo A Cunningham, Janesville, Wisconsin; II Misdas, Canada; E J Parnell, St Catharines; Mrs J F Parker, Toronto; ohn Jeffries, Newark, probably fatal; Willie Rice, aged four, recovery doubtful, father, mother and sister all killed; Mrs Laura Finney, Walworth, N.Y, bruised about the head; Mrs R J Warren, Ganes, Mich; Henry Barrows, Newfoundland, Pa; Arandus Maisonneuve and Palmas Maisonneuve, Buckingham, Canada: Herbert M. Benjamin, Jersey City Heights; Wm Brinney, Galt; Mrs A M. Steele, Detroit; Miss Clement, Lockport, N Y, arm and head badly cut; Mrs B B Hart, Clinton, Iowa; Robt Neil, Trenton, Canada; Leopold Hoffman, Randolph, Mass; Mrs George A. Jones, Chaloda, Penn., one of her children, 18 months old, killed instantly, another badly bruised; S. M. Harklin, Philadelphia, thinks his wife and children, aged four and six, are among the dead. The engineer and fireman of the express train are literally torn to pieces. The engineer and fireman of the switch engine escaped by jumping off. The train was made up of seven Wagner sleepers, four passenger coaches, and mail and baggage cars. The tender of the express engine was telescoped into the baggage car about half its length; this car in its turn forced its way into the mail cars, and these crowded the first passenger coach to the right on to the embankment and crushed back through the two following. The passengers in the first coach were comparatively unharmed, the harvest of death being reaped in the second and third coaches. The fourth coach escaped with slight damage, and none of the Wagner coaches were injured. The acoident was caused by the switchman having charge of the making up of the freight trains occupying the main track with the switch engine and caboose, understanding that the Pacific express was considerably behind. The express train, however, had made up nearly all lost time.

In the first coach were some fifty or sixty Canadian-French emigrants, bound for the northern woods to engage in cutting timber; the majority of these were instantly killed or fatally wounded. There were several women and children among them; many of them were buried under the fragments of the cars, and hemmed in by the train and timbers, and shouted and moaned in vain for assistance. Eighteen bodies were recovered, and as many more are beneath the wrecks, it is supposed that in all the death list will reach 25, while the number of wounded will probably be as many more. Among the identified killed is Louis Mongen, of Buckingham, Ontario, and among the wounded are the following Canadians :- E J Parnell, of St. Catharines, left leg broken; Mrs E J Parnell. of St. Catharines, Ont., severely injured in the head and knee; Mrs J F Parnell, of Toronto, head cut; A Massonie, a Frenchman of Buckingham, severe contusion of the face; Palmas Massonie, of Buckingham, cut in head and leg; Wm Brinny, of Galt, Ont., leg bruised; Bobt Neil, of Trenton, Ont., injured back and body.

-There is only one woolien mill in the State of Texas, and it netted to its owners \$81,000 last year. It is situated in New Braunfels.

It is rumored the English Government has ordered an advance upon Herat It is asserted the Russians are also marching on Herat. If they seize it, England would probably declare war, but the chances that

Service Andrews Williams Containing to the mo

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

THURSDAY 16—Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.
FRIDAY 17—St. Hedwig, Widow.
BATURDAY 18—St. Luke, Evangelist. Fr. Jogues
put to death, 1648.
BUNDAY 19—Twentieth after Pentecost. Maternity of the B. V. M. Less Ecclus xxiv.
23-31; Gosp Luke 11. 43-51; Last Gosp John
iv. 46-53; Bp. Whitefield, Baltimore, died,
1834.

1834.

MONDAY 20—St. John Cantius, Confessor.

TUESDAY 21—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.

[Oct. 19.] St. Hilarion, abbot. SS. Ursula and Companions Virgin Martyrs. Bp. Rosecrans, Columbus, died, 1878.

WEDNESDAY 22—Feria.

NOTICE

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE

WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there he any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

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

Fotice to Farmers.

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

Publishers' Notice.

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

As we have inserted the explanation of Mr John White, M P., for East Hastings, it is but fair to give the version of his reverend namesake, which appears in another column, as clipped from the Globe. As we surmised, there are, it seems, men in the lodges honest and simple enough to think that it is possible to disgrace the Orange Order, for when the reverend gentleman was muning to the police station to have his assailant arrested, a friend and brother ran after him and said: "Don't, it will disgrace the Orange Order." Poor

its re-conquest, but we do say emphatically that it shoul: be the last method resorted to. This is also the opinion of the Irish leaders, who propose that the landlords should give up the soil to the tenants on receiving compensation. All agree, except the stereotype i Cockney tourist or the Dublin Castle official, that Ireland is one of the most beautiful and fertile countries the sun in the heavens shines down upon, but that, notwithstanding, its people are subject to periodical famines, and the plagues consequent on famines. This is a phenomenou to the Cockney no doubt, but is easily understood by those who are painstaking enough to investigate, and impartial enough to give the truth resulting therefrom. A large number of the Irish landlords are Englishmen living out of Ireland, whose ancestors obtained grants in days gone by. They receive their rents, and spend the money in London or Paris, thus exacting a feudal tribute from Ireland. Another section of the landlords This cannot be said of the States with truth; belong to the Irish nobility and gentry, who live at home a part of the year and abroad the

or manufactures-that she has to depend upon her agricultural produce for subsistence: She sends grain and cattle to England, the money which she receives for it goes to the landlords, and the landlords spend it out of the country. If this is not the most galling tribute that can be exacted from a brave nation with free instincts, we know not what it is. It would be far better if a yearly tribute in money were given. This system works wretchedly enough in ordinary times, but when a bad harvest arrives-or as is often the case, a succession of bad harvests—the results may be read in the history of 1848. That was one of the most trying ordeals a nation was ever called upon to suffer, and hence Messrs. Parnell, O'Connor Power, Finigan and O'Donnell wish to prevent its repetition, which can only be done by giving the land to the tenants and compensating the landlords, as before observed. But, unfortunately, Ireland cannot furnish money enough for the purpose, and the British Government will not, and so, in the emergency, they turn their eyes to the Irish abroad, and ask them for assistance in the hour of their supremest is calculated that the Irish and their descendants all over the world number twenty millions at least, some of them being men of on the Pacific slope worth among them the enormous sum of two hundred million dollars, and throughout the States and British colonies, not to mention South America, there is a great number of rich Irishmen. When the schemes of the Fenians were afoot, those ment; but when Ireland appeals to them through her recognized and elected representatives, there is little doubt as to what the reponse will be. There are also a good many Irish in Canada who will not be backward in assisting their countrymen at home in their distress. It is a duty they owe to the country in which lie the bones of their ancestors.

Accent and Propounciation It is a good sign when the public pigss

finds time to let politics alone for a moment

and devote some of its space to culture. It is a sign that the country is prospering and that the Government of the day is firmly established. When wars are raging, famines impending or great calamaties appearing above the national horizon, the press as a rule does not have leading articles on such subjects as the culture of the masses, classical education or the accent with which Canadians should speak the English language. This last named subject is being discussed in the press at present. We noticed in the Ottawa Citizen that in the matter of accent it is advisable to imitate the sweetness of the Euglish in contradistinction to the sharp, nasal manner of the Americans in speaking. The Canadian Spectator in its last issue also devotes its attention to accent, and and try to impress on them the necessity for thinks that Irish immigration, and particu- the letter R, they would be doing a good serlarly the fact of Gaelic and Irish servant | vice to the country. nurses being so prevalent in our houses, has given a tone to the accent of our young and brother ran after him and said: "Don't, it will disgrace the Orango Order." Poor soul! While cond.maing his principles we cannot help admiring his solicitude for the honor of the organization. His action the brigands by the assertion as the part of their captain that all the world were rogues and murderers, while his band was strictly honest and carried out the laws.

Mr. P.-ranell's Latest Scheme.

Mr. Parnell and his colleagues do not intend eliting the grang grow under their electronic of the people, it is their duty to do all that in them less legally and peacefully, to brigg about a revolution in the land, the great cause of discontent and heartburning among the masses. They have taken the sense of the canter and pronunciation are two of the country, an conclude that ireland in Parliament assembled it is nothing before two romer centuries rego it should always remain and Ireland in Parliament assembled it is nothing better than Community, for even were the prospersous or happy nutil the tillers of the country, an conclude that ireland in Parliament assembled it is nothing the contend of the country, an conclude that ireland in Parliament assembled it is nothing better than Community for the country, an conclude that ireland in Parliament assembled it is nothing better than Community for the country, an conclude that ireland in Parliament assembled it is nothing better than Community is not sight, and it does not tollow that because a cortain class of men obtained the land by force two or more centuries rgs of it should always remain in their possession. We do not say that force would not be lawful in its re-conquest, but we do say emphatically that it is noull be the last method reserved to the content of the proportion of the Country and a the proportion of the Country and a the proportion of the country, and the class of men obtained the land by force two or more centuries rgs of it should always remain in their possession. We do not say that force would not be lawful in its re-conquest, but we do sa ladies. When speaking of "tone," we, of course, do not mean, nor does our contem. To the Editor of the Globe. fect, is about the best the British Empire can afford. True, the Irish falling inflection predominates, but, perhaps, that is not such a great misfortune as the Spectator would imagine. It may, perhaps, be objected that the French element should not be taken into account when speaking of the English language, but it is notorious that in this Province at least, where most of the people speak both languages, the rising and falling inflections so marked a feature in English is considerably modified by the French monotone. The first great attribute to be desired in all languages is plainness of expression, the easiest and clearest manner of conveying ideas so as to strike the ear of the bearer at once, and that we submit is observable all over Canada. from Sarnia to Gaspe. The native of British Columbia and the native of Hali. fax can speak to one another without difficulty, their accent is almost the same, their method of pronouncing words the same.

the North and the South, the East and the

West each has its own accent, though the

greater part, but who spend most of their money | difference among them is not so great as that |

out of the island, it matters not where. Now, between two adjoining counties in England. it is evident—as Ireland has very little trade | There is, no doubt, that Canadian speakers even the best of them, have faults of both accent and pronounciation peculiar to themselves, but they are few, and should be easily rectified in the college. Neither is there that great diversity between classes which obtains in England, for the reason that education is more general here than in the old country. Take a high-toned English gentleman, for instance, a regular heavy swell, of the Dundreary type; give him a servant from "Zommerzet," and the chances are that for a month, at least, they will have to communicate by signs, or with the aid of a third party.

There is no such vast difference between

classes or sections in Canada; the Irishman and the Scotchman roll their R's in terrible fashion, the Englishman half kills his, and murders his H's out and out, but the Canadian | tinues to blow hard from the same quarter, born takes the middle course, and slides gracefully over them. This sounding of the B has more to do with accent than philologists are willing to admit. But perhaps we are all this time treating on accent generally, while the Citizen and Spectator intend their remarks for the classes aiming at "cult-aw." The editor of the Citizen is a clever young national travail. There are more Irish abroad | man, who hopes to be among the "Sirs" some than at home, and they are the wealthier. It is fine day, and the editor of the Spectator only condescends to write for high-toned people, and would, very likely, deny the common herd the right to accent at all. They both immense riches. There are four Irishmen recommend, we presume, an imitation of the sweetness of the English accent generally to our aristocracy, an imitation which we deem objectionable for many reasons, one being that the Canadian accent is good enough as it is, and the second that a slavish imitation of foreign customs, manners, habits men did not stir an inch to aid the move- or accents does not become a free people aiming at a national life and autonomy of their own. Listen to the conversation of our young ladies on the streets, and from such expressions as "opewa," "pwetty cweataw," and "deaw Chawles," judge if they are not sufficiently ridiculous already in pronunciation and accent. This imitation of an imported accent is a strain on the constitution, and after a long practice superinduces malformation of the jaws and mouth, and gives the whole features an inane, monotonous expression. Before those young ladies have become adepts in crushing the unfortunate R's, which never did them any harm, it would be a study for their mothers to listen to them talking in their sleep and asking for a piece of TART OF RHUBARD pie in the most natural manner possible, sounding the objectionable letter in a way they would blush for on St. James street next day. In our own opinion, the cultivated merchant speaks the English language to perfection, for his aim is to make himself understood in the first instance, and to please in the second, as a means to persuade customers to purchase his wares. Our accent is good enough, but if professors in colleges and teachers of elocution, in whose province lies a reform in speaking, would try to correct some colloquallisms and pronunciations with which our youth are afflicted

The Orange Fraces

clergyman. come away, he is drunk."

I then started for the Police Station. One of the men followed me, and betger me not to go, as it would bring a greatdisgrace on the Order. He advised me to go before the lodge in the evening and demand an apology, and if this was not granted then do as I pleased I went before the lodge in the evening, when a certain brother introduced the matter to the lodge. I arose, and in the following words demanded an apology.—

"It must be settled here to night by a humble apology, or before a Police Court in the morning." Mr. John White made a very humble apology, and we shook hands. The apology has not healed my person nor paid my expenses.

Mr. John White says I was not in the lodgerom on Wednesday or Thursday. That is quite true. His brutal conduct had disabled and marked me so that I could not appear in public, and yet Mr. John White is such a good man—so noble, so charitable. This is Orange love with a vengeance; but it is only what any man may expect who differs from Mr. White. He says in his letter to the Gobe:—"The statement of your correspondent that I apologised only when threats were made that the matter would be taken into the Police Court is entirely without foundation." Can it be possible that Mr. John White penned that paragraph in the face of so many witnesses to the contrary? Let me repeat what I have said above. What I said above was said in presence of more than a hundred Orangemen.

said in presence of more than a hundred was said in presence of more than a hundred Orangemen.

I have been told by a brother Orangeman that the affair was with Mr. John White premeditated. He must have a very bad memory, for he says that on Wednesday morning he apologized; as d that was the last session I attended. The apology was mad- on Tu-sday evening, and the last session I attended was on Tuesday evening. I will not stop now to analyze his letter. It is a sorry concern.

ing. I will not seen.
It is a sorry concern.
I thank you for the space given.
Yours respectfully,
G. S. Willie.

Elgin, October 3, 1879.

A TOWN IN FLAMPS. Shediac Swept by Fire Uninsured Storekeepers Beggared in an Hour-Ruined Merchants,

SHEDIAC, N.B., October 13, 3 a.m.—A fire broke out on Main street about eleven o'clock and has made terrible progress within the past three hours. The wind, which is blowing a gale from the northwest, sends the sparks in showers for hundreds of yards, and as they light on the roofs of the wooden other fires are prevented from starting up. Harper & Webster's immense boot and shoe factory, with all its improved machinery, is destroyed: the Adams House is in ruins; also, the hall opposite. The Waverlev House. the scene of the murder of Tim McCarthy, is almost consumed, and the Post-office is doomed. The Weldon House still stands, but everything is being removed from it as rapidly as possible. The wind still conand there are no fire engines to battle with the flames. Main street looks like a blazing double line of fire, extending down towards the Scadouc Bridge. Adam Tait, E. J. Smith, W. B. Deacon and other property-owners, lose heavily. None of the storekeepers saved much, if any, of their stock, and many residents will be made beggars. The excitrment is something terrific, and no one knows where help can come from to stem the torrent of The fire is approaching the depot, and everything is being removed therefrom. The operator is preparing to remove his instruments, and is on the way from Moncton and other places. The railroad authorities are moving at Moncton to send a body of firemen, engine, etc. The office of the Moniteur Acadien is destroyed. So far the fire has not spread to the district of the town containing the churches or the finest residences, being confined to the business portion of the place. The loss is very heavy. Insurance, light.

LATER.—Thirty-six houses were burnt by the fire at Shediac this morning. The fire did not reach the Weldon House or railway depot.

THE NEW YORK WALK. Mauly Murphy Wins-Enthusiastic Greet

ing-Official Score. NEW YORK, October 11 .- The greatest enthusiasm was caused about 8:30 when U'Leary strode along beside Little Briody and had to run to keep up with him. Murphy went to his room at 8:37, having made 505 miles, 1 lap. At 8:45 he re-appeared wearing the O'Leary belt and rolling before him a wheelbarrow filled with bricks. The applause was designing. The vast audience shouted themselves hoarse. Men and women rose from their seats and yelled furiously. Mahouey walked behind the wheelbarrow boy. After making two laps with the wreelbarrow laden with bricks and flowers, the diamond belt draging around his waist, the boy retired at 8:50 with a record of 505 miles in 139 hours 51 minutes. Briedy, plucky little Green Point man, struggled along until 10:02, when he had finished 475 miles. He was then taken home. The only man left on the track was Howard going for his 500 miles. Official and final score: Allan, 452; Briody, 475 Curran, 450; Faber, 488; McKee, 302; Mahoney, 467; Murphy, 505; Pierce, 303; Russell, 452; Walker, 450; Howard, 500.

A Meeting of 20,000 Tenants Addressed by Mr. Parnell.

London, October 13.—An immense tenant rights meeting was held at Navare, Ireland, yesterday (Sunday). Over twenty thousand were present. The town was beautifully decorated with triumphal arches and flags, and the enshusiasm was enormous. The reception of Mr. Parnell by his constituents was very enthusiastic. He was met on entering the town by the clergy and people, and conducted in triumphal procession to the place of meeting. The meeting was presided over by a Justice of the Peace, who welcomed Mr. Parnell, and thanked him in the name of the Irish people, urging him to uphold his policy in Parliament as the last refuge of the afflicted country. At the conclusion of the chairman's speech Mr. Parnell delivered a lengthy address, in which he advocated a policy of paying no rent until times mend, and also the abolition of landlords and the rooting of the people on the soil. During the delivery the people were frantic with excitement, and many threats were made against the landlords. At the conclusion of Mr. Parnell's speech, several members of Parliament spoke and endorsed the same policy. After the meeting had dispersed, Mr. Parnell and his friends were entertained at a grand banquet.

Mr. John Costigan. Certain changes in the Dominion Parliament are very soon to take place. Just what these changes are to be even the prime movers themselves cannot say at present. It is likely, however, that little change will be made during the absence of the Ministers in England, but on their return a reconstruction, undoubtedly, may be looked for. Hon. John O'Connor will very soon be provided with a Bench for the rest of his days, creating a vacancy for an Irish Catholic. All eyes are turned on Mr. John Costigan, the member for Victoria, for the seat. The personal and political friends of Hon. Mr. O'Connor are strong for Mr. Costigans appointment.

The entire Cabinet, so far as it is possible to learn, view it with favor. The only obstacle there is the inequality of representation. New Brunswick, the greatest guiled province in the Union, is sadly and badly in opposition and may therefore be thankful for having two voices at the Council Board of Canada. At present Sir L. Tilley and Mr. R. D. Wilmot hold these seats there. A third, as our political feelings are, will never get a sent. time to time Mr. Costigan's claims have come up. They may be urged from two standpoints. The first and the weaker is he is a representative Irish Catholic. Under the Grit regime that body of people was well represented by Mr. T. W. Anglin, who was Speaker. That body of people exists here yet, and are no less deserving of representation than in the days of McKenzie. Secondly, and this is the strong point, Mr. Costigan, all through his career, has been an unswerving and unflinching supporter of his party. He stands so strong in his county that opposition to him is out of the question. He would always be a strong man in his party. A man of clever parts, of clear, practical idea, who is a dashing and effective speaker, is always: a strength to a party. It is doubtful if the Cabinet would have many cleverer men than Mr. Costigan. From all that we can learn, the party that

Mr. O'Connor represents in Ontario would not object to the latter's seat being filled by Mr. Costigan. At any rate, Ontario would have no cause to complain to give her the representation at the Council instead of Mr. O'Connor's, that we have through Mr. Wilmot. The latter gentleman, who has never allowed personal interests to stand in the way of party interests, would resign should his resignation be

We say the Irish deemed necessary. Catholics of Ontario would not object to this arrangement because they have looked up to Mr. Costigan as a representative man. Their clubs which represent their sympathies have feasted and entertained him. He is the pet of the party, not alone in Ontario but in Montreal. There is a broad sentiment not cut up by party feeling throughout the Upper Provinces in favor of Mr. Costigan; and that feeling is added to in New Brunswick. When people are led to look buildings it is with the greatest difficulty that spon a man as deserving of reward and being ignored their sympathy is aroused. The time has come when the claims of Mr. Costigan to a seat at the Council of Canada should be recognized, and this recognition will prove of much strength to the party.-Fredericton (N.B.) Star.

Jewish Population of the World. The total number of the Hebrew race to-day about what it was in the days of King David-between six and seven millions. There are in Europe, according to the latest statistical information, about five millions; in Asia, 200,000: in Africa, over 80,000; in America from a million to a million and ahalf. More than half of the European Jews (2,621,000) reside in Bussia; 1,375,000 in Austria (of whom 575,000 in the Polish province of Galicia); 512,000 in Germany (61,-000 in the Polish providence of Posen); Roumania is credited with 274,000, and Turkey with 100,000. There are 70,000 in Holland: 50,000 in England; 49,000 in France; 35,000 in Italy; Spain and Portugal have between 2,-000 and 4,000; 1,8:0 in Sweden; 25 in Norway. Nothing is said about Denmark or Switzerland. The number of Jewish residents in Berlin is given at 45,000—nearly as many as in the whole of France, and more than in Italy, Spain; Portugal, and the Scandinavian peninsula altogether. The majority of the African Jews live in the province of Algiers. But they are to be found in Abyssinia and all along the north coast, and even in the Saharan cases, frequently acting as intermediaries between the Mohamedans and Christians. Of are classified as German, Spanish, or Arabic Jews. The report gives no details concerning America, except that in New York there are thirty synagogues.

Opinions of the Press.

is decidedly praying for the dead.

Says the Ottawa Herard (sarcastically):a school of cookery." Why, in the name of up its editorials that it recommends in its semi-editorial on this subject? The idea was cabbaged, and badly "boiled."

The Globe's Ottawa eavesdropper says:-John Costigan, M. P., who has been at the capital for several months urging his claims for admission to the Cabinet, has become wearied. He left for New Brunswick tonight." Of course everybody knows that John Costigan, M. P," told the young man all about it. Either that or a "high authority"-perhaps a butler or footman-" posted' him . - Kingston News.

The London Record says :- If, in our career as a journalist, our humble efforts have been productive of any good, we are in justice bound to say, like St. Paul, "Let honor be given to whom honor is due." Like the industrious bee which sucks its sweetest honey to choose for himself, he must choose one or from the most fragrant flowers of the field, we another. No man is permitted to absent himhave never hesitated when opportunity offered | self from divine service on the ground that he itself to transfer to our columns the most bril- professes no religion at all, or that he professes liant ideas of our older and more experienced contemporaries, acting upon the principle that the regulations. He may be a Buddhist, a exchange is no robbery. Nor can we forget the important services we have received during the past year from some of our numerous friends, clergymen as well as laity, whose vigorovs pens have contributed to the Record some of its most valuable articles.

So great is the inflow of gold into the United States that the question what to do with it is being seriously discussed. The clerks and other employees of the Government are compelled to take it in payment of their salaries, though much against their will. It never seems to enter the heads of any one but the greenbackers to pay off the bonds now due with it and thus escape payment of interest, but then the bondholders like the interest and they practically own both the old parties. The determined opposi tion which the worshippers of the golden calf make to the paying off of the bonds with gold now is an excellent gauge of the amount of sincerity of their "honest money' cry, which, it will be remembered, was to the effect that it would be practical repudiation to pay off the bonds in greenbacks . - Toronto National.

Carroll Ryan, of Ottawa (in Belford's Magazine) says :- "Considering all these things, it is not too much to say that political morality in Canada is at a very low ebb. Nor can we listen to the speeches and observe the conduct of our statesmen in the face of these crying abuses and portentious facts, without feeling how worfully unequal they are to cope with the difficulties of their times. Their organs are filled with personal slander, vituperation, and false witness; their utterance the dreariest common-place of professional politics. None of them have the courage to grapple with the evils which are sapping the foundation of national life. Our destiny is, therefore, manifest under the conditions set forth. We may stagger along for awaile, but the combined oppressions of our political system and vast public debt must put an early period to the most foolish and ill-contrived experiment ever attempted in colonial government. The spurious loyalty which bestowed longevity on the errors of our foreinthers, and rooted in Canadian soil some of the worst abuses of an effete European system, will be impotent to save the people of Canada from becoming a prey to the enightened rapacity of Republican America. Nor can we contemplate that result with unmixed feelings, for undoubtedly our condition would be vastly improved thereby in a material sense; yet no true Canadian can resign' the vision of independent national greatness without a pang. Dispute the point as we may, the whole tendency of our affairs is towards absorption by the United States, and that and will surely be reached much sooner' than many people anticipate, if a higher poiltical morality and a more noble public spirit than now obtain are not infused into Canadian institutions.".

-The most active statesman in New Zealand is Sir Julius Vogel, a Jew, Low Agent-General in London, who is about to offer himself as a candidate for the House of Commons. girth, 14 feet; length of tail, 3 feet 3 inches-

Literature and Journalism Contrasted. In a paper in Scribner's Monthly on "Journalism as Exemplified by the late Mr. Bagehot, the writer says:

Literature and journalism are not only very

distinct, they are very far apart; they are in some particulars almost irreconcilable. The one point which they have in common is that the professors of both express ideas by means of alphabetic writings. Authors usually write short articles before they write books, and these are printed in newspapers. It thus happens that there are few men of letters, particularly in this country, who have not written in newspapers. This is about the sum of the connections between the two pursuits. In almost all respects they are separate. The success of a man of letters depends upon the high excellence of his few productions. The success of the journalist depends upon the average excellence of his many writings. One, or ten, or a hundred good articles no more make a good journalist than one swallow makes a summer. In the next place literature is written to last. But in writing for newspapers it should never be forgotten that that which is written to-day must be printed to-morrow, and will have been turned into wrapping paper by the day following. The truth is that very fine writing is out of place in newspapers. The capacity for doing fine writing is rather a disadvantage tnan an advantage for the journalist. The journalists who possess this ability succeed rather in spite of it than on account of it. A strong desire to say things perfectly is a bindrance to a newspaper writer. There is not apt to be more than one perfect expression of thought, and a writer who has, or who thinks he has achieved this does not care to express it in another and a cheaper way. Now if there is one thing in which a journalist must excel it is the capacity for incessant as well as infinitely varied repetition. The journalist should not, therefore, think of himself as a literary man. But he should think of himself as a man of affairs. He should write as if he were counseling the public as to must they should do in the business of the day, and he should give to that counsel the best reflection which the well-known the Asiatic Jews, 20,000 are assigned to India and understood limitations of his business will and 25,000 to Palestine. The population of allow. A payman writer should not make Jerusalum is given as 7,000 Mohamedans; the writing of pleasing articles the object of his life. The sole aim of the literary artists, like other artists, is, very properly, to please. But it will not do for the journalist to make a pursuit of tickling men's ears; he must seek to effect things. If the journalist's object is merely to write pleasing articles, his is one of the poorest businesses in the world. This is The Cardwell Sentinel seriously (or jocosely) almost the only trade in which the worker remarks:-We are too modest to assume a does not improve as he grows older. The dictatorship over our brother publishers, but writer of pleasing articles is no better at 50 would respectfully suggest that the words, than at 30; indeed, he is not so good, "Requiescat in pace," in connection with for at 50 he has lost the zest in ink and obituary notices of deceased Protestant friends paper, and a fresh proof which he had are hardly in keeping with the subject. It at 30. In almost all callings the mind is constantly setting new thoughts, which instruct it for the future, and the judg-The Free Press has suddenly discovered that ment is undergoing, from day to day, a process the ladies of Toronto " are wise in establishing of education which never pauses. " Shall I do this or that?" the worker asks himself fate, does not the Free Press go to Toronto and almost hourly, and in his own mind argues acquire the "skill and delicacy" in working the "pros" and "cons" of the case with thoughts which are scarcely ever turned into language-which, indeed, most men would be incapable of turning into language. It is

> will even be more pleasing. Joining Church in the British Army. A soldier has the choice of five different kinds of religion; but, while he is permitted a religion for which no provision is made in Darwinist, a Pantheist, or Polytheist, if he likes, in principle, but he must be a Roman Catholic, Spiscopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist in practice. There is no evasion of this rule whatever. Attempts are sometimes made to evade it, however. A recruit, when asked to indicate his theo-

> only the journalist who takes the right view

of his business—who gains with years this

education of the judgment. His facts increase

rapidly; his studiously formed ideas have

been corrected and recorrected by the obser-

vation of events which have taken place

under his own eyes. His opinion, therefore,

is worth more at 50 than at 30; his judgment

is stronger, and he is an abler man. Not only

will his writing be more profiting and in-

structing to the reader; to serious readers it

logical preference by the sergeant of the company, replied :

I hain't got no religion an' I don't want "You must attend a church of some kind -one of those I have named to you," said the

sergeant. eyes if I do." ---my--

The sergeant wheeled his man before the officer of the company.

"What is your religion? asked the officer, after the matter was explained to bim. "I hain't got none. I'm a hinfidel, your worship.'

"A what? "A binfidel—a free-thinker."

"Oh, I see. Very well. We usually send persons of your faith to the Roman Catholic church. You want a course of theological licipline. The Catholics usually go to church early in the morning, and they are usually kept an hour longer than the others. That's the church for you, my man, depend upon it. At the same time permit me to say you are free to think as much as you like. Sergeant, put him down a Ruman Catholic."

Instead of evading the regulation by an open confession of infidelity, he found himself obliged to go to chruch earlier on Sunday, and remain a considerable time longer than if he had made a choice when given the chance.

The most beautiful women of antiquity were famous for their long and brilliant tresses. No matter what the face and form of a woman may be, she cannot by called strictly beautiful without this crowning glory. Hence all women in all ages seek after this desideratum which may be had by using Luby's Parisian Hair Restorer. Sold by all chemists.

CAPTURE OF A LARGE WHALE .- On 23rd ult., as the s.s. Osborne was rounding the lighthouse to take the cut leading to the Grangemouth docks, the captain and crew observed a large whale disporting about. They saw it enter the cut immediately in front of the steamer, and a short time afterwards, finding itself in shallow water, the whale tried to turn to get back to the Firth, but was not successful. The circumstance being reported by the steamer on her arrival, several persons, some with rifles, started in pursuit. On getting within firing distance the excitement was intense, and shot after shot was fired, some taking effect. The big monster in trying to elude his pursuers wended its way further up the cut, and ultimately grounded on a mudbank at the look near the entrance to the canal. Here a rope and chain was fixed round it, but during the time this was being done a small boat which was in close, proximity was by one swoop of the captive's tail shivered in pieces. During the day it was visited by hundreds of spectators. Its length is 25 teet;

OCTOBER.

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Conquest-flushed, like a warrior bold. On his mettlesome steed, October brown, Over the hills, the valleys adown, Rideth: Rideth: Trampling the rustling leaves of gold As his steed he onward guideth.

At every tramp of his charger's hoof He buries a treasure and mutters a charm, And the wandering wind a jublisht pealm Singeth; Whilst mischievous frost sprites stand aloof,

But the night stars whisper to him who wakes A deeper meaning than dreamers can read,--Life shall arise from the buried seed; Then know
That Death gives Life for the life he takes,
As nature doth forth show."

Over lakes and rivers he shakes his spear.
And the Angler stands where the river rolls And the purple mountains deep shadows cast In the tide; As he sees far down in the waters clear The speekled troutlets glide.

Tramp through the orchard, each bow low bends I aden with treasure October to greet, Eager his blushing wealth at his feet

To pour; For the kindly smile that on all he sends Had made him a king twice o'er.

When the fire crackles and logs bright blaze, And Hollowe'en nuts are burning slow,
And mirrors to maidens their lovers show,
Fill up! And drain to joily October's praise, It's ale that he's kissed, a parting cup.

THE ORANGE TRIALS.

Grant v. Beaudry - Evidence of Sir Francis Rincks and other Important Witnesses-Judgment Deferred.

Proceedings in this cause celebre were commenced before Judge McKay in the Superior Court on Thursday, the 25th September. Pressure on our space last week crowded it out, and this week we can only give a lengthy synopsis. For the prosecution Joseph Doutre, Q. C., and E. Boy; for the defence, Edward Carter, Q. C., and Mr. Roy, City Attorney. The trial proceeded from day to day, and was closed on the 7th inst, judgment being deferred.

Among the witnesses subported were M. H. Gault, M. P., Thomas Ingram, A. Bissonnette, High Constable; Thomas Simpson, tabacconist; Frederick Hamilton, Edward Carter, Q. C., the Hon. James Ferrier, the Rev. Dr. Jonkins, Andrew Alan, W. O. Smith, John H. Isaacson, J. D. Gardener, Charles Glackmeyer, City Clerk; P. O'Menra, Deputy City Clerk; James F. D. Black, City Treasurer, and John P. Sexton, Recorder.

Black. City Tressirer, and some People Recorder.
The following additional witnesses have been summoned: Hercule L. Paradis, Chief of Police; the Roy. Chas. A Doudlet; Abraham Mackey; John Hamilton, printer; F. Henshaw, Jr.; James McCrobie; wm. Johnson, cutter; wm. Sharpe; Kather Isidore Beaud y; Father Pruvent Lazeau; Kather Antoine Brown, priests of the College of Monteal.

Father Antoine Brown, priests of the College of Montreal.

The Rev. Charles Doudlet, sworn:—I am a member of the Orange Association. The obligation printed on page seven now handed to me, and contained in this phamplet (produced and fyled) is the obligation of an Orangeman, and the decharation herein contained sets forth the objects of the Order. I have belonged to the Order six years. On the 12th July, 1878, preparations had been made for holding divine service in Stanley street Church, and I had been asked a few days before to preach on that occasion. I had preached before, I was present at the courch on the day in question for the purpose of preaching; the Orangemen did not attend in a body; some fory or fifty came. The religious part of the Order is the only one with which we have to do here in Montreal; the political aspect of the Order is a mere soutiment.

Mr. Joutre—Are there not circumstances when the Orange society would be useful in preventing the existence in this country of treasonable organizations.

Mr. Carter, O. C.—We oblect, wear Honor, as

able organizations?
Mr. Carter, Q. C.—We object, your Honor, as His Honor-I shall allow it.

His Honor-I shall allow it.
Objection over-uted.
Witness-1 believe that during the Fenian excitement the Orange Order in Octario formed a very important element. I do not know of any treasonable organization personally. There is no shorter route to the church for any procession to take than that laid down in the advertisment now produced.
Cross-cx amined:
To Mr. Car er-The book now produced appears to me to be about the same asthat containing the constitution and by-laws of the O angelorder. The Grand Lodge has power to whend those rules, and to change the wording from time to time. The same rule regarding the secrecy of the meetings of the Orange Order is, in the

of the meetings of the Orange Order is, in the principle, the same which may be applied to you the learned counsel in forbidding one of your clerks to divulge the secrets of your office. I believe the book now produced to be genuinc.

believe the book now produced to be genuine.

Mr Carter—Please read the obligation contained in that book produced by the last witness—I recognize some things in it, and I believe it is substantially the Royal Arch obligation. It would not be necessary for the plaintiff to pass through all the degrees—of which there are sixteen—before taking that obligations he need on y pass four. The Red Cross is the highest degree in the Orange Order; I have no doubt plaintiff has the Royal Arch degree, and I believe he has the Scarlet.

Counsel—Look at the eignatures in that book.

Do you recognize any of them?

Wigess—i know some of the names; I have no reason to doubt that this obligation is one of the obligations of the Order. The secretary of each

reason to doubt that this obligation is one of the obligations of the Order. The secretary of each lodge is supposed to take charge of the books and accounts. I do not know who keeps the ritual of the Order—seeing that I haven't been to my own logge, the "Lorne," at the Point, for three years. The deputy-mast-r, in the absence of the master, adminis'ers the oath. The person receiving it repeats it after the master, and do has his hand a pon the Bible while taking it. Re-examined by Mr. Doutre.

Witnes—I have never felt that I should be solifed to keep a secret if it was nguinst the law of the land, and the Orange Order does not sequire meto do ac.

John Hamilton, sworn, said he isan Orangemann; was not one of a depulation that waited

was not one of a deputation that waited on the Mayor in 1878, a few days previous to the

Mr. Douire—Areyon not aware that the death of Hickett in 1877 was a subject of public no-

Wristy?

Objected to sairrelevant by the defence.

His Honor-Really, I think that the death
of Blackett, if proved, would be a theoeffit to the
Mayor, and might account for his action in
1878—at least before some judges, if not before

me.

Objection reserved.

Witness-I saw Hackett's body lying in the Orange Hail. There was a written acquisition to the Mayor to afford protection to the Orangemen on July 12 h, 1874. I wrote that regulation. I do not consider I am bound by my eath as an Orangeman to do anything contrary to law. The special police on July 12th last year sebaved in an unmanily manner. I saw a boy brought back to the hall covered with blood who had been sent home under the protection of the special constables.

Crossez mined by Mr. Carter-I issued the ssex mined by Mr. Carter—I issued the

advertisement now produced, headed "Orange programma," and I signed that advertisement in my capacity as Secretary of the Celebration Committee. Mr Grant was one of the members

John Hamilton's oross-examination con-

John Hamilton's cross-examination continued:

Witness—I consider 1 am bound by Rule 15 of the Order, which prevails generally throughout every ofrange association. A regulation, puspersing to be signed by certain ministers of the city of Montreal, was got up and presented to the Celebration Committee, with the object of inducing the Orangemen of Montreal to forget their procession for the sake of peace. Mr. Grant wispresent when that requisition was present d. Witness, c. ntinued, I do not keep the ritual of the Order; if only keep the minutes. The ball is in charge of trustees. Mr. Christopher Sonne is one of them, and Mr. A.; Miller is another. Reexamined by Mr. "Houter—I would not consider myself bound to keep secret anything which maight occur in the Lodge contrary to law. Frederick Hamilton was mediled and cross examined by the defence without cliciting any information of importance. John Gilbert jeweller, and William Sharpe, bandsman, were next examined.

eller, and William Sharpe, bandsman, were next examined.

Jun Glibert, jeweller, was sworn. He said—I got beaten very severely on the 12th July, 1878, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. I was beaten by a dozen of sperial constables. They beat me and struck me with aticks like the spoke of a cart-wheel. I was put in a carriage in charge of a detective. The detective got out and went into Gaspard Mathleu's saloon. When the detective was absort. I was set on to be a the detective vas absent I was set on to by a crowd and made, insensible, I was surrrunded by special constables and rescued by a policeman. It seems to me the detective must have told some of them. I gave no drivocarion, nor did I was any orange colors which could be seen.

itton passed by methere was great excitement a ong the line. Idid not see any attempt to grab him.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr W. B. Henshaw sworn—It is not to my knowledge that an Orange procession took place July 12th, 1877; I had very good reason took place July 12th, 1877; I had very good reason took place July 12th, 1877; I had very good reason took place itms; on the day in question I observed a young man running down from Beaver Hall towards the square, and on reaching Clendinneng's store he tripped, feil and was savagely beaten by the crowd; I interfered and the crowd, supposing me to be an Orangeman, beat me until my head resembled a bag of potatoes, it looked so full. In all probability I might have been kilded but for the intercession of a Canadian, who was the only person who had the courage to assist me it my distress, although many Protestants had also witnessed my nece-sity.

Sit Francis Hincks, sworn—An opinion was given by the Autorney General, I think, in the year 1836, declaring Orange processions to be illegal. There were penual lawso atant in Ireland, oppressing Catholicism, and Orangemen were the upholders of such laws, to the detriment of Catholics, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that atholics must feel aggrieved when the remembrance of such oppression were revived; for my own part I should feel annoyed were it in at that a revocation of the edict of Nantes occurred, and should the memories of such oppression be revived by the French Canad ans a feeling similar to the antipathy of Catholics to Orangemen would be experienced by Frotastants should there be a recitat of the appression, whereby many of the noblest fami lea of France were exiled; I omsider the population of Iri-Catholics are largely in the majority in this city; am not prepared to say whether Irish Catholics were then counter-balance in number the Protestants as a body in this city: I don't recollect in old times, say in 1840 and 1845, to have known of any a tempted O ange processions in this city, and disturbances that might

defence whether of not his opinious would of as reliable in his evidence in courtast in financial matters, and explained that Sir Francis Hiness had been called to state whether, in his opinion, the appearance of Orangemen in the streets of Montreal were obnoxious to Catholics, to which he had unhesitatingly answered yes.

Witness—I will answer the question. Re-

montreal were unitaringly answered yes.

Witness—I will answer the question. Regarding the comparison between my thannelal experience and my experience in matters here in question, I think such a question irrelevant, but I do ignore any disability on my par-in recent financial matters, and I consider that if my opinions were valuable or worthless heretofore, they are equally so now, as no act of mine influenced the disparagement of the same. I consider that Protestant ascendancy does not exist, as the laws witholding from Catholics the rights of free subjects have been rep-ailed one atter a coher, and that no established church exists in Ireland During the Union of the Povinces an act was passed prohibiting party processions in the Deminion, but was afterwards repealed, and by action of the Catholics of were Canada, who thought that by virtue of repealing the said Act, Urangemen would withold such public displays. I myself voted against repeals, as did also the Hon Mr. Drummond, then in Parliament.

Mr. Doutre here produced a letter, which had got publication, and over the superscription of witness.

In explanation of the same, Sir Francis stated

In explanation of the same, Sir Francis stated In explanation of the same, Mr Francis stated that a threat had been thrown out by one of the papers to the effect that a body of Irish Catholics would, 100, walk on that day—July 12th, 1878—and, in view of preventing a collision. I syrote the letter named, advising the authorid—sin the interest of the public peace to arm 500 special constables with power to protect said peace aforesaid

Mr. Doutre - How, then, was it they (the rangemen) were requested not to walk in 1877, ily 12th, and in 1878 threatened with law pro-July 12th, and in 1878 threatened with law pro-ceedings?

Answer—Well, I suppose that as they had threatened to walk and as such would be at-

tenied with dangerous consequences, I suppose the measures named had been instituted. the measures named and been instituted.
Thus Crathern, sworn—Am not at present a
member of the Orange society, but was connected with the same for 23 years; the code
of regulations governing the Orange order here
shown are similar to one that I have previously

Questions were here propounded by Mr.

Questions were here propounded by Mr. Carter, counsel for the defence, relative to the Orange constitution, and rules embodied in the same. In replying to the said questions witness averred to the fact that there were signs and passwords particularized in said code prohibiting a divulgement of the same.

Mr. Bernard Tausey, sworn—Was opposite the Orange Hall, at James street, on the day in question; there was considerable excitement prevailing; the occupants of the Orange Hall had hissed, shouted and played music evidently to tuntuitze the crowd, who, however, deported themselves with great forbarance; I, myseif, aided the maintenance of order as a citizen; had about 4.0 same evening assisted in clearing a passage as an exit from he hall, and saw those who were in the aforesaid hall leave in c-rriages, accompanied by police carrying loaded arms. To the best of my opinion, if the procession had taken piace, with the accompanying regalla, a disturbance would have been inevitable.

Mr. Doutre—Who, in your opinion, would have

able.

Mr. Doutre—Who, in your opinion, would have been the attacking party on the day?

Witnes—Those whose feelings were outraged,
I supple, which would be argravated to a certainty by such times as "Cropples lie diwn,"

"Kick the Pope before us," etc.; I chart say whether the Irish would be the attacking parties; there were as many French Canadians, and more, than otherwise.

Mr. Doutre—I do not ask you about feelings; you are sufficiently conversant with law to know that if a man is called a flar, and that sann strikes the speaker of such a word, he can be punished by law.

Witness—I suppose so; if he takes the law in his own hands he satisfies himself, and pays a first he is able.

A wordy sparring match between witness and

Mr. Doutre followed, analyzing the objection Mr. Doutre-Who, in your opinion, would have

and
Mr. Doutre followed, analyzing the objection
taken by Catholics to Orange as a color, also on
the merits of what requisites were necessary to
constitute a special constable and as to what
action witness had taken in connection with
the same. On the essveral topics the witness
proved himself fully able to had his own, for
his acute questioner shortly afterwards told him
he ment stead down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Boy—I was between St. Learners and St. Lambert's Hill on Craig, opposite .-rave's. I was in the Grange Hall from the .morning until half-past two. I do not know the name of the detective in whose charge I was. He resides at Hall, near Ottawa, the police force, and in furtherance of the same in the police force, and in furtherance of the public pasce, to augment for that occasion the police force, and in furtherance of the public pasce, to augment for that occasion the police force, and in furtherance of the public pasce, to augment for that occasion the police force, and in furtherance of the same in possession of a book containing the names of the public pasce, to augment for that occasion the police force, and in furtherance of the same in possession of a book containing the names of the public pasce, to augment for that occasion the police force, and in furtherance of the same in possession of a book containing the names of the public pasce, to augment for that occasion the police force, and in furtherance of the same it was resolved to swear in some 500 special control of the two properties. He police force, and in furtherance of the same it was resolved to swear in some 500 special control of the public pasce, to augment for that occasion the public pasce, to augment for that cocasion the police of the public pasce, to augment for that cocasion the public pasce, to augment for the public pasce, to augment for the public pasce, to augment for the the police for the manue of the public pasce, to augment for the public pasce, acts proved themselves unworthy of wearing the Queen's uniform.

sets proved themselves unworthy of wearing the Queen's unform.
Question—How then did your children—the specials—act.

Answer—They acted in a manner worthy of good citizens, and speaking from my own personal observance I discovered nothing that could be reprehensible in their conduct.

Mr. Grant, plaintiff, on one occasion called on me desiring that the body he represented should receive protection from the authorities. I informed him that if their celebrations in public were performed devoid o' regulia and without playing such airs as tended to cause disturbance his propositin a ould receive the fullest consideration. This answer did not suit Mr. Grant, who has since adopted his own course with the resul known. On the evening of the of the day in question [July 12th, 1878] I was requested by plaintiff to order the military into position before the Orange Hall, Mt. James street, so that the Orangemen might disperse in safety. This I refused, but addressed the crowd, which at that time was very large, requesting them to disperse which was effected—as if say discovered. This I refused, but addressed the crowd, which at that time was very large, requesting them to disperse, which was effected—sew if any dissenting. The parties in the hall did not do as had been stated, but remained in the hall, while Mr Grant code off in quest of Sir Neiby "myth, whom I saw shortly after and after explaining my position to that person, he perfectly accorded with me, and refused to interfere with my arrangements, although requested to do so by Col. White head.

Bernard Tansey, sworn—Was in front of the

Whitehead.
Bernard Tansey, sworn—Was in front of the Orange Hall, on July 12th, 1878, from nine in the morning until a quarter to five in the afternoon. There was not a crowd immediately opposite the morning until a quarter to five in the afternoon. There was not a crowd immediately opposite the Orange Hall. The specials were a little east of the Orange Hall. The windows of the Hall were opened. There appeared to be a great deal of excitement inside. There was cursing and shruting from the windows of the Hall were opened. The crowd was pacified as much as they could be under the circumstance. After Selby Smyth came and interviewed the Mayor, the crowd was sent further back past Place d'Armes square. We opened out a passage in the crowd to allow the Orange Young Britons to proceed neaceably to their homes. As a citizen and proprietor I was deeply interested in preserving the peace; clergymen made efforts also with that view. To the best of my opinion had the procession taken place with ragalia and party tunes it would have attacked the feeling of Roman Catholics, and the consequences would have been bloodshed and murder. I think the attack on the feelings would have been a provocation. I don't think the Orangemen would have physically attacked anyone in the first place. I was not a special constable. I saw them sworn in; I did not send any there. You could not tell by their names whether the were Catholic or Protestant. I had nothing to do with sending any there. It was only in the morning it was agreed to swear in the 500, and they were Catholic or Protestant. I had nothing to do with sending any there. It was only in the morning it was agreed to swear in the 500, and they were sworn in. We tried to pick out the best men we could. I made no enquiry as to their religion. I am not a member of the Catholic Union; I did not join it when I found it was to be secret I am not aware that it now exists; I think the clergy were instrumental in smashing it. I believe the tune of the "Wearin' of the Green" is now played by the band in Her Majesty's regiments.

regiments.
Mr. Doutre—What colors of the Orangemen

Mr. Doutre—What colors of the Grangsmen are distasteful to you?

Witness—The orange and blue.
Mr. houtre——Is not blue the color of your own political parity?

Witness—How no you know what parity I be ong to? There are a good many Irishmen that are rouges like yourself. (Laughter.)
Mr. houtre—That will do.

Mr. loutre—That will do.
L. Contant, beputy High Constable—The evidence of this officer was in relation to the arrests of the Orangemen on July 12, 1878, with the details of which the public are already amiliar. -xamined by Mr. Doutre-I don't think

Cross-ramined by Mr. Doutre-I don't think the Orangemen would have attacked anyone if they had been let alone.

John Spearman, sworn-I was a special constable on the 12th July, 1878. I belonged to company No. 5. I was on duty from nine a, m. this quarter to five. The young trangemen were protected by the regular police. Our instructions were to keep the peace. We were about three o'clock ordered to clear the street from lodge room to St. Gabriel strect. Then we were ordered to clear a passage from St. Lambert Hill to allow the trangement to go home. We did so. I saw a young Orangeman with an Orange illy in his hat come out of the Orange "all; he was ordered to take it out and he put his finger to his nose, like that, and the orange out; he spoke in a defiant tone. At that time the was in charge of the specials and under their protection. I saw two soldiers of the Hemmingford Rangers leave their ranks, and on their return I s w them with an orange lily in their uniform; they were allowed to pass; had it not been for the specials they would have been molested. I saw a let of young lads on the roof of the Orange Hall attired is blue; they were vera ming and yelling until some one told them to desist. I think the specials generally conducted themselves very we! I don't think you could get five hundred men to conduct themselves better. We kept the streets clear all day. I was present when the specials were sworn in; they were, I think, selected by Acting-Chief 'a sgele and one of the sergeants. They were sworn in as not belonging to any se ret organization; did not see an rejected because they refused to take that cath.

Cross examined by Mr. Doure—The sign the Orangemen would have attacked anyone if they had been let alone.

that cath.

Cross examined by Mr. Dou're—The sign used by the boy was an offensive sign; cannot say if it is an Orange sign (laughter); I saw the boy distinctly; I was nearer St. Laughe to Hill

sny if it is an Orange sign (laughter). I saw the boy distinctly; I was nearer St. Lambe to Hill than the Orac ge Hall; no porson advised me to go and he sworn as a special constable; I was attracted by the crowd; Don't know who was in charge of the 300 or 400 persons that came from Quebec on the 12th Iuly.

In submitting this question of legality it would be satisfactory to the Court to know that the legality of the Orange Societ, was not only an established/inct in his [Mr. Doutre's] opinion, but also in the opinion of two of the most learned judges ever heard on the Bench. From the declared principles of the Society, its principles were those of the glorious revolution of 1683; of devoted attachment to the sovereign and that throne; promoting the cause of the Protestant faith, and in other ways of inculcating a sincer love of truth and religious principles. The learned counsel then quoted from the obligation of an Orangeman and also from the ritual, for the possession of which his learned friend had evinced so much anxiety. The learned counsel, then proceeded to enquire that the present operation of the law touching the existence of and the criminality attached to the gas societies. He cited the cause contained in 2nd Vie. chap. It passed in 184, and also realted chapter 10 of the consolidated Statues, wherein the provisions of the previous Act had been mer, ed.

the same. On the e several topics the witness proved himself fully able to had his own, for his coute questioner shortly afterwards told him he might stand down.

Mr. L. J. Beaudry, ex. Mayor, sworn—On the 6th day of fully, 187%, a meeting of magistrates was convened with the intention of adopting measures to prevent, if possible, disturbances which threstened to transpire on the following which threstened to transpire on the following to solve the sevidence had plainly shown that no in this case.

breach of the peace on the part of the Orangemen was anticipated. The evidence on both sides was conclusive in that respect, so that he considered he averment—in that the defendant had exceeded the functions of his office, and had persecuted the Orangemen, instead of protecting them—had been fully made up. It had been shown—for Mr. Beaudry had admitted it—that he had gone to Ottawa to endeavor to persuade the Hon. Mr. Mackenzle not to send the required military aid, the purpose of the Mayor being to select troops of his own It was the universal opinion of the public that if the military had not been present Montreal would have seen

A MOST HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

A MOST HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

The behaviour of the special constables had proved to be of the worst type; for notwithstanding what had been said in their favor by those witnesses who were called on their favor by those witnesses who were called on their behalf, there had been abundant evidence to show the nature of the attacks made upon certain persons not connected with the Orange body. They had found by the testimony of ex-Constable Kerr, whe was at that time a regular member of the Police Force, that no seoner had one of these brave specials obtained his baton than he turned round upon Mr. Kerr, saying, "D—yer, I have a much authority as you now and before the dayls out I will smash inyour brains," or something to that effect. Then there was the testimony of the bandsman Sharpe, who had been attacked by one Hynes, at the beginning of the day. The detence had made no effort to disprove this testimony, and it remained clear and authouched. The man Hynes had been arrested three days after the attack, but no one had ever yet heard of any prosecution having been taken egainst him. Then the young man Gilbert was knocked down senseless by these

been taken against him. Then the young man Gilbert was knocked down senseless by these

AND WAS CARRIED BLEEDING TO THE ORANGE LODGE.

Such testimony as this could not be refuted, and he (Mr. Doutre) saw nothing in the facts produced to warrant the presumption that it was the specials who had protected the city, whereast, had been distinctly shown that the presence of the military had alone prevented bloodshed. It was to the troops the public peace was owing and not to the special constables or to the regular police. He would ask. What would have become of the city if the public had been under the protection of these specials? He was afraid to say. Certainly, the defendant had peculiar and perverted notions of what the "public peace" meant. Long before the 12th of July the defendant had made up his mind to prevent that procession; his hand was traced in every thing. It was Beaudry who had prepared the resolutions beforehand at that meeting of magistrates; it was through his agency those resolutions were carried; in fact he had done everything to prevent the Orangemen from walking, and had

PROUDLY BOASTED OF IT Riterwards. Now, with regard to the Mayor's authorization to employ these specials, that permission was not accorded by any resolution of ouncil; it was evidently Mr. Beaudry's own idea, and he had selected them from among that element which would have prevented anyone from exercising his lawful right. It had been proved that 876 out of the 483 were Irish Roman Catholies; some of them of the lowest description, and fire-brands of the worst kind. As to the composition of those specials he (the learned counsel) had found that 99 of them were French-Canadians. He had seen their names and had recognized the names of and had recognized the names of

SEVERAL OF THE CEMETERY RIOTERS,

men who would have done anything for whiskey. It would be horrible to contemplate such men being let loose on the community, and he could not do so without shuddering.

He hoord this action would be a guide to those who might fill the same office which Mr Beaudry held in 1877-78

The Orangemen had, in deference to the expressed wishes of the community, abandoned the idea of walking in procession in 1877. What was the result of their decision—a decision which they had come to without waiving in any way the legality of their right to that procession? Thomas Lett Hackett had been murdered. He wore no outward semblance to justify the expectations of his murderers that he was an Orangeman.

an Orangeman.

The action pad been instituted in this continued the most unfavorable electimistances. They, the Orangemen, had bad a "true biff" returned against them by the Grand Jury. But no true biff, nor any number of commitments by a magistrate, could prevent persons coming and claiming damages in a case like this. The learned ounsel on the other side had spoken about processions; but he had made no mention of the Fete Dica procession when he (Mr. Doutre) had been stopped by it as well as other process. persous.

MR. CARTER'S REPLY. Mr. Carters are Mr. Roy, the City Attorney, had concluded his speech in French, that the learned counsel [Mr Doutre] has referre to his as a test case affecting the legality of the Orange Order. It was had able in him to bring the case before His Honor in a Court free from the prejudices which sometimes found their way into the jury box. It had suited the learned counsel to refer to him, with what object he [Mr. Carter] could not say in regard to a certain information drawn up by him in his professional capacity as counsel, with the his professional capacity as counsel, with the object of causing the arrest of the leaders of the Orange body. He regretted, however, that the test case, as sub-nitted by Mr. Doutre, was very far from completing the object for which it was

brought UNDER THE IMPERIAL STATUTES. There was a necessity for giving a proper notice of action. The defendants counsel, instead of receiving a properly drawn out notice, as required by the law, had received instead, a paper which had amounted to little more than a lawyer's letter. He [Mr. Carter] took exception to this notice and the manner of drawing it. In Chitty vol. 2. p. 66, a proper form of notice could be found. The one served was not a notice in any form or shape. He [Mr. Carter] could suppose such a thing as a Mayor acting illegally, but the proof of that illegality was not sufficient; he [Mr. Doutre] must also prove that the Mayor had acted maliciously. In support of this view Mr. Carter cited the following authorities: Rutterworth vs. Yowe, 10 L. C. Jurist. p. 184; Lower Canada Reports 16 vol. p. 410, wherein it was shown that the word "maliciously" was absolutely required in the notice of action. Also, 3rd vol. Queen's Bench Reports, p. 687, tried before Lord Denman; 3rd vol. Ellis & Blackburn's Reports, p. 728, in a case tried before Lord Campbell, C. J.: Prickett is. Gratrex, 2nd vol. new reserved and the court, he [Mr. Carter] urged that this objection alone was There was a necessity for giving a proper notice

FATAL TO THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE. He [Mr. Doutre] had evidently taken great pains to draw up his Declaration, but he had made a fatal error in the wording of his notice of action.

of action.

But there was another ground of objection equally serious and important. The action had been brought against the Mayor instead of the person who had laid the information and complaint—Lawrence Patrick Murphy. Had his learned friend really done this, it would have entitled him to call this action a test case at law. But he [Mr. Carter] could very well understand why he had not done this, because Murphy

WAS NOT WORTH ANYTHING.

In his declaration Mr. Doutre had alleged that the Mayor had connived with the Grand Jury in the finding of the true nill. He had also accused Mr. Desnoyers of the same thing. Then why had he not brought this action against Mr. Desnoyers? His learned friend [Mr. Doutre] had said the opinions of the four Queen's counsel were due to a perpension of the mind. But it should be remembered that the most eminant counsel in England do not assume to be the

SOUR EXPOUNDERS OF THE LAW,

and it would be conseded that counsel who had pleaded twenty five years at the bar had the right to their own opinions. Some time ago, however, Judge Badgley had published an admirable compiliation of the laws of the province and it was somewhat strange that Judge Badgley. In his own work should include the ordinance [which he in his opinion in in conjunction with Judge Day and Mr. Doutre said is obsolete and void as existing, and of full force.

His Honor-This will not affect my judgment ાનું તે જ તે કહ્યા હું તાલ હોતા મેળજી છ

Mr. CARTER—But I am simply quoting. Your Honor Judge Badgiey the author, against Judge Badgiey's written opinion.

The learned counsel then went into an exhaustive analysis of the interpretation of the ordinance under discussion, and upon which the issue of the care largely depends. He denied the proposition of Judge Badgiey that the preamble is to control the statute in its application; he denied also. as a proposition in law, that the preamble controls the enacting clause and prevents it covering a larger ground than that covered by the preamble uself.

He cited DeWarris [Potter] pp. 265-67-8-9 and read the pages in full.

UNLAWFUL OATHS.

UNLAWFUL OATHS.

UNLAWFUL OATHS.

The preparation and administration of an unlawful oath was a matter of indifference, but the oath as taken by the Orangemen be contended was illegal (Carrington and Moleon's reports, p. 283). This latter citation was a case in which the judge held that the body of the statute was not governed by the preamble. As to the ordinance itself Mr. Cartar proceeded to give his opinion of chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statutes, and endeavored to show that it applied to the Orange body. The 6th section, he held, provided for the punishment of a misdemeanne or by a sentence of from two to seven years' imprisonment. He held the Orangemen came clearly within its provisions, and quoted 2nd and last paragraph of section 6.

His other points may be summarized thus.
Section 6, so framed, applies to every secret association—the Freemasons alone excepted.

association—the Freemasons alone excepted.
The examination of the plaintiff had shown the
nature of the Orange Society. It was true that
the oath began by

PROFESSING ALLEGIANCE TO HER MAJESTY.

But loyalty was a thing to be expected from and But loyalty was a thing to be expected from and required of every subject in Her Majesty's possessions, and it was not required by law that men should bind themselves by professing equally loyal sentiments to those of the majority of the Queen's ubjects, who were just as loyal as they. In other words this taking of an oath in conclave, even though it was an oath of loyalty, to the Crown, was an act of usurpation of the powers which alone belonged to the properly constituted authorities. It was an engagement not required by law. He [Mr. Carter] would like to ask upon what principle of right Mr. David Grant had to administer an oath to any one.

Mr. Doutre—But we have not proved that an oath was administered
His Honor—Oh, yes. The witness Thomas

on the witness Thomas
Crathern has shown that. Crathern has shown that.

'The Deputy Master in the absence of the Master administers the oath; the person receiving it repeats it after the Master, and he has his hand upon the Bible while taking it."

His Honor—That is correct. He said that. Mr. Doutre—We are not going by a newspaper report. Your Honor; we have the official stand-

His Honor—That is correct. He said that.
Mr. Doutre—We are not going by a newspaper report, Your Honor; we have the official stenographer's notes
Mr. Carter—Then you disown the Witness?
Mr. Doutre—No, I do not—I think the report is a very good one.
Mr. Carter—And thus we have not only the cath, but the penalty for divulging any part of the obligation of an Orangeman. They have also an inside and outside tyler for the purpose of preserving the secrecy of their meetings. And it is a fallacy to say that Orangemen have the free use of the sidewalks for the purpose of giving offence or to provoke a breach of peace. It matters very little if the parties be Orangemen or not, if that assembly is calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and it is in the eye of the law an unlawful assembly. Thus the duty of Mayor Beaudry was plain. It is the common law which strikes at this, and not merely a particular statute.

SECRET TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

SECRET TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

come under the same head, whether their object is laudable or not. **Regina vs.**Vincent Avil. 5. Carrington and Payne p. 431. In conclusion the learnest counsel stated that Mr. Poutre had pretended that when this law passed the Order did not exist. He (Mr. Carter) did not say that any Orange lodge then existed in Canada, but the organization spring from England. He held the ordinance was prospective in its operation-, and applied as much to the existence of future organizations as to these then in existence. He (Mr. Carter, could not see where Judge Budgley had any argument and his learned friend (Mr. Poutre) was certainly in error when he said that a ludge in Ontario could release a man in the Kingston Penitentiary for an offence against the laws of Canada. That was to assert a proposition so novel that he (Mr. Carter) had never heard it enunciated before in any court of law.

His Honor took the case en delibere.

A WEIGHT OF GPMS. The Famous Diamonds of the French

Crown-Interesting History of Jewels. After the street signs the Tuileries and after the Tuileries the crown diamonds, M. Beuismin Raspail, a Radical member bearing a Radical and remedial name, reported to the French Chamber of Deputies shortly before its adjournment a bill for the sale of the crown jewels which, it will be remembered, the others should be disposed of as no longer serving any useful purpose and the proceeds of the sale turned into the Treasury of the State." The report continues:—

"These jewels are no longer available for the purpose for which the monarchy collected them at great cost : the expense of keeping and guarding them is a burden and they are exposed to risks of various sorts. They should not continue to give to the spectator an impression of being treasured for a monarchical restoration."

It is not easy to form any idea of the in-

it is doubtful if the sales of Isabelia Il's jewels and those of Mme. Musard be taken as offering trustworty data, whether the Repubthe Duke of Brupswick is not living to purchase. According to the inventory taken by command of Louis XVIII. there were more than 64,000 precious stones in the collection of a weight of 18751 carate and a value of \$4,180,052. The present estimate of the value of the crown alone, which contains the Revent diamond and 5.360 other stones, is \$2.940,400. There is a set of pearls said to be worth \$233,-000, a jewel of the royal order of the Holy Ghost in diamonds worth \$77,200, a set of diamonds and sapphires valued at \$56,000, an imperial sword representing \$48,140 in money, a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor which cost \$9,000, and so on. The gem of diamond, which is ranked fifth in the list of the world's great diamonds, though there are suspicions that the Braganza, which stunds unapproachably alone in size at the head of the roll, is really a white topaz, suspicions strengthened by the refusal of the Portuguese Government to allow it to be inspected. In the rough the Pitt weighed 410 carats. It was found in 1702 in the mines of Parteal, twenty miles from Wazulipatam, by a slave, who, to conceal it, placed it in a gash which he cut in his leg, pretending to have been wounded by accident, and wrapping a bandage round the limb. Running away with his precious discovery he offered it to a Christian sailor as the price of the Christian sailor's assistance in regaining his liberty. The Christian sailor lured him to the vessel, took the stone and threw the Hindoo overboard, drowning him. The diamond thus obtained brought the scoundrel no luck, for he sold it a fine brilliant, the process occupying two years and costing £5,000, but the fragments carats-the Koh-i-noor weighs 1021-but the licked?" stone became and continues to this day to be the most perfect brilliant in existence, being without a rival in shape or water. The Pitt diamond came near killing its English owner with anxiety. Traditions says that sa fear-ful was he of robbery that he never made known beforehand the day of his coming to town and never slept consecutively two nights in the same house. All sorts of

last forced to defend himself in a pamphlet." Pope wrote:

Pope wrote:
Asl-ep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away;
He pledge it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit.

In 1717 Pitt sold the diamond gleefully to the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, for

£675,000. In 1792 the Constituent Assembly

ordered an inventory of the crown jewels to be taken, but just as it was completed, on the night of August 16, forty thieves, acting in unison, broke into the house, Place Louis XIV., where the jewels were deposited, and carried them off. Only two of the thieves were caught; the others escaped and the diamonds could not be found. At that moment one Lamieville, a barber, lay in prison in the Conciergerie under sentence of death for coining. He broke out of prison and shortly after informed a municipal efficer, one Sergeant Marceau, who had been kind to him during his confinement, that he had overheard the captured thieves talking of the place where the jewels were to be concealed till the ardor of pursuit had abated. The places were the hollows of two large beams in a certain house in the alley known as l'Allee des Veuves. The sergeant went there, found the Pitt and other jewels and restored them to the Government, Lamieville receiving a pardon and a commission in a regiment of the line. (According to another story the diamonds were cached in a hole in the Champs Elysees and their hiding-place was disclosed to the Prefect of Police by an anonymous correspondent). Fabre d'Estantine accused Roland of being in the plot; others charged it to Danton. After the eighteenth Brumaire Napoleon pledged the Regent diamond, as it was called after its purchase by the Duke of Orleans, to the Dutch as security for the funds wherewith he consolidated his power, and after he redeemed it it was placed in the pommel of his sword. The Prussians took it at Waterloo, but it was restored to France. The Sancy diamond was among those stolen in 1792. It is a brilliant of 54 carats and is supposed, though the story s doubtful, to have been worn by Charles the Bold, as a talisman, and to have been taken from his dead body when he was killed by a Swiss balberdier at the battle of Nancy, in January, 1477. A Swiss soldier who stripped and plundered the dural corpse took the stone, it is said, and sold it for 24 francs to a priest, who made 12 cents on the transaction. It was among the crown jewels of Portugal, and was pawned for 4,000 livres to Harlay de Sancy, who subsequently bought it for 100,000. One of his descendants sent it by a faithful servant to be pawned to raise funds for Henri III.; the man was set upon and killed, not, however, till he had swallowed the diamond that was thereafter to bear his name. It was taken from his stomach when his body was opened by order of the Prince, who felt sure of his fidelity, and it passed through several other hands afterwards. James II., of England, sold it to Louis XIV. for £25,000; it was stolen from the French Treasury, with the crown jewels, in 1792; after its re-appearance it was sold by the Duchess de Berry to the Demidoffs. Count Paul lost it at a fancy ball at Count Walewski's, but it was found again. If we mistake not, it is now in India, having been purchased of Russia in 1865 by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for £20,000. Twelvo famous diamonds-known as "the twelve Mazarins," from the fact that they were newly cut by the Cardinal's order-disappeared from among the French crown jewels at the Revolution of 1830, and were not again heard of till 1877, just before the marriage of King Alfonso XII and the Princess Mercedes, when an Amsterdam dealer offered them for sale at Madrid, being commissioned to dispose of them by an owner who wished to remain unknown. Among the jewels which M. Raspail wishes to have dispersed is a beautiful ruby cut into the form of a dragon with outspread wings. The priceless "blue diamond" of the Regent stolen in 1792 has never been heard of since, though there are jewelers who think were one of the attractions of the Exposition | they have found it in a magnificent stone belast year. Certain jewels he recommended to longing to an English nobleman of wealth. be kept in the interest of art and history, but As in the case of the street signs, so also in the publicans make the foelish mistake of confounding the show of things with the things themselves. If the republic falls, the next royal or imperial ruler of France will buy a new set of crown jewels. If it stands, why sacrifice by a forced sale at an unpropitious mement a great mass of valuable property sure to grow rather than lose in value?

Mark Twain ou Juvenile Puglists.

"Yes, I've had a good many fights in my

time," said old John Parky, tenderly manipultrinsic value of these jewels or of the price ating his dismantled nose, "and it's kind of they will bring if brought to the hammer, but queer, too, for when I was a boy the old man was always telling me better. He was a good old man and bated fighting. When I would come home with with my nose bleeding, or lic will get high prices, especially now that my face scratched up, he used to call me out in the woodshed, and in a sorrowful and discouraged way say; So, Johnny, you've had another fight, hey? How many times have I got to tell you how disgraceful and wicked it s for boys to fight? It was only yesterday that I talked to you an hour about the ain of fighting, and here you've been at it again. Who was it with this time? With Tommy Kelly. hev? Don't you know any better than to fight a boy that weighed twenty pounds more than you do, besides being two years older? Ain't you got a spark of sense about ye? I can see plainly that you are determined to break your poor father's heart by your reckless conduct. What ails your finger? Tommy the collection, of course, is the Pitt or Regent | bit it; Drat the little fool! Didn't you know enough to keep your fingers out of his mouth? Was trying to jerk his cheek off, hey? Won't you never learn to quit foolin' round a boy's mouth with your fingers? You're bound to disgrace us all by such wretched behavior. You're determined never to be nobody. Did you ever hear of Isaac Watts- that wrote, Let dogs delight to bark and bite '-sticking his fingers in a boy's mouth to get 'em bit, like a fool? I'm clean discouraged with ye. Why didn't ye go for his nose, the way Jonathan Edwards, and George Washington, and Daniel Webster used to do, when they were boys? Couldn't cause he had ye down? That's a purty story to tell me. It does beat all that you can't learn how Socrates and William Penn used to gouge when they was under, after the hours and hours I have spent in telling you about those great men. It seems to me sometimes as if I should have to give you up in desparr. It is an awful trial to me to Jamchund in turn disposed of the procious pulled out three or four handfulls of hair? stone to Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. H'm! Did he soulim and a stone to Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. H'm! Did he soulim and a stone of the procious pulled out three or four handfulls of hair? George, for 12,500. Mr. Pitt had it cut into give him one or two in the eye-but as I've told you many a time, fighting is poor business. Won't you—for your father's sakesplit off were worth £3,000 or £4,000. The won't you promise to try and remember that? weight of the stone was thus reduced to 1362 H'm! Johnny, how did it—shem—which H'm! Johnny, how did it—ahem—which

"You licked him? Sho! Really? Well, now, I hadn't any idea you could lick Tommy Kelly I don't believe John Bunyau, at ten years old, could have done it. Johnny, my boy, you can't think how I hate to have you fighting every day or two. I would not have him lick you for five, not ten dollars! Now, sonny go right in and wash up, and tell your mother to put a rag on your finger. And, wtories were told about the means by which Johnny, don't let me hear of you fighting.

Pitt obtained his treasure, so that he was at again in the state of the st

MCetowaye. ? THOMAS BUSSELL

And is it so?
Would I could suswer, no—
That they have hunted down and caught Cetowayo
I feel my ire
Ignite in liquid fire,
And indignation bursting in embryo.

Back comes the times
And picture of the crimes,
When England hunted down our hero, Wallace Still in these days
The same old game she plays,
And by practice only grows more callous.

Fenced by the rea She boasts of being free; Bullies the weak but diplomates the stronger. She prates of right When great Powers show their might.
And cannot shut her eyes to justice longer.

She claims to be
The monarch of the sea;
The mart of earth, and universal jobber.
She takes the lead
In full respect of greed,
This fox of nations and great hen-roost robber. Why should the Czar

Why should the UZAR
Her game of punder mar?
She was the first with pistol on the highway.
Wil Russia rob?
'Twill no: be on this globe;
She must discover for herself some by way.

This cartily ball
For England is too small—
And where shall all her proud ambition land her.
Some other *phere
Perhaps she may bring near,
And so accomplish more than Alexander.

To think of avarice so never ending;

Each patriot chief

Must see be brought to grief

For such a crime—his country's right defending.

I as a Scot,
Whose sires for freedom fought,
For one protest against this wrongtul doing.
Such paves the way
For the approaching day,
When haughty Britain shall be launched in ruin.

Come in thine ire,
Prince of induite dre.
And sweep away this Government of Tory.
Give them a cell
In some dark gook of hell,

With Turnerelli's wreath to crown their glory. -Glasgow Herald.

AGRICULTURAL.

OCTOBER. HINTS FOR THE WORK OF THE MONTH.

Corn.—Standing corn is injured by every dan's delay in cutting. The fodder loses value by rain and frost, and the grain is apt to become damaged. One of the marks of a poor farmer-poor in both meanings of the wordis that his work is always behind; this means always loss of material, and therefore of money.

Corn Husking.—Corn is a crop that needs to be finally disposed of in the field. It cannot well be stored in stacks or barns as other grain, because the ears and husks cannot be dried perfectly. As delay in the field will not dry the cars thoroughly, there is no need to wait for the husking. Two weeks' exposure is sufficient to prepare the crop for husking, and in the pleasant October days, it may be husked with less inconvenience than later.

A saving of labor may be effected by taking the wagon to the field, and as a basket of corn is husked, throwing it into the box. Where the crop of corn is large, two wagons may be used, one to be loaded while the other is unloaded. This saves the labor of handling the corn a second time. A sufficient number of baskets should be provided for gathering the | make them broad and shallow, instead of deep corn. Two wagons and a pair of horses, will keep 20 ordinary huskers employed, and two or three binders will be kept busy in fol-

A good day's Husking.—The quantity of man may busk 40 bushels in a day, or even man can husk one acre in a day. An ear can be husked in four seconds. This is equal to 900 ears an hour, with good corn, equal to 60 or more bushels in ten hours. In the West where large ears and good crops are grown, 100 bushels a day can sometimes be husked. This exemplifies the saving made in working quickly and steadily, and also one of the ways in which it pays to grow good crops.

Saving corn stalks.—There is no necessity to make large stacks of stalks, as they keep better in small ones. Many farmers in the Eastern and Middle States, put them up in large shocks in the field, or a lot near the barn, binding them well, especially at the top, and the fooder keeps bright and green in this way. This is little trouble, and the plan might be followed elsewhere with profit.

Corn Smut.—There is no doubt of the hurtful character of corn smut, and cattle should be prevented from devouring stalks affected with it. Where the cattle are worth more than the labor of saving them, this may be done by throwing out smutty stalks by themselves, and burning them.

Fertilizers for Wheat .- Any fertilizers to be used for wheat, should be applied without of the past season, whether in the orchard or delay. As good a growth as possible ought garden, are due, in the majority of cases, to to be made before winter. Superphosphate of the lack of drainage. This, of course, is not Lime; Nitrate of Soda, (in small quantities the universal cause of disaster, but we feel Lime; Nitrate of Sods, (in small quantities however at this season on account of its solubility), fine Bone-flour; Peruvian Guano; Salt and Plaster can each be used with benefit, according to circumstances.

A Farmer should know his own Farm.-A farmer cannot work his farm safely, without and either put upon the market or stored. Use knowing all about his soil. Every field should great care at every step in handling the fruit. be studied, as to the effects of certain methods with fertilizers upon it. Then the owner can must be selected and sent to market in the act with reasonable certainty. The plan of best shape; and where the crop is light, still experimenting with fertilizers, suggested heretofore in the American Agriculturist, is not one for a year only, but should be followed up in successive years, until the character of the barrels, others put them in heaps for a few each field is known. This is the best season days, until the skin becomes toughened, before to experiment upon fall crops, and no time barrelling them. Make at least two grades, should be lost if it is to be done; a year will Put the fruit into the barrels carefully. Shake

Root Crops.—Mangels and beets are not hardy, and should be put away safely before severe frosts. In pitting these roots, it is well to remember that to prevent heating, a lever or a portable barrelling press. No they should be put into the pits when dry; fruit should stir in the package when it is the pits should not be too high or wide, but may be as long as desired, and a ventilator will be necessary at every 6 feet. It is safest to finish the pit at first, although the full coating of earth may not be put on until cold weather arrives.

In gathering late potatoes, all that are dug should be put away safely before night. At this season it will not be safe to leave this tender tuber exposed over night, as a slight frost may spoil many.

Take Care of the Potato Tope,-It is usual to let the pigs glean the potato fields. But now that Paris Green is generally used, the tops should be gathered and burned before the pigs are turned in. Long acquaintance with this deadly poison should not lead to carelessness with it. Neither is it safe to throw the tops into the yards where the pigs are kept.

for turning horses out at night. A cold rain | making it into vinegar.

coming on suddenly, may do much harm. If horses are caught in the rain and thoroughly drenched, it will be well to rub them dry, and blanket them as soon as they reach home. But the blankets should never put on until the horses are thoroughly dry.

Harness that has been soaked with water, will dry hard, unless it is dressed while damp, with some kind of non-drying oil. First wipe off the harness with a sponge, and then with a cloth kept for this purpose, you can apply the oil or dressing thoroughly. A coating of waterproof dressing given now will be useful but the harness should be thoroughly washed and made perfectly clean.

Economy.—The value of everything a farmer buys, will probably increase considerably before long, if the increase has not already Whether agricultural products adbegun. vance in value in proportion or not, a rigid economy in expenditures will be prudent. The experience of the past few years ought not to be soon forgotten. Every tool, implement, machine, or appliance about the premises should be used and preserved with care; and before anything is purchased, it may well be considered if it cannot be produced or made at home. Then the money may be doubly saved, for the needed article may be had without much cost, and the money it would have required will be still in the pocket.

Cows.—If any inducement was ever needed for skilful management of cows, the present low price of milk and dairy products would offer one. To increase the product in every possible way, is a vital necessity for dairymen. The best of feed, good water, frequent carding of the animals to preserve health, are all means towards this end. There are some feeding stuffs that are worth more than others at the same price. This is a point worth special study to all who have live-stock.

Calves and Yearlings .- Cold and wet do much harm to young stock and stop the growth, which is rarely commenced again until the warm weather of the next season. A rough shed in the pasture will furnish use ful protection, and a small supply of rich food is of value in keeping up the thrift.

Coarse fodder, hard and unnutritious, is the cause of much disease at this season. If there is no pasture available, but the woods or a swamp, the animals condemned to such hard fare, should get a moderate allowance of artificial food. A cheap, nutritious and healthful food may be made by mixing 100 lbs. cotton-seed meal and 200 lbs. of wheat bran, ground with 100 lbs. of oats; add 2 lbs. of Epsom Salts and mix thoroughly. Two pounds a day of this mixture will be found of remarkable benefit when fed under the above circumstances.

Sheep .- Long-wool sheep are easily chilled by a cold rain that would not trouble a Southdown or Merino. Long-wools, therefore, require protection from rain-storms, although the weather may not be very cold. An open shed in the field may be sufficient. If brought into the yards at night, sheep should not be shut up; they require abundant ventilation, and can not be crowded with impunity in close quarters. Where ticks abound, or scab exists, use the Cresylic or other effective dip.

Drains.-Fields will need to be relieved of excess of surface water, but water forrows should be so arranged, that as much of the rain-fall as possible may be retained on the land. If water channels are made down a slope, soluble fertilizers and manure will be washed away. Make furrows diagonally across the slope, with very little fall, and

Sundry Matters .- Every kind of litter and waste matters, except weeds in seed, may be gathered and spread in the yards. Abundant litter for the stables and pens will be valuable, corn that can be husked a day, depends upon the yield of the crop. With twenty bushels under foot. If the straw and chaff, after per acre, and many barren stalks to go over, a threshing, are in the way, buy some thin steers, room for a few days, or until the skin becomes or take some cattle for feeding on shares; but tough. Pack in 3-lb. or 5-lb. boxes, putting give something besides the straw. A general in the fruit from the bottom, putting on the more. With a yield of 60 to 30 bushels, a give something besides the straw. A general cleaning up about the barns, stables, house, and garden, will give things a neat and comfortable appearance. Poultry and other animals for fattening should be put up at once. Keep over only such fowls as are profitable. Clear all stock from vermin; Carbolic Soap may do for cows, calves, and pigs, and Carbolic Powder for poultry. Lastly, but by no means least, every farmer should provide himpreserve his health during the winter.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK.

The work of every cultivator of the soil is ever ending and ever beginning, and especially is this so in the Orchard and Garden. In nearly every month he can look backward to something accomplished, and forward to something to be done, and he who best abplies the lessons of the past to the work of the future, is the most successful. Of our successes we take little heed, we accept them as something that ought to be, but we look upon our failures as not ours by right. In the retrospect of the present month, it will probably be found that the failures, the "bad luck" sure that it is more general than any other one cause. Wherever this is the case, the remedy

is obvious--to drain. ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

The late fruit must be picked and packed When the crop is abundant, the best only

them down gently when the barrel is half full and again when full; after which, put on enough to make them fit closely together, when the head is pressed down by means of being moved. Mark the opposite head as the one to be opened. The apples which have

been rejected as small, badly shaped, etc., may be dried or made into Cider.—Cider mills or presses are now made of all sizes, and one can get one of great power for a moderate outlay. The best cider is only made from good, late-ripening, sound fruit. A reputation or neatness, will greatty help the sale of such articles as cider. The best cider can only be made when the fermentation is very gradual; hence, cool weather should be chosen for making it, which in most localities does not come until next month. But many early apples may be worked up into sweet cider, if there is a demand for it, or be preserved in a cool and

convenient place for making
Vinegar.—For this, it makes no difference how rapid the fermentation takes place. A fully, holding the leaves closely in a bunch, large amount of fruit unfit for market, may so that none gets between the stalks. For Horses.—The season is too far advanced be saved and turned to the best account by grow as long as possible.

Pomace from the older press is not of much value as folder, and is but little desired by domestic animals. It may be given to the pigs in small quantities. If left in a heap, it gives off a bad odor : the best way is to put it

n the manure heap Quinces should be handled with care: They are generally sold by the hundred, and they should be counted when put in packages, and the number marked on the outside.

Fruit cellars should be provided with ventillators so arranged that they can be easily thrown open. It is best to leave the fruit in oped sheds until cold weather comes, being careful that it is removed to the cellar before

being exposed to severe cold. Winter Pears .- When for market, pack them in half barrels, with great care. very choicest specimen may be rolled in tissue paper and sent to market in shallow boxes

holding a single layer. Heeling-In.—As a general rule, it is best for the orchardist to get his trees in the fall and heel them in, especially if at a considerable distance from the nurseries. When procured in the spring, they are generally removed in a hurry, and the roots much injured Heeling-in, when properly done, consists in bury-ing the roots in a a place where they will keep in good order until the time for setting. A trench is dug, and the roots put in with the stems in a slanting position, as in this way they are less injured by the wind. The soil should be fine and filled in closely about the oots. Look well to the labels. Leave no litter, etc., near the trenches to harbor

Mice.—Young trees, and sometimes older ones, are injured, if not killed by mice. A mound of earth around newly planted trees, a foot or so in height, will be a protection, and also stay the tree against hard winds. As stated above, no litter for mouse "nests' should be left in the orchard.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Those who have heretofore grown their small fruits in the kitchen garcen, are advised if land can be spared-and all farmers can do so-to have a separate plot for small fruits. The advantages are many; and a single one -the fact that the fruits are not in the way of the necessary rotation in the kitchen garden-should be sufficient to induce the adoption of the method. Now is a good time to begin. A plot of good, strong, well-drained soil should be chosen. A sufficient fence should be put, and the ground, if in sod, well manured and plowed, and left rough until the

coming spring. Strawberries.—We are often asked whether it is better to plant in fall or spring. There is no gain in the time of fruiting by planting now. Plants must grow one season before s crop can be expected. This does not apply to pot-grown plants. If planting is done now, the work is pleasanter, the soil in good condition, and the job will be out of the way in the hurry of spring. Plant any time before frosts, and when the ground begins to freeze, cover the beds with litter, putting it but slightly over the plants themselves. When there is room, set the plants a foot spart in the rows, which should be wide enough apart to allow of a narrow cultivator to run between It to be worked by hand, 15 inches will be far

enough between the rows. Blackberries.-It is best to set them in the fall, placing them 6 by 8 feet. Kittatinny is best for general use. Snyder is coming into favor.

Raspberries should also be set in the fall, where it can be done, putting them 4 by 4 feet. Grapes.-In picking for market, use the Grape-shears, which allow the bunch to be picked without handling to deface the bloom. Tender-skinned grapes, like Concord, will keep but a short time; Delaware will keep somewhat longer; Catawba, Isabella, Iona, Diana, and other tough-skinned varieties, may be kept until after the holidays. They must be well ripened, picked in a dry time in shallow trays, and left in a cool, dry cover (the bottom) with slight pressure, and tacking fast. Label the other side, which will be the one to open. Fruit thus packed must be kept dry and cool. Prune the vine as soon as the leaves have fallen away.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Caring for the crops that are to be stored, means least, every farmer should provide him-self with a pair of good rubber boots and a rubber coat to pretect himself in storms, and wherever a plot can be manured and plowed it should be done.

Cold Frames.—These should be ready for

the plants of early Cabbage, Lettuce, etc. They can be made of rough boards, the rear part to be one foot high, front 8 inches, and nailed to posts set in the ground, so that the width of the frame shall be equal to the length of the sashes. The framesshould be in a sheltered place, and face the south. The object of the cold frame is not to grow plants-as some think-but to protect those that would otherwise be killed by the frequent changes of weather. The sashes should not be put on until required. In the South, ridges of earth a foot or more in beight, running east and west, are thrown up, upon the south side of which plants are set, and are covered with straw; if the latitude demands it. These ridges are for the same purpose as, and take the place of, cold frames in colder regions.

Roots.-Beets and Carrots are injured by freezing; Parsnips and Salsify improve. Dig the former as soon as growth stops. A moderate supply for table use should be packed with dry earth, in boxes or barrels, and stored in the cellar; all others should go into a root cellar or into pits. It is objectionable to have a large quantity of roots or fruits in the celiar as foul gasses are constantly rising through the house, and making the air impure.

Pits should be in a dry place. The most convenient form is that of a square trench, 3 or 4 feet deep, and 6 feet wide, in which the roots are in clusters of a few busbels, separated by a wall of 6 inches or so of earth. In this way a portion of the roots can be removed without disturbing the rest.

Asparagus.—Cut and burn the tops, and ap ply a heavy dressing of coarse manure to the

Beans.-The Limas should be lifted, poles and all, at the first frost, and placed under shed, where they will remain fresh for some Gather and shell the ripe ones for winter use.

Beets.—Heavy frosts injure these. Dig in time and store in pits. Feed the tops to the

Cabbages .- Gather before the ground freezes, and store in a trench or pit merely set the heads on place where water does not stand, roots up, and cover the heads with a few inches of earth Partly headed cabbages, it set out in a trench, close together, and covered with boards and when very cold, with litter, will head up during the winter, and be excellent by spring. Carrots.—Dig and store as directed under "Roots." For feeding to stock, put in root

ocilar or pits. Celery.—For early use, bank up to the top. The earth should be fine, and drawn up carelate use, bank up gradually, letting the plant Pond's Extract for Pain, Congestion, etc., proceeds in its career of usefulness. It has had a trial and success that prove it can not be successful.

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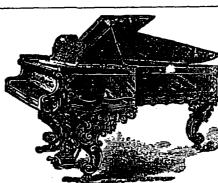
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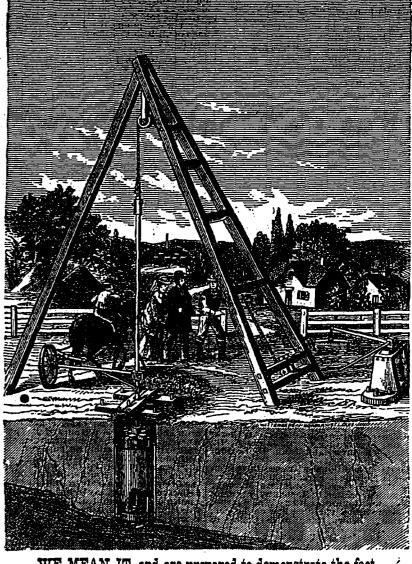
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Legal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, hame Philomene Labelle, of the City and District of Montreal wife of Francois Onesime Moquin, book-keeper, of the same place, Plaintit, us. the said Francois Onesime Moquin, hefere and The Plaintiff has instituted this gay an action for separation as to properly against her said husband.

Montreal, 15th September, 1878.
TA(LLON & NANTEL,
5-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Bells, &c.



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ed. "Catalogus with 700 bestimentals; prices, etc.; sent free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, C MENEELY & KIMBERLY. Bell Founders, Trey, N. T.

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Deodorized Extract of Petrolein now Improved and Perfected—is solutely the only Article that w Besture Hair on Baid Heads And Cure all Discusse of the akin and Scalp What the World Has seen Wanting for Centuries

the Nkin and Sealp

What the World Has teen Wanting for Centurnes

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is "AR BOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum and which effects a complete and radical curin cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fail out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use scources a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The iailing out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and laacting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely devidorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially hald-headed servant of his when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-bos-neared hands in his scanty lock, and the result was in a few months a much fine head of black, glossy hair than he ever had be fore. The cill was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvel, out. The manes and even the rails of horses, which had failmout, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments, succeeded in decorring petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as danntly as ine famous eard cooley ne. The experiments and entitle of dandruif disappears on the

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMOSIALS DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1978.

DAVISY ILLE, Cal., NOV. 5, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco:

DEAR Sig—I take great pleasure in informing
you of the most gratifying results of the use of
CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years
the top of my head has been completely hald
and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope
of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noted
the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the
recommendation of a friend. I concluded to try
a bottle without any great nears of good results: recommendation of a friend. I concluded to try a bottle without any great nepes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy gro th of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completel, as ever it was in my youth.

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

Daylsville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baidness I was entirely baid, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of bair growing where there was no appearance before I began using OARB 'LINE I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.

W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist.

W. H. MoELHANY, Druggim.

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Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Outment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air,

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It can be used without the slightest fear of herm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without rain.

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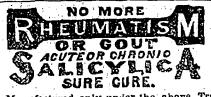
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April 28 37-g*



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Gatineau, and Rideau valleys. Its Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin. French is also carefully attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates.

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The End of the World. BY CARRIN V. SHAW.

If such a thing could be that the sad wind's lov I am hearing for the last time as I'm sitting her alone; If this great world should suddenly stand still and cold us stone. What an awe-struck multitude would stand con-fronting the Unknown!

In the passion of the anguish of the moment drear and lone, Should I find theiry barrier that pride has raised down-thrown?
Would the de-p, despairing bitterness that tinged the dark years flown
Fade away when we were standing on the brink of time alone?

Oh! I journey me through darksome swamps where cypress leaves lie strown;
I could cross black gulfs, though jutting rocks
left feet all bleeding, torn;
Though falling timbers blocked my way, o'er
mounds of crumbling sione
I could journey through the darkness, 'neath the
solemn skies, alone.

For the sake of the dear dream I dreamed, ere wisdom's glass had shown
All vanity and weakness, and the heart had All vanny and weakness, and the near had bitter grown; For that sweet illusion's sake I could forget the sad years flown, And wander-fainting, dying—till I found him, all alone.

Oh! then, could I forget the cruel bond that pride has grown?
With the night of death around us, and his dear face near my own.
Standing there amidst the ruins, where pale, word lights, flickering, shone.
Then I need not fear to tell him how I worshipmed him alone.

ped him alone. Shall I tell him how my nature, strange, the world had never known?
And, misjudged by those I loved, how I might stand or fall alone;
That I was not cold and haughty, that I reaped not as I had sown.

But that I was very weary and would smile death welcome home? Or, shall I wait, as I have waited all my life with the darkness of the shadows of death's

orgles round me thrown.
With the D-ad Sea fruit I chershed once to tasteless ashes grown?
Shall I walt, as I have walted all my weary life alone.

With no one near in all the throng that I can call With the wreck of falling worlds about my helpless feet thick strown; The heart's wild tunnil blending the chill wind's surge and moun? I shall watch and wait, as I have watched and waited, all alone.

I shall note with lonely eyes the changeless love to others shown,
While I -hiver with the desth-damp of the night
dess, all alone,
While : feel my brow grow colder than the slab of marble stone,

On which I lean awaiting there the last great

cail, alone. I shall note the tears of others, but my hapless tears have flown—
They were shed o'er those dear forms beneath this slab of marble stone.

Methinks I could not weep through all Death's mysteries now made known.

I have wept so much—while waiting through these dreary years alone. I shall stand alone reclining 'gainst this piece of marble stone. With the thundering, roaring, rushing of Death's

billows nearer borne.

There amidst dissolving nature, with the final bloom bugle blown,
I shall die as I have lived—misunderstood, unknown, alone. SCHELL CITY, Mo.

A True Convention.

We advise the committee which has undertaken the duty of corvoking the Convention to be bold, and not fear to follow the highway to freedom traced out for them by the consti-

tution or the Irish Parliament. Let them reject any new-fangled scheme which would evade the great principles of representation sanctioned by the constitution of that Assembly. It may not be difficult to gather together three hundred men, but three hundred men are here only a mob, if they are not representatives of the country. And under any scheme where these three bundred there can be no representation. We say it ation: distinctly and emphatically, a Convention so constituted might be a small, select, and respectable meeting, but it would have no claim to be regarded as a Representative Assembly. Our views with regard to this question

have already been placed before the country, at some length, and we believe them correctly to interpret the people's wish. No demur has been made to them, except as to a mere technical point, and even then the desirability of decentralisation was confessed. Consequently, we believe we do not go too far in assuming that the opinion of the nation is

with us on this subject. We may next proceed to consider a constitutional plan which might well be taken as a basis for an Irish Convention, for it is essentially the same as that which formed the

foundation of an Irish Parliament. We will call it O'Conneli's plan, because it is substantially the scheme drawn up, on the old lines, by a committee of the National Association of which he was chairman, and which was promulgated, in 1840, as "a proposal for the reconstruction of the House of Commons of Ireland."

It is true, the Convention cannot assume the place of a Legislative Chamber, but, when the opinion of the Commons of Ireland is required, care should be taken that the organ created to pronounce it shall interpret it as perfectly as possible. The human intellect assemblies, whose members represent the in-habitants of the several chief districts into which the country is divided. Other nations have approved of this mode of concentrating and expressing opinion; Ireland has long been despoiled of it. Be the power of that Assembly large enough to make laws, or limited to the expression of the national will, it speaks with a voice of authority when it speaks as the representative organ of a people. Call it what you will-Parliament, Congress, or Convention-let Ireland not be deprived for an hour more than is necessary of an Assembly which can declare itself founded on the rock of the national will.

At this moment, then, it is peculiarly interesting to examine the report of the Committee of the National Association "to whom it was referred to suggest a proposal . . . for the re-construction of the House of Commons of Ireland." It is not, we hope, too much to expect that it may be accepted as a guide, and as a model, by the committee appointed to draw up a plan for the calling together of a Representative Convention.

At the outset, the Report reminded the public that the House of Commons, before the Union, consisted of 300 county constituencies; of whom 64 were returned by open and numerous constituencies; 2 by the University of Dublin, and the remaining 234 by the cities, towns, and beroughs by the cities, towns, and beroughs (many of them being close and nomination. boroughs, of which James the First had created 40 in one day.) Nearly all the large and small towns had open constituencies the franchises being enjoyed by freemen, freeholders, down to forty shillings, and five-

pound occupiers.
The Union, which struck down two thirds of the representation of Ireland, left the counties as they were, allowed Dublin and Cork two members each, and Dublin University but one; thirty-one were distributed ailment.

amongst the towns, over one-half of which (eighteen) were close or nomination boroughs.

The Reform Bill restored the second member to Dublin University, and also to the towns of Waterford, Limerick, Galway, and Belfast —so that in all there were only 105 members.

The committee pointed out that a new redistribution had become necessary, and they took as their precedent the English Reform Bill, which gave additional members to the counties, proportioned to the popula-

The boroughs disfranchised at the Union were found to have no claim as such to be revived inasmuch as they were often mere nominal boroughs, and generally pocketboroughs.

O'Connell's committee then proceed to make their proposal :-

"With respect to counties," they say, "we suggest that the only county in Ireland-with less than 100,000 inhabitants-should get an increase of one member; that every other county, having above 100,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of two members. Thus Carlow County would have three members, and every other county at least four.

"We suggest that every county, ranging about 150,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of three members, so as to have five in

"We suggest that every county having about 250,000 inhabitants should get an increase of four members, so as to have six in

"We propose that the only county in Ireland having 400,000 inhabitants, and not amounting to 500,000—namely, the county, of Tipperary-should get eight members; and that the county of Cork having more than 800,000 inhabitants, should have twelve members.

According to the calculation of the committee, based on the preceding census, the result would be that the county constituencies would be represented by 173 members. Un. fortunately, the ravages of the famine and of the exodus have been such as to render a revision of this calculation necessary. The county of Tipperary, which in 1841 had a population of 435,553 inhabitants, had, in 1876, a population of only 211,413!

The adoption of such a plan as this, if it had no other merit, would possess this great one-it would call strong attention to the wasting away of the population under the

present system of alien rule. Let us come next to the suggestions of O'Connell's committee with respect to the representation of towns, &c.

"With respect to the remaining 127 mem-

bers," they say, "we propose that they should be distributed as follows:— "First. That the city of Dublin, having more than 200,000 inhabitants, should have eight representatives; four for the parts north of the Liffey, and four for the parts south of the Liffey; and that the University of Dublin its present basis, to send two members to Par-

liament. more that 104,000 inhabitants, should have five members.

the town of Belfast, having each of them more eyes in the back of my head!" The fable than 50,000 inhabitants, should send four teaches this, that the nature of a donkey is members each to Parliament.

"We propose that the other towns, having of this story lies in its application—by per-7,000 inhabitants, or above 6,900, should each sons thrusting canes and umbrellas under send two members of Parliament; and that 49 | their arms. other towns, the next highest in the ratio of population, should have one member each; so as to make up in all the 300 members." The remark we made with reference to the

decrease of population in counties, applies, with but little exception, to towns. Belfast has changed places with Cork in number of population, and should, of course, have five members instead of the latter city. These, however, are details which can be settled without much trouble. With respect to the may be all elected by one or two large cities, following suggestions they need little alter-

"We are unanimously and decidedly oninion that the franchise should be House hold Suffrage; that is, that any man inhabiting a house, either as owner or occupier for the space of three months before the election,

shall have a vote. "We are also decidedly of opinion that the mode of voting should be by ballet, which, by taking proper precautions, can be rendered perfectly secret."

We believe, however, that, for the present occasion at all events, manhood suffrage might be adopted. There are two other suggestions bazaar got up for the benefit of the Turks. which we would venture to offer, in addition to those put forward above.

In the first place, the question of University representation requires to be specially revised. Dublin University may well be given one or two more members; the Catholic University should be recognised as having a right to return one or two members; and the Queen's University, which vainly sought a representation from the British Parliament, should have its claim acknowledged by the Irish Convention.

In the second place, the formation of the Convention differing from the reconstruction de noro of a House of Commons, the members of Parliament already elected to serve elsewhere, should have a right to act here without further trouble. The calling together of the Convention would thus be tantamount to the has, as yet, found nothing better than elected filling up of vacant seats, not to the election of all the Representatives, as after the dis-Bulution of Parliament. Hence, the 103 members of Parliament already elected, being recognised as members of the Irish Convention, it would only remain to elect 193 members to complete the total number of 300. We consider that this is not only fair, but logically necessary; and, we would further add that it would be politically expedient in a high degree.

At least half the number of the present members of Parliament should be expected to heathen lands, where they use it more than take their seats in the Convention, and whilst all else together for the diseases that abound their habit of taking part in Parliamentary proceedings would be of great use, the very fact of some fifty members of Parliament in session in Dublin, in the midst of a duly elected Irish Assembly, would have a most impressive and important significance.— Irishman.

A Moose Hant. If there be an exciting thing in the sport-

ing world of which our Canadian friends are

enamored it is a moose hunt. The animal abounds in our Dominion and affords rare sport for our hunters. The chase has all the excitement of field sports. Running with all the recklessness of the fleet footed animal, yet leads his hunters a wild chase. And a moose is a noble animal, either at rest or on the run. His huge antiers as he carries them along assume graceful proportions, and every movement is symmetrical. But skilful hunters bring him home, a trophy to their cunning and perseverance. Just as effectual a hunt do Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coares. Plus make of the diseases which tramp through the human system. Never was hunter more successful in driving out the diseases which effect in the diseases which tramp through the human system. Never was hunter more successful in driving out the diseases which effect in the diseases. Which effect the special was suffering the work of the diseases which tramp through the human system. Never was hunter more successful in driving out the diseases which effect the special was suffering to all who desire it, this recipe, in deriving out the diseases which effect with the sufficient form any all ment. ever with his instinct for self preservation, he

Wit and Humor. A miss-take-Marriage.

Debt-rimental-Bankruptcy. An Impossibility-For a hunchback to go

straight home. A nice little boy calls himself compass be-

cause he is boxed so often. THE VALUE OF HEALTH .-- A good constitution is like a money box-the full value of it

is never probably known until it is broken. A JUVENILE ACROBATIO FEAT -Grandpapa-What on earth is the mater with you, Tommy? You have been crying all the morning."

Tommy—"Tommy—"So would you cry too, grandpapa, if you fell down twice without getting up once." An Apology for a Husband .- It may be said generally of husbands, as the woman said of hers, who had abused her, to an old maid who reproached her for marrying him. "To be sure he is not as good a bushand as

he might be, but he is a powerful sight better than none." A Scotch witness somewhat given to prevarication was severely handled by a crossexamining counsel. " How far is it between the two farms?' said the counsel. "By the road it's two miles." "Yes, but on your oath, how far is it as the crow flies?" "I dinna

ken; I never was a crow." A lady residing near little Britain, Lancaster county, received, several years ago, among her wedding presents a piano, and, not having received a musical education thought it best to put the article to a practical use, so, after doing service in the kitchen, it now stands in the spring-house, and the children are entertained by pounding on the keys on one side while she prints the butter on the other side, and the music (?) attracts the cows

in from the field to be milked. The Auction .- At an auction at Cork, the following lots were put up for sale: One pewter and three flint wigs; a bell-metal chaff sieve, and a calimanco hog trough a ! buckskin warming-pan, and a pewter lookingglass; a japan cleaving beetle, a leather mattock, three silk hog's yokes, and a pinch-beck swill-tub; four sheepskin milk pails, a lambskin grindstone, a canvass gridiron, a dimity coal scuttle, a wooden timber chain,

and a brass cart rope. In the midst of a crowd of persons slowly making their way into a place of public entertainment, a remarkably corpulent gentleman, who was closely following a fine girl, amused himself by whispers, which at length so anpoyed the fair one that, turning her head as far as the circumstances of the case would admit, she exclaimed with great sharpness of tone, 'Be quiet, sir! I wish you would leave me alone." "Very well, my dear," said her plump persecutor, "but pray don't eat me. "You are in no danger," replied the nymph to the unmannerly hog, "I am a Jewess."

A donkey, somewhat overfed and underbred, should continue with its constituency upon | finding himself by chance in a crowded street and wishing to stretch himself, began, most nnexpectedly to the hurrying throng of "We propose that the city of Cork, having pedestrians to kick out violently. On being pedestrians to kick out violently. On being remonstrated with by several whom he had injured, he responded :- "Why don't you look "We propose that the city of Limerick, and out for yourself? you can't expect me to have not to be amended by argument. The moral

(From Punch.)

THE SOLE REASON.—It has been noticed that executioners in England are invariably volunteers from the craft of shoemakers. This is not so very astonishing when it is rememhered that cobblers would naturally have a professional partiality for people who decided to die in their boots!"

(From Fun.) THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS .- A billy-doux:

The sweet William. A RIDICULOUS PLAN .- To put a bad youth in a reform-a-tory and expect its system to work a radical change in him.

"() SE Touch of," ETC. - First visitor: "Ah!

how have you been all this time?" Second

visitor "Well, not quite so well lately. funcy somehow I've got a touch of the gout." First visitor (speaking feelingly): 6 Fancy my boy? H'm! It you had a touch of the gout you would'nt fancy; you'd know." Who Knows?-Some wishes to know whether Novi Bazar, about which the Aus-

At present it looks as if it had been got up for the benefit of the Austrians, but there is never any knowing how bazaars will turn out. An inveterate old chicken thief in Alabama, who had a marvellous faculty of gliding out of a close corner, was at last caught with a chicken in his hat. He denied the stealing of it, and on being asked how it got into his

hat, he solemnly said : "Dat, marster, is jes' what astonishes me: but fo' de Lord, 1 spec's it mus' hab crawled up my breeches leg !" The story is told that Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour some few years ago, when to their surprise an angry bull stood in the pathway, evidently intending to demolish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, " that it will be prudent to give this reviewer a wide margin." replied the poet, " it appears to be a disputed

passage." Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not only the most reliable remedy for consumption, but it is a specific also for

Brouchitis and Asthma. THE PAIN-KILLER .- We have long known the high character of this medicine, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our very best families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in in those warm climates. It should be kept in eve y house, and be in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—Christian Press.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA SHOULD be used in conjunction with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, where used together, as directed on the cover; no disease cang long resist the combined searching and healing powers of these two great remedies.

A HALF OR WHOLE BOTTLE OF Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water of the bath is of great use to invalids and all delicate or nervous persons, as it revives and braces up the failing strength, and soothes the most irritable nervous system.

Comumption Cured.

The terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothed and in the end permanently relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and preventive of its return, Thomas' Ecisc-TRIC OIL, a combination of six patent medicinal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, because little of it is usually required to produce the desired effects, and the small cost of which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it achieves. It is equally safe whether taken internally or externally, is applicable to diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tumors, sores and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Price, per bottle, 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Toronto, Ont. NOTE .- Eclectric -- Selected and Electrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, October 14.

Financial

The demand for funds at the banks is still below what is usually experienced at this season of the year, although it has increased a nee last week at this time, and as the crops continue to move forward a more active business will likely be done. Commercial paper is still discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, and loans on call and short date are made at about 6. Aterling Exchange rells at 8 and 8 prem. between banks, and 8 prem. cash over the counter. Documentary and Produce bills purchased at 1-16 to 1 premium.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the week ending October 4th, show an increase of \$20.852, compared with the corresponding week of last year:— 1879 1878

Passengers, mails and express

-The London Times of the 25th ult. reports the withdrawal of £50,000 from the

Bank of England for Canada. -Recent income tax returns show that no persons in Great Britain exercising trades and professions have incomes over \$250,000, and

994 between \$50,000 and \$250,000. -The traffic returns of the Great Western Railway for the week ending October 3rd were \$114,229.64, against \$102,048.52 for the corresponding week last year, ending on the 4th of October, showing an increase this year of \$12,181.12.

-The Bank of England lost £740,000 specie during the week, and the reserve is reduced from 56 9-16 per cent of liabilities to 51 per cent. The posted discount rate remains 2 per cent, or a little more than double the actual rate for prime bankers' bills. The Bank of France lost 16,050,000 francs during the past week.

Business Troubles.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against F. B. Marter, druggist, Halifax.

-Henry W. Garth, et al, has attached Samuel Burland, real estate agent, etc., for \$930.37. Mr. John Fair, assignee.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Louis Payette, at the instance of the Metropolitan Building Society, for \$472. Louis Dupuy, assignee.

-At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. T. W. Murray, of Pembroke, general merchants, held in this city last Tuesday, an offer of 25c cash, made by the insolvents, was accepted. The liabilities were \$110,000.

—Alphonse Chalut has taken out a writ of attachment against Wilbred Rolland for \$207. Mr. Louis Dupuy, assignee.

-W. Roberts has caused a writ of attachment to be issued ag .inst Hypolite Roy, butcher, for \$650. Mr. A. Mostat, assignee.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. T. W. Murray, of Pembroke, an offer of 25 cents on the dollar was accepted by the creditors. The liabilities are \$110,000. The firm are extensively engaged in lumbering operations on the Upper Ottawa.

The St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co., of Quebee, has been obliged to suspend payment, owing it is said to the past depression of trade. It is reported that all but two of the Company's boats are mor taged to a Quebec capitalist. The Company ask an extension of time.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLLSALE TRADE.

Tuesday, October 14.

The improvement in trade continues; the demand for nearly all descriptions of goods is steadily increasing in activity, and prices continue to tend upwards. Remittances are also improving from week to week, and the country The various branches of commerce will be lound fully discussed below, under the respective

the variable of the control of the c country have been fairly active during the week, and increased actialty has been manifested in marketing the grain crops. The shipments of apples and potatoes from this city to Great Bitain continue brisk, at advanced prices for the former.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers are kept basy filling orders received from all parts of the country. The demand for heavy goods has been somewhat checked by the present dry. warm weather. Several largo manufacturers have been laying in heavy stocks of leather, in auticipation of still higher prices. Remittances have improved since our last report, and are now fairly satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.—Owing to the large number of wholesale dry goods houses in the city any improvement in business, unless very mark-d, in this branch of trade, cannot be noticed as quickly as in most other lines. Trade appears to continue steady: there has been a few buyers in the markets. steady; there has been a few buyers in the marsteady; there has been a few buyers in the market during the week making sorting up parchases, and travellers are now all-either out, or about to start out, on their regular fall sorting up trip. The late warm spell has of course somewhat interfered with the sale of winter goods, but it seems almost certain that the expectations of a fair, healthy trade being done, as the season advances, will be realized. A prominent house reported to-day that dealers generally agreed that since the lat of Ontober remittances have been better than during any corresponding been better than during any corresponding period for six years past.

period for six years past.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—About the usual amount of business in this line for the season is being done, the demand being principally from country dealers. They continue to buy very carefully, however, and orders are only moderate in size and, owing to the recent advance in freights, and the firmness of the Engish market, especially for heavy chemicals, prices here show a tendency upward, aithough there is no material alteration as yet. Remittances are reported quite moderate, and the improvement during Sept., over Sept. of last year has not continued in the same proportion since the lat October.

FURS.—There is not much change to note in FURS.—There is not much change to note in this line since our last reference; about a fort-night ago. Several of the large manufacturing house- are still shipping goods in fulfilment of orders taken some time ago, but not much improvement in the demand for manufactured furs is expected until colder weather is experienced. There are no raw skins worth speaking about coming forward as yet. Yesterday [Moiday] a few muskrat and beaver, skins—about the first of this year's catch; were brought into the market; but we did not hear of any sales. Skins coming in now command very low prices, but during December next first class skins will be brought forward, and until then prices cannot be fixed.

GROCERIES.—The trade continues to increase in activity, at advanced prices, but the leading feature continues to be the brisk demand for teas at a further advance in values for all kinds. In New York green teas are very strong, and at the moment involces are not to behad; lines are in small supply and bring full prices. Oclongs and Congous have advanced 2c to 3c during the past week. The stock of Japans in first hands are almost mil, and that in second hands cannoile sold except at a further advance, which is expected to take piace this week. In the local market from 7000 to 10,000 packages have been sold during the week; large lines have been sold arom 25c, are now worth 80c; seconds are in brisk demand at 40c, and first at 45c to 60c. Congous are advancing steadly, and dealers are holding for a further rise, as there is a great deficiency in the Congou crop, and the English markets will want all that can be shipped. They are quoted at first of low grades to be had. There has been little or no advance for fine tens, and should the low "muck" continue to advance in value set that of law, continue to advance in value set the soft late, the demand for the first harket has advanced is 6d to 2s 3d per cwt, serilug. The demand is confined almost entirely to the refineries; yellows are worth 7c to be; crushed, Sic to 8jc. and granulated, 8jc to 0jc. Syrups and Molasses remain steady, nominally unchanged; Barbadoes, however, tend upward. Spices are lirm, at advancing prices for new descriptions. Fruit—a further advance on prices for new Valencias is reported; they are now quoted at 5jc

Very few have arrived as yet.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The demand for green hides from butchers is reported steady, at an a-vance of to on quotations of a week ago. The figures now paid to first hands are \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 1: \$8.00 for No. 2 and \$7.50 for No. 3. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at an advance of about \$1 per cwt. on the above named rates. Sheepskins are in fair demand, at the recent advance, and they are worth 75c to 80n each. Lambskins bring 50c to 80c, and Calfskins remain stendy at 10c per 1b. main steady at 10c per lb.

HOPS.-A few small lots of new hops changed hands here during the past week, but holders ask higher prices than buyers are wilting to pay. Sales of fine lots have been reported at prices ranging from 20c to 30c. In New York there is good demand for them for export, and prices are very firm.

HARDWARE AND IRON.-The extraordinary activity in this branch of trade, at advanced prices, reported last week continues unabated, with an advancing market still. There is an active demand for all lines of general hardware. active demand for all lines of general hardware, at firm prices, and some very heavy orders for all kinds of manufactured from are being filled hers. The export movement to the United states has now attalled large proportions. At a meeting of the trade in this city last Saturday it was agreed in consequence of the recent advance in England on finished from to raise the price of bar from to \$2 per 100 lbs. Out nails were also advanced 25c per keg. Prices in Great Britain continue to advance; a London despatch says advices from Barrow-in-Furness say the orders on hand for from and steel are said to be sufficient to maintain the activity of the trade throughout the winter. We revise our list of quotations, but they are subject to an upward turn almost any time; there is now no prospect of any decline in values, for in addition to the advanced rates of treight, the season having so far advanced the cost of moving goods has increased and will continue to increase.

PIG IRON, per ton .—	
Gartsherrie \$17 5	
Summerlee 25 00	
Langloan 26 0	
Eglinton 24 50	
Calder No. 1 25 P	
Carnbroe 25 0	0 2800
Hematite 25 0	U 00 00 1
Bak, per 100 lbs:-	
Scotch and Staffordshire 20	
Best do 2 2	
Sweden and Norway 4 (
Lowmoor and Bowling 6 (0 65
CANADA PLATES, per box:	
Glamergan 3 &	
Garth & Peun 3 7	
F. W. & Arrow 3 7	
Hatton 3 7	75 4.00 l
TIN PLATES, P box-	
Charcoal, I.C 6 2	
Bradley 7 2	
Charcoal, I.X 80	
Charcoal, D.C 6 &	50 0 00 1
Coke, I. C 5 &	iO 575 (
Tinned Sheets, No. 24, Charcoal.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib 0 9)} O 10}
Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	1
28 7 2	25 800 İ
Hoops and Bands, ₱ 100 lbs 2 8	50 000
►h ets. best brand 2 7	75 0 UÜ
Botler Plate, \$\forall 100 lbs 2 6	30 2.75 I
Best do 3 t	0 345
Russia Sheet Iron per lb 0 1	
Cut Nationarium in 19 de la 7 in 9 1	5 280
to do 6 dy to 10 dy. 3	10 0 00 1
100 do 5 dy to 10 dy. 3 de Shingle do	15 Ú Ún
	io o ou
100 keg lots, 5 per cent discount.	•
A A A ST (I A ST A S	

ı	WIG ICDOLISER ACID MILL.		
	Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1		
١	B. A., per 1b 0 24		0 25
I	Do. Do. No.2 B. A. 0 22		0 23
	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 20		0 21
ı	Do. do. No.2 0 18		0 19
ı	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 23		0 25
1	Waxed Upper light & medium 0 38		0 40
١	Do. do. heavy 0 34	٠.	0 37
I	Grained Upper, light 0 83		0 38
I	Splits, large 0 24		0 8
l	Do. small 0 20	٠.	0 25
1	Calfskins, 27 to 38 lbs., per lb 0 55		0 65
ļ	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 45		0.60
	Sheepskin Linlugs 0 20		0 30
	Harness 0 22		0 28
	Buff Cowper foot. 0 18		0 16
	Enamelled Cow do 0 15		0 18
	Parent Cow do 0 15		0 18
	Pehbled Cow do 0 12		0 16
	Daugh Lasthan do 0.00		A OE

Rough Leather..... do 0 23 .. 0 25 OILS.—As usual at this season, there is a steady demand or Linsect.oil, and the ruling price for lots under 10 bris, is 85c for raw, and 89c per wine gallon for boiled—for the best brands Olive oil, which had declined, has again advanced in foreign markets, and in sympathy, p ices here are firmer but not quotably higher as yet. Pure Olive oil may be quoted at 1/2c to \$1 per gal. Seal is moving slowly, at 46c to 48c, as to quantity; we understand that large lots of seal can be bought at 42c. Cod oil is selling at 88c to 42c. Turpentine is unsettled and latest advices from New York quote an edvance of 1/2c to 2c per gal. It is still offering here at 42c but dealers 1c ok for an advance to 47c.

PETROLEUM.—Stocks are low, and there is a

PETROLEUM.-Stocks are low, and there is a good demand, at 12c for car lots in store, and there is a good demand, at 12c for car lots in store, and 12jc to 12c for five or ten barrel lots, and 13j to 18c for single bris. Broken lots are quoted at 14c to 14jc per wine gallon. In London the wholesale quotations are 90 to 10c.

PROVISIONS.-The Butter market is becom-PROVISIONS.—The Butter market is becoming more active, and prices again show a decided disposition to advance on the finer grades. Eastern Townships are now quoted at 17c to 18c, with even higher prices paid for fancy lots. Choice Morrisburg finds buyers at 18c; Brookville and Morrisburg may be quoted at 18c to 17c, and Western at 12c to 14c. Cheese is quiet and holders are firm. From 9c to 12c, according to make, is about the range of quotations. Hog products here are fairly steady. Mess Pork, \$18 50 to \$14; Chicago ard, 10c; Canada do, 9c to 9c; hams, lic to 12c. Eggs, in fair demand at 16c to 18c in cases. In creamery butter there is not much doing on the spot, but good selections command higher figures. Sales of fine are reported at prices ranging from 22c to 24c. ported at prices ranging from 22c to 24c.

WOOL.—In sympathy with foreign markets, an improved enquiry for domes ic wools has been experienced in this market during the past week, but it is not by any means active here yet. The chief business is done in Canada puled, which sells at 220 to 230 for black, 230 for super. The chief business is done in Canada puled, which sells at 220 to 230 for black, 230 for super. Fiesce wool in Ontario is quoted at about 230. The demand for all kinds in the States is active at high figures, and before long we may expect to see prices advance here. A cargo of Greasy Cape which arrived for a Montreal firm at New Yrk the other day sold at 16jc net cash from the ship's side. Of the auction sale of this kind of wool to take place here next Thursday, the U.S. Economist says:—"The public sale of wool at Montreal deserves attention; one or two trusted brokers should be sent-from this side to a Montreal deserves attention; one or two trusted brokers should be sent-from this side to a markets.

3 loads of smail cattle to-day at about 2½c to 3c per ib. Some half dozen loads cattle were driven to Viger market for sale.

8 HIPMENTS.

Mr. E. Lemon, Toronto, shipped 420 sheep and 20 head of cattle; also Mr. McDonald, Halifax, shipped 750 sheep and 40 head of cattle; also Mr. Gould, Whitby, 450 sheep, and Morse & Franklin, 76 head cattle, per the same vessel.

The receipts at Point St. Charles during the past week comprised 120 head cattle, about 10 cars sheep and 3 cars horses, (from the Don) for shipment to Europe; and 46 markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's Prices at Farmers' Waggons, Ric.

TUESDAY, October 14.

The present fine weather, rather unusual at this sesson, is very favorable to the marketing of farm and garden produce. Accordingly the farmers markets in this city were flooded with nearly every kind of farm and garden, produce and fruit this morning, and sellers were as thick as bees in a hive. There was about the usual attendance of buyers, but the supply was so much in excess of requirements that more than half the stuff offering was yet unsold at noon. Prices did not suffer much, however, and for grain, fruit, vegetables, butter and eggs, poultry, meats, etc, we have no changes to report. Aphave no changes to report. Apples continue in active demand for export to England, at from \$2,25 to 2.50 per barrel for shipping fruit-fall and winter apples. Potatoes were in large supply, and selling at 40c to 45c per bag; the demand on export account, however, is not so brisk this week, as prices obtained in Eugland for late shipments, 8s to 9s per cwt, did not come up to expectations. Pumpkins at waggons were cheap, selling at 45c per doz. For soup peas, 90c and 1.00 per bush was

asked. The following are the prices, corrected up to date :---

VEGETABLES.--Potatoes, 30c to 35c per bushel; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 75c per bushel; beets, 10c per bushel; turnips, 40c per bushel; telery, 25c to 30c per dozen; radishes, 10c per dozen; cabbage, 20c to 30c per dozen, or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, 40c to 75c per barrel; cauliflowers, 75c to \$1.20 per dozen; tomstoes, 25c to 30c per bushel; sweet corn, 5c to 8c per dozen ears.

FRUIT-Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, and 15c to 20c per peck; lemons, 30c per dozen; \$9.00 per case; oranges, none in mar-ket; cranberries, 50c to 70c per peck; pears —Flemish beauties, \$5 to \$8 per barrel; Louis de Bon, \$5 per barrel; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; peaches, \$1 to \$3 per crate, for Western; Crawfords, \$1.50 per basket; grapes, Concord, 4c to 5c per lb., by the

GRAIN, ETC .- New cats, 70c to 80c per bag; buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; new peas. 75c to 80c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1 per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1 25 per bag; barley, 50c to 60c per bushel; corn, \$1.30 to 0 00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per hag; flour, \$2.80 to 2.90 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE .-- Butter -- Prints, 18c to 25c per lb; lump, 10c to 12c per lb, Eastern Townships, tub, 16c to 20c. Fine cheese, 10c to 121c per lb ; ordinary, 8c to 10c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 9c to 9½c. Fresh eggs, 20c to 25c per dozen; packed do, 16c to 18c.

POULTRY AND GAME. -Turkeys, \$1 25 to 1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.40 to 1.60 per pair; ducks, tame, 60c to 80c; pigeons, 15c to 20c per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c per pair; quails, 00 per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to \$0.00 per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers \$2 doz; partridges, 65c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirioin steaks, 10c to 12c; mutton, 6c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 9c to 121c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6 00 to \$6 50 per 100 pounds.

Figu.-Haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 123c; bass and dorey, 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 121c per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, October 13. The offerings of live stock at the St. Gabriel Market for sale this morning comprised ten Market for sale this morning comprised ton or eleven carloads of grass cattle, and about a dozen horses in the stables cels, and one lot is being shipped to England by Allan Line, 500 bris, at a cost about \$1 Bobert Jones, Mitchell, I load; P Brady, Perth, 1 load; Ira Wigger, Williamsburg, 1 load; Wilson & Montgomery, Perth, 1 load; - Devlin, Ottawa, 1 load; James Eakins, Port Hope, I load; T Bater, Toronto, 1 load; Geo Festherstone, Toronto, 1 load; J Morrison, Brockville, 1 load; Robt Cochrane, Guelph, 1 load; and of hogs—J Hilliker, Ingersoll, 1 load; T O Robson, St. Marys, 1 load: Dan Cochlin, London, Ont., 1 load; and S Murdoch, Strathroy, a mixed load of cattle and hogs. Wm Masterman, of this city, had also one load of hogs consigned to him from Ingersoll, they having being bought previously.

The cattle were smaller generally than

drovers, unable to sell since the middle or last week, have put their cattle to pasture. Some of our leading exporters were noticed on the market, but they were not buying, and, it is said, did not bid on anything. They stated to the writer that Canadian cattle shipped to England at this season far inferior to American cattle, and that, considering the increased risks now in shipping live stock, during the Fall season, together with the fact of decling markets in England at present, they could not purchase cattle here at present prices and ship them, except at a considerable loss. Dealers who have just returned from England report that Canadian sheep which left here weeks ago are being driven from one English market to another without being sold, so poor is the demand there. There were, therefore, no sales made on this market report. for shipment to-day. On Saturday William Brown, Toronto, sold a load of good cattle, averaging about 1,300 lbs each to E. Lemon, of the same city, at \$52 each, but no such price was paid to-day. Hugh Kelly, Toronto, reported the sale of 7 head cattle, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 310 per lb; Mr Murray, Strathroy, sold 10 head cattle, averaging 1,100 lbs each, to W Tyfair, at 3½c; Wm Dovlin sold 1 carload cattle, averaging 950 lbs each, to Wm Wilder, at about \$21 each; and Mr T Bater, Toronto, sold 7 head-4 to Michael McShane at about 3}o; and the remainder to other local butchers at the same price. Mr. Bater sold 22 hogs to Mr. Daust, local butcher, at \$4.80 per cwt; Mr. Mur.loch sold his load of 44 hogs, along with cattle, to Mr. Tyfair at \$4.75 do, but Dan Cochlin sold his load to Wm. Head at \$4.60 per cwt. and he claims that this is the highest figure obtainable for a full load. R. J. Hopper bought 2 or 3 loads of small cattle to-day at about 21c to

markets. The second of the sec

Tuesday, October 14.

There was a fair business done at this market yesterday. Although a good attendance of local butchers, the supply of stock exceeded the demand, and about 50 head of cattle remained over until to-day, unsold Receipts were:-350 head cattle, of which 150 head were from the western market; 1,200 sheep and lambs; and 20 each of calves and hogs. The quality of the cattle was fair to good, but the demand was only moderate, and prices were rather easier, from 20 to 31c being the average range, although 4c was paid for a few head of choice beeves. Among those unsold a number was driven back to pasture. The few sheep offering were of good quality, and were nearly all bought for shipment by Mr. S. Price at 31c to 4c per lb. Lambs, were numerous, and owing to light receipts last week they were all readily taken at \$2 to 3 each. Calves sold at \$8 to 12 each for first-class, and at from \$2 to 6 for inferior qualities, as to size, etc. There was a fair demand for hogs, but they were all rough that were offering, and only about half were sold at \$4 to 8 each.

To-day the market was almost bare. Receipts included about 50 head cattle, arrived nearly all per the Upper Canada beats; about 10 milch cows, of average quality, 50 lambs, 10 calves, and about the same num-ber of hogs. For the cattle yesterday's prices were asked, but there were few transactions. Mr. Robert Cochrane, Guelph, sold 5 steers to local butchers at about 3 c. demand was slow for milch cows; for first class \$30 00 to 45 00 each was paid; for seconds, \$20.00 to 28.00, and for thirds, \$10.00 to 15.00. Sales of the other stock were made at yesterday's prices, as quoted above.

British Cattle Markets.

IWEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2ND.1 LONDON-The cattle trade has ruled quiet in

London—The cattle trade has ruled quiet in tone. supplies were not large, but were ample for requirements. The sheep pens were fairly supplied. Throushout the rade was fiat, and quotati as ruled in buyers' favor.

Liverpool—B et, 5jd to 7jd per ib; muston, 5jd to 9d per ib. The supply of cattle was larger than on last Monday. Demand slow; fair descriptions slower. The supply of sheep was smaller, but the demand was also slow.

Glasgow.—Best beef, 8d to 8jd per lb; inferior and best mutton, 8d to 8jd per lb; secondary, 6d to 7jd per ib; inferior and best mutton, 8d to 8jd per lb; secondary, 6d to 7jd per lb. There was an ordinary number of cattle at market this day, mostly of middling and inferior quality; good quality very scale, and no difference as to value can be quoted. Fair supply of sheep and lambs. Demand for all kinds very dull, and no alteration can be quoted from last week's prices.

General Remarks.

GENERAL REMARKS. The catile trade has been quiet in tone. Trade for sheep has been very flat this week, but no material alteration can be quoted from last week.

Montreal Horse Market.

Saturday, October 11. The amount of business done in horses here during the past week shows a decrease, as compared with the week previous, when the shipments included 123 horses costing 39.044.50, while the totals for the week ending to-day are only 102 horses valued at \$8,121. The races at Lepine Park and Fashion course at Bluebounet during the week have prevented many dealers from going into the country in search of horses suitable for shipment, and the supply offering on the Montreal markets has been small There is a good demand for almost all kinds at fair prices, but buyers report good horses for either working or driving purposes scarce The following shipments were made from the American House yards during the week :-Mr. E. Snow, Boston, 1 carload; Mr. Bates, Concord, New Hampshire, 1 car; Messrs Chase and Whitehead, 1 car of 19 horses to Maine; M. Black, half a car, to Providence. R. I.; - Randall, half a car to Massachusetts; half a carload was also shipped to New York State. Prices paid were not to be ascertained. There are at present three or four buyers at the American House, and were sold by auction by Mr. Jas. Maguire, yesterday, as follows: 1 brown horse at \$60; do do at \$40; 1 Canadian pony at \$35; 1 bay mare at \$22 and a bay horse, aged, at \$15. On Tuesday next an auction sale of thoroughbred farm stock, to which fuller reference is made in our local columns, will take place on

this market. Following are the shipments of horses from this city to the United States through the American Consul during the week :---October 6th-6 horses at \$408; 1 do, B P, as \$300; 7 do at \$540; 3 do at \$118; 2 do at \$50; 5 do at \$279. October 7th—21 horses at \$1.575 October 8th-13 horses at \$794; 6 do at \$398.50. October 9th-10 horses at those offering last week, but they were nearly s637; 8 do at \$494; 3 do at \$218; 4 do at all in good condition. The demand, however, was very slack, and one or two western 12 do at \$1,252.50.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, October 11. The receipts of hay and straw at the market on College street during the past week were about 350 loads. The demand has continued good, at firm prices, but the quality of hay offering is still inferior; the best Timothy commands \$6.50 to \$8 per 100 bundles, but there is little of the No. 1 quality coming forward. Common hay is worth \$5 to 6.50 per 100 bundles. Buyers have no reason to complain of the quality of the straw offering, as it is very fair, and prices are gen erally steady and unchanged, at \$4 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles. For some lots of new oatstraw, which is scarce as yet, \$6.50 to \$7 is asked. Prices for pressed hay and straw show no change from the figures quoted in our last

Montreal Pael Market. WEDNESDAY, October 8.

The demand for all kinds of hard coal has been good in this market during the past week; some large dealers report to-day that during the past three days they have received more orders than they can fill. Of course nearly all the large orders for anthracite coal were filled earlier in the season, those received now average from about 10 to 30 tons each. Housekeepers are for the most part taking advantage of the present fine weather to lay in their fall and winter supplies. They are realizing, however, that it would have paid them better to have ordered some time ago, when prices were about down to the lowest possible figures, for on Thursday last prices for all descriptions were advanced 25c per ton here, in sympathy wit. the advance made on the 1st of the month by the large companies in New York, and in consequence of the rise in rates of freight also, which are now quoted at \$1:80 to \$1.95 or \$2 from New York to this port. Prices for steam coal are stiffening now every week as the demand from manufacturers and founders, etc., has considerably improved. The receipts of anthracite coal from New York at this port'during the week have been comparatively light,

COAL.—Retail prices per ton, delivered for cash: Stuve, \$5.25; chestnut, \$5 to 5.25; the past week comprised 120 head cattle, egg. \$5; furnace, \$5.00; Scotch grate about 10 cars sheep and 3 cars horses, (from the Don) for shipment to Europe; and 46 to 4.75; Sydney steam, \$4.50; Picton de \$4; Newcastle smiths', \$5 to 5.25; coke, per chaldron, \$3.75. St. contail and the por

Addition that is to prove your grown

Wood.—Retail prices per cord at the wharf, cartage extra: Long maple, 31 feet, \$5.00; long birch, 31 teet, \$4.50; long beech, 31 feet, \$4.50; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three

feet, \$3 75; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.50; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet \$2.00 to 2.25.

to 2.25.

—A second advance of 25c per ten for all kinds of hard coal within a week in this market came into effect on 18th Oct. We now quote stove, \$5.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered; egg and chestaut, \$5.25, and grate, \$5 to 5.25. Freights are advancing, and dealers anticipate still higher prices before the close of navigation. At present coal is even the corresponding date last year.

The Quebec Markets.

QUEBEC, October 9.—LUMBER—Market continues quiet and dull. Some rafts of white pine, common Ottaws wood, have counged hands 65c to 7c, and one of a rather better quality at about 12c; another raft of about 45 feet sold at to. In red pine a raft of 42 feet average has been piaced at 18c and another at 17c. Deals—Trade is fair and seems to be gaining strength, the only transaction reported, however, is one by J. Bursiali & Co., who are reported to have contracted with Mr. Booth for all the deals he can cut between now and the close of the season.

FREGHTS—The approaching close of the chartering season finds the market bare of seeking vessels and the almost entire absence of tonings has caused freights to advance considerably; 23s for timber to Liverpool was paid during the early part of the week, and since then 25s for timber to the same port was offered to the ship Montaignals, but refus d, and the vessel ardered to Montreal for grain. As high as 80s for deals to Glasgow has also been offered. The only open vessels now in port are Festina Lente, Peter Maxwell, which arrived to-night, and another Norwegian barque and as soon as placed on the market they will command high figures. 25s 6d has since been paid to liverpool and 0s are now demanded. A slighty increased impetus has been given to the river craft. Freight for the Gulf ports is also stated to be a little more plentiful. No material rise, however, can be noted in rates, which may be quoted:—To Montreal: Sait, 6c to 7c per sack; coals, 60c to 65c per ton; sawn lumber, per Lood feet, board me-sure, \$1 to 1.0 From Montreal to Quebec: Flour, &c, 50c per barrel, 4c per bag; pork 10c per barrel; heavy goods, \$1 per ton. From Quebec to Summerside, Charlottetown, Gaspe, Pictou, &c, 50c per barrel and \$5 per ton per steamer; per schooner 35c to 40c per barrel. Coat.—Receipts during the week have been 1,788 tons cotto and 608 tons Liverpool, now making this year's importations reach. 72 67 tons, which, as compared with the same time last season, shows a decrease of 1 is one more cargo scotch steam affoat to arrive, and very little, if any, of other qualities; most of our dealers have pretty fair stocks, and about enough probably for the balance of the season and early spring wants. Rates have advanced, and the market is firm, sales being at \$5 10 for Scotch, and \$4 60 for English.

Balifax Markets.

HALIFAX, October 12 -Our regular West Indian trade brought in three vessels during the week with total cargoes amounting to 304 bbds, 6 tierces and 168 bris sugar, besides which Lockeport sent in two small lots of molasses, 75 puncheons in alt. The outward vessels numbered three, taking a total shipment of 2,898 quintals of Dry Fish (one-half of which went to Culu) and a small quantity of Mackerel and Herring for Jamaica. To Boston and New York we have shipped heavily this week of pickled Fish, chiefly Mackerel and Herring. Dry Fish receipts are 17.575 quintals, and shipments only 3,673 quintals, of which fully 2,300 were for Cuba direct and via New York.
Prices remain unchanged, but sales
are dull and the West Indian market seems to be thoroughly flattened for the present. Mackerel shipments 2,223, against receipts of 1,014 brls. In the last

14 weeks our receipts of Mackerel were 20,484 brls, and our shipments 26,868 brls, with a larger lot also ready under bills of lading for the New York steamers. Herring receipts were 3,117 brls, more than half of which were Bay St. George; shipments for the week were 872 bris. Con Un-1s advanced to 37c, ex-vessel, and

warehoused oil is very firm, as the shipments are still such as to leave a scant stock: receipts were 3,150 gallons, and shipments 6,300 gallons.

In potatoes there has been no movement during the last week, except some small parcels, and one lot is being shipped to England, market prices range from 35c to 40c per

It is said that great preparations are being made along the Ottawa for lumbering this winter. Instead of \$10 a month, the price offered lumbermen last fall, as high as \$18 is now asked. The large lumber drive is now within a few miles of Fredericton; it comprises some millions of feet of logs; it is too large for any one steamer to tow, and is floating leisurely down with the current.

-Under an increased demand for Canadian winter apples on Saturday for export to England, prices advanced 20c to 25c per barrel Receipts are increasing, but all are readily taken at good prices. A Montreal firm is reported to have bought 10,000 parrels in the west. Carloads of choice assorted winter anples are held at \$3 per barrel, and sales of mixed winter fruit have been made at \$2.50. The sale of a lot of Canadian apples in Liverpool was cabled on Friday at 21s per barrel. In Ontario and many parts of the States splendid crops of winter apples are reported.

-Last week's Liverpool grain circular, in reviewing the British grain trade, says :-The country markets have ruled generally steady, but without activity, the high prices checking the demand. English wheat was scantily offered. Samples of the new crop are of the poorest description. Floating cargoes were firm, with a good business, and prices favored sellers. Here and in the neighboring market since Tuesday there has only been a moderate trade in wheat. Corn was almost neglected and was lower. The weather continues dry a d cold, with heavy dews and fogs. There was an average attendance at to day's market, and a moderate business in wheat at the full currencies of Tuesday, and in some instances 1d advance for American. Spring flour was in fair request at the extreme prices. For corn there was a retail demand at a decline of 1d."

A Conundrum Propounded.

A Conundrum Propounded.

Why will the "small boy" persist in eating green apples? The reader may as well give it up at once, since our original parents were suitty of of the "little indiscretion." Physicians say, the reason in which early or unripe fruit is first introduced, is the one they are the most reverely taxed in cases of colic, disrrhoes, dysentery, &c. Young and old are guilty, but boys and girls are the surest victims and the greatest sufferers. There is no peace, comfort or safety in the family unless its head provides a proper and efficient remedy. Pcott & Bowne's Paleisble Castor will is a certain remedy and is easy to take.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEO DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame E class Ethier, of Montreal, wife of Roch Thibault, Painter, of the same place, duly authorized to Reter on Justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Roch Thibault, Defendant.

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

Montreal, 12th September, 1870.

VANASSE and DESCARRIFS.

7-d Atterneys for Plaintiff.

PATHOLIC Men and Women furnished steady day sure. Terms free. T. F. Murphy, Augusta, Maine. Maine: a month on a man and a month of the common and the common a

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA WILL HIFVEHUEPHITES of LIME and SODA, is combined in a perfectly polatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the shightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itrestores feeble digestion, ennets the blood, adds fish and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggests at \$1 coper bottle.

SCOTT & HOWNE,

Beileville, Unt. 29-r.

M°VEIGH'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY

Please read the ioliowing testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. Any one doub ing the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuraigis, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diphtheria and Lumbago can satisfy themselves still furnher by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never since the practice of medicine flat became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Novereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

The undersigned having made a special study of all Nerveus, Muscolar and Blood Diseases, hence the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

hence the result snows satisfactory cures in an cases. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 st. Paul street. Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, \$1.00.

THOMAS MCVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul Street.

P. S.—May be consulted from 10 s. m. to 4 p. m., free of charge.

Hotel-Dieu of St. Joseph,
Monireal, July 21st, 1878.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, St Paul street:

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

Montreal, June, 187.

Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Cit.—D-ar Sir—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy. I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years, and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.

F. W. RADFORD, of McLachian Bros.,
St. Paul street. Montreal, June, 187 .

St. Paul street.

Montreal, June, 1878.

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

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

Montreal, June 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel—Sir—Your Sovereign Internal Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered to much with Neural, is for the fast nine years, and having tried everything within reach without receiving any permanent relief. I am now abi- to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am now quite well.

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

Montreal, 19th June, 1879. Thomas McVeigh, Esq.,—Dear Sr.—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine has given me complete relief and I now feel no pain and none of the symptoms. I am, Sir, very representably your respectfully yours,

JOHN CORCORAN,

Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal, June 15th, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hoteldu Peuple,—Dear Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one testite of your vovereign luternal Remedy, has experienced a most entire relief. I have much pleasure in re-ommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am very truly yours, A. M. ALLAN, Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street.

in our vast sum has every advantage of capatal, with shifted manatement. Later production of capatal, with shifted manatement. Later production of capatal with investments of C.7 to \$ 10 feet. Country, with tallet alamatical beyond or income also could whose at bottom. LAWRINGTON C. 6, 13 Evening Place, New York.

NF IRMATION WANTED OF MRS DANIEL Twiggs maiden name Maria Waidron), whose husband was a snoemaker by trade and formerly twenty years ago) lived on welling on street. Also of Miss Catherine waidron, who resided in St. Patrick's Parish of this city. Both of these are natives of Migo, Ir-land. Any information of the shove-named parties, dead or slive, will be thankfully received by an interested relative. Address, J.V Q., this office.

CARSLEY (Retail,

393, 395, 397, 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

Good useful Winceys, a fair width, only 4c per yard, warranted equal to what credit stores sell at 8c, or the money returned. Remember our price, only 4c. Splendid fine washed Winceys, real Scotch make, from 6jc to 9c, warranted equal to what credit stores sell at from 10c to 13c, or the money

returned We y best Canadian Wool Yarn only 56c per pound, warrant d equal to what oredit stores sell at from 10c to 13c, or the mone, re unad.

Splendid four ply Canadian Fingering Wool only 80c per pound warranted equal to what c.edit stores sell at \$1, or the money returned. Uneful Cotton Hucksback only 2c each. Linen Hucksback Towels, 5c. i inen Toweling, he per yard. Union Fancy Flannels only 12c. All-wool Fancy Flannels from 22c. Useful Canton Flannel from 81c.

Good all-wool Canadian Grey Flannels, plain or twilled, only 25c. White Flannels from 170.

READ! BEAD!

Useful Fancy Cloth Dress Goods from 8c. Useful Black Lutres, 03c. Splendid handsome Twilled Cretons only 11c per yard.

All those rich French and English Cretons marked down to 22c, equal in every way to what credit stores sell at from 30c to 35c.

Ladles' one-button Kid Gloves only 25c per pair. Ladies' two-button Kid Gloves only 35c per pair.
Ladies' French Woven Corsets, really good quality, reduced to only 50c. equal to what credit stores sell at 75c, or the money returned.

TIME'S UP.

We are obliged to leave off the advertisement for to day and go on reducing the prices.

The state of the s S. CARSLEY,

398 395, 307 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST MONTREAL.

The Monagal March of March Sale commences every morning punctually at 8 o'clock and closes at 6 p. m. sharp.

. CASWELL & CO.

一、西京岛、大名安林里兰(日本

Gorden Agente Ast Denvius.