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## VOL. XXX.—NO. 14.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1879.

Roman Catholics, as O'Connell again and

TERMS: \$1.50 per annui

#### In Memoriam.

They say the poor exile is always alone, Hence holding the memories of home the more dear, Among strangers, despite him, his lot may be thrown.
And nought can rejoice him and nothing can cheer.

Though gay be the land which affords him a His heart fondly turns to the scenes of his His thoughts wander towards them where'ere he may rome,
Their beauty, their vendure, their freshness,
their truth.

How sad is the soul of the exile on hearing That death has been busy with those he loved best, When he learns that a grandmamma, name most endearing, Has gone from this earth to her mansion of

It is true that her eyes had been dimmed of their brightness,
(For six years and seventy looks to the grave)
But the heart ever true had lost none of its blightness. Or love for the generous, the noble, the brave.

In sorrow, in sadness my tears are fast falling. For granding the good and the just one that's flown; I call on her name but she heeds not my calling; The exile is now more than ever alone.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

J. W. LYONS.

#### Mr. Tarte Denies the Charge—The French in Canada-A Startling Rumor.

## [From our own Correspondent.]

Quebec, November 14th, 1879.

The editor of the Canadien denies that he ever wrote in an insulting manner of the Irish, but with his usual disregard of trutu asserts that the Quebec correspondent of the Post has wantonly insulted the French Canadian race. It is true I have written in a contemptuous manner of Mr. Tarte, and it was merely an expression of the sentiments I en-tertain for that individual at the present moment. If Mr. Tarte considers he is the personification of a true French Canadian, and considers an offence against him, as an insult to the body of his compatriots, then, indeed, I must say his opinion of the French Cana- the marriage, as many an honest couple did, dians is much less complimentary of his that all was not shade, or all sunshine—but countrymen than that which I entertain of sunshine and shade in due proportion. Born them. Mr. Tarte's remarks to the contrary, in Kerry, of old Celtic family, educated rough-I certainly have ridiculed certain evil fea- ly at home, polished and finished in France, tures in the characteristics of the French Canadians which are undoubtedly bringing Inn, London, O'Connell went back to Ireland degeneracy upon the race. It is only too at three and twenty years to start in life. true that the ambition of a French Canadian | Built like Saul, the son of Kish, with open family is to have a son a notary or an advocate. This City of Quebec is full of yours men who have thus been forced into professions already overcrowded. A Government situation is then their dernier resort, and hence | full of unbounded humour, of biting surcasm, they make of politics a regular trade. Re-1 and above all of faith in his country's future, gardless of the public interests, impelled O'Connell went back to his native country solely by their individual wants, they work with every door of public advancement shut for the party to which they are attached, regardless of moderation and prepared to abet any act of political corruption that may further their own ends. These stormy petrels are themselves preyed on by vulture like moneylenders, with whom this city is infested, and of whom some are officials occupying Government situations. These briefless advocates are ever ready to snatch up any brand that may possibly set the neighborhood into a blaze of excitement, and thereby give them an opportunity of airing their pent up eloquence. It has been my fortune to penetrate into the deepest fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, and I remember what pride it gave me in presence of the Americans to find every creek and canon named after a hardy French Canadian Catholic. Laberge, Laprele. La Bonte, Cache le Poudre, Grospin, and a thousand other streams bore evidence of the spirit of adventure that once throbbed in the French Canadian breast. Where do we find the better educated of the French Cauadian youth of the present day? Where but under the glare of the gaslight in their own crowded "cercles." Their conversation is mainly political, for politics has come to be the raison detre of these embryo philosophers. How frequently do they indulge in filthy anecdotes gleaned from the excrescences of infidel French literature. How often is a priest made the butt of these remarks. It is not very long ago since I heard a venerable French priest tell his congregation that contempt for the priesthood was fast becoming a characteristic of the race. I know for a fact that among the eristocratic French Canadians of Montreal English is the language of family converse, while French is spoken to the servants. It has become a settled idea among French Canadians that education is incompatible with an agricultural life. Now, if all these symptoms of degeneracy be true, do they not deserve contempt? Far better would it be for so far as feelings were concerned "The man's a French Canadians to take my st letures in good part rather than be carried away by the the mere fact of their creed prevented them buncombe of political brawlers, who, by from holding a seat in any of the Houses of ministering to their vanity, creep into their Legislature, or of obtaining office in any Corconfidence to use them for their own purporation, or of rising to a seat on the Magisposes. Let French Canadians revive the old heroic spirit of their ancestors, and instead of Government taxed the community and let wasting their energies in political discoveries, let them lend a hand in developing the re- after generation without any system of public vince of Quebec which still remains almost public Universities that every Protestant gen-

There is a very ugly rumor floating around town, which originated in the columns of your of a gentleman; suppose, in short that contemporary, the Patric, to the effect that a the Government under Statute Law pre- how can the dead be roused to life? There murder was committed in the room of one of cluded Protestants directly or indirectly was a stern law preventing the Irish people the Ministers. One rumor states the victim from 21,261 offices of the State, and gave meeting by representation in any convention; was an Irishwoman, and that she and her child were buried near the Parliament House, or, as some say, in the vicinity of the Departmental buildings. The rumor is certainly in every one's mouth, but to pronounce it would century revolted against the thought. If Fishshamble Street Theatre in Dublin, be hazardous, unless further investigation should prove it so. For my part, I don't be lieve it, and if it happily proves faire, should prove it so. For my part, I don't be a system there would be a war of races from of worship, and it is happily proves false, If it happily proves false, the originator will deserve severe punishment.

Biach.

er ver tillsen. His later gifterar be

a terra incognita.

"O'Connell, the Emancipator."

LECTURE BY THE REV. JAMES CARMICHAEL.

Tuesday evening, 11th inst., the Rev. James Ascension, Hamilton, delivered a lecture on is lost, and the Roman Catholic of to-day, if auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Church. Notwithstanding the unpropitious nature of the weather, there was a large attendance. On the stage, in addition to the lecturer, were Mr. George A. Kirkpatrich, M.P., Rev. Messrs. Carey, Carroll, of Gananoque, and Mr. Jamas Shannon. Among those in the audience, which comprised all classes of citizens, were the Very Rev. James Far-relly, of Belleville, Vicar-General and administrator of the Diocese of Kingston; and the Rev. Fathers Twohey and Spratt.

Mr. Carmichael he paid a tribute to the reverend gentleman's ability, and predicted an

Mr. Kirkpatrick presided. In introducing able, eloquent and impartial lecture. Mr. Carmichael, on coming forward to deliver his lecture, was loudly applauded. He began by saying it was an acknowledged principle that they could never fairly judge of any great public character of the past without realizing the national circumstances under which the man grew up, and by which his opinions and conduct more or less had been moulded. Here "the man that comes after the King" had a great advantage. The political or social burricane has passed, the wind and storm and earthquake had all spent their terrible force and fury—and in the calmness and stillness which Time ever generated they could read, without beating head or throbbing pulse, the verdict of those worked out problems, which in their conception and infancy nearly killed the nation that gave them birth In the case of O'Connell this was particularly true. No man ever lived in a wilder hurricane of political fury. He himself has said "he was the best abused man living," and he might have added—"the best abuser." Time, however, had lulled the storm, and the present generation could link "the Man," and "the times he lived in," together and find in trained for the legal profession at Lincoln's Celtic face, master of a voice that could sound likethe swell of thunder, like the summer breeze; gifted with a tonque formed by nature to bless or curse eloquently; against him. Men with not a tithe of his brains had gone like him to Lincoln's Inn, had sqeezed through, had gone back to Ireland, had put on the wig and gown of an Irish lawyer, had pinned themselves to the Lord Lieutenant or Secretary of State, and had started to roll quietly down the pleasant hill of official life, sure of a soft place on the grassy level. But O'Connell, with brains enough for ten men, and with education at least sufficient for one man, was a member of the prescribed Roman Catholic religion; and slave and toil as he might at his profession, not even the gown of a King's Counsel could rest on his shoulders. And this in the face of the fact that everything his Protestant neighbor did to support the King or Judge or Parliament he by law did; but King and Judge and Parliament pushed him back by a dozen penal enactments into the Court of Gentiles, and drawing a line across his personal destiny. "Stand back, here is the limit of your success." And that line was drawn across every Roman Catholic's destiny down to the lowest. "My Lord," said a Town Councillor at a Corporation dinner [the speaker being a tailor] "if these Papists get their emancipation, they may sit in Parliament, they may preside upon the Bench-a Papiet may become Lord Chancellor or Privy Councillor, but never, never shall one of them set foot on the leyal and ancient Guild of Tailors." [Laughter]. That was the keynote of public opinion, that was the faithful echo of legal enactment, when O'Connell returned to his native land, and as a newly fledged lawyer placed upon his massive head the horsebair wig of an Frish lawyer. Mr. Carmichael said it was bard in this age of civil and religious liberty to realize this, to guage the depth and intensity of the heart burnings such a system must have

wing, and beak and talon would have torn his breast, and then he might have turned round on Mr. Peel, as Mr. O'Connell did, and called him "that slippery Orange Peel" (laughter) and a dozen other names abusive and undignified. Thank God the Carmichael, M. A., Rector of the Church of noise was over, and the echo of these words O'Connell, the Emancipator," under the he be a man of education and common sense, can do justice to the great Tory Statesman, as the Protestant of to-day, if he be educated and a man of common sense, can find someof Roman Catholic Ireland had been Protestants. They had done much, but there was much they could not do. Shortly after the Union, however, the dry bones of Roman Cutholicism began to shake, and a Society called "The Catholic Committe" was formed to look after their own interests and to keep petitioning for Catholic relief. It consisted of Roman Catholics peers, the eldest sons of peers, Roman Catholic prelates, ten persons chosen from each county, five persons from each Dublin parish, and the survivors of the delegates of 1793. For the birth of this Society Parliament had no one to blame but itself, for at the time of the Union, Pitt and Castlereagh had led the Catholics to suppose that the Imperial Parliament would at once bring in some measure of Catholic relief, but when old King George heard of the policy, he fired up like an angry volcano, in the presence of the very flower of England's nobility, and said-" What's thisthis-this-this-that this young Lord from Ireland has brought over to fling at my head. The most Jacobinical thing I ever heard of. Any man who proposes such a thing is my personal enemy." On the strength of these words Mr. Pitt resigned, but after thee months returned to office on a distinct pledge given to the King that he would never again urge Catholic claims on His Majesty's notice, and hence the birth of the Catholic Committee. Here Mr. Carmichael traced the labors of the Committee in petitioning for Emancipation, enlisting Mr. Fox's sympathy. A warm debate took place on the subject, chiefly remarkable because it was stated in the course of the debate that if Catholics were emancipated the King would have a veto on the appointment of all future Roman Catholic Bishops. Nothing came of it, however, and the death of Mr. Pitt, quickly followed by that of Mr. Fox, ushered in the Grey and Grenville Administraton, which was undoubtedly favourable to Catholic claims, but here the sturdy old King put down his foot again and out Cabinet," under Mr. Spencer Percival. Though emancipation had made no advance through legislation, it was the means of turning out two powerful Administrations in the course of six years, and making the question outside of the House one of the most public and impor-tant ones of the day. If it did take by its petitioning policy, it did one thing which afterwards proved the means of winning the great victory and religious liberty. It furnished a platform for the young O'Connell to stand on and express his views. These views appeared to the lecturer to be very l'uritanical, if not tremendously Protestant. (Applause.) "Here," said he, "is Mr. O'Connell steal the roguish twinkle out of his eyes. tion and its seat is in the bosom of five millions of its population." Before many years Straighten out those rippling lines of humour that play about his mouth; kneebreech the man and put a snuff coloured cloak on his brawny shoulders, and a hat with a solemn flap on his massive head. Stretch out his soft Kerry brogue into the regulated nasal intenation of the days of the Commonwealth and let him speak on civil and religious liberty, on the rights of conscience, and seems it not that we have O'Connell the Puritan; O'Connell the Protestant, if you like." The lecturer then proceeded to give numerous extracts from G'Connell's spacehes to show that his object was not only Catholic emancipation, but was for civil and religious rights and liberties to all. In the following sontences there is a wonderful ring: "The eman-cipation I look for would establish the rights of conscience on a broad general principle, to which all the followers of Christ could equally resort—a principle which, whilst it would liberate the Catholics in Ireland, would at the same time be equally useful to the Protestants in Spain." (Applause.) Page after page of sentiments like these could be quoted from this great Protestant Puritan, who did not get disgusted with his own country, did not charter a Mavflower, did not land on a Plymouth Rock, but stayed at home in man for a' that." (Applause.) Suppose that the midst of all the misery, and fought the battle of right on his own soil, and won for Catholic and Dissenter alike that freedom without which all else is slavery-"Freedom to worship God." These sentiments were not at first congenial to anybody-they were O Connell's, rather than those of the Catholic Board. The Committee lacked inspiration. It wished to awaken distant Houses of Parliament, and sources of that immense portion of the Pro- instruction; suppose they so hedged in the this they thought they would do by ceaseless petitioning; but O'Connell presched that they began at the wrong end. First awaken the millions of the people, and Parliament will find it hard to sleep. Then arose the question,

open, and first come first served, walk in men again said it, he would have been called a said women, boys and girls, and listen to the "rebel." Mr. Peel, the great Tory Champion, story of what they were and what they would have flown at him with rushing might be. Such were those aggregate meetings, which first woke up the dead, and at which the voice of O'Connell rose and fell on the ears of thousands like the swell of a great organ. The theatre or chapel is crammed from orchestra or altar to door, and out comes O'Connell to wake the dead. As far as his audience is concerned he does it in ten minutes. "Oh, how the dead sit up, throw off their grave clothes, and cheer and shout and roar, laughing-peal after peal-under his magic wit and humour. How they swallow his poetry, carried along on his soft Southern brogue, and how they start upon their feet in wild enthusiasm, as at meeting after meeting he repeats the words-

'Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not, Who would be free—themselves must strike the blow.'"
(Applause.) Whilst these meetings were gradually arousing the public mind, the Percival Cabinet came to an end through the terrible assassination of Mr. Percival, and Lord Liverpool assumed the reins of power, sending to Ireland as Chief Secretary Mr. Robert Peel (aged 24) one of the most orilliant Tories of the day, and the dead-liest enemy of Catholic Emancipation that ever sat in the House. At the first session of the new Parliament, Mr. Grattan, who represented Dublin, brought forward a detailed Emancipation Bill giving Catholics seats in Parliament and in lay Corporations. This was defeated, but in the course of the debate, Mr. Canning proposed a set of amend-ments reviving the old idea of giving the King a veto over episcopal elections, and in so doing gave rise to the strangest controversy that ever took place in connection with Catholics rights. The veto found fast friends among the Roman Catholic aristocracy of Ireland and among all the English Roman Catholics, and the representative of the imprisoned Pope, Monsignor Quarrantotti, did all he could to force the measure on the Irish Chuch. Then came that semi-political religious hurricane which tore up some of the most sacred religious Church traditions, and almost severed the Irish branch from the See of Rome. O'Connell, true to the theory of personal and church religious liberty, led the opposition against the proposition. It is marvellous to sit in the quiet, and read the con; eversy and see how through the freedom of O Connell's religious opinions Catholic Ireland was brought into direct antagonism with Papal Rome. To hear Mr. O'Connell stating that " the Pope was powerless to alter the discipline of the Irish Church without the consent of the Bishops"—to hear him say, "Ideny the doctrine, that the Pope has any temporal authority, directly or in-directly, in Ireland;" "that he would ment In a few days crowds were standing outdie to resist such a doctrine-that al- side newspaper offices and before dead walls went the Grey and Grenville Administration, though he was a sincere Catholic, he was reading an address from O'Connell himself, and in came what was called the "No Popery no Papist." It was strange to read stating he was going to stand for Claze, and in a petition sent to the Pope by the Roman Catholic lasty of Ireland such sentiments as these-" That they wished to inform him of their fears, their desires and their determinations-that they protested against the interrerence of His Holiness, or any foreign prelate, in the arrangement of their political affairs, and that they were determined to conform to the sacred ordinance which taught them to distinguish between temporal and spiritual authority-giving to Casar the things which were Casar's, and to God the things which were God's." Stranger still was it to read the Episcopal declaration signed by two Archbishops and twenty-two Bishops, and forwarded to Rome, in which it was stated that they sincerely venerated the Supreme Pontiss as visible head of the Church; they did not conceive that their views for the safety of the Irish Church could, or ought to be removed by any determination of His Holiness without their full concurrence. Such a resolution was due to O'Connell pushing his views on civil and religious liberty to their natural conclusion, and if the veto question then and there received a death blow, the hand that dealt the blow was that of the Great Agitator. In one sense his victory was dearly purchased, for it caused a dead rupture between O'Connell and the Catholic Board and the whole aristocracy of Ireland; but if the great and the aristocracy fell off, he gathered round him through his policy the whole bench of Roman Catholic Bishops, the whole priesthood and the fast awakening millions of the nation, some of whom began to say that "the Pope had turned Orangeman and could be trusted no longer." (Laughter.) The lecturer then proceeded to show how O'Connell did his work, by agitation-keep the burning question always before the people. "Agitate peacefully," he urged them. "Pack the theatres, the Court Houses, the chapels, but after the meeting to go home like dignified states manship. Unfortunately Mr. wise men, saying or doing nothing illegal.' This was his advice to his tollowers. This was the "velvet hand." But there was the iron hand-"The man that dares in this excisement to shed one drop of blood or do one illegal act is an enemy to Ireland, he is my deadly enemy." This was repression and it never failed. Mr. Carmichael then traced the rise and progress of the great "Catholic Association," which had its headquarters in Dublin and its branches wherever there was a Homan Catholic chapel in town or country. An assessment was made on the people of one farthing per week, a penny a month, a the emancipator of five millions of Irish Roshilling a year and before five years expired the Central Board had an income sufficient to interfere in every election, to subsidize newspapers, to aid in the support of Catholic education, to flood Parliament with petitions from every city, town and yillage in the country, and to answer the charges made against Roman Catho-

legal alterations appeared "fresh as a daisy" under the title of "The New Catholic Association," its spirit increased tenfold by the determined action of the Government. Then O'Connell was threatened with prosecution for rebellious language, but the accusation was based on a very vague and declamatory figure of speech, and as a stronger figure could not be found in his countless speeches and letters, the bill was thrown out, and up went the income of the Association higher than ever and into went its members ilegal, for, guided by O'Counell, one of the keenest lawyers of the day, it carefully avoided any conflict with the law, and then to put it down, five millions of people had to be put down. "Put down the Associatiou," said Lord Palmerston when speaking in Parliament: "You might as well talk of putting down the wind of heaven or changing the tides of the oceau. speak of the Association as if it were a living being, capable of being grasped by the arm of the law. It is no such thing. The Catholic Association is the people of Ireland—its spirit is caused by the grievance of the nahad passed the influence of the Association began to be felt in a novel way-impossible to meet under existing laws, or through the 40,000 soldiers that then garrisoped Ireland. No Roman Catholic could sit in l'arliament, but every Roman Catholic forty shilling freeholder had a vote on the election of Protestant members, and every forty shilling freeholder before long was a member of the Association. The result of such a state of affairs under the directing hand of O'Connell was soon apparent. The aristocratic Beresfords, for the first time in the record of that old family, were beaten in Waterford; the Fosters in Louth, the Leslies in Monaghan. Tipperary, Cork, Kilkenny, Longford, Limerick were all snatched from the hands of the anti-Catholic party-liberal Protestants were returned by tremendous majorities, and the forty shilling freeholder and bogtrotter became master of the elective franchise in three parts of the constituencies. A short time after the death of Lord Liverpool, and the failure of the Goderich Government, and just after the strong Tory Government of Wellington and Peel had entered office, Clare became vacant. The Catholic Association had vowed never to allow the forty shilling freeholder to elect a supporter of the Wellington Government, and although Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, the candidate, was favorable to emancipation, still the Catholic Association determined to stick to their vow and oppose him, because he was a member of that Governresting his policy on these grounds: "You will be told that I am not qualified to be elected. The assertion is untrue, I am qualified to be elected. Of course as a Catholic I will never take the oath, but the authority which created these oaths can abrogate them, and if you elect me these terrible obstacles to the happiness of the country will be removed." (Applause.) It would, said the lecturer, take an evening itself to describe that Clare election; how its prospect fell like a bombshell on the Gozernment; how the whole landlord and monied power of Ireland was banded against it: how O'Connell was welcomed by 30,000 puople in Ennis; how old Tom Steel offered to fight every landlord in the country who considered himself aggrieved; (laughter); how O'Connell was returned by a majority of close on 1,000 out of 3,000 votes cast; how his return to Dublin was like the march of a monarch, and how the troops sent over from England to prepare for the worst, the instant they landed at Dablin and Waterford, burnt into enthusiastic cheers for "O'Connell, the liberator of the country." The battle was fought, and on the deserted battlefield Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald wrote to Mr. Peel and said "All the great interests of the country, my dear Peel, have broken down, and the desertion has been universal—the prospect now before us is tremendous." The prospect was "tremendous," so tremendous in its possible results both to Ireland and England that Mr. Peel and the Duke of Wellington then introduced the great Emancipaion Bill, for which they were very harshly criticised at the time. Mr. Carmichael quoted Mr. Peel's defence of his action, and said every word of it could be admired as the outspoken opinion of a great statesman. This defence was noble, for it was the resignation of private feeling for the public Peel's bill was so framed as to force Mr. O'Connell to go back to Clare for re-election, possibly in the hope that as a subse-

quent bill had raised the standard of elec-

tors, he might not be elected for that constit-

uency. But Mr. O'Conrell was equal to the

emergency. "I am member for Clare," said

he, " and I want my seat." The matter was

warmly debated, and was adjourned to allow

O'Connell to plead his case at the Bar. "There," said the lecturer, " standing at the

Bar is a magnificently built man in the full

bloom of life. The member for Clare? No!

man Catholics—the one man power—the

House, has changed its traditional policy, has blotted out the advice of Kings, has trained and educated an overwhelming ma-

jority of legislators, and has actually enlist

ed in his cause as enunciators of his views

the deadliest enemy that he ever met in pub-

pressing the Association, the vitality of O'Connell's speeches; his wit and humour; which was marvellous. At once it obeyed the his terrible sarcasm, his geniality-all had letter of the law, dissolved, and with slight been laid purposely aside, and bare bald historic facts alone brought farth. He then proceeded to point a moral from O'Connell's history. There were two great ways of remedying great national abuses-one by fire and sword and blood and death, by brother arraying himself against brother, by the antagonism of bodily force; the other by a bloodless revolution, by the training of the public mind and the moulding of political opinion; by the persistent appeals of the weaker brother to the better feelings of the stronger-in short, by moral force. with increased zeal. In fact, no Parliament could put it down. It did nothing positively power, and a marvellous evidence of power, and a marvellous evidence of its capability of success. Mr. Peel based not a little of his argument in favor of emancipation on the fact that Ireland was in a state of suppressed rebellion; that so excited was the nation through its sense of the national injustice that all the elements of revolution were in existence, but held back restrained. The hand that restrained from the beginning of that agitation to the end was O'Connell's. 'He is a tame moralist,' said the revolutionary Meagher, a tame moralist, only fit for out-door relief, 'No political change,' said O'Connell, 'is worth one drop of blood.' What contrast between O'Connell's conduct and that of a man who tanding before thousands of his excited countrymen could listen to the cry of Shoot the landlords' without repudiating the sentiment. (Applause.) When O'Connell gave utterance to that sentence,' said John Mitchell, 'he was the greatest enemy Ireland ever had.' Well both modes were tried. Moral force by O'Connell resulting in emancipation; revolutionary force by others, having a result connected with vegetables. (Laughter.) This allusion was to the fiasco in the cabbage garden, the late William Smith O'Brien being the leader of an insurrectionary party in arms | What fruit remains to-day. Ireland was never so prosperous. Her Roman Catholic representatives in the Imperial Parliament have such freedom of pressing Irish questions that whole sessions are spent debating them. A few years ago the Queen was represented in the highest Irish Court by one of the most brilliant Roman Catholics that this century has preduced— Lord O'Hagan ; and out of twelve Lifeh Judges eight of them are members of the proscribed religion, and eight better lawyers and more just and upright mon never dealt out law to Her Majesty's sunjects in the Royal Judges' name. (Applause) I leave O'Connell, then, with you as an evidence of the superiority of moral force over armed force in political and civil agitation. I leave him with you, also as one of the greatest champions of civil and religious liberty that Roman Catholic Ireland ever produced. He was an ardent koman untholic, so much so that when he died he left "his body to Ereland, his heart to Bome." Loving his own religion, he fully appreciated that same love when developed in those whose views were different from his. and his ardent love at all times was to contend for the fullest freedom of religious thought. "Let England date to interfere with Protestant rights and liberties," be once said; "and I would in that case not only feel for the Protestant and speak, but I would, if needs be, fight for him, and cheerfully sacrifire my life for the great principle for which I have ever contended-the principle of universal and complete religious freedom." Let the echo of my voice die out to-night with these imperishable words.

The lecturer than resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.

Akl. McEntyre vose and moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Carmichael for his able and eloquent lecture, which had fully realized the predictions of the chairman. An eloquent Irishman himself, Mr. Carmichael had come among them with a reputation which he had fully sustained, and had ably pourtrayed the character of the " Celtic Demostheres." After paying an eloquent tri-bute to the lecturer, he (Ald. McIntyre) ex-pressed the hope that as it had been the first it would not be the last time the reverend gentleman would address a Kingston audi-

ence. (Applause.)
Ald. (William) Harty expressed the pleasure it afforded him to second the vote of thanks moved by Mr. McIntyre. Mr. Carmichael's reputation was all over Canada, and by none was he more highly esteemed than y his (Mr. Harty's) co-religionists (Applause.) In a neat and fluent speech Ald. Harty passed a enlogy on the ability and the liberality of the reverend lecturer.

The motion was carried, after which the chairman conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Carmichael, who, briefly responded, acknowledging the kindness he had met with during his stay in Kingston.

Rev. W. B. Carey moved a vote of thanks

to the ladies of the Society under whose auspices Mr. Carmichael lectured.

Mr. Shannon moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Kirkpatrick for his kindness in presiding. The motion was seconded by Rev. Mr. Carey, and was duly carried, after which the audience dispersed.—Kingston News.

#### The English Fleet in Turkish Waters—A Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, November 14.- A great deal of interest is evinced by the general public and the people in semi-official circles regarding the action of the Cabinet upon the Eastern question at their sessions vesterday. The solitary presiding genius, who, outside that principal cause of the unfavorable rumors is Earl Beaconsfield's reticence regarding the policy of the Government and the knowledge that the Government is maintaining Admiral Hornby, and that instructions have been telegraphed him regarding the movement of the English fleet from Malta. Members of lics in adverse petitions. There is no question that the Association governed Ireland.

A resolution passed by the Central Board was recognized alike in Cork, in Dublin, and in Galway, and a whisper from O'Connell ran Irish people. (Applause.) The lecturer Sr. Parsassung, November 14.—The Golden.

con, 1.6 1 store the best bases 1 me to bedooms he could belied be upon for the control of the c

The education of the 19th

Roman Catholicism dared to inaugurate such to hold aggregate meetings in Catholic places

a system there would be a war of races from of worship, and thus bring the people face to

created. Let them apply it to Canada, and to.

themselves, for no matter what their creed was,

terial or sudical Benches. Or suppose the

the Protestant peasantry grow up generation

tleman would be forced to send his son

to France or America to gain the education

everyone of them, from the Governor-General

down to the lowliest doorkeeper, to Roman

Catholics, did they mean to say this country.

would stand it?

but O'Connell, who long after boasted he

could drive a coach and six through

any Act. of Parliament ever passed, per-

snaded a few who soled with him to hire

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

CHAPTER XXV. CONTINUED. "But, it so happened, that as Dr. Green left the Sailor's Rest, he was overtaken by the group who had emerged from Danesheld Hall. Apperly was among them; and Inspector Young walked by the side of Lydney. Dr. Green informed Apperly that he was wanted at the Sailor's Rest in his professional capacity, and the latter went in at once, and proceeded to the door of the sick chamber."

"I am told the old gentleman wants me, who is lying here," quoth he to Sophie, who came out to him.

"Yes, he is very ill," answered Sophie. "But you need not call him old, Mr. Apperly; he is not as old as you are. You can

She held the door open for him, quitting the room herself. Mr. Apperly advanced to the couch, near which stood Ravensbird. "I am sorry to hear you are seriously ill,

sir," he began. "Mr. Home, I believe." The invalid turned his head toward him. His high features, somewhat attenuated now by suffering, his keen eyes, and his white hair. A handsome man still. Mr. Apperly gazed at him, and then backed a few paces, astonishment, mingled with terror, on his countenance.

"Good Heavens!" he uttered, as he wiped kis brow. "It-it-can it be? It is Captain Dane! come to life again."

"No, sir," rejoined the invalid, very sharply for one so ill, "it is not Captain Dane. I am Lord Dane. And so I have been, ever since my father's death.'

The lawyer looked bewildered. He turned from the sick man to Ravensbird, from Ravensbird to the sick man.

"Is it not a dream?" he gasped. "It is not a dream," said Ravensbird. "It is my old master sure enough; my lord now. I have been proud to know it ever since the day after the shipwreck.

Why you-you-are supposed to be lying in the Danesheld vaults, sir-my lord. Goodness help me!" broke off Apperly, in his former hot fashion; "if you are in truth Lord Dane, who is he—the other Lord Dane at the castle?

"It I am in truth Lord Dane!" retorted the invalid. "What do you mean, Apperly? I am my tather's son."

"Yes, yes, of course; but these sudden changes confuse me, my lord. Who is he at the castle, I say? I can't collect my senses.' "I should think you can't," was the reply of the true Lord Dane. "He is an usurper; not an intentional one; we must give him that due. He is plain Mr. Herbert Dane, and never has been anything else, though he has reveled in all rights of a peer for these ten уевтя."

"It will take me-it will take mea week to get over this; a week before I can comprehend it," ejaculated Apperly. "Were you really killed, my lord?"

"If I was killed I came to life again," said Lord Dane, intending the words as a joke. "The fall over the cliff took away my senses for a time, and otherwise injured me; but I recovered. A moment yet, Apperly; there will be some work for the lawyers between me and the false Lord Dane; which side do you enlist upon?"

"Yours, my lord, certainly; yours by all means."

"Then I retain you as my adviser, and I somebody else to be present. Ravensbird, where's Mr. Williams?"

"He has not been in, my lord, since he went this morning to Danesheld Hall." "Did he go to Danesheld Hall?" asked

Lord Dane. "Yes," was Ravensbird's answer. "Squire

Lester sent for him. "And a pretty kettle of fish he has got himselfinto, if you mean the young man lodging me?" here, William Lydney," put in the lawyer. "He is taken into custody on remand. Young has just walked him off to the station-

"Walked Mr. Lydney off to the stationhouse!" uttered Ravensbird, while Lord Dane stared, in unqualified astonishment.

house.

"A shocking scapegrace, I'm afraid, gentlemanly as he looks," exclaimed Mr. Apperly. "Reports have been abroad, connecting him with the poachers, for sometime: but he has got himself into real trouble now. He and three more, with blackened faces, broke into the hall last night, for robbery no doubt, but that they were disturbed. Lydney is the only one of the lot taken as yet."

" How dare you so traduce him, and in my presence?" cried Lord Dane, his eyes flashing wrath. "You don't know what you are saying, Apperly. Are you aware who he is?" "Not I, my lord. I know nothing of him, except that his name's Lydney; or he says it is. Danesheld looks upon him as an adven-

"He will be Danesheld's chieftain, sir: I can tell you that," returned his lordship, with emotion. "Ay, you may stare, but he will. He is my own lawful son, and will be returned Lord Dane. "And now for my story my Lord Dane before many days are over, for I shan't last longer."

"Why, it is mystery upon mystery!" ex-claimed Mr. Apperly, who certainly did stare in no measured degree. "He goes by the

name of Lydney." "He is my own son, I tell you, the Honorable Geoffry William Lydney Dane. Geoffry is his first name, but we have always called him William; my wife, a lady of French ex- Henry Dane, as I was then, went over the traction, used to say her lips would not pro-

nounce the Geoffry. And you assert that he is in custody?" "He is in custody beyond dispute, for I made out the warrant myself for his committal," was the answer of Mr. Apperly. And he forthwith proceeded to give Lord Dane a sum-

mary of the circumstances so far as he knew them; dwelling on the fact that Mr. Lydney did not deny having been in the house, as testified to by Tiffle. "One thing is certain," said Lord Dane, "that William is incapable of a mean or dis-

honorable action. If he was in Lester's house, he was there for some good and legitimate purpose, and so it will turn out; not for a bad one. Pshaw sir! speak of housebreaking in connection with William Dane, a future peer of England! I will stake the rest of my beauty. I say blindly—had I not been blind poor life that Herbert Dane-my lord, as you all call him—is at the bottom of these rumors against him. I do not suppose he suspects who William is; but I think it likely that he fears I am alive, and goes upon thorns lest I should turn up."

"My lord, may I ask you why you did not assume your rank and your rights when you first returned?" said Apperly. "Why you have lain on here in obscurity, suffering Lord in the ruins of the chapel-you know them Dane-Mr. Herbert, I should say-to continue in his honors?

"All in good time," replied Lord Dane. "I had my reasons. You know that box that broke forth and I kicked him, Ravensbird so much has been said about?"

have it safely by my side now. Apperly," continued Lord Dane, after a pause given to reflection, Fit has been in my mind some time to have a detective officer down. Keen men are those London detectives; they ferret of quarrel between you and Raversbird," put out everything; and perhaps by those means in Mr. Apperly; but Lord Dane went on. I may arrive at the box. I was only waiting for my health to get better; but it has got his yacht in the harbor. I had dined with worse instead. You shall telegraph for one him on board the previous evening, and on

this day. 7 "A London detective is at present in Danesheld, at the castle," replied Mr. Apperly. "His name is Blair, and he passes as Lord Dane's banker; business brought me in of pink ribbon, whose centre was a pearl, pretty well over the globe, Europe excepted. contact with him some time ago, and of which I knew Lady Adelaide had worn on course I recognized him, but he gave me a the front of her dress the previous evening, hint that he was here incog. He might suit for I had seen her dress for dinner before I your lordship's purpose as well as another."

"Not if he be a friend of Lord Danes, as you persist in calling him."

"I beg the true Lord Dane's pardon," smiled Mr. Apperly; but we have called Mr. Herbert Lord Dane so long, that we must call him so, I fear, by many another slip of the tongue. I could ascertain by two words to Blair himself, whether he is at liberty to give his energies to your cause."

"Then go and do so at once," was the command. "Let him understand that he will have to act against the present Lord Dane at the castle, but do not mention me otherwise than as Mr. Home. When Dr. Green was called in to me-I could not send for Wild because he would have known me-he asked my name. I replied, 'Mr. Home,' for I was thinking of my own home at the moment, and the word did as well as any other. If this Blair will assist, bring him back with you for it is high time to act, and the plot is thickening. The heir of Dane in custody for felony! Do you hear it. Ravenshird ?"

As Mr. Apperly walked toward the castle, not knowing where else to look for the detective, it occurred to him that he was not bent upon altogether an honorable erraud. To seek Mr. Blair in his host's residence, purposely to ask him to act against that host, was certainly not altogether clear steering; but lawyers are thick-skinned, most of them, and so was Mr. Apperly. It happened, however, that he had not to seek Mr. Blair at the castle, for he met the latter walking from it.

"I was going in search of you," began Mr. Apperly. "A gentleman down here has need of the services of a detective officer. Could you act for him ?"

"Yes: for the business that brought me down is so far over that I am no longer needed, and have now quitted the castle. What is

"I must premise that you will have to act against Lord Dane, though in what manner I do not precisely understand myself. Will your private feelings allow you to do so?"

"An officer must have no private feelings," was Mr. Blair's reply. "Lord Dane demanded a detective from town, and I was sent down. My business with him is concluded; and if I am required by another party, I have neither plea nor wish for refusing, whether my services may be put in requisition against Lord Dane, or against any other lord. Does it relate to this business of breaking into the hall? which I confess I cannot fathom-at least Lydney's share in

"In a manner it does; and I can fathom i as little as you."

"I fancied so. I thought Squire Lester might be calling upon me for aid."
"I am not the agent of Squire Lester," re plied the lawyer, as he took Mr. Blair to the

Sailor's Rest. Lord Dane was then off the sofa, pacing the room by the help of Ravensbird's arm. will tell you my tale. But I should wish complaint that he labored under was an inward one, telling little upon his general ap-

pearance and his apparent health. "This is Mr. Blair, my lord," said Lawyer Apperly.

"Sir," said the peer, stopping in his walk I hear you have been visiting. Can you aid

"I have no doubt I can," was Mr. Blair's reply; "at least I can inform you whether anything can be done if you will put me in possession of the circumstances."

"Very good. But before I enter upon my tale, which is a long one, allow me to inform you that I am Lord Dane."

The detective gave a sort of cough, impressed with the sudden belief that the gentleman before him was laboring under a mania, and wanted a keeper rather than a police-officer. His eye glanced at Mr. Apperly.

"His lordship says right," observed the latter. "He is the true Lord Dane."

"The true veritable William Henry, Lord Dane, only surviving son of the old Lord Dane, of whom you may have heard," continued the peer. "You look astonished, Mr. Blair; I thought police-officers were surprised at nothing."
"The present lord has enjoyed the honors

so long," remarked Mr. Blair, recovering himcelf. "He is not like one who succeeded yesterday. Sir Richard Mayne himself would be surprised at this "

" I dare say he will be when he hears of it," -when you will learn how it happens that he has enjoyed them."

Lord Dane seated himself on the sofa Ravensbird disposing the pillows for his support, and then taking his stand by his side while the lawyer and the detective occupied chairs opposite, and Lord Dane began: "You may probably have heard, Mr. Detec-

tive, that Captain the Honorable William cliff, one moonlight night, by accident, or by treachery, and lost his life; that his body was turned up by the sea some weeks afterward, and buried in the family vault."

"I have heard this," replied Mr. Blair. "Bruff, the butler at the castle, a sociable spirit if encouraged, has been fond of visiting my room since my sojourn here, and entertaining me with various items of the family's history. All in good faith; he is proud to tell laudatory tales of the Danes."

"I had been staying at home for some time," proceeded Lord Dane, "and was engaged to my mother's niece and ward, Lady Adelaide Errol. I don't mind telling you, Mr. Blair-for you may have lost your head for a woman yourself-that I was madly and I might have seen that her love was given to another. This was the man to enlighten me, -touching Ravensbird's arm. "He came to me in my chamber one morning, in his true regard for my welfare and honor, and warned me that Lady Adelaide was deceiving me; that she loved my cousin, Mr. Herbert Dane, and that he returned her love. When he went on to say that they met almost nightly on the edge of the cliff-met for their lovers' endearments, their confidential converse, their ridicule and deceit of me—then my passion my faithful friend and servent down the stairs,

my gentle, child-like Adelaide!" Danesheld never could come at the cause

this morning he came up to call at the castle. I walked out with him afterward, and was

went down to the yacht. All in an instant it flashed upon me that Ravensbird had told me the truth-for, unless she had visited the ruins the previous night, the bow could not have come there. My blood was boiling over, and I determined that not a day should pass, before I had it out. I met Herbert Dane, and told him I should step into his house to smoke a cigar that evening; intending in my own mind to tax him with the treachery."

"He said he was expecting you," again interrupted Mr. Apperly. "And we found him at home, waiting for you, after your fall from the cliff."

"Not waiting for me," significantly returned Lord Dane. "Evening came. I had promised Moncton to dine on board and say farewell, for the yacht was to sail with the tide, I did not go. I had brooded over my wrongs all the afternoon, and felt in no fit state even for Moncton's society, and I dined at home, with Lord and Lady Dane, and Adelaide; we had no guests that evening.

After dinner I took my way to the ruins, resolved to watch the meeting between them, should there be one. I felt half mad to think that I had been so gulled; to know that Adelaide had but tampered with me; to feel that her love was another's. Inside the ruins I waited, and presently I saw Herbert Dane come stealing over the grass, keeping as much in the shade as he could, for I think the moon was never brighter. Cautiously he came up, came inside, and all but touched me, as I stood close to one of the apertures. Whether he heard my breathing, whether I made any movement, I don't know, but he evidently became aware that some one was there. He took it to be her for whom he waited: 'Adelaide, my dearest, is it you?' he whispered, and the words unnerved me. In my passionate rage I seized hold of him and shook him; I reproached him with his base treachery; I told him he should fight me on the next day. He retorted-and quarrelling vehemently, we made our way outside the ruins, close to the edge of the cliff. There it came to a strnggle, and there I saw Lady Adelaide, who must have come up meanwhile, quickly step out of the ruins, and gaze at us. In the same moment, we got on the edge, and I lost my footing and fell--"

"Then it was Herbert Dane who flung you over?" eagerly inquired Mr. Apperly, in his eagerness. "We have never know whom to

suspect." "It was Herbert Dane. I do not think it was purposely done. He was trying to fling me to the ground, but not over the cliff: I was trying to fling him, and I lost my footing I say, and fell. In the instant of the fall my ear caught Lady Adelaide's shrill scream ."

"She ran screaming back to the castle half dead with terror," exclaimed Mr. Apperly, whose mercurial temperament could not be still. "But she did not recognize either you or Herbert Dane."

"She recognized us both," returned Lord Dane; "it is absurd to suppose otherwise. It was light as day, I say. I know that she denied it; I have talked it all over with Ravensbird, over and over again since I lay and facing him. "I have need of advice and recognized us. Love for Herbert Dane Still, we did not dare tell our secret, and the assistance. I have been wronged by Herbert | may have kept her silent; or fear lest her own | years passed on. We waited patiently for the that it was with him I struggled. I hear that after this, she refused to continue her friendship with Herbert Dane. I am glad-she had so much grace.'

"She may have looked upon him as a murderer in intention as well as actually. Most persons thought the marderer was a

"Oh, that packman was nothing," said Lord Dane. "As I was crossing the heights to the ruins some fellow accosted me, opened a small box or tray of wares, and importuned me to buy. I refused harshly enough, I dare say, for I was in no mood of suavity, and the fellow grew loud and insulting. I promised ness to enter upon it. You must remember the booty of smugglers, and his lordship, hon-him if he did not be off I would call forth the that I was not the heir; my brother Geoffry's orable and haughty, liked not that coloring servants from my father's castle to convey him and his pack to the lockup, and away he hurried.

"And how were you rescued after the fall?" again began Mr. Apperly, while the detective sat perfectly silent, as he had done from the

"By one of those interpositions of Providence that no doubt come direct from Heaven," solemnly repeated Lord Dane. Moncton, disappointed of seeing me on board, anxleus to bid me farewell, caused his yacht to heave to when she was abreast of the castle, put off in the boat, with a hand, and came to the very spot where I was lying, intending to seek me at the castle. Now, mark you, he was not well acquainted with the coast, and he mistook this small spot of beach for the larger one above, where steps wind up the cliff; what do you call that but Providence? He found me lying there insensible; he thought dead; and he found that there was no road to the heights from that place He put me in the boat, with the help of the sailor, and they pulled back to the yacht. I revived. I was very much bruised and hurt, but no bones were broken. They had a surgeon on board, a young man who had come with them from the States for what he called a spree. Moneton was for putting the yacht back to port, but I-smarting under the infamous deceit of Lady Adelaide—preferred to go on with him on the voyage. I did not care if England never saw me again, and the farther I was away from it the better. The yacht touched here and touched there, reaching the States at last, long before I was well; in fact, this complaint that I am dying from was no doubt induced by that fall. I ought to have written to them at home, at least to tell them I was in the land of the living, but I put it blindly in love with her, fascinated by her off, and put it off, and the next thing that name, Verena Vincent Verner, General Vinovertook me was a fever; a long, nervous fever, rendering me incapable in mind and in body. When I was sufficiently well to hear the news, Moncton informed me of the death of my mother; he had seen it in the papers many weeks back; had kept them, now put them into my hand. 'I must write to my father now, said I to him, but that very same day fresh papers arrived bringing accounts of the death of Lord Dane."

"Ah, they were not long apart," said Mr. Apperly. "My lord went off quite suddenly at the last, and never signed his will. Mr. Herbert succeeded then."

"Yes, Herbert succeeded," replied Lord Dane, with emotion, "but I never suspected

thing was the accusation that she stole out at Had I known that it was Herbert, and that I bringing my effects to England, and was pronight to visit the ruins and meet her lover—myself was the true Lord Dane, the first and paring to denounce him as my destroyer. I myself was the true Lord Dane, the first and paring to denounce him as my destroyer. I fasfest steamer would have brought me over. say I cannot fathom his precise thoughts and I had not been friendly with brother Geoffry; he was overbearing and tyrnnnical, and I did not care to return, neither did I care to write. England had lost her attractions for me, and I had ceased relations with her. I knew that 1 should inherit nothing under my father's will-my fortune had been paid to me when I

came of age. Therefore, I stayed on, giving being chiefly in America, though I traveled pretty well over the globe, Europe excepted. When I found my health failing, failing probably to a fatal termination, then I turned my thoughts to home, and lost no time in returning hither. We took passage in the 'Wind, eleven hundred tons register, New York She brought us safely to this, my own native spot, and wrecked us on it. That was strange," he musingly added, but after a moment's pause went on. "But for my son's interest I do not suppose I should have troubled the old country again-

"Your son?" said Mr. Blair, interrupting for the first time.

"Yes, sir, my son," returned the narrator, his agitation rising. "The gentleman whom you and Squire Lester and Herbert Dane, have, between you, ordered into custody today on a charge of miduight plundering, he is my son."

"He! William Lydney!" continued the inspector, astonished for once in his life.

"He, and no other, sir. He is the Honorable William Dane, one of your future peers. Do you think he broke into George Lester's house?

"By Jove!" exclaimed Mr. Blair, surprised

out of his equanimity. "I had never lighted upon any account of the marriage of Lord Dane (always supposing it to be my brother Geoffry), and, failing in children of his own, of course William was his heir, after me; for that reason, and establish his rights, I came home. We were wrecked-and saved; all that we had with us went down, save a few papers and letters in William's pockets, who was dressed when the catastrophe occurred, sufficient to establish our identity with the agents in London of our American bankers; otherwise we might have been at a temporary strait for money

"Never, my lord," put in Ravensbird, "so far as my narrow means could prevent it." "Knowing me for Lord Dane, perhaps not, Ravensbird," smiled his master. "But you might not have been so ready to help two distressed unknown shipwrecked travelers."

"My lord," spoke Mr. Apperly, who was dying to have his curiosity gratified, "how does that young gentleman come to be your son? You must have made an early marriage."

"I did make an early marriage," replied Lord Dane. "I was not much more than of age. I married the daughter of a French merchant and banker, who had settled in the States, and I married her in secret. Her father had a bitter prejudice against the English, arising from a grievous wrong done to his family by an English officer in the time of the Napoleon war. I was an English officer, and he told her plainly he would rather see her in her grave than my wife. On my own side, I knew that my family, always a haughty one, would never sanction my alliance with a merchant's daughter, and the result was we married in secret, and continued to keep it a secret. My wife lived on, unsuspected, at her father's home, making plausible absences from it occasionally During one of these William was born, and was christened Geoffry William Lydney. As the boy grew he was was introduced by my wife to her father's house as the child of a friend, and from that time there was no difficulty in her having him there much, for the old gentlehere, and I say that Lady Adelaide must have | man grew to like him, and to ask for him. time that death, in the course of nature, would take him, and release him from our bondage. Alas, death came, as it often does come, where it is not expected. The old gentleman died; that was expected, leaving his accumulated riches to his daughter; but ere we had well declared our position, and inherited, she also died : died from a neglected cold. After the lapse of a few months, I came on a visit to England, and to my father's at Dane Castle, and there my senses became enthralled by the charms of Lady Adelaide. I did not tell Lord and Lady Dane of my marriage, or my boy: I had no particular motive for the reticence, save that I felt a constant unwillingwas a good life, and I never cast a thought upon the probability of inheriting. Had I the present lord of that place--I mean Mr. done so I should have been the first to declare | Herbert." that I had a son. I did tell Adelaide. In one of our confidential interviews I told her I had made an early and secret marriage, and that my wife was dead. I bound her in the and its rooms, and I told him of that hidhonor to secrecy, and so far as I know she has observed it. I did not mention William; a only and legitimate lord, as I believed, and teeling prompted me not to; but I meant to have told her of him before we married.

William's very large fortune in his own right, inherited from his mother, would prevent any icalous unpleasantness on pecuniary scores. done?" he feverishly asked of the detective. Now you perceive how it is that William Lydney—as he has called himself here—is my

"It's like the winding up of a comedy,"

cried Mr. Apperly. "The comedy's not wound up yet," retorted added, turning to that gentleman, "I come to the part that more particularly concerns you. There was cast up from the wreck, a box, which was claimed by William—a japanned box, with the initials 'V. V. V.' upon it, surmounted by a Maltese cross. While he came Dane. "Will you suffer him to remain in here to get assistance to remove it, my Lord Dane goes on the beach, sees the box, and orders it up to the castle. Why did he do this?" Lord Dane stopped, but his question was

not answered. "Because he recognized it : recognized it as my mother's box—one that she had given me when I first weut abroad. There is not the slightest doubt that he must have known it again, for he had seen it many and many a tell him, to confide in you. He may do it." score of times at the castle in earlier days; "In all security. He may tell me as a and Mitchel, whom Rauensbird questioned, says that he appeared struck with its appearance. The initials stood for her maiden cent having been ber uncle; and the Maltese cross had been added to them, in a freak, by her brother, young Verner. He had hor rowed the box of her, and when it came back it was embellished with the cross. This box she gave to me when I was going out with my regiment, and the very day I was putting my papers and best treasures in it, Herbert Dane stood by and helped me. Yes, he recognized the box, and that's why he laid his hasty hands upon it and sent it to the castle."

Mr. Blair drew his chair a few inches ginning now, and the plot was getting inter-

"What he may have feared, what he may

motives, but that he holds that box securely housed in the castle—unless he has destroyed ic and its contents with it—is my unshakable conviction.

"Permit me," raid Mr. Blair, interposing. Will your loidsbip inform me what its contents were?"

"They were varied, sir. Papers and documents relating to my property in America, for my money is invested there, and to that of my son. My will was also in it. All these can be replaced; but what I fear can never be replaced are the testamentary papers relatingto my marriage and to my son's birth. The clergyman who united us is dead, the witnesses are dead; altogether, if these are lost, I might never he able to prove, to the satisfaction of British law, that William is my veritable, legitimate son. See you not how valuable the suppression of them would be to Herbert Dane? I cannot last long, and failing the proof of William's title he would be the next baron by right of law."

The detective nodded his head; he saw it all now clearly.
"That box has been the cause of my re-

maining on in this house in secrecy and seclusion," continued Lord Dane. "I never intended, you may be sure, to return home otherwise than openly, than as my own proper self; but the moment the life-boat had saved us-for which we may thank young Lester—came the knowledge that the box was lost, and all else we had had with us. I told William that night it would be better to remain incog. for a time, till we could see what must be done. I did not choose, you not prove my own innocence without comsee, to bring him home and introduce him as | promising another." my son and heir, without being able to prove the fact, were I challenged to do it. Then burst upon me the knowledge that my own brother had long been dead, and that be who reigned as the Baron was Herbert Dane. All the more cause for my going to work cautiously. The box at present may be intact: at any rate, not destroyed; but were I to make a stir, and it came to his knowledge that I am here, and that William is my son, he might

burn the contents wholesale.' "I understand that the castle had been thoroughly searched, and that no such box

brought me home the news from the police- curred to me more than once, having its risc inspector, and it has troubled me much. But from some words dropped last night, by that for that, I might have gone about matters in respectable member of society, Shad. Is it a bolder manner. The fact is I have been ill possible that Mr. Lester's son has been the all along, in daily hopes of getting better, and actor in this, and not you; that the woman I put it off until I should be so. It appears now that I never shall be."

"The chances are that he has removed it from the castle," mused Mr. Blair. "Young | him?" told me the search was as efficient as he could make it. But again it was, by all accounts, very heavy, and he must have had help to do this; would be risk that, under the noise that | deed the culprit, and that he had sushed in has been made? I suppose," he continued, after him, having waited for him in vain near stroking his chin, and speaking half in a the castle, through Shad's tale, rushed in solilequy, half as a question, to Lord Dane, " that there are no secert hiding-places in the castle?"

"I cannot say: if there are. I do not know of them." was the emphatic answer of Lord | had been accomplished, and the deed was then Dane. "I never heard the supposition mentioned till the other day. William came in contact with Ben Beecher-a loose devil-maycare set those Beechers always were--and by something that accidentally transpired, William thought Beecher or his companions had been concerned in the abstraction of the box. and that through Beecher he might get it again. It came to nothing, but he has met Beecher occasionally since—the box mind you, being the object—and the man persists in it to him that there are secret places in the castle, old Beecher vouching for it."

"I know of one," observed Mr. Apperly, while they all turned to him with interest.

"In the strong room-

"Which do you call the strong-room?" interrupted Lord Dane. "The death-rom, as it was in your time, my lord, but the present owner of the castle chose to change the name, not liking, possibly, the associations the word death gave, as connected with your supposed fate. In the trestle-closet in that room there is a hidden spring; press it, and the side of the closet slowly opens like a door; plenty of space there to conceal auything. It came to my knowledge by accident. I went to the death-room once in search of the old Lord Dane, and he, not expecting me or any one else, had the place open. He commanded my secrecy: tradition went that the castle had once, it was in his grandfather's time, been a refuge for should be added to the tale. I informed

" You." "I did, my lord. It was just after he came into the title. We were speaking of the casing-spot, and showed it to him. He was the had more right to the secret than I."

"Then, by Heaven, that's where my box is!" uttered Lord Dane, rising from his seat in excitement. "And, now, what's to be "Plenty of clew to work upon now."

"Your lordship must give me a few hours for deliberation. As you have observed, we must act cautiously, lest he become alarmed, and destroy it. We might get a search-warrant for the castle, but he is the lord-lieuten-Lord Dane. "And now, Mr. Detective," he ant still, and might cancel it. None in the county possess his authority. There is no immediate hurry for to-day, and I must mature my plans. It may be necessary for me to apply to Sir Richard Mayne."

"And my son," imperiously spoke Lord custody?"

"That he cannot be guilty, is perfectly clear to my mind," returned Mr. Blair, "and I will release him of my own responsibility, provided he shall satisfactorily account to me for his presence at Mr. Lester's with those men last night, Can your lordship explain it?"

"No, I cannot," replied Lord Dane. "I will drop a few penciled words to him, and friend, not as a detective."

The words were written, and Mr. Blair departed with them to the police-station, leaving his lordship, the lawyer, and Ravensbird setting their wits to work over the box and the hiding-place.

WILLIAM LYDNEY sat quietly enough in the

strong-room of the station, expecting a visitor.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

He had requested to be allowed an interview. with his landlord Ravensbird, and Inspector. Young had appeared to acquiesce, and to send a messenger for him. In point of fact, the messenger was dispatched to the castle to innearer Lord Dane. His part was indeed, be- quire Lord Dane's pleasure on the subject. The door opened, and William Lydney arose in expectation, but he saw only the stranger, who had been at Lord Dane's side that mornhave thought, I do not pretend to say, when he saw it on the beach. He may have ar- "I bring you a line from Lord Dane," be-

William looked at it, and then at hi visitor.

" From whom did you say ?" "From the true Lord Dane," was the whispered answer. "And I believe I have now the honor of speaking to the future lord. Your father, in that note, bids you conside to me: he has done so. Perhaps it may be in my power to order your release."

But what can you possibly have to do with it?" exclaimed young Lydney. "You are a friend of-of him at the castle-his town banker."

"You have been flourishing in Danesheld under false colors, Mr. Dane; so have I. I am not Lord Dane's (the title will slip out) banker and how the report got wind is more than I can say. I am one of the chief de. tective-officers of the police force. You father has called in my aid to assist him, and I am ready to assist you. First of all, what did bring you to Mr. Lester's with whose companions last night."

"I cannot explain; I cannot tell you any. thing about it," was the quick response.

Mr. Blair looked at him, doubts arising. "You could not have broken in with those men for a nefarious purpose, surely!" he slowly debated, feeling very unpleasantly per plexed in his own mind.

"I!" returned William Dane as baughtily as any Dane had had ever spoken. "Youin timated but now your cognizance of my rank I do not forget it, I assure you, or yet di grace it."

"Will you give me your reasons for no

confiding in me?" "I do not know that I need object to that said William, after deliberating. "I could

"I told your father you might confide it me. as a friend, not as a detective officer. Do so, that I may be enabled to assist you and I declare to you, upon my sacred word, that what you may tell me of any other party shall remain locked up in my own breastshall never be used against them.'

"Never be spoken of? never betrayed?"

"Never, so long as I breathe, unless by your permission. I am not retained to work out this business at Mr. Lester's; it i nothing more to me than to any idle specta tor, therefore I can safely give you the prowas there," observed Mr. Blair.

"So did I," said Lord Dane. "William ning to end. A curious suspicion has ocservant Tiffle, or whatever her name is---mistook you for him in the confusion; and that you have been bearing the stigma to screen

> William Dane saw that it would be the bes plan to confide the whole truth to Mr. Blair and re did so. That Wilfred Lester was in hoping to bring him to his senses, and rescue him from his alarming danger. He gave the history of the deed as the motive of the in break, not plunder; he told that the object in Wilfred's possession, unsuspected by Mr. Lester. It was William Dane, who finding Lester amidst the shrubs, had torn the crape

from his face, and seen him into his home. "You see," he concluded, "I cannot declare these facts, without awfully compromising Wilfred Lester. and it is not my intention t

do that." "The facts must be confided to Squire Les

ter, and he must stop proceedings."

"I don't know. He is very bitter against his son. If he knew me for the true heir to Dane, I might have some influence with him, continued William, smiling, "and it should certainly be exerted for Wilfred. It may be better to wait and see what will turn up, so

long as Wilfred is not suspected." "You seem wonderfully easy under own incarceration," observed Mr. Blair, gaz-

ing on his handsome face. "A man with his conscience at peace generally easy under most circumstances And as to the accusation-nshaw! I nee only point my finger, and say there is the true Lord Dane at Ravensbirds, come home to as sume his rights, and you may know me for his son; Danesheld would soon scatter the

accusatian to the winds." "I think I can do that," said Hr. Blair.

"Come with me." He led the way into the general office, where sat Inspector Young on his usual stool, writing. At the same moment, the messenger, who had been dispatched to Dane Castle, entered.

"Did you see his lordship?" inpuired the inspector of the latter. "Yes. And he says no person whatever especially Ravensbird, is to be admitted to the prisoner."

"The interdiet will not he necessary, coolly observed Mr. Blair, as he turned to the inspector. "Young, I am about to relieve you of your charge. This gentleman must be set at liberty."

The inspector stood in mute consternation.

"Where is the warrant for it?" he presently ejaculated. "Your warrant is, that you are bound to obey my orders,' said Mr. Blair. "Let that

be your answer to any one who has authority to question you." Mr. Blair opened the door, and bowed slightly, with every mark of respect, as Lydney passed him. Had the inspector possessed ten eyes, they could not have stared away his astonishment; it was not lessened when Lydney, laughing and looking back

spoke: "I will not cherish resentment against you, inspector, for holding me your prisoner. But theday may come when you will thank your stars for not having made an enemy of me. Better, for your self-interest, that you made one of my Lord Dane."

As Mr. Blair and the ex-prisoner left the town behind them, and were nearing the Sailor's Rest, who should come full upon them, in a not very frequented part of the road, but Lord Dane. He was swinging down from the castle to the station, to enforce his prohibition personally against any one beiing admitted to the prisoner. To describe his amazement when he saw Lydney, free and at large, would be difficult; he gaze and rubbed his eyes, and gazed again, believe

ing his vision must be deceiving him. "What is the meaning of this? what brings that man here, at liberty?" demanded hereely of Mr. Blair. The latter signed to his lordship that he would speak to him privately and Lydney, slightly raising his hat, which motion Lord Dane might take as one mean in courtesy or mockery, just whichever he

pleased, strolled gently on. "Circumstances have come to my know-ledge since the examination this morning my lord, which render it inexpedient that Mr. Lydney should be kept in custody. I have deemed it my duty to release him."

"What on earth do you mean?" ejaculated Lord Dane. " Circumstances !"."

"They have indeed.' Mr. Lydney is no more guilty than you or I. I know it; my

"I think you must be mad," returned Lord

"Well, my lord?"

"Well, my lord?"

"Well, my lord?"

"I must get that into my possession, if I can, before I alarm Mr. Herbert Dane. I was but traducing her, and I visited it upon would almost barter my boy's future title to him. What made me more angry than any. gan Mr. Blair, putting the folded paper in his lord.

Dane, in anger. "It was proved beyond doubt that he was guilty; Tiffle proved it; Shad proved it; the piece of letter Shad found

the first night-"The letter is explained," interrupted the detective. "It was not written to any poschor; it was written to a gentleman in the neighborhood, Mr. Wilfred Lester, who must have dropped it out of his pocket in the wood, using part of it prohably for wadding for his

gun."
"Do you remember that, in thus releasing him, that you have set my warrant, my authority at defiance?" resumed Lord Dane. "Have you forgotten who I am?"

"No, certainly, I have not forgotton. But my duty was plain before me, and I could but act upon it. I am only responsible, my lord, to one person, and that is my chief, Sir Richard Muyne. I am prepared to lay my motives before Sir Richard, and I am certain that he will approve them, and say I did right to release Mr. Lydney."

Lord Dane felt staggered. He knew how high in the force Mr. Blair was, and that he was a clever, prudent man.

"What are the circumstances you speak of \_that could induce you thus to act," he asked, in a less haught, tone.

"I am not at liberty to relate them, save to Sir Richard only, but I can assure your lordship they are such as to justify me. Certain private facts have been disclosed to me in my official capacity, and I have acted upon

"How dared Young connive at the escape of the prisoner, while he held my warrant for detaining him?" foamed Lord Dane. "He shall suffer for it."

"Young had no choice, my lord. When I issue orders he has not the power to dis-"I shall go this instant, and order him to

take that thief, Lydney, into custady again,"

cried Lord Dane. "I must submit—with all due respect to your lordship-that it will be waste of time for you to do so. So long as I am here, I am chief of the police force, and Young is as my

servaut." Lord Dane felt beaten on all sides. Never since he became Lord Dane had he been so bearded. Hastily defermining to pour out the full grievance before Squire Lester, whom he looked upon as more injured than himself in the proceeding, and quite as much insulted he turned on his heel to retrace his steps, rouching no futher word to Mr. Blair—and then his eyes lighted on a sight which did not tend to restore his temper to equanimity. Bending down till his face was nearly on a level with hers, and her hand retained in this, stood Lydney, talking to Maria Lester.

Away strode Lord Dane in his fury. Scarcey knowing what he did, he would have pulled Maria from her companion, with words of cutting insult to Lydney, and of reproach to Maria for "degrading herself."

"I beg your pardon," William said, calmly, putting him aside and shielding Maria. "Allow me, Miss Lester; I am quite capable of taking care of you."

"What would your father sav ?- to see you thus lower vont elf to his level. Maria ?" asked Lord Dane, controlling his vo ce to her. " An associate of dark villians, a midnight housebreaker! It is indeed fitting society for Miss Lester."

Maria was exceedingly agitated, but she looked up at Lord Dane, and spoke words of denial. "He is not that; you cannot know what

rou are saying." "I heard he was cajoling Miss Lester to some purpose," retorted Lord Dane, in his anger; that he had nearly prevailed on her to forget social ties and decency, and unite her

fate to his! I shall begin to believe it." "As your lordship has entered upon the topic, I may as well avow that the first hope of my life is that Miss Lester shall some time unite her fate to mine," he cooly said, while Maria fell iuto pitiable embarassment. "Should she entrust her life's future to me, she shall find happiness, so far as I can make it. I may be able to effect that better than your lordship would. Maria," he added, turning to her and clasping her bands in his emotion, "I cannot yet explain; but you will

trust me still." "Yes," she answered, in the impulse of her heart's affection, "I repeat that I will trust you still, and forever. Let the whole world forsake you and speak ill of you, I will not. Lord Dane, you have provoked me to say this; you do not know what you are doing when you accuse him of housebreaking."

"Do you know, young lady," began Lord Dane, his lips turning rather livid, "that this style of conversation, of heroic avowal, is very like a taint on the future Lady Dane? Do not faucy I shall give up my bride to a criminal adventurer; although she may have been duped into a passing fancy for him.'

(To be Continued.)

The Ottawn "Herald" and the Irish Catholics.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Free Press.

The persons whose names are appended to the enclosed letter addressed to Mr. W. H. Nagle, proprietor of the Ottawa Herald, will be much obliged if the editor of the Free Press will kindly give it space in his paper.

It was sent to the Herald at 9.30 yesterday morning, but it appears we are not to be allowed to set ourselves right in the columns in which we have been misrepresented. Comment is unnecessary.

Ottawa, 10th November, 1879.

OTTAWA, 10th November, 1879. To W. H. Nagle, Esq., Proprietor of the Herald,

Sir,-In recent editions of your paper some editorial articles have appeared in which you have presumed, not only to lecture His Lordship the Bishop of this diocese, but to denounce as "debasing folly" some of the most ancient and cherished ceremonies and devo-

tions of the Church. With your individual opinions upon Church or other matters we have neither the right nor the desire to quarrel, but when, in reference to these articles, you untruly say "it must not be supposed you have provoked the ill-will of your Irish Catholic fellow-citizens, or that you have done that of which they disapprove," it becomes not alone our privilege, but our duty as Catholics and hitherto supporters of your journal, to "quietly disagree" with you and to say that at least as regard us you were not warranted in making that assertion, as we utterly repudiate and condemn the statements and opinions set forth in the articles referred to.

We are, Sir, Your obedient servants. Martin Buttle, T P French, P Baskerville. P E Ryan, C Neville, John Heney,
J A MacCabe, Maurice Bennett, Wm Kehoe, P & Egleson, J B Brannen, Peter Dunn, P Conway, Mark Wim McClaffrey, M. Starre, Ch. John O'Reilly, the sent

## IRELAND'S DICTATOR

Interview with Parnell, the Tribune of the People-Freeing the Soil-Landlords and Landishbers.

1New York Herald.1

Dualin, Oct. 28, 1879.

Having met the Leader of the new Irish land agitation at one of the monster demonstrations, Mr. Parnell expressed to a correspondent of the New York Herald his gratification at the interest which "The greatest paper published in the English language," as he called it, manifested in the condition of the Irish people at home and their social and political future. On an intimation from the Herald's correspondent of a desire to learn from the line of the member for Meath the motive, position and prospects of the antirent agitation, as it is termed by the English Journals, Mr. Parnell at once invited your representative to visit him at Avondale or to meet him the following week in Dublin for the purpose of expounding for the benefit of the readers of the Herald his views on the proposed land revolution in Ireland. In accordance with the arrangement the representative of the Herald met Mr. Parnell at Avondale, county Wicklow. Mr. Parnell is a tall, thin young man, of fair complexion and fair beard, a pale, firm face and a mouth speaking volumes of determinations. It is the fashion to say that he looks like an English gentleman. He looks like rather what he is-a union of the American and the Hibernian man of the world. He expressed himself glad to meet the representative of the Herald again, and after a few complimentary preliminaries he entered on the subject of the Herald representative's visit.

Mr. Parnell-I understand that the Herald takes a strong interest in our proceedings over here, but I dare say, in New York, men are as ill-informed as to our objects as they seem to be in London.

Herald representative-That may be, sir, but the Herald takes a strong interest in every great question affecting any portion of the human race. It only wants correct informstion on this great question of yours in Ireland. What do you aim at?

Mr. Parnell-Just now we aim at keeping the people from starvation and emigration, at keeping them at home at all hazards. Ultimately we aim at establishing the actual tillers of the Irish soil on the land as its

owners, not as tenants. Merald representative-That is to say, you mean to abolish landlordism outright, as speedily as possible. But you know the British Government will not permit the landlords to be evicted. The landlords are its friends.

Mr. Parnell—That may be one reason for their removal, but it is not the reason at the bottom of this agitation. They are an in-cubus on agricultural development in Ireland, and form an unnatural institution interfering with the natural progress of the country.

Herald representative-They have landlords in England, and the same charges would apply against them; but the English people do not make it.

Mr. Parnell-That does not alter our right to make our own question, even if the circumstances under which landlordism exists were not different here.

ENGLISH AND IRISH TENURE.

Herald representative-How do the circum-

stances differ? Mr. Parnell-The majority of the people in Ireland live by the land. In England they do not, and therefore do not feel the pressure of landlordism so keenly, though they are beginning to feel it now. In Eugland the landlord holds quite a different relation towards his tenants. He makes all improvements at his own cost, and thereby has a direct interest in the profits. In Ireland the landlord is merely a rent receiver, and does nothing to earn anything from the land, but takes the result of the tenants' capital in the shape of rent. When he buys, he buys the right to the occupier's earning, for without the occupier the land would earn nothing The Irish occupier builds and makes his own improvements; he makes a business for the andlord, without any aid from the laudlord. A number of tenants spend their capital and the labor of their lives, and while they continue merely to make out a decent existence in prosperous times they between them supply the landlord with a large income, which enables him to live luxuriously without any labor of any kind. When they leave the land they leave the landlord all the results of their capital and their labor, for which he has done nothing but accept and spend the rents they have paid him. They stand in altogether a different position from the English farmer. who takes a going concern, with all the fixtures necessary for the business, from the landlord—the land ready prepared, in fact, to vield its products-at a fixed remuneration. The cases are altogether different.

Herald representative-Then you look upon the Irish landlord as an unnecessary in-

stitution? Mr. Parnell-Not only unnecessary, but injurious. He is the creature of a bad system, and that system must be got rid of for the sake of the people. The landlord will go with the system and be all the better for the change. He will be a useful member of society and be able to add something to the we are ever-populated now, they only show wealth and happiness of the country. Landlordism does neither and cannot do either.

Herald representative—Then I may take it which you, Mr. Parnell, are accepted as the leader in Ireland, is to get rid of the system of Irish landlordism?

Mr. Parnell-You may. Herald representative-You are denounced in the English journals on another count-

for advising the people to pay no rents.

Mr. Parneli—I never advised the people to pay no rents. What I did and do advise them to do is not to pay the landlord more in bad times than they can really afford. The past over-population fallacy. But we must bring three seasons have been bad; the profits of our answer home tangibly-bring it home to the good years have been partially eaten up by the landlord, while the tenant has been enabled to live somewhat better than before; and I say to the tenants: Ask your landlord to reduce his share of the result of the yeares farming, as you have been compelled to reduce yours. If he says no, then I advise the tenant to offer arbitration as to the amount. that ought to be paid under the circumstances. If the landlord refuses that, I simply advise the tenant to keep whatever money he may have in his pocket and to stick to the land at the same time. He has as great a right to live

and to retain his means of living as the landlord has to his rents. THE LANDLORDS' RIGHTS.

Herald representative—But, according to notions over this side of the world, the landlord has a claim to the possession of the land when the renant cannot pay.

"Mr. Parnell—Legally that is so; but that sent charged, men are siways found to give

is the sort of law we complain of. It makes the landlord the authority to grant the tenant | can you put an end to that? Does it not the landlord the authority to grant the tenant | can you put an end to that a local local

yearly rent. If we admitted the legal theory it would mean that we admitted the right of the Irish landlords to evict from the land the greater portion of the farming population ability to pay rent. That would be monstrous, and that is the first idea we resist in this agitation. The idea is immoral and tyrannical. on which the relations between landlord and to accept it. They have known of no other The first thing this agitation has theory. done is to open their eyes and to give them courage, to make them feel that they have rights, and that there is another side to the question, and a strong one, in their lavor. To which I hope we have accomplished. The tenants now know that there is a public opinion with them, and that they are the authors of a serious problem for English statesmen and Irish landlordism. They know they have raised the greatest question of the hour in British politics. Herald representative-But suppose the

landlords as a body maintain their legal rights and do evict their non-paying tenants? Mr. Parnell-They will not attempt it, that is my belief; not, at all events, on any large scale. If they did then the crisis of the question would come all the sooner, and we should be so much nearer the solution. There is one class is fully made up. The people will not and must not be turned off the land, and they have the feelings of the towns with them. There will be no crowbar brigade business in reland. You may depend on that, unless, inleed, the English Government should openly undertake to make war on the people in the interest of the landlords, and that I deem to to be too improbable an event to be seriously thought of.

Herald representative-There are public signs of any such action by the landords. On the contrary, there are many of them offering reductions in their rents.

Mr. Parnell-That is a direct result of this ngitation. Before it obtained public support of rents to the State? the landlords did not reduce their rents. When I told the people to pay no rents without a reduction the landlords began to reduce, and not till then. But I wish to point out that, though a reduction of rent is a temporary alleviation of the evil. it is not a cure for the disease, one of the causes of which is landlordism itself. We must get rid of the cause of the system before the cure can come. What we want is to put the people in such a position as will save them from the peroidic appearance of famine and enable them, from their own accumulated business. to bear the strain which may arise from the occasional depression in the business of farming. That we can only have by a peasant proprietary, by which we mean a transfer of the ownership of the land from the class called landlords to the tillers of the soil themselves. To accomplish this we want organization, for which we have the material in the people themselves, and we want money, which we in Ireland have not, but the Irish outside of Ireland will, I hope, help us in that direction.

THE APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Herald representative-That, I may take it, is the object of the address to the "Irish of his land interest in the bond, and would race" which you and your colleagues have issued, and which was telegraphed, to the Herald.

ddress—to obtain the financial aid of the Irish in America and elsewhere. Herald representative-But the Irish at home cannot expect the Irish abroad to provide of the Irish soil owners without recourse to

the money to buy the whole of the land of revolution or without "robbing" the land-Ireland. They could not subscribe the mil- lords or interfering with the rights of prolions required, even if they would be enormous.

Mr. Parnell—We don't ask them to subscribe for any such purpose. It would be a very wild already at work in the operation of the Bright scheme indeed if we proposed to effect the settlement of the land question in that way. I am told there is a notion abroad that we want by a general subscription by Irishmen all the world over to raise the capital ourselves to buy out the landlords. Now, we are not lunatics over here. We mean to have the land, but we have a practical method of getting possession of it.

Herald representative-For what, then, do

you appeal to the Irish Americans? Mr. Parnell-For money to organize and sustain the movement over Lere. We won't get rid of landlordism by merely asking for its removal. We must press the subject home and keep at it until it becomes the interest of the landlords themselves to compel the British Government to take them out of their false position. The farmers in Ireland have not had such an opportunity, with the ability they now possess to utilize it. The Euglish cannot say now-they never could tairly say it-that with a little over five millions the country is over-populated. They said that in 1847, you know, but we are two and a half millions less now. If we were over-populated then it was because the conditions under which the land was held were such as to prevent the proper development of its products by the industry of the people so as to provide suffithat those conditions are more indefensible than ever, and are altogether unnatural. Belgium can support a much denser populathat the ultimate end of the movement of tion than even England itself in a condition of more equally distributed comfort. France, portions of Austria, portions of Flanders and Prussia, can support their populations and accummulate capital, but they are enabled to do so because the soil is owned as well as worked by the occupiers-because they have got rid of landlordism, in fact. We say we can do the same thing in our degree under the same conditions, and we mean to obtain those conditions. That is our answer to the every landlord in the country. For that purpose we must keep up the movement in every county, in every town, and in Par-liament and out of it, in the press and on the platform. We must be prepared to resist the demand for exorbitant rents, generally and in individual cases, and we must resist the demand by sustaining the victim in refusing to pay them and still keeping him on his land. Conducted vigorously, we will thus teach the landlords that they are not the only class entitled to obtain a living out of the land; and persevered in, the landlords must learn that they can only remain landlords by consenting to a very material reduction of their incomes—in fact, such a reduction as will make

> before matters become worse for them. Herald Representative—It is generally complained that even with the rants at preincreased rentals for vacant holdings. How

it to their interest to sell out to the tenants

Mr. Parnell-You are referring to another curse generated by the land system—the land jobbers. We must ostracize them socially, and we can do it by public opinion. We canwhenever hard times interfered with their not blame the landlord for dealing with the land jobber, who is generally the small tradesman of the town, who has made money in business and has no other outlet for it, and No country could prosper in which it is put looks upon the occupation of land as the only into practical operation. But it is the notion other calling to which he can take. It gives him interest for his money—the money which tenant have been conducted in this country. The | he has made in other business from which he serfs of the soil-for in the mest cases the retires. Or the jobber is a farmer starting with be half a dollar a family in all, and it would previous price. The sale of English maltfarmers are nothing else—have been taught | capital who requires additional and adjoining land to complete his business. But his very existence is a reversal of the natural order of here would, I suppose, do something financithings. The land should be the manufacturer of ally capital, not an abyss swallowing it up. What the retired tradesman or the capitalist is able to do with land by the money made in give them a sense of independence and hope the town, the occupier of the land should, kind. which may place them above fear and induce | under equitable conditions, be able to do by them to preserve with the movement for a the profits of his labor. But, instead, the change of owners in the land is another step | profits have gone in improving the land for the landlord, who sells the capital of the tenant sunk in the improved land to the land jobber, thus developing another evil of a radically evil system. The landlord robs the tenant and sells the plunder to the land jobber. Is not that an immoral transaction, condemning by the very fact landlordism in Ireland altogether? The land jobber will go when we get rid of the system which has produced him.

LANDLORDISM MUST GO.

Herald representative - Well, having ripened the question for solution as far as making the condition of things existthing upon which the mind of the tenant ing longer unbearable, how do you propose to get rid of landlordism? Will you ask the State to evict the landlords?

Mr. Parnell-It practically comes to that and they may be very glad to be evicted from a bad business. It may be done in various ways, not one of them smelling even faintly of injustic or revolution. Stein did it in Russia, and the French people required a revolution to accomplish it.

Herald representative-You would, I suppose, ask the State to turn the landlords into rentiers, to give them the purchase value of their lands in consols, and then sell to the tenants, extending the instalments of the purchase money over a long period in the shape

Mr. Parnell-No; I would not ask the State to do even that much. It is not necessary. A much simpler plan would be to pay the landlords two-thirds of the purchase money down and allow them to draw the other third by instalments from the estate over a number of years. Why should they receive all their capital at once?

Herald representative-How would you get the State to produce the purchasing capi-

Mr. Parnell-The British Government can borrow to any extent at four per cent. Taking the present purchase value as twenty-two years' rental, the tenants would pay for thirtyfive years in thirty-five instalments at the rate of two-thirds to the Government and paying ope-third rental to the landlord, either through the Government or directly. This would not only pay back the capital to the Government, but pay also interest and the working expenses of the same. At the end of thirty-five years the tenant or his lineal representative would become owner in fee forever, and all paying of rent would cease. The landlord would lose nothing, he would obtain the full value be forever freed from dependence on the prosperity or the non-prosperity of his tenant for his income. He would have two-thirds of Mr. Parnell-That is the object of the his capital at once realized to invest in any security he liked, and probably he would invest in Government securities. It would take just a generation to make the occupiers dreadful things the English papers or the public men charge us with intending to do. The principle is clauses; but then the tenant has to provide purchase money, and to borrow. With the plan I suggest the land would revert to the occupier in process of time, and revert without any hardship to the landlord Herall representative-Well, Mr. Parnell,

the man seems feasible, but the British government might not feel disposed to horrow capital to buy up all Ireland at once, and

the landlords might object to selling. Mr. Parnell-The government could provide the whole capital if Parliament decreed it, and the landlords must obey the State. It Parliament decreed their disestablishment they would be reduced to Hobson's choice. At all events, Parliament could easily take the £5,000,000 surplus of the Irish Church, add £10,000,000 more to it, and start the process with £15,000,000 in hand. There are landlords enough in Ireland now who would gladly sell out. As long as the agitation continues the value of their rights will go down. It has gone down at least two years in purchase value during the last six months, and in time they would get no one to purchase

Herald representative-Would you take the purchase valuation at the present rentals? Mr. Parnell—Decidedly not. In some case the rentals may be fair enough; in many they are not. There are and have been rack rents. The proper way would be to assess the fair valuation of the lands through a duly constituted public tribunal, whose award should be final and the basis of the amount of purchase But there are, as you see, matters of detail, and there are various modes in which the end can be accomplished. What we want immediately is to demonstrate that a settlement on some process involving the extinction of landlordism in Ireland is a necessity, and the only sort of settlement which can be final, and that the people are not willing to suffer for ages while the result is heing arrived at by gradual and easy stages. That is why we want help from America, to enable us to keep on demonstrating this-to protect any victims whom the landlords may attempt to sacrifice, and to give the people the courage which will come from the knowledge that they are not unfriended.

Herald representative—There are many sections of Irishmen in America, Mr. Parnell who think that the best way is to get rid of the British Government altogether.

Mr. Parnell-Well, even they are agreed that the one great thing, if we are to have a self-governed Irish people, is to keep the people at home and to make them the owners of the Irish land. It is the first great step toward nationhood.

Herald representative—It is said you intend going to the United States to address your countrymen, and ask their aid to the movement, and their active sympathy, too. Mr. Parnell-Yes; I mean to leave this

side for America about the middle of Novemberical will spend two months among my countrymen, addressing them at public meetings; and I hope to return in time for the meeting of Parliament. EXPECTATIONS OF AID.

dare say they will receive me in a friendly foreign wheat into London have been fair, what extent they can help me. If they believe that we are right in desiring to place have held sloof, and confidence is somewhat the Irish people in the possession of the Irish shaken by an increase in the visible supply in soil then they will help us generously if they see that our method of doing it is practicable. There are computed to be ten millions of Irish in the States and Canada. If they could send On the whole there has been only a retail us \$100,000 a year for five years, it would not consumptive demand which was satisfied at go a long way in enabling us to win. Herald representative-But your people

Mr. Parnell-Of course; but they are poor and cannot do ail. It will be a big struggle

Herald representative-But it has been said that the Irish would do better by helping to bring out your Irish farmers. We have lands for them and no landlords.

Mr. Parnell-True; but the Irish farmers

don't want to go, and won't go if they can help it. One thing we have made up our sides, it is not the interest of the Irish in America or of the laboring classes to invite 1.085,766 cwts of wheat and 279,696 cwts of another half million or so of Irishmen to settle in the States, increasing the labor supply and reducing thereby the pay for labor. It is said you have thousands of idle men in your cities. Send them to till the untilled lands. It is plainly the interest of the Irish in America to enable the Irish at home to stay in Ireland. But they do not desire to look at the question of interest. Their desire is to see a prosperous Ireland ruled by Irishmen, and all the movements in which they have been enthusiastic have had that object.

Herald Representative-How would the settling of the occupier on the soil of Ireland as owner do away with American competition, which is admitted as one of the causes of the present crisis?

Mr. Parnell-By taking away the drain of landlordism the occupier could produce more cheaply, and sell to the home consumer at as low a rate as the American can. Of course Americans might say they don't want to lose our market or to aid in producing Irish competition against them in England, but America has other markets to sell her produce in, and the profits of our land system with peasant proprietary would go into our towns to create manufactures and commerce and means of exchange with the States. In any case, with the use of the wealth produced from her own soil, Ireland would, with her own capital, be enabled to make herself the great transit station for the commerce between America and Europe, and vice versa. Ultimately the States would gain more from us we from the States than by another exodus.

Herald representative-Rumors are affect that troops are coming on here to meet disturbances and protect the landlords in clearing their estates. Will the people resist?

where they are. There is no idea of using the country will continue to sink gradually, force. If any disturbance comes the Government or the landlords must begin it. I don't believe they will provoke bloodshed. If they do it will be their crime, not ours. The movement will go on peacefully, but de-

terminedly and unfalteringly.

This closed the interview between the Herald representative and the member for Meath, who expressed his gratification again and again at the interest which America takes in the condition of Ireland.

COME TO TERMS.

dec.

Hantan and Courtney Agree to Row on December 9th for \$6,000-Conditions,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—After nine hours' discussion, every point in each article having been objected to over and over, the articles of agreement were finally signed at midnight for the race between Hanlan and Courtney, on December 9th, at Washington. The race is to be two-and-a-half miles and return, for a purse of \$6,000, offered by Soule. Each party deposits \$500 with the referee, which is to be paid to the party who starts in the race in case the other party does not start Mr. Blaikie is to be the referee, and in case of any outside interference during the race, if it affects the result of the race, or for any wood cause, may order the men to row over the course again, on the first favorable day, under original conditions. Hanlan agrees from the moment the word "go ' is given in the race, he will waive his present claim to the \$6,000, provided both he and Courtney start at the word "go," and the \$6,000 shall go to whomsoever the referee decides to be the winner: but, in the case either he or Courtney fails to start at the word "go," it is distincly agreed that Hanlan does not waive his claim to the \$6,000. Within five days from the 13th November there is to be placed in the hands of the referee a certificate for \$6,000, deposited in the City Bank of Rochester, endorsed with instructions to the bank to pay the same on the presentation of the certificate bearing the endorsements of the referee and the winner of the race. In no case shall the referee deliver the certificate to either Hanlan or Courtney, unless they both start at the word "go, hut will return the same to the donors. Any commissions, percentages, donations or income of any sort whatever from any railroads, hotels or outside source whatever, shall go to the winner of the race. Judge Wheeler, City Attorney of Rochester, was subscribing witness. Courtney left at 8.30 to meet an engagement at Ithica. Capt. Sullivan, of the Rochester police, signed the articles in Courtnev's stead. The race was fixed for December 9th, to give the men three week's training. Hanlan leaves on Friday for Toronto. Both Hanlan and Courtney expect to start for Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Analostan Club, and Court ney of the Potomacs.

The British Grain Trade. The Mark Lane Fxpress, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week,

says :-- " A decided improvement in the weather during the past week has facilitated wheat sowing, which is fairly forward in the Southern and some of the Midland Counties. In the higher districts of Scotland the commencement of snow and white frosts has necessitated the resping of much grain in an imperfecily ripened condition. The root crop is only expected to be half of the average yield. It is stated that the prospect is the most serious ever encountered by the present generation of Scotch farmers. Irish. reports are less unfavorable, the weather having been very fine. At Mark Lane, English wheat was rather more freely offered, but the supply was undoubtedly small for this time of the year. The condition is somewhat improved owing to more favorable westher for thrashing. At the majority of the provincial markets business has been quite impracticable, as a large proportion of the grain offered has been useless to millers:

Mr. Parnell-I can't say what I expect. I rels were quite neglected. The imports of way, at all events, and I can only tell them but not excessive. There was a slight reviwhat we are trying to do, and how and to val in business on Monday, but since then some reaction has taken place. Speculators America. Holders, however, have been up-held by the rise in prices in New York, and there has been no disposition to force sales. ing barley was checked by liberal imports of French and German barley. Maize was ne-glected, and prices were slightly easier despite the comparative absence of arrivals. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Wheat is in a state of suspension, buyers -the biggest Ireland has yet seen of its holding off pending further arrivals, and prices are fully is per quarter lower on the week. Ma'ze was in fair demand at about 3d per quarter decline. Business in wheat for shipment was very limited at about 2s per quarter decline. Maize and barley were easier. The sales of English wheat during last week amounted to 36,553 quarters at 50s 5d per quarter, against 52,867 quarters at minds to here, and that is, there will never be 308 8d per quarter for the same week last another exodus, never another famine. Be- year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending November 1, were

#### TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Abdel Kader has died at Damascus. Prince Gortschakoff's resignation is as-

ured. 90,345 Catholics are resident in the Ottawa district.

Prince Labanoff will succeed Schouvaloff at

London . Military preparations are making in the

Caucasus. The French Ambassador is visiting Bisnarck at Varzin. 2771

The Chaudiere Steam Fire Engine Company offers its engine for sale preparatory to . zaibaadsil The British Consul at Philadelphia will

nstitute an enquiry into the cause of the collision of the Champion and Octavia. Mrs. Jas. Adams, of Lancaster, N. C., delierately murdered her five children and killed

serself through marital infelicity.

Chief Shavinau, of the Utes, says, with reerence to Gen. Crooks, "He no tell lie; me ike him," and wants him as peace mediator. An unusual number of recruits are offering to join the "B" Battery, which is now stated to be considerably in excess of its strength.

The new Internal Economy Committee of he Quebec Legislative Assembly is composed of Hon. Messrs. Loranger, Lynch, Hynn, and the Speaker.

There is reason to fear the resistance which hitherto builled all the efforts of the British Mr. Parnell-The people will simply stay Ambassador to Turkey will be prolonged, and until some catastrophe produces a radical change in the situation.

THURSDAY.

Rosa D'Erina is in Winnipeg.

The Czar has postponed his visit to Cannes. Bishop Walsh, of London, celebrated his ilver jubilee yesterday.

A. W. Gordon a, Scotch delegate, has purchased 200 acres in Manitoba.

A Hamilton man named Dincen fell from third storey window, and was uninjured. A new railway is to be organized to extend the Nipissing Railway to the Snowdor mines. Dantzic harbor is to be enlarged and converted into a naval station for the German

fleet. Prince Bismarck and Count Schozvaloff meet before the latter returns to St. Peters-

Quebec is to have a new boot and shoe factory which will afford employment to 700 hands.

Recently the Roman Catholic church at Belleville has been three times broken into at night.

FRIDAY.

Wheat is 75 cents in Winnipeg. Sydney coal mines are in full blast. Russia is soliciting Italian support.

Sir Leonard Tilley goes to Quebec next

The British fleet await sailing orders at Malta. The last tows of the season have left Ottawa.

The Czarowich and Czarina have arrived at

Vlenna Lefebvre, a lunatic, has escaped from Lingaton. Musquodobolt lumber mills are running day

ind night. Brooklyn longshoremen want an increase of five cents per hour.

Quebec carters are receiving fares at the same prices as horse cars.

Russia reinforced Bokhara on learning of the reoccupation of Cubul. Sparks from a passing locomotive burned

Bigouette's barn, St. Sauveur.

SATUROAY. Grosse Isle quarantine station will soon

The Czar has abandoned his proposed visit Cannes.

Servia does not intend to enter the rumored Balkan league. Evidence of Yakoob Khan's complicity is accumulating.

Quebec is haunted with rumors of a mysterious double murder. It is believed there will be a compromise

on the Amnesty question. Mohammed Jan is at the head of a fresh force in the Khyber Pass.

Inundations have destroyed the cochinesI crop in the Capary Islands.

Denmark yesterday celebrated the centenary of the post Ochlensehlager. A deficit of 53,000 tons is apparent in the

French beet root augar crops. Ballasting operations on the Canada Pacific have been suspended until spring. A combined Russian and Persian force has

been defeated by the Turcomans at Sirake. Gibbon, sentenced for manslaughter, bas escaped from Winnipeg Penitentiary::yester-

Canadian vessels, will be allowed to assist American wrecked craft only where loss of

1,000 Safes attacked the 67th regiment at Junction of Pansher and Cabul rivers. They were routed with great loss on hely all carries milt, is reported that the Russians are daily striving, but ineffectually, to come to special

Wm Finley's contract to some off with the line of the license to live, a than the landlord at present obtains for it? | much aid from Ital. Americans? | bandscon former terms, while inferior particularly of the license to live, a than the landlord at present obtains for it? | bandscon former terms, while inferior particularly off the license to live, a than the landlord at present obtains for it? | bandscon former terms, while inferior particularly of the license to live, a than the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the license to live, a contract while the landlord at present obtains of the landlord at present obtain seconds antimoders will arise the Bernette election of that to portain suffert called the being dones.

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

-AT-761 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL, BY THE

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

#### CALENDAR.

THURSDAY 29—St. Felix of Valois, Confessor.
FRIDAY 21—Presentation of the B. V. M. Bp.
Barry, Savannah, died, 1859,
SATURDAY 23—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.
SUNDAY 23—Twenty-fifth and last Sunday after
Pentecost. St. Clement Pope and Martyr.
Epist, Phil. iii. 17-iv. 3; Gosp. Matt. xxiv.
42-i7; Last Gosp. Matt. xxiv. 16-35.
MONDAY 24—St. John of the Cross, Confessor.
Cons. Abp. Lamy, Santa Fe, 1850.
TUESDAY 25—St. Catherine. Virgin and Martyr.
WEDNESDAY 25—Dedication of St. John Lateran.
(Nov. 9) St. Peter of Alexandria, Bishop and Martyr.

#### NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper

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

#### Notice to Farmers.

Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds change hands every year, more especially during the fall and winter, and in order that buyers and sellers may be brought together as much as possible, the proprietors of the TRUE WIT-NESS-a paper which has a large circulation amongst the farmers of the Dominion-are prefall and winter. Terms made known on receipt of copy for advertisement.

#### Publishers' Notice.

Mr. W. E. McLLEN, of this paper, is at present travelling through the Province of Irish people, to root them to the soil; the Quebec in our interest. We recommend him | landlords want their rents, and are utterly into the kind consideration of our friends and | different what becomes of those who pay them. subscribers, and trust they will aid him in | Here in America the sympathies of the people every possible way to push the Evening Post | are with the oppressed, but there exist some and True WITNESS.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on under the name of M. C. MULLIN & Co., as printing and publishing the EVERING POST and TRUE WITNESS, has been transferred to "THE POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," which will print and publish the Evening Post and TRUE Wit- of the Ottawa Citizen, and other small fry, wass and carry on the business of General | who at the present are so witty and feroci-

We have not yet learned if there is to be any real opposition to the election of the Hon. Mr. Flynn, Minister of Crown Lands, in Gaspe. Of course there is a sham candidate esteemed contemporary the Ottawa Citizen of in the person of some mysterious individual late with surprise slightly tinctured with who, at the last moment, will be invisible. There is no fear of Mr. Flynn's re-election, suburb of New Edinburgh called Ottawa, and hence we shall say nothing for or against when it was fainting for pap and scraggy from it at present.

THE American Secretary of the Interior will shortly launch on the country a small army of supervisors, who will take the census for 1880. The expenses attendant on such a great work will amount to \$3,000,000, and will, it is thought, be one of the most important ever undertaken. It will be most min ute in its researches, and shew the great resources, industries, manufactures, agricultural statistics of the United States as they have never been shewn before. But it will do more than this, it promises to change the political aspect of the Union, and do away with such expressions as the solid north and solid south, or, if not, add to them a solid west. The marvellous growth of population in the western States is beyond all proportion to the increase east, north or south. In some of the western States, notably the ratio of representatives in the electoral Colleges as well as in Congress will be doubled. While the Atlantic seaboard gained only from Europe since the last census, the teeming West has gained from the other cardinal points of the Union and from Europe as well. Hence there cannot be any longer a solid South which must unite with the North to preserve the balance of political power against the ever increasing Occidental States. The New York Star says in reference to the coming census::---

"Congress will have a grave problem to solve on the change in representation which "the new enumeration will render necessary. "Already the number of members is very "large. If it should be decided not to aug-"ment it, which we think would be the "wisest course, the Southern and Eastern "States will nearly all lose members, while "the West will gain what the two older sec-"tions'may lose."

## The Land Agitation in Ireland.

Until a war breaks out among the European will give us all the sensational news we shall called such. A despatch of yesterday, for force of anti-renters will attack the Barracks | election of that important official called is being done,

and explode the magazine. Reinforcements have been at once telegraphed for, we are told, and great excitement prevails. Of course it does, for exploding a magazine, round the ears of a man does not tend to make him cheerful and happy. It was kind of the person giving timely warning to the gallant blundered and sadly mixed up the war in Afghanistan with the war in Ireland, for in another telegram we are told that a body of Safes numbering 1,000, who attacked the foraging party of the 67th Regiment, were routed by General Macpherson at the Junction of the Pansher and Cabul Rivers. We know that the 67th Regiment is only a single battalion, and must therefore conclude it was the Castle hack from Dublin who sent on the startling intelligence from Dublin to London, who was excited, and not the garrison of Birr, in the County of Leinster, except indeed that it is possible the Afghans have carried the war into the enemy's country, and that there are two rivers in Ireland named respectively " Pansher and Cabul." But speaking in all seriousness of such a serious subject it is to be feared the Irish Executive-facetiously so called-are resorting to the old tactics of trying to excite a rebellion in order to crush the land agitators and secure the landlords in peaceful possession for another decade or so. The Castle has been drafting large bodies of troops from England lately, principally dragoons and artillery, and now, it is to be presumed, have euough to commence the work of coercion. The rumored attack on a barrack will furnish as excellent excuse as any other to the Jingos. Most of our readers will remember the period from 1865 to 1869, and the reign of terror between those years, when the finding of a percussion cap by the police frightened old dames of both sexes, and the seizure of an old pike in the thatch of a house, probably a relic of '98, threw the landlords into pretended convulsions. There was a shadow of excuse for coercion in those days; there is not the slightest at the present time. Parnell and his friends have inaugurated a policy of passive resistance to save the people from another great famine; the landlords demand their pound of flesh, and, pared to offer reduced rates for advertising as the landlords have the sympathy farms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming of the brutal Tory Government, an " attack on Birr naturally follows, with coercion and forced payment of rents,' and then three cheers for Irish tamine the second. Mr. Parnell wants to conserve the

## The Fly on the Wheel.

newspapers, who, although never weary of

praising the French and Prussian land sys-

tems and the peasent proprietary they have

severe terms for attempting to obtain the same

We have watched the career of our who is to astonish the Hon. Mr. Flynn, but disgust. We remember the Journal which is the organ of the Conservatives, in that poverty, and we notice the change to its present fat state—so to speak—with the satisfaction all philantropists must feel at the progress of the indigent. It was not in its scraggy days that its editor was Mayor and obtained a percentage on local contracts as O'Connell Centennary, and breathed fine natriotic feelings about Ireland, which in after times perhaps gained him a number of foolish Irish votes when he ran for Mayor. Through the efforts of this Hercules of the Canadian press, the Government of Mr. Mackenzie was broken and shattered, and its protege, Sir John, became first Minister. Then it was that our esteemed contemporary grow fat and swelled itself as large as the national elephant itself. Then it was that, with one arm it protected Lord Beaconsfield, and with the other anni-Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and California, bilated the Irish agitators, and still continues to annihilate them daily. Canada wings grew to such an enormous size that they covered the world. France heard the flapping of the eagle's wings, and Russia cowered at the touch of its talons. As for Ottawa and its pitiful business, they were altogether ignored as prey too mean for such a noble bird. It settled the affairs of Spain after an evening's repast, and when it came out in the morning it gobbled up Turkey at a dejeuner a la fourchette. It was like-and is still like-the fly that fancies it is weighing down the ox when alighted on its horn; it is like the maternal of Hamlet's father, will not "down." He is frog in the fable which burst herself; it is still in Scotland, and is raising somewhat of Government telegraph lines, and Count Donlike a toadstool which imagines itself a dressed a meeting in the Rev Albert Torong the Foreday which imagines of the German Legation, went on board mushroom; it is, finally, like a parvenu who church (Free Church of Scotland) in Dundee buoy, 17 miles distant, where the final splice chooses to think he has had an ancestor. on the 24th of October, and in course of his was being made. When this is done the For our part, we should not notice the tricks of the puffy little sheet if it pursued its proper course, which is crawling in the track of Sir John and Sir Charles from Widdows "to the people of Glasgow," in enabled to get its cable manufactured and laid Powers, or between any two of them, Ireland | and Sir Leonard, but when it turns aside and | makes itself ridiculous by abuse of men, require if awful and sanguinary rumors can be | whose shoe strings it is unworthy of tying, midst. All we can say is, that "the people of we become foolishly angry. It would be of Glasgow" must be very badly off in the instance, informs us that the Colonel of the asking too much if we requested the Citizen to matter of the preaching of the gospel. The

Mayor of Ottawa, or the extension of water pipes, or the last escapade of Julia Ring, for while the present Government is in power it will, and must, persist in being an organ, but at the same time it might in common decency: cease attacking the starving Irish tenants. Not that they, or their advisers, are aware of 67th though we fear, somebody has the existence of the influential organ called the Citizen, but that it is just possible the able editor may once again run for Mayor, which would be a misfortune, as the friends and sympathizers of the said tenants might not, in that case, think fit to vote for accomplished five years pensioner of the Departmental printing con-

Who Will Have Constantinople.

slopes of the Balkans, in the Shipka Passes,

at the sanguinary Plevna, and elsewhere, and

spent more money than she could well afford,

and for what but to aggrandize Austria. She

saved Austria from conquest by the Hunga-

rians in 1848, just as Sobieski and his Poles

saved them two hundred years before from

the Turks; but nations are never grateful,

and neither event prevented Austria from

sharing in the partition of Poland, nor in

snatching the fruits of Russia's victories

from her grasp. Austria is a peculiar Em-

pire. It has been formed, not by conquest,

Russia poured out blood like water,on the

for the Austrians, though good soldiers enough, have been notoriously unsuccessful in war, but by marriages, and alliances, and treaties, in which somehow or other a Province is always slung to her which no other power is in a better position to keep. In manner she obtained Bosnia and Herzogovina, just as she had her other heterogeneous provinces time after time. This devouring property of Austria has alarmed the Balkan Principalities, which, it is reported have either formed, or are about to form an alliance to check her advance. Gallant little Montenegro, which resisted the power of the Turk so long and so successfully, does not like to be swallowed up by the great Hapsburg boaconstrictor, neither does Bulgaria, which has suffered so severely from foreign oppression; neither does Servia, which has made such tremendous sacrifices. These principalities are gravitating towards one another for protection, and together, with Roumania, are likely to form one powerful Slav State, which may, in time, have Constantinople for a capital, and drive the detested Moslem across the Helespont altogether. This would not be dreamed of a year ago, when Russia herself had her desire fixed on Constantinople; but the Austro-German alliance has taught the great nothern power that they are not prepared to see her advance any further towards the Bosphorus, and she may consequently conclude that the next best thing to her own possession would be to have it in the hands of a kindred and brought about, condemn the Irish people in friendly' people—terms which are not always synonymous. What is almost as certain as blessings. Time, which cures all things, anything still in the future is that the will, it is to be hoped, settle the Irish land sick man" will have to die, and that some question, and at the same time effect a change one other than the Turk will reign in the in the opinions of our able Canadian editors ancient Capital of the Roman Empire. It is just possible that some fine morning or the English fleet is thus deprived of its other we shall hear that England, with her threatening character." usual audacity, has made a dash on Constantinople during the night and captured it. If Ambassador refrains from visiting the Porte. she saw the Sultan's power utterly collapse, or that a mob had taken possession-one of the probabilities of the near future-a telegram from Salisbury would send a British fleet past all the guns on either side of to Livadia to visit the Czar, and on his return the Bosphorus in a jiffey, and once to Constantinople. It is reported that Labafixed in possession there she would stay and complete the turning of the Mediteranean would scarcely take this bold step without baving first obtained the assent of Germany and Austria. These powers would prevent schemes in European Asia. Russia bringing an overwhelming army to drive out the audacious islanders. Such a step would, however, arouse the anger of the price of servile editorials, but it was in France and Italy, and a war could scarcely those days its editor wrote a prize poem for be avoided. It would be better for all parties is 49. if a European Congress quietly told the Turks to take themselves over to Asia and give the Empire to the Slavs. Whether they do or not, the probability is the Slavs will ulti- forts in the Dardenelles. mately take Constantinople without their consent, except indeed, as we have hinted, England may occupy it by a coup de main before they are prepared. One thing certain is that Europe is on the eve of a mighty struggle, all the nations are arming to the teeth by land and by sea, while all their diplomats from our own Lord Dufferin to Prince Bismarck are telling the sweetest of peaceful lies and essaying to throw diplomatic dust in the the ship, and shortly after Messrs. D. H. eyes of their opponents. After the coming grew too small for the editor's genius, and his conflict of arms has ceased it will be found that Constantinople will have changed hands.

sault with intent to kill, was called for trial Siemens Bros., contractors for laying in a Batimore court. The defence introduced the cable. The work of arranging the evidence that the prisoner was not l'arr, but a shore end of the cable upon the pontoon friend named Sweeny, who had obligingly is now progressing, and shortly after the consented to personate him, so that Parr cable was on the land, where a trench had could have time to escape. Sweeny had al- been dug, and a temporary building placed to ready suffered five months' imprisonment in receive the instruments used for recording consequence of the trick, and no further the signals. Subsequently signals were ex-

punishment was imposed. to Widdows :- F. G. Widdows, like the ghost can Union Telegraph Company, together speech referred to the trouble he had with French cable will be complete from Cape Cod Mr. Long, of Glasgow, who championed his to England and France via St. Pierre. The cause on his arrival in that city. We have new French Cable Company has had remarkreceived a pamphlet containing an address ably good fortune, and has, it is said, been which he announces his acceptance of invita- at something less than one-fourth the cost of tions from various quarters to return to Glas- | the existing cable. gow to "preach the Gospel of Christ" in their Presbyterian ministers in Scotland will not 67th Regiment stationed at Birr, in the County mind its own proper business, and confine help the cause of religion by allowing Wid-

#### THE CLARK MURBER. .. Burned to Reath.

Sr. Johns. N. B. November 16 .- The reported murder of Mrs. Clark, at Glencove, on the Pokisk Road, has created considerable excitement. It appears more likely, however, that the woman was burned to death. When the Coroner entered the house of the deceased, a terrible sight was witnessed. Lying on the floor with her head against the wall, almost in the fireplace, and the limbs contracted, was the lifeless body of a wonan, with nothing on it but a chemise. The body was terribly burned and disfigured by fire, but the features were easily recognizable. A few feet from the body, on the floor, was a bed, upon which the woman had evidently been lying. There was a strong smell of paraffine in the room, the woman's chemise being entirely covered with it, and the bed in some places. Various rumors were current among the neighbors as to

HOW THE FATAL AFFAIR OCCURRED. some placing the crime at the door of some suspicious characters who had been around and others contending that it was the result of accident. From a careful examination of the premises, however, it appears quite clear that the latter version is correct. The woman had evidently been retiring for the night, and had endeavored to light the lamp by reaching from the bed to the fireplace, when the oil spilled on her clothes and at once set her in a blaze. How she subdued it, however, without burning the bed seems a mystery. Even her chemise was only burnt in one or two places. The lamp was found lying on the floor alongside her, the globe being on a bench a short distance off. A married daughter of the deceased, who lived with her, states that she had left the house about 6 o'clock last night to visit a neighbour, leaving behind her mother and her little child about two years old. Owing to the night being dark, she did not return home until 10 o'clock this morning, when the hor rible sight met her view. The little child

STANDING ALONGSIDE THE CORPSE, and in its childlike simplicity was patting the dead woman on the back, and wondering what was wrong with her. The sight ren dered the daughter insensible for a time, but as soon as she recovered she went to a neighbour's and told the story. The Coroner empanelled a jury, which adjourned until Monday after viewing the remains.

Proposed Irish House of Commons. A despatch from Dublin says :- At the meeting of the Irish National Convention Committee yesterday, they resolved to reconstruct the Irish House of Commons on O'Connell's plan, viz., to consist of 300 members elected by manhood suffrage, and to meet in 1882 at the latest.

The Irish Executive has resolved to start the Shannon improvement works, with the object of giving work to the unemployed. He will spend £50,000 during the coming

#### ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY. The British Fleet-The Cabinet Accepts

the Porte's Explanation. London, November 15 .- The St. Petersburg Golos expressed the belief that England has put forward a question of reforms to mask the real cause of the dispatch of the fleet to Turkish waters, namely, to secure domination in Turkey. It says: "If the Sultan were to dismiss his Minister of the Interior, Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, he might receive a further period of grace, but he would at the same time become an English vassal. The Porte has empowered vessels of the powers not desirous of English domination in Turkey to enter the Sea of Marmora, and the dispatch of

the receipt of fresh instructions, the British The present attitude of the British Government is attributed to a grave suspicion of an understanding between Turkey and Russia, originating in visits of the Russian Ambassador, Labanoss, to the Sultan, before he went noff will interview the Sultan again before his departure on a leave of absence.

A despatch from Constantinople says the into a great British lake. But England Turkish Ambassador, Musurius Pasha, at London, has telegraphed the Porte that Lord Salisbury has accepted its explanations, and promises the Sultan to ratify all reform

## AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, November 17 .- A despatch from Cabul says the total number hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy

London, November 17 .- A despatch from Constantinople says, soon after conferring with Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador the Sultan ordered the re-equipment of all

## THE FRENCH CABLE.

## A Successful Landing Effected.

NANSET BEACON LIGHTS, Mass., November 16.—At seven o'clock a.m. the Faraday was sighted, and at eight she anchored a mile from Nanset Beacon Lights, adjoining which is the proposed landing place for the cable. A boat was launched, and George Von Chauvin, the engineer of the New French Cable Co., and its representatives in America, went to Bates, President, and Thomas Swinyard, Vice-President of the American Union Telegraph Company, with whose lines the new cable will connect, were taken out to greet and welcome Captain Iratt, of the Faraday, The cases of Adam Parr, indicted for as- and Mr. L. Leoffler, the agent of the changed with the ship, the officials connect-THE Kingston Daily News says in reference | ed with the Cable Company, and the Ameriwith M. P. Mague, Inspector of the French

North Eastman, Me., November 17 .- The first cablegram over the new French cable to Brest from this station was sent by the President of the American Union Telegraph Company to the President of the French Cable .Company congratulating the latter on of Leinster has received warning that a large | itself, as of old, to such local questions as the dows the use of their pulpits, which we notice | the successful laying of the cable. The despatch says, both as regards construction and who only understand Irish can understand

laying, as well as perfect insulation, there is no parallel to this enterprise in cable history, it being only seven months from this very day since the concession to the Cable Com-pany was granted by the French Government. The steamer Faraday returned from making the final splice this afternoon. The party assembled on the beach left for Boston. Previous to starting, Cable Director Brugiere and Engineer Von Chauvin wired thanks on behalf of the Cable Company to Secretary Evarts for the liberal action of the American Government, by which means the cable was landed under very favorable circumstances.

#### CUBAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, November 16 .- A Havana letter, dated 8th instant, says 3,200 insurgents under Angel Guerra made a foraging expedition on the 4th instant in the vicinity of Hol. guin. The Spanish General Valera, with 2,cessantly harassed by the insurgents. Genthe investment of the place, having sacked several stores in the outskirts of the city, besides capturing valuable booty from Valera's command. Part of the Cuban force branched off under General Benitez, crossing the line between the Eastern Province and Camaguey for the purpose of invading the latter. At Los Guasimas a muster camp was established in an and enumerate the whole of the animals in inaccessible spot to rally the country people | the evangelical menagerie, in order that the to their standard. The main column headed toward Puerto Principe, where plenty of cat-tle and recruits can be obtained, with mountain region near in case of necessity. A vigorous, relentless campaign will be inaugurated, extending to San Miguel de Baga and Nuevitas, where the sugar estates, telegraph and railway will be destroyed. Secret emissaries have proceeded into Cunio Villas to prepare the white natives and entice the slaves in Remedios, Triridad and Cienfuegos to repair to the mountains and be mustered into the revolutionary army. A thousand yeoman from Trinidad Valley are said to be congregated in the mountains ready for an invading force. This extending the territory of hostilities is most fatal to the Spaniards, who have to scatter their army into fractions in order to guard important scaports and protect the sugar estates at El Cristo. The main body of the insurgents made a desperate onset upon the rear of the Spanish relieving force as it was approaching Holguin, and threw it into confusion. The firing lasted over an hour, after which the insurgents withdrew under cover of the darkness. There is great consternation among the loyal people. Reinforcements are being hurried forward to the scene of the invasiou. Even Volunteer regiments are being pressed into the service until the arrival of recruits from Spain, which are slow in coming.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE GANG OF PROSELYTISERS. " Roe, Brothers, Roe!"

MR. Editor,—After England had stripped Ireland to the skin, she sent an army of gutter-snipes, evangelical, holy boot-blacks, Exeter-Hall-inspired barbers, converted jockeys, and some phenomena of Bible-pounding who had trained their muscle in the mines of Cornwall-(where they don't know Christ, but t'other fellow)-to rob Erin of her soul England, in fact, emptied Newgate to convert Ireland. Their theological training consisted in studying the mysteries of soup-making, and how to harangue contributions from the pockets of old women who had failed to get husbands, and, therefore, were biliously inclined to throw themselves into the good cause, id est, in the arms of the aforesaid gutter-snipes, billiard-markers and inspired

pugilists. Aristotle tells us that amusement is necessary for men and that a little now and then, like salt, seasons our life. Now, since the days that a flock of geese saved Rome by their gabbling, has there been anything funnier than the antics of silly ganders who desire to destroy Rome, and who have made Ireland their headquarters? only think of it! Harry VIII. Elizabeth, the ungrateful Stuarts, Cromwell, William III. and twenty others, backed by the whole power of Britain, her wealth and her terrors, failed to damn Irish souls by heresy, yet Revs. Jack Straw, Gudgeon and Roe are going to succeed! "Oh! sweet brethern and sistern! please, now; do, ah! do; just one shilling for the conversion of the Irish !" and the man of God clasps his hands convulsively, rolls up his eyes beseechingly and thinks of how the devil he will pay his hotel bill if the modest shillings

be not forthcoming. Rev. Roe is from Liverpool, England. [As all the world knows, Liverpool is one of the great centers of moral light in England. There are no heathens, thieves, prostitutes, bummers nor backsliders in that famed town. It is not quite as moral as Eden, but still it may be called an evangelical phenomenon; and all this is principally due to the amazing Gospel energy of such Boanerges as Revs. Roe and "pards." Like Alexander Magnus, Rev Roe and pards, after having conquered the kingdom and stronghold of Tornrark-a euphuistic name for the devil, invented by our Esquimaux brethren they cast about them for other worlds to conquer, and lo! Popish Ireland in the selected battle-ground. But alas! terrible difficulties face the evangelical champions, Don Quixote's wind-mills were nothing to it. Rev. Roe shall tell us one " staggerer."

"There are upwards of 800,000 persons in Ireland who speak Irish, one-fourth of the number being under 20 years of age."

Do you mind that now? There are, by the most authentic accounts, over 200,000 families who speaks Irish in Ireland, Now, the average of five to a family is admitted by all statisticians, which makes a million of persons speaking the Gaelic tongue in Ireland. But what's 200,000 more or less to an evangelical man of God, whose pockets are gaping for contributions? And "one-fourth of them are under 20 years of age." Do you understand the full force and meaning of that addendum, good reader? Young people, under 20, have good appetites, therefore, soup influences will find them, like Mr. Barke's "willin'." A bowl of Protestant soup and an Evangelical hunk of bread will ["fetch 'em," those callow Gaels, every

time And a shilling, ah! brethern and sistern! a poor, paltry shilling, will provide several bowls of soup and bread, ad libitum, for those interesting youths under 20 years of age! Will you walk into your wallets and shell out? You will, you will.

But what is all this compared with what follows? "Upwards of 100,000 cannot speak any language but Irish; and the minds of these persons can at present be reached only through the medium of the one language which they understand!"

"Angels and ministers of grace defend as!" Here's profundity! here's richness! Those

only Trish. "Ladies, don't be afeered; you see, this is but a lion's skin; I'm Bottom!" And honest bottom took to roaring "as any sucking dove," greatly to the edification of his hearers. Rev. Roe, your logic is as heretical as your religion. I sincerely trust the contributions will not be as weak as your argument.

The means employed by the Irish Church Society for the better damnation of the Irish people are as follows:-The Primer: the Holy Scriptures: the Book of Common Prayer One, two, three, and away we go i

1st .- The Primer. No doubt the Primer furnishes the auxious inquirer with a list of Protestant doctrines and an enumeration of evangelical sects. Tinkers, Jumpers, Shakers. Leapers, Ranters, Howlers, Lutherans, Calvinists, Knoxists, Mormons, High Church, Low Church, Broad Church, No Church, Baptists, Methodists, Primitive, Reformed, Reverend, Wesleyan, Episcopal, Liberal, Modified, Cor-300 men, met the insurgents at Barrancas and rected, Enlarged, Quakers, Unitarians, Conlost 200 killed and wounded. He retreated gregational, Plymouth Brethern, Mento Halguin, and was cooped up there and innonites, Queer Chickens, Holy Youths, and Ripping, Roaring, Flaming Trapeze Revivalists eral Blanco, with 4,200 men, marched to and the Jumpers' only dogma is to Jump Valera's relief. The insurgents then raised the Shakers' to shake; the Ranters' to rant the Howlers' to howl; the Lutherans the Bible; the Calvanists the Minister, with the congregation considered the second doctrinal point; the Knoxites, smashing the Cross; High Church, high tone; Low Church, low Spirits; Broad Church, a capacious stomach; Methodism, yelling enthusiasm. &c., &c., &c. You'll not forget, good Rev. Roe, to set forth enquiring Celt may fit a religion to his morals, for, though soup may agree with all stomachs, religion does not. Of course, I mean the religion of the Primer. By Jove! Since Cromwell's army brought the itch to Ireland that unfortunate country has never been so eminently blessed as she is to-day with her Rev. Roes, Jack Straws, Gudgeons, and the swarm of preachers issued forth from Ardfert! Where are those missioneries? Who has Will some Irish paper heard of them? enlighten us on the matter? And there were just 40 of them, neither more nor less. Strange coincidence !- There were 40 thieves in the history of Ali Baba.

2nd. The Bible. By what authority does Rev. Roe presume to continue distributing a book which the doctors of Protestantism have pronounced to be full of errors? Is there not Committee of Revision sitting upon the Bible now :- laymen, lawyers, skeptical philoligists, English gentlemen who imagine they are Bishops, and professors from the school of Tyndall, Spencer & Co? How does Itev. Roe know but that there are many dogmatic errors in the present, unrevised Bible? Will he dare give such an uncertain code to his followers, or offer error as the word of God? Moreover, how does Rev. Roe know that the Bible is God's word? What authority guarantees the Book? Can he prove its authority? The Pearl edition of the Bible, printed in 1653, by an Evangelical soul named Field, contains, according to Disraeli, six thousand errors. King James, version is just as bad, and it is to remedy this that the Parliamentary commission is now sitting. Will Rev. Roe and followers stake their salvation upon the work of distributing a Book, manifestly and admitedly full of errors? And, these are the apostles of modern proselvtism! Men who preach as a certainty what they are doubtful of themselves! But I forgot,-the shilling

contribution explains all! 3rd. The Book of Common Prayer,-Radically and essentially changed, added to and taken from, ten or a dozen times. Though each change, even in essential doctrines, was clamorously claimed to have been mad, under the direct guidance of the Holy Spirit, the Book of Common Prayer is one of the most absurd, contradictory and laughable monuments of mere human folly that history presents to our consideration. What must be thought of a so-called Church getting up a book as the plain exponent and of her doctrines and practices, and then falling to, tooth and nail, to tear it to pieces as unworthy of belief? Will Rev. Roe and friends deny this? Dozens of Saints' festivals in the calendar, prohibition of ment on all Fridays throughout the year, absolution from sins &c., &c., &c., and blessings, too, mind you! How the dickens can men who don't know how to bless themselves bless their neighbors? The fact is, the Book of Common Prayer was concocted much too near the Catholic times in England. The Church, by the grace of an Act of Parliament, should have waited until the light and warmth of God's true church had faded and died in England. Let them get up such a book in our day, and, "five shillings to one on't" it will rend like one of John Stuart Mill's rationalistic essays, or like a dream poem by that old heathen German, Goethe.

These be the moral pabulum that Rev. Rae and " pards" attempt to cram down the throaths of the Irish. Religious quacks, they don't know the adulterated Evangelical drugs they are dispensing. But, like all quacks, they make money by the enterprise. advertise themselves, like the Buchu and Pill mer, only, instead of terrific posters, they make pious "statements," to parallel which one must go to the pages of Munchausen or read Gulliver's travels. The only converts they make live on the island of Barataria under the benign rule of Sancho Panza. Learn Irish, Rev. Roe, learn Irish! and-common

FR. GRAHAM.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS

TESTED BY TIME. - FOR THROAT Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "Brown's Bron-OHIAL TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

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

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, and with never-failing success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

More Facts.—Teacher-"In commemoration of what did the Jews keep the Passover?" Sharp Boy—"In commemoration of the Isrealites passing over the Red Sea."

WHEN DUTY IS A PLEASURE .- Scene : Ludgate Circus.-Timid Little Lady-"Policeman, the road is so crowded, do you mind seeing me across ?" Policeman (ungaliantly) -" Mind, miss ! Shouldn't I like to !"

# AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Bishop Walsh's Sliver Jubiles-Presentation of an Address by Ris Priests-Eloquent Reply by His Lordship-Interesting Celebration at the Sacred Heart Academy.

#### (From the London Free Press.)

As Intimated in our last issue, His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of this city, celebrated his Silver Jubilee of Priesthood and twelfth year of Consecration, at the Episcopal residence, on Dufferin Avenue, yesterday after-The important occasion brought together from distant parts many of His Lordship's confreres in bygone days, while all the Priests of the Diocese, who could possibly attend, were here to congratulate their respected and revered Head on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate. Many came from the most distant parishes of the Diocese to do honor to His Lordship, whilst the presence of the venerable Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton-one of Bishop Walsh's most intimate friends-showed that the regard and respect entertained for him is not confined to the Diocese of London alone. The presents offered to His Lordship were rich in design and value, the principal one being from his priests, which was a complete set of the "Greek and Latin Fathers," which had been imported at an expense of over \$700. The presentation took place after dinner in the large recreation room of the Palace. His Lordship presided, having on his right the Right Rev. Bishop of Hamilton and Father Brettargh, of the Diocese of Kingston; and on his left the Venerable Dean Proulx and the Very Rev. Father Rooney, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Toronto. Amongst those at the table, besides the household of His Lordsbip, we noticed from the Diocese of Hamilton, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, Revs Father Lennon, O'Connell and Corcoran. From the Archdiocese of Toronto, Very Rev Administrator Rooney, V G; Rev Dean Proulx, V R C; Vincent, V G., Pres St. Michael's College, and Rev Father McCann. From Kingston, Rev Fathers Brettargh and Brennan. From Ottawa, Rev Father Coffey. Very Rev Dr O'Connor, President Assumption College, and Rev Father Williams, OS F, of Chatham. From the Diocese of London. Very Rev Deans Murphy and Wagner, Very Rev Dr Kilroy, Rev Fathers Boubat, Flannery Bayard, Gerard, Duprat, Audrieux, Villeneuve, Japes, Ouelette, O'Shea, P Ryan, Brennan, O'Neil, Gahan, Watters, Ansboro, Corcoran, Kelly, Molphy, Ryan, Connolly, Carlin, West, Roman, Keefe and Moran. After the cloth had been removed Very

Hey Dean Murphy arose and read the following address to His Lordship :-

To the light Rev John Walsh, Bishop of London.

My Lorp,—We, the priests of your Diocese, hail with delight the twenty-fifth anniver-sary of your elevation to the sacerdotal dignity. In union with the bishops and dignitaries of other Dioceses, who are gathered here to do you honor; in unison wish the numerous bodies of the Laity all over the Province who send to your Lordship their felicitations; and in concert with the Religiouses of different communities to whom you have been for so long a time, a kind father, a wise counsellor, and prudent director,-We, the priests of your Diocese, (on the greater number of whom you conferred Holy Orders), come one and all proud and joyous to claim you especially as our own Bishop and Father, endeared to us as you are by the sacred ties of paternity and disinterested devotion to our wel-

We wish, on this occasion of your Silver Jubilee, to speak the "things we have seen and heard," even though we feel you would much prefer our silence-for your dignified firmness on more than one important and trying occasion, and the exalted position which your personal and official character as our representative, has given to our Holy Faith in Western Ontario, demand it of us.

While spending vourself in the visitation of our scattered missions, encouraging our humble but earnest efforts to advance the Religious and Educational interests of the people confided to our care, you have been to us a model at the altar and in the pulpit.

The priests of the Archdiocese of Toronto so well and so honorably represented here today, remember how you labored in word and work while in their midst. Your generous hospitality, the kind welcome you had for all, the paternal counsel and serious advice you know so well how to intermingle with friendly intercourse, are still treasured up amongst their happiest recollections.

The parish of St. Mary's, in the city of Toronto, though now governed by the wisdom of an excellent and able successor, will not for many years to come, forget the influence

of your Apostolic zeal and fervid eloquence. But we, my lord, have known you in your Episcopacy, and can testify to the supreme wisdom of the Holy See in the choice of a chief Pastor. Our relations have been of the most intimate. Indeed, it may be said of the priests of this diocese, (what is peculiar to the blessed spirits above), there is no dissension here, no rivalry except for good work, no mine and thine-but all are united in the constant love and preventing will of him who governs, or rather who guides. We, therefore, my Lord, while expressing our heartfelt wishes for your welfare, and paying due homage to the virtues and talents we so pride in, desire to mark this occasion of your silver jubilee by a solemn act of thanksgiving for the many benefits your zeal and prudence have conferred upon this diocese-for the singular proofs of love and devotedness you have given to every one of us, your faithful and much attached priests, who all, with one voice and one heart. here to-day, pray for many more years of usefulness, prosperity and happiness to our much-loved and venerated Bishop. As an earnest of our sincerity and in testimony of our deep and lasting gratitude, we hereby offer for your Lordship's acceptance, a complete set of the Writings of the Holy Fathers, while recommending ourselves to Your Lordship's prayers, and begging the favor of your

Episcopal blessing. In reply, His Lordship spoke substantially

My Lord, Very Rev. and Rev. Gentlemen, I am sincerely thankful to His Lordship, the Bishop of Hamilton, and to the clergy of Hamilton, and to the clergy of the neighboring dioceses who are our guests, for honoring us with their presence here to-day. His Lord-ship was once a venerated priest of this diocese, and he is always welcome to London. had the honor of belonging for years to the clergy of the archdiscess of Toronto, and need hardly say that those friends and companions of my better and happier days are heartily welcome here. As for you, beloved clergy, how can I sufficiently thank, you for all the kindnesses, you, have, ever shown me, for the

worthily fill. Would that I could honestly appropriate all the good things you say to me, for than I would be less unworthy of your virtues and good qualities with which your friendship would fain see me adorned and enriched. The works of the holy l'athers, your splendid and munificent gift, will always be valued by me, for their own sakes as well as because they will ever remind me of your attachment. Those immortal works of the Fathers are the consolution and encouragement of the Catholic priesthood. Their pages teach the great sacerdotal virtues that shone conspicuous in the lives of their authors, that steadfast devotion to duty in the midst of the most formidable difficulties that distinguished them, that loyal fidelity to the Church which, in them, not rarely, went even to the shedding of their blood-all these things and more the Fathers teach, whilst with the marvellous unisance, like the scattered echoes of one voice, they proclaim in their respective ages the great Christian truths which the Catholic Church, and she alone, holds to-day in their integrity and purity. We are the heirs of the Fathers, we hold the heritage and that heritage is at once "the Church of the Futhers and the home of the children." You congratulate me on the twenty-fifth

anniversary of my ordination to the holy priesthood. Would that these precious years and been more profitably spent. Twenty-five years are but a speck of time in the life of the immortal Church, but they are a great deal in the life of an individual, spanning as they do, the golden vale of his existence. In looking back through these vanished years. whilst there are many things in the retrospect to trouble the individual conscience for duties many things also calculated to comfort and panied by the soft sweet tones of the harp, encourage. Within that period, short as it is, the progress of the Church in Ontario has been very great indeed. There are nearly as many priests in one diocese now as there were twenty-five years ago in the four dioceses and and the Vicariate Apostolic that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Ontario. There were vast distrcts then without a priest or church. Children grew up without religious instruction, and many of them were in consequence lost to the faith. The little ones of Christ were famishing for the bread of life, and there was no consecrated hand to break it unto them. The holy sacrifice of the Mass, the central act of Christian worship, for which the most glorious structure that ever was designed by human genius, and raised by human hands too unwerthy, was offered up at a distant intervals in the smoky cabin or the humble log chapel. Now this sad state of things has utterly disappeared, and instead we them here "with a heart and a half." behold the Church and her institutions in a hopeful and flourishing condition. The num-ber of priests has, as I have already said, been greatly increased, new missions have been established, churches and presbyteries have been built in sufficient numbers to supply our most urgent wants. The separate school system, greatly amended, is being worked with efficiency and with beneficial results; there are a sufficient number of colleges and conventual academies for higher education, whilst the orphans and the aged poor are provided for in institutions established for the purpose.

To the holy bishops and zealous priests, some of whom have passed to their reward and others of whom still remain to edify us spontaneous outburst of thanks from the by their example, this happy state of things is, | pupils to His Loidship. under God, mainly due. They bore the burden of the day and the heats; they sewed in tears that we might reap in joy: "sowing they a convincing proof that they are the objects wept, casting their seeds, but we, coming with of a constant and untiring care on the part of joyfulness carry the sheaves." (Psalms exxv., werse.) It is for us to take up the great the success with which their efforts were work they begun, and as far as in us lies to crowned last night. carry it to a successful issue. Canada is a free appy country. No penal law has ever soiled the virgin pages of its statute book; no State trammels hamper the action and clog the activity of the Church. Here the bride of Christ may walk forth in all her majesty and loveliness like unto the spouse of the Canticles coming up from the desert, like the morning rising, and fragrant with perfumes of sweetest odor. Here there is open to the divine energies and zeal of the Church a field of labor tair and free as that on which the eyes of the patriarch rested when about to separate from Lot. Great then, are our opportunities, and great also our responsibilities: may we not be wanting to them. Such are the thoughts that are uppermost in my mind to-day, and to which I have thus ventured to give expression. I thank you once again for your extreme kindness, and I humbly pray that the blessing of our Heavenly Father may descend upon you and abide with you always.

Before concluding His Lordship referred to the presence of His Lordship Bishop Crinuon, and in glowing terms proposed his health and the health of the Priests of the Diocese of Hamilton.

The Bishop of Hamilton replied in a few well-chosen remarks, in which he referred to long acquaintanceship with Bishop Walsh, commencing in 1851 and continuing and strengthening to the present time. His Lordship referred also to the first arrival of Bishop Walsh in the diocese, and paid a glowing tribute to the zeal of the Bishop of London, but said he could not forget his old triends of the clergy, of whom he was and whom he had known so long and favorably. In the progress which the Church had made in Ontario, we must not forget the salf-sacrificing priests who, in season and out of season, were ever to be found occupied in the Master's work. To them is due in a great measure the grand evidences we see on every side of us of the great progress of the Church, and he could not allow the occasion to pass without congratulating them and wishing them every blessing which their exalted and trying position required.

Speeches were also made by Fathers Rooney, Proulx, Brettargh, and Brennan, and after some time spent in social chanting the Right Reverend gentleman and reverend visitors adjourned to the Convent of the Sacred Heart. where a grand entertainment was prepared.

· Telegrams congratulating His Lordship and regretting the absence of those who sent them was received from the Archbishop of Halifax, the Bishop of Ottawa, from Bishop Jamot, from Canon Woods, of Halifax, and from many other friends, both lay and

Amongst other presents were noticed magnificent gold chalice from the Bishop of Hamilton, a beautiful Porte-Dieu, a magnificent episcopal cincture, and several rich presents in silver plate. ...

clerical. :

AT THE BACKED HEART, IN B. The entertainment given at the Sacred Heart was a brilliant display of ability and alent. Everything that could tell of veneration and grateful affection for a devoted paster was exhibited in the most delicate and good will which you bring to me to-day. The were silver. The columns were entwined kindly sentiments so, well expressed in your too flattering address are more honorable to h refined manner. The reception room presented

possessed of the great ecclesiastical virtue of dutiful homage to, and veneration for, the sacred office of the Episcopate which I so unmented with silver and autumn leaves. In "No, I must have left it in my other coat." mented with silver and autumn leaves. In difficult parts of the room were inscriptions commemorating the principal events in the life of His Lordship. The rear of the apart- long that she steps on it when it is left down, esteem and affection. However, your words ment represented a celestial scene. Amid and she tries to walk; eyes that make you should, at all events have the effect of urging azure clouds appeared groups of bright angels feel as if you were getting back a ten dollar me to do all in my power to acquire all the vith snow-white wings. The effect was very virtues and good qualities with which your much beightened by a number of gas jets, which skilfully concealed by a scroll hearing an appropriate motto, threw a most brilliant light on the angelic creatures 'mid the clouds. But far lovelier than all the other ornaments of the room were the bright, happy faces of to-night i the youthful scholars. The allegories bore package." the stamp of originality. One of the most pleasing pieces of the evening represented concentrated tone, putting the package el angels descending from their thrones to tell of presents away under her chair, "If you go their mission relative to His Lordship. The out of this house before 1 o'clock to-morrow five young ladies who personated these evinced superior ability, while their modest | understand that our engagement is to hold, bearing won the approbation of all present. They carried beautiful white banaers of some transparent material, ornamented with silver. The device on each acquainted the visitors with the character of its bearer's mission. Nothing could have better spoken to the heart of His Lordship than the arrival of a merry Irish robin, who, at the head of six other little birds, had winged her flight from the Emerald lale to take part in his jubilee. What she had to say about Kilkenny and her home in Ireland elicited repeated outbursts applause from the audience. She told His Lordship, in sweetest verse, that she had brought him his aged mother's blessing and a shamrock which she had kissed for his sake. Tears glistened in his eyes of that beloved parent as she gave the little robin her message, but they were tears of joy that God had given her to see the 25th anniversary of her noble son's ordination.

The vocal and instrumental music were of a high order. An exquisite arrangement omitted or imperfectly performed, yet are there of one of Moore's far-famed melodies, accomparticularly charmed the listeners. A grand Italian chorus was rendered in a masterly manner. A most pleasant hour quickly

sped. At the close his Lordship spoke from the abundance of his heart to the children, whose gradual progress in virtue and science he watches with paternal interest. After thanking both scholars and teachers for the labour of love they had performed in preparing this entertainment, His Lordship declared that the Sacred Heart is the pride of his diocese, that world-renowned Sacred Heart which has educated so many of the first and the finest Christian women of Europe; that he could not claim the merit of having brought those religious, since he found them here when he came. He referred to the glory of the work to Bishop Pinsonneault, and acded that if it had been left to him he would have called begged God to grant that their prosperity might continue, and blessed them with the little ones that they are fitting for earth and for heaven. He concluded by naming some Institution by their presence that evening-His Lordship Bishop Crinnon of Hamilton; Very Rev. Father Rooney, Vicar General of Toronto, with several clergymen from the diocese; Rev. Fathers Brettargh and Brennan from Kingston, and Rev. Father Coffey, of Ottawa, with some forty of his Lordship's own zealous co-laborers. In honor of this jubilee a grand holiday was proclaimed for to-day, the announcement of which was bailed by a

The distinguished manners of the pupils, and the proficiency which they displayed, are a convincing proof that they are the objects the devoted band, who merit so well the

We have it on the authority of the Chicago Tribune that you never get ahead of Chicago, and the statement is thus substantiated A young man of this city had long paid attention to one of the fairest daughters of Cleveland, now visiting here, and had been engaged to her, when suddenly, for some reason or other, she concluded to marry some one elsc. The unsuspicious young man went to call on her at her aunt's house on Calumet avenue last week, and as she drew back her ruby lips when he prepared to greet her with a loving kiss, he at once thought there was something up, and glancing at her again he noticed that she wore none of his gifts, which he conjectured were in an ominous looking parcel on the sofa. This conjecture was subsequently

proved to be correct.
"Mr. So-and-so," she said—she had been want to address him as "Augustus" and darling"-" Mr. So-and-so, I have consulted my heart seriously and discovered what I to make each other happy. It is better that we should part—our engagement is at an

Her words sank into him like blue pills, and he felt a deadly tugging at his heartstrings, but he instantly composed himself and settled upon a plan of action. Bounding joyfully from his chair, he danced lightly round the room shouting: "Hurrah! You're the bulliest girl in the universe. feel as though the whole Palmer House had been lifted from my manly bosom.

The beautiful girl gazed at him for a moment as if she thought he had bidden a long farewell to his gray brain-matter, and

said,
"Wont does this mean?"

"Menu!" cried the young man walking on his hands up and down the sumptuous drawing-room : "It means I'm free. I've been trying to muster up courage to ask you for two part of the week, and with a very large busi-weeks past to cancel our engagement—but I weeks past to cancel our engagement-but I couldn't-it would have been going back on my word, and besides, I knew that husbands after opening excited, they became weak and at this period of commercial depression were hard to get."

"Sir-r-r!" said she glaring at him like a tiger cat, "your presents are all in this package. Take them and return me mine. This must be brought to an end."

"I'll send you all of 'em I can find, but I guess our cook carried off your Tennyson with the marked passages in it-I lent it to herand some of your locks of hair and pressed rosebuds and things, I burned when I was cleaning up my room the other day, and as for your ring, I don't think Gora will give it to me.

"And pray, who may this creature Cora be? Is she the cook at your boarding

"O, pless you, no-she's the girl I'm in love with, and that I'm going to propose to this very evening, as soon as you give me that package of presents and let me go. I hope you didn't forget to put in the diamond earrings I gave you. I'll give them to her and be \$200 ahead.

The beautiful Cleveland girl's cheeks

Well, she's a beauty. I used to think you were pretty tair looking, but you. Hair so bill you had never expected to see again; a waist very much like yours, only much smaller, and as for her feet-why you could nt put more than 40 per cent. of your toes into one of her boots. Well, good night, Miss What's-your-name, I told her I'd be around to-night if I could. I'll trouble you for that

"Augustus So-and-so," she hissed in a low, morning I'll scream. And I want you to and if you don't marry me by the first day of November, which will be as soon as I can get my trousseau ready, I'll sue you for breach of promise, laying the damages at \$500,000; and I've got letters from you that'll make the jury find for the plaintiff without leaving the box. And if ever you name that wretched creature's name to me again the longest day you live, I'll shoot you and scratch her eyes out-so there! I don't care for you one bit, but I'm going to marry you out of spite."

She hurled herself into his arms like a whirlwind and sobbed upon his shoulder. He smoothed her hair and called her a large and varied assortment of pet names, and observing his image in the glass over the mantelpiece, winked at it rapturously.

They are to be married on Chrisimas night. You can never get ahead of Chicago.

#### Commercial Items.

The receipts at ten cents a head for admission to the Log Cabin on the Toronto Exhibition Grounds were \$213.

-The steamers Gilsland and Enmore cleared from this port for Antwerp, with 150,000 bushels of coarse grains, last week.

-Mr. Kurth, of Hamilton, has rented the old Burlington Brewery buildings for the purpose of starting a manufactory for making sugar out of potatoes.

-The captain of the schooner Ben Folge threatens to bring an action against the owners of the W. W. Grant for damages to his vessel by a recent collision in the St. Lawrence with the Grant, which he alleges was in fault

-From 1st October to 8th November 300,000 bushels of grain were carried to Toronto and Owen Sound by the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. There are at present over 200,000 bushels of grain in store along the line.

-It is stated that in all probability cable messages will soon be lowered to 122 cents a word, the Anglo-American Company having announced that they intend taking such acof the distinguished guests who honored the tion. This will compel the other companies to follow suit if they wish to compete.

-A Glasgow despatch says: As a sign that trade is improving in a permanent manuer it is mentioned that the men employed in one of the largest chemical markets in that city have had their wages increased to what they were previous to the reduction made some time since. This has been done without any

\_A London despatch says that owing to the revival in the iron and coal trades, and the advance in the price of fuel, the Starbridge fire brick manufacturers have put up their prices of fire bricks by five shillings per 1,000, cement clay a shilling per ton, gas retorts six. pence per foot, and all other goods are raised 10 per cent. Another advance is considered imminent.

CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.-The following order, signed by H. F. French, Assistant Secretary, and dated November 15, been issued to the U.S. Custom House officials :- " To aid in preventing the introduction into the United States of contagious disease among cattle, it is hereby ordered that in pursuance of this authority, contained in section 2.493 of Revised Statutes, the importation of mest cattle from the Dominion is prohibited until otherwise ordered. This order to take effect on 1st December."

-Last week's Liverpool Grain Circular says :- " The wheat markets since the commencement of the week have been exceedingly quiet, and the majority have further declined is per quarter for both English and foreign. The arrivals of cargoes off coast have been large, with an improved demand, and an advance of 6d per quarter was obtainable. Cargoes on passage were also less depressed. At Liverpool spot transactions since Tuesday have been limited at 1d per cental decline. Maize was quiet and prices unchanged. The tone of the market to-day have often suspected—that we are not fitted improved, and yesterday's decline in wheat was recovered, with an occasional advance of a penny per cental. Business was chiefly of a consumptive character and steady, but unimportant. Flour was steadier. Corn was held for a penny per cental advance, which was obtained to a moderate extent."

> -Last Friday's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: Cotton was in increased demand throughout the week with increasing prices. On Wednesday the market was animated, and an unusually large business was done. On Thursday there was less business doing, and the market was quieter, but the quotations generally show considerable advance. American was in extensive demand, and advanced 3-10d. Sea Island was in good request, but holders offered very sparingly, and it advanced id. Futures were strong during the greater and gd on other months, but on Wednesday,

> receded id. On Thursday they continued weak and unsettled, with a further decline of 1-16 to id. The final rates show an advance of 1d to 9-32d for all positions.

## The Canada Shipping Company.

The Canada Shipping Company. Limited, (Beaver Line), trading between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and Portland in the winter, running in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway, have, we understand, contracted with Messrs. James and George Thomson, of Glasgow, the well-known builders of the Cunard Line, to build a duplicate steamer similar to the Lake Vinnipeg, litely built by them, which has proved horself to be one of the finest steamers in the Canadan trade. Her dimensions will be:—Length, 355 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth, 31 feet 6 inohes; 400 horse power nominal. She will be fitted up specially for the trade with all moders improvements, and will have a tonnage of 3,00 tons gross.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce, 1st November.

The Midland Railway is applying for power to extend its railway from Brechin, in Ontario county, to Lake Nipissing, and a charter for a new railway company is to be applied for at the next session of the Ontario Legislature. The company is to be organized to extend the Nipissing Railway to the Snowdon mines.

## GENERAL NEWS.

-On a capital of \$900,000 the cotton mills of Augusta, Gs., pay a dividend of twentyeight per cent.

-France had 21, 992 vessels, with a tonage of 164,000 tons, and manned by 82,491 sailors engaged in the fisheries last year.

-The Prince of Wales visits the Continent at least ten times a year, and is almost as well known in Paris as in London and Copen--Tilden, Hendricks, and Reform are the

names given to triplets by their father, the husband of Mrs. Martha Gibson of Wolf County, Ky. -The President of a women's temperance

society, at Nobleville, Ind., publicly horsewhipped a man for tempting the husband of a member to drink. -An attempt will soon be made in the Western States to propagate German carp,

to a weight of 10 lbs. -The Sultan has issued a decree that the rations for horses, which have from time immemorial been served out to naval officers,

which have been known to grow in two years

shall be discontinued. -Over 200 statues and pieces of sculpture, have been recovered by a German engineer on the site of the aucient Pergamos, now Bergama, Asiatic Turkey.

-San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, are complaining of the great scarcity of ships and sailors, which occasions delay in the shipment of the vast quantities of wheat and other freight at those ports.

-At the recent meeting of the Social Science Association at Manchester there were only two present when Mr. Carmichael read his report on International Copyright, the reader and the chairman. It was ununimously adopted.

-Satin is said to owe its origin to Octave Mai, who, having listlessly chewed scraps of silk, was struck with their glistening appearances when he ejected them from his mouth. By applying heat and certain mucilaflinous matter to the silk he arrived at Satin.

\*Count de Kuremar, a consin of the French Consul at New Orleans, dropped \$210 from his hat in a street car, at San Antonio, Texas. The circumstance seemed to a policeman so suspicious that he arrested the nobleman, who was in jail two days before he could prove who he was.

-The present Viceroy of Ireland, the Duke of Marlborough, and his family, are extremely liked and respected in Ireland, and not the least popular member of the viceregal family is Lady Randolph Churchill, ner Jerome of New York. Lord Blandford, the Duke's eldest son, is the black sheep of the family.

-A very affectionate intercourse subsists between the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Czarevitch and his wife. After a very pleasant scione in Denmark, the four went of for a few days' frolic in Paris before finally separating. The Waleses and Unsur Fritz and his wife never go a pleasuring in that

-An American trade paper says that although free Americans may not be aware of the fact, it is incontestably true that their fashions are set for them by the Prince of Wales, who is entirely arbiter elegantiarum in matters of this sort for Anglo-Saxondom-only the Americans copy his Royal Highness about a year too late.

-The latest tramp dodge to get food without work was developed at Worcester, Mass. where a number of the fraternity presented themselves with red flags at various houses. and explaining they were flagmen on the Boston and Albany Railroad, asked for food, as they had torgotten to take their dinner with them.

-A Denver girl, for diversion, not only gaged herself to marry two men, but appointed the same day, hour, and place for a blind horse, asked the purchaser, "Well, my secret wedding with each. The suitors were friend, dost thou see any fault in him?" somewhat disconcerted by each other's presence, as well as by the girl's absence, but they finally came to an amicable understandto despise her.

-Williams Chambers writes in Chambers Journal that the modern practice of competi- ing in a row before her, with outstretched tive examination, whatever be its merits or hands. She interpreted this to mean that she demerits, has at least been the means of largely recruiting the ranks of genteel ne'er-doweel, who would at one time, through personal favor, have found a lodgment in the civil or fulfilled. military service of the Crown, and now merely

loaf instead. -All four of the celebrated "deeses de la danse," who danced the celebrated "pas de quatre" at Her Majesty's Theatre thirty-eight years ago, are still living. Two are married, before and after moulting feed it on the white Cerrito to Mons. St. Leon, living near Florence, of an egg which has been sprinkled with a and Marie Taglioni to the Count Gilbert des Voisins, living at Vienna. The other two, Lucille Grahu and Carlotta Grisi, are still unmarried, living, the one at Stockholm, the other near Naples.

-Mr. Jerram, an English Episcopal clergyman, was so much annoyed by somebody's loud scoring in his church that at length he stopped in his sermon and said the sleeper must be awakened. Then there came a voice from the extreme end of the church. "Why, its only B (h)owl, sir." Mr. Jerram hadn't a very satisfectory preach that morning, having ask God to give me a drum." proved to demonstration that he wasn't an awakening man.

-Prince Bismarck, during his late sojourn at the German capital, was suffering severely from neuralgia in the leg and arm, so that every movement, especially of going up and down stairs, caused him intense suffering. He is reported to have said to a friend the day he "Then I'll be going" the man finally releft for Varzin that he experienced anguish unremitting and acute in every limb, and that his only hope of relief was in being allowed some rest at Varzin.

-It is suggested that the vast quantities of coral, and particularly of rock or fossil coral, existing in all tropical seas, might be utilized to a much greater extent than it new is. In extremely durable, as well as permeable by air currents, thus rendering the houses cool and light. Other varieties of the non-cellular branch are used in Barbadoes for door steps, and even for making roads.

What would Pliny or Strabo say to the announcement that a tramway up Mount Vesuvius was nearly completed, and would sure. "Nothing at all," replied the innocentsoon be open to the Pompelan public? En-gineering operations were as familiar on a to ber, and spoke of the time when I used to bold scale to the ancients as they have; been carry her to school, nearly half a century to modern generations. But steam engines and tramways were unknown to the Assyrian, Greek, or Roman institution of civil engineers, by whom the bridges, canals, and cloace of the Old World were constructed for the admiration of our times.

-On Oct. 14 the King of Denmark gave a noble entertainment to the Danish Legisla-Hall of the Knights at Christianborg Castle, which was; lit by 1,500 wax lights. The King Wales tollowed with the Ozarevne, and the tised the matter in a way that displeased Czarevitch led the Crown Princess, The Gravy, who has finally changed his purpose.

Princess of Wales wore light blue silk, rubies and diamonds; her sister, the Czarevna, pale gray satin, pearls and diamonds. Their hugbands were in Danish uniforms.

Rev. Father Dawson delivered a lecture in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on the growth of the Catholic Church. In 1867 Canada east and west counted 10 dioceses and 779 churches, including Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi, and the vicariate apostolic of Northern Canada. There are now thirteen dioceses in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, while, during the seven years anterior to 1876, there was an increase of 173 churches, making in all 1,171. In the same period religious institutions had increased from 73 to 290. There are now 3,139 parochial schools for a population of 1,882,000 souls altogether, and 3,630 elementary schools.

-Vera Zassoulitch has just had a fortune of 1,500,000 france left her by a Russian merchant named Karpof, who lived at Tambow. On the will being presented to the local tribunal to be proved, instructions were applied for to the Ministry of Justice, and the reply was that the law must take its course. The document was therefore held to be valid, but, in order to profit by the legacy, Vera Zassoulitch must go to Russin, where she would be immediately arrested. She is therefore likely to remain abroad, and unless she returns to belonging to the best period of Greek art, her native country within five years she will be deemed an emigrant, and her property confiscated for the benefit of the Treasury.

-The proceedings of the Disarmament Congress which was opened at Naples the other day appear to have been brief but exciting. The sitting commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon, and at four "in a scene of indescribable confusion." A correspondent of the Fanialla describes the people "rushing from the hall amid loud screamings, strugglings, chairs overturned, applause, hisses, laughter and protests;" some with their hats crushed in, others disarmed of their umbrellas. Early in the morning placateds bearing the words "Viva Trieste," "Viva Trento," "Death to Austria," had been posted on the walls; and one of the speakers, who rose in opposition to the purpose of the meeting, protested against the disarmament "while they still had the stranger in the house, and unredeemed Triesto grosned in chains.' But it appears certain that the interruption of the Congress was not the work of the Irredentists alone. The advocacy of a policy of disarmament is said to have aroused the deepest indignation of two sections of the Italian people, "those who share the opinions of Gen. Mezzacapo," as well as " those who with Imbriant advocate a policy of action for the recovery of Trieste." The demonstration the simple expression of their belief that the millenium is not yet, and that the nation that disarms in the presence of the overgrown militarism that covers Europe must be prepared to surrender itself to the spoiler.

#### Miscellancous Items.

When grapes are squeezed it makes them

w(h)ine .- Philadelphia Press. Fify-three cotton mills in operation in North Carolina consumed last year 38,484 bales of cotton.

Wagner is going to spend the winter at Pausilippo, Italy, where, it is said, he intends to write a new opera.

On a certain American railroad a young man put his head out of the car window to kiss his girl good-bye, when the train went ahead so rapidly that he kissed an aged African female lat the next station. This is supposed to be the fastest time ever made on a railway trein.

A gentleman met a stranger on the street, grasped his hand cordially and said, in tones of polite but uncertain recognition, "Mr. Brown, I believe!" "If you believe that," calmy replied the stranger, whose name was Hamilton, "you'll believe anything."

A Quaker having sold a fine-looking, but "None whatever," was the reply. "Neither will he ever see any in thee," said honest Broadbrim.

A young woman of Smyrna, N. V., had a dream, many years ago, of eight men standwould have eight husbands. Her seventh husband died Intely, and although she is now 84 she is confident that her dream will be

Some say that there is no such thing as a red canary bird, but Dr. Busch, who lives in Belgium, on the other side of the Atlantic, says that a red canary can be made easily. Get a canary of the Norwich breed, and just little of the very finest cayenne pepper, and before long the canary bird will turn to a pretty red color.

A lady giving her little boy (aged 4) religious instruction, told him that if he was good he would go to Heaven and sing psalms and play the harp before the throne of God . "But I can't play the barp," said the child. His mother answered that he would know how to play when he got up to Heaven. The child thought for a moment, and then said : "Mamma, when I get up to Heaven I shall

" You are all alone here?" acked a man of a clerk in a Cincinnati cigar store. Receiving an affirmative answer, he continued : " What would you do if a thief should grab this box and run away?" The clerk replied that he would let the rascal escape rather than abandon the money drawer to a possible raid. marked, as he tucked the box under his coat and hastily departed.

Benjamin Devries, one of the wealthiest men of Columbus Ohio, became suddenly possessed of an impulse to get off the street car in which he had started for his office. He wandered to St. Louis, he said, and for a week was only vaguely conscious of who and where the Bermudas numbers of houses are built of he was. At length he read a newspaper acrock coral, which have the advantage of being count of his disappearance, slowly realized that the name was his own, and went back home. He has since been completely restored to health.

A old gentleman who had provoked the hostility of a fashionable lady, whom he had known in boyhood, was asked by his wife what he had done to incur the lady's displeaago." His wife threw up her hands in amazement, and murmured : " How stupid men

are.!" Napoleon I., the founder of the Legion of Honor, declined to decorate any actor with the ribbon of the order. After his reign the distinction: was allowed to several eminent dramatic artists, but not until they had reture. : Covers were laid for 350 in the grand tired from the stage. President Grevy was disposed to defy usage, and made up his mind to honor Got and Coupelin of the Theatre led in the Princess of Wales, the Brings of Francaise; but Coquelin indiscreetly adver-

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Phosphoric Actd.

Phosphoric and is, in a cortain sense; evon more important to the farmer than nitrogen. This interies supplied in limited amount by natural process,—it is absorbed by the soil directly from the atmosphere, and it is brought down on the water of rains. Phosphoric acident and it is never brought extrain amount, and only a very in all amount, while of this the larger, part is locked up in the interior of pebbles, or compact close which no root can penetrate. All that is available to a crop is that which, being on the surface of the particles of the soil, is directly within the reach of roots, and of each probable, when any soil is in ninely-nine cases out of every hundred, the phosphogic acid that is gone. From Maine to Minnesota the gradual advance of "enterprise,"—that sort of enterprise which, as it passes from east to west, reduces the yield of wheat from 30 to 12 bushels per sorts,—last been marked by the taking up of new landscape, and of a precarious substance of distribution,—and of a precarious substance of distribution of the very landscape of the production of sood crops for a few roots, and of an every landscape of the particles of the production of sood crops for a few roots, and of an every landscape of the production of sood crops for a few roots, and of the dimited ability of the most fertile soils to supply it to consecutive crops. It is commonly urged, when phosphoric acid, and of the limited ability of the most fertile soils to supply it to consecutive crops. It is commonly urged, when phosphoric acid, and of the limited ability of the most fertile soils to supply it to consecutive crops. It is commonly urged, when phosphoric acid, and of the limited ability of the most fertile soils to supply it to consecutive crops. It is commonly urged, when phosphoric acid, in the handward of the landscape of the farmer to compel his cortain of the consecutive crops. It is commonly urged, when phosphoric acid, and of the limited ability of the most fertile soils to supply it to consecutive crops. The supple

To show to what extent the element under consideration enters into the composition of the crops that we raise, and the various farm products that we sell, attention is asked to the following table.

Amount of Phosphoric Acid contained in 1,000 lbs. of the Ashes of each of the following.

substances:-	
Grain of Wheat (average of six a	-ממי
lyses)	
" Indian Corn	50L "
" Ryotaverage of two analys	
" Oats (with shell)	149 "
Buck wheat	500 **
" Beans	357 "
Hay	120 "
Clover	63 ''
Potatoes	
Beets	
Milk	217 * '
Bones	
Lean Meat (about]	300 • •

It may be true that farmers generally do not know much about phosphoric acid, but it is equally true that it is high time they learned.

In Figland they have got this knowledge to a certain degree—as we are getting it now,—at great cost,—and they are putting their knowledge to such eager account that they even ransack the hattle-fields of Europe for human bones, and quarry the phosphatic rocks of the while world to replenish their soils. We are beginning to follow the same course here, and in the older parts of the country phosphates of lime, [good and bad,] meet with ready sale. Still, as a class, we are learning only one half of what we ought to learn. We should know not or ly how to get a supply of phosphoric acid for manure, but how to keep up the available supply in the soil; and I bespeak attention to the forther treatment of this subject under the heads of "Manures," "Feeding," and "Rotation of Crops."

## Potash.

What has been said of the importance of phos-phoric acid is in a measure true of potash. For-turnately this substance has a name and many characteristics which are familiar to all, and its discussio does not require the use of new-fangled" names and expressions. It is second to phosphoric soid in the extent to which it is used by plants, as will be seen by the

Amount of Potash contained in 1,000 lbs. of the Ashes of the following instances:—

42-01		· 101101711	B		
Grain of	Wheat	[average	of six	ana- 2.7	lbs.
**	Indian	Corn		250	44
64	Rye			220	44
46	Oatalw	ith shell].		123	46
46	Rucks	beat		87	
64	Reans.			462	44
Hav	10000			356	44
Clover				161	
Potatoes					-15
Reets				390	14
Tobacco l	en ves			284	14
					_

NOTE.—The proportion of potash varies con-siderably in growth under different circum-

The exhaustion of the tobacco lands of the South, and of the potatoe fields of western Connecticut, is mainly due to the removal of their

necticut, is mainly due to the removal of their potash.

I postpone the further discussion of this subject also to the chapters on "Manures," etc.

Having in the forgoing remarks struck what I believe to be the key-note of the scientific practice of agriculture, and indicated the points which seem to me to be of the most vival importance to every farmer who would regulate his operations, so far as is possible, by what is positively known of the fundamental laws of fertility and growth, I proceed to the consideration of the daily details of his business, the "How to do it" of practical farming; and I shall, whenever the occasion offers, recommend that the treatment of the soil and its priducts, of the live stock of the farm, and of manures, be based on what has already been shown to be the very groundwork of true economy in agriculture.

## Fences and Farm Buildings.

What fences to have, and how to make them, are questions which may well engage the attention of the new occupier of a farm,—and of the old occupier too, for that matter.

There is a great deal said about the advantage of dispensing entirely with fences, as they do in many parts of lurybe,—and it is said with much truth. But, unfortunately, in this respect Furope's not America, and so long as we keep cattle at pasture, and have not pauper children to watch them, so long must we build fences to keep them encroaching on our neighbor's property, and from straying into our own grain fields.

It will be a happy day for American farmers

fields.

It will be a happy day for American farmers when they can escape the necessity for building posed bridge at Coteau in connection with expensive fences, and can bring into their fields, and into clean cultivation, the weedy headlands which are, now, worse, than wasted; but that day will not come in many a long year, and, for

the present, we must content ourselves with making fences as little expensive, and as little of a nuisance, as is possible.

There are whole dounties in New England, and probably in Southern New York, in which all the farms are not worth so much to-day as it would cost to build the fences within their boundaries; and there are whole townships in which the fields will not average two acres in extent. I think I have seen farms in which they average less than one acre. I know some fences, in Connecticut, which are eight feet wide at the top, the sides being of immense blocks of granite is did to a face, and the center filled with smaller stones.

Under the best management such a fence, with its headlands, will occupy land a rod wide,—or an acre for every half mile. Of course, the reason for building fences such as this is that there are stones to be cleared from the land; but it would be much cheaper to bury the larger atones where they lie, by digging pits under them and dropping them out of reach of the plow, while the smaller ones could be disposed of much more cheaply, and in a way to do good instead of harm, by digging large trenches and making stone drains. It costs less to dig a ditch four feet wide, on an average, and put the stone in them, than to lay up a good wall of the same dimensions. In the one case we make quite a serviceable drain, and in the other we encumber the land and obstruct cultivation,

(To be Continued.)

(To be Continued.)

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

-Pope Leo XIII. has subscribed \$1,200 to the fund for the relief of the victims by the floods in Spain.

It is a curious coincidence, says a London society journal, that by the deaths of two officers-one in the Cabul, the other in the Zulu campaign—the Catholics have gained two peerages. These were Lord Ossulton and the Ron. E. Wyatt-Edgell. Both were elder sons and Protestants, and the second sons, are, as it happens, in both cases, "verts."

-The Count de Chambord goes on in his usual plain manner, unmoved by the political excitements of Paris. He spends his mornings in the chase and his evenings quietly in the study of the fathers of the desert, among whome St. Jerome has occupied his attention for the last twelve years, and whose history he has been writing with intense application and research. He has no belief himself in the success of his friends' efforts in his behalf, and thanks heaven for baving withheld from him the hereditary ambition which has caused so much misery and bloodshed.

THE SENATE OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY .- The Irish Times of Thursday states the constitution of the new university promises to be completed in a few days, when the charter will be issued. During Sir Stafford Northcote's visit the Catholic bishops submitted the names of thirty-six Catholics, from which the Government is requested to select the Cathelic senators. It is agreed that amongst the senators will be Lords Granard, O'Hagan, Emly, The O'Conor Don, Major O'Rielly, Professor Ormsby, Dean Neville, Rector, and Dr. Molloy, Vice-Rector of the Catholic University; the Vice-President of Mayncoth; Dr. M'Gettigan, Primate; Dr. M'Cabe, Archbishop of Dublin; the Bishop of Elphin or Ussory, the Bisbop of Ardagh, and five other representative Catholics, being 18 out of the 36 on the senate.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPES. - A letter from the Roman correspondent of the Standard, headed "The Papacy in Italy," contains an inaccurate statement which it may be well to notice and correct. Writing about the recent municipal elections in Rome, the correspondent says: . There were certainly as many as five of the newly elected councillors, whose election was mainly due to clerical votes and influence. But it is certain that all their forces did not vote; and this not from any negligence or slackness of discipline, but because a certain portion of the higher clergy have by no means reconciled themselves to the policy of Leo XIII., but are still attached to that of Pius IX, and cannot bring themselves to abandon his favourite formula, 'Ne cletti ne elettori.' This division of the clerical forces will, however, gradually disappear. The policy of Leo XIII. will become the rule and guide of conduct of all the friends and adherents of the Church, and we shall then see what the clerical party, coming to the polls in full strength and perfectly disciplined, can effect." This passage is based upon a misapprehension of the facts. The "policy of Pius IX." did not apply the maxim "ne eletti, ne elettori" to municipal elections. On the contrary, under the late Pope, Catholics were earnestly exhorted to take part in those elections. And the "policy of Leo the XIII." has not abandoned that left for home, a distance of some nine miles, maxim in respect of Parliamentary elections, to which, under "the policy of Pius IX," it did apply.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH. Leitrim is the smallest, in point of area and of population, of the counties of Connaught. It was the battlefield for ages of the Anglo-Norman and the native races, Palesmen and Connaughtmen, in the chronic struggle between both. Carrick-on-Shannon, the Rock in the Shannon, the premier Irish river, is the chief town of ancient Brefing, in the historic diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise. In keeping with the general desire in Ireland to raise temples worthy of Christian worship, discharged the duties of his office during the and in sympathy with the ancient habit of the native race, the Catholic people of Carrick-on-Shannon, under their able, energetic and esteemed pastor, Very Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, P.P., V.G., needed much the erection of a magnificent new church, and, through local efforts alone, the grand pile had nearly reached completion when, in January, 1875, a storm struck the splendid fabric, upon which about £4,000 had been expended, and reduced the noble structure to a shattered ruin. Sympathy far and wide was extended to the suffering and stricken pastor and parishioners. The late Cardinal Cullen, with the kindness of nature which characterized him, wrote to the afflicted pastor, Very Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, a letter of warm sympathy and deep encouragement, sending a subscription of £30 to promote the re-erection of the new church. Leitrim men from beyond the Atlantic mustered in numbers, and sent substantial help. The energetic priest and generous people have raised within four years a fabric that would do honor to any age of Christendom, at a further cost of £4,000. The structure is to be dedicated on Almighty God, under circumstances of unter the Lord Provost's Committee. A letter was usual splendor. The depth, the generality, read from Dr. Wood, Chairman of the Tramand the sincerity of sympathy felt with them cannot better be illustrated than in the statement of the fact that the Grand Jury of Leitrim, amongst whom Catholics are a small minority, handsomely placed at the disposal of the pastor the County Court House, in Carrick-on-Shannon, for Mass on Sundays, after the wreck of the church, until the new fabric was ready. Most Rev Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, will officiate on the occasion. The eminent Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, will preach the dedica-

The Ottawa Free Press understands that the

tion sermon.—Ulster Examiner.

## SCOTCH NEWS.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY BURSARIES. - The Aberdeen University bursaries were awarded on Saturday. There were 39 offered for competition, their value being £731; but on account of restrictions, chiefly in the matter of names, six, worth £101 10s, could not be awarded. . .... ......

THE HEALTH OF EDINBURGH. - Dr. Littlejohn's report for the month ended 30th September last shows that there have been 297 deaths, giving a death-rate of 16.19 per 1000. The deaths for the past quarter numbered 901, giving a death-rate of 16.37, a lower rate than for any quarter during the past five years.

THE FORDYCE LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE. -The first of the series of lectures on agriculture under the Fordyce bequest was delivered in Marischal College Buildings, Aberdeen, on Saturday, by the newly-appointed lecturer, Mr. T. Jamieson, F.C.S., in presence of a large and influential audience.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS .- The executors of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Young, Ratho, have, through their agents, Messrs. Purves & Wake lin, S.S.C., made payment of the following bequests:—£50 to the Deat and Dumb Benevolent Society, £25 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £50 to the Indigent Gentlewomen's Fund, £50 to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and £50 to the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for sick children.

FIFESUIBE. Fatal Accident Mr. Alex. Hall, farmer, Bhynd, Fifeshire, has suc-cumbed to an accident which befel him at Leuchars Junction on Tuesday. Mr. Hall, while waiting for a train, had accidentally slipped on the smooth concrete platform, and, falling backwards, received an extensive fracture on the back of the head which rendered him insensible. He never recovered consciousness, and gradually sank.

HAWICK .- License Case-At the J. P. Court on Tuesday, an application for a hotel license at Denholm instead of a public house one was refused. Dog Cases—James Brady and Thomas Huggan were each fined 25s for keeping a dog without a license. School Board Prosecutions-Andrew Kyle, butcher, for default, was fined 27s, including costs; Jessie McCracken was fined 17s; John Hislop, 20s and costs; John Cuthbertson, 2s 6d and costs.

ABERDEEN .- Selling Drink to Boys .- William Diack, publican, Woodside, Aberdeenshire, was fined £5, with £2 10s expenses, at the Justice of Paece Court on Tuesday for selling spirituous liquors to boys under 10 years of age. Sheriff Thomson, speaking on behalf of the bench, said that great indignation had been felt at Woodside at liquor having been sold to these children, and accused had been leniently dealt with when his license was not

QUEENSFERRY .- Roup of Customs .- On Saturday afternoon the common good of the burgh of Queensferry were set up for public roup in the Townhouse there in two lots-(1) the customs, weights and measures, shore dues, anchorages, and strelyard dues; (2) the customs of the fleshmarket, with the killinghouse, shop, yard, &c. Lot I was set up at £60, but, no one offering, was reduced to £50, and finally, after a competition, knocked down to Mr. Wm. Munro, grocer. Lot 2 was set up at £6, and was knocked down at £9 to Mr, James Ruthven, saddler, after a competition.

St. Andrews.—Medical Officer of Health—A special meeting of the General Committe of the Parochial Board was held on Monday for the purpose of appointing a medical officer for the burgh in place of the late Mr. Malcolm. Mr. John Jamieson, Kingask, presided. There were eight applicants. An interesting discussion took place in reference to "Why, I didn't mean nothin', only you've got the emoluments of the office, but this was left such an all-fired crooked mouth I thought as Hall, gas manager, Dr. James A. Lyon, M.A., by the mouth to dry." Edinburgh, was unanimously elected to the vacant office.

ULLAPOOL-FOUR MEN DROWNED IN LOCH-ROOM.-On Thursday week Mr. Thomas Mackeuzie, a well known sheep farmer of Auchnahard, proceeded to the village of Ullapool in a fishing boat, accompanied by three other men in the neighborhood. After having transacted some business in Ullapool they shortly after dusk. As the party did not appear the next day a search was made, when the boat was found wrecked on the north side of Lochbroom. As the hills are very high on each side of the loch, it is supposed the boat capsized in a squall. Diligent search has been carried on by a number of boats, but none of the bodies have as yet been discovered.

EDINECEGH-Town Council .- A meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh was held on Tuesday, Lord Provost Boyd in the chair. Treasurer Harrison moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Provest for the way in which he had year, and that the usual allowance of £500 should be voted to him for maintaining the dignity of the chair. Bailie Rowatt seconded the motion. The Lord Provost, in reply, said, now that he was about to enter on a third year of office, his only wish was that the same spirit of mutual forbearance might be exhibited amongst them in carrying through their respective duties, and that they might have a single eye in promoting the good government of the city and f rwarding its welfare and prosperity. The Treasurer submitted the city accounts for the last year. He pointed out that the city's proper municipal account showed an excess of revenue beyond expenditure of about £2,800, increasing the balance in favor of the account to £5,600. By means of this surplus they had been enabled, with a further advance of £1,800 from the city's Special Purpose Fund, to meet the further capital expenditure on the markets' account, amounting to £3,700, and the deficiency on the markets' revenue, amounting to £700. A letter from Dr. Wil liam Chambers in reference to the appointment of a committee to supervise the resto-ration of St. Giles' Cathedral, and to look after Sunday next, the 19th inst., to the worship of the building in the future, was remitted to read from Dr. Wood, Chairman of the Tramways Company, asking the sanction of the Council to an application to the Board of Trade for permission to run a steam tramway car from Edinburgh to Portobello. The Lord Provost's Committee recommended that the application should be sanctioned for one year. This was agreed to.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any, adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," engineers sent to examine the site of the pro- that is mustard mixed with famia etc. and posed bridge at Coteau in connection with the do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour Col. Gzowski that a low level bridge is prac- "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every

wit and, Humer.

er er entwantel om<del>er an</del>abelde re A Judge's position is a trying one. Are men who fit counters in boots counter-

feitters ?- Whitehall Times. The highest mountain gives the finest

view; but give us a little one for ascent. There is no vine that contributes more sus-

tenance to man than the bovine. When Noah was bailed by a passing ship and asked what State he hailed from, he

always gave Ark-answers.—Whitehall Times. It is a mean man who would fool a fish by wearing a white choker and clerical coat when strolling along the banks of a brook on

A man out West has killed his physician, and the occurrence is so unusual a one that the papers can't find type big enough to express their astonishment.

"Of what use is the casket when the jewel is gone? asked the tramp as he took his last swallow of the whiskey, and threw the bottle over in the corn-field — Turners Falls Reporter.

A man has opened a cafe just opposite a cemetery in Paris. He dedicates his house to those coming from funerals," and announces on his private sign: "Private rooms for all who wish to weep by themselves. Wine and liquors of the very best."

The boy who substitutes a living for a dead hornet in the collection of a nearsighted entomologist, and then asks the man of science to show him where the insect's sting is located, should be held responsible for any irreligious sentiments the victim may advance.

Class in the Agricultural College:-Professor-"Is there any way to obtain good fruit without grafting or budding?" Student

"Yes, sir." Professor—"Please explain
the process." Student—"Watch your chance, and when the farmer goes to dinner crawl over in the orchard and steal it."

"Tray Toboggan" is the new rainy day country house pastime in England. You take a large substantial wooden tray to the top of a flight of stairs, sit in it, hold on well to the sides, and let yourself go. If you manage well, you slide right down; if you don't, you are tumbled over. Ladies are said to do it best.

"COME Over."-" My love," said Mrs. Foozle to her husband, "oblige me with a five-pound note to purchase a dress." "Shan't do any such thing, Agnes; you called me a bear yesterday." "Lord', love! that was no-thing; I meant by it that you was fond of hugging." "You little ---; I have no fives, but here's a ten."

METEMPSYCHOSIS AND REVENCE - Jem-'Spos'n you was to be turned into an animal, what would you like to be, Bill." Bill-" Oh! I'd like to be a lion, because he's so -Little Tom (who has had some recent painful experience at school, interrupting eagerly) -"Oh! no, don't you be a lion, Bill; be a wasp, and then you can sting the school-

One of the most effective supper table ornaments at the Bellmont ball was an allegory representing Grant receiving the scroll of fame and victory at the door of the temple of liberty. And yet a San Jose editor went home full of Roderer, soft shell crabs, mashed ice, and things, and referred to it as a humorous composition, depicting a "ticket-seller keeping deadheads out of a circus with a tenpin."

A man whose countenance was homely enough to scare a Quaker was lounging around a public house, when he was observed by a Yankee, who asked him if he had not met with an accident when he was young. "What do you mean, you impertinent scoundrel?"

A small boy was sent to the country to board a short time. He promised his mother that he would write a good long letter describing his trip and his boarding place, &c. A week went hy and his poor mother was nearly distracted when she got the following interesting letter from him :-"I am here, and swapped my watch for a pup, and I went in swimming fourteen times yesterday, and a feller stole my pocket-book, and I want some money; and shall I bring the pup home."

WIT IN THE GALLERY .- Soon after the accession of George III, an additional tax was laid on beer, to the great discontent of the populace. His Majesty was one night attending the theatre, when a fellow in the upper gallery called to another to come and drink with him, as he had got a full pot. What did you give for your full pot?" inquired the invited person. "Threepence-halfpenny," "Threepence-halfpenny! Why, where did you send for it?" "To George the Third." "You fool," said the other, "why did you not send to George the Second? you would have had it there for threepence."

Two Hands.—L'Estrange records the means which were employed in the time of the Popish Plot to convict an Irish physician of forgery. The accused "was charged with writing a treasonable libel, but denied the thing, and appealed to the unlikeness of the characters. It was agreed that the doctor had two hands-his physic hand and his plot hand, and the one not a jot like the other. Now, this was the doctor's plot hand; and it was insisted, that because it was not like one of his hands, it must be like the other." this convenient mode of reasoning, says Miss Edgeworth, an Irishman may at any time be convicted of any crime or any absurdity.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE WITH A GRIZZLY .- On

Wednesday afternoon a man named Williams came into San Jose, Cal., for a doctor, stating that his companion, Walter F. King, had been badly injured by a grizzly bear, in a contest hat morning in a cannon known as Skunk's Hollow, about thirty-five miles southeast of San Jose. The men were hunting for deer. King got on a bear track on Tuesday, and went out early the next morning. As he did not return in time, his companion went out to search for him, and found him. unconscious, but still alive, with his skull fractured and his left side torn. A grizzly lay dead about, six yards away. King was re-stored to consciousness and carried back to camp, and as distance given by a couple of men who were camping a few miles distant. King says he followed the bear's tracks to a sort of cave, in, the, hillside, heavily, bordered with chaparral, and supporing the animal was inside, was on the watch, when a rustling of the brush caused him to turn, and he then discovered Bruin only forty feet away. He raised his rifle and fired, and the bear came for him. He shot three times, dropped his gun, and pulled his hunting knife just as the brute reached, him, but almost before he could use the knife the bear closed on him. He cut frantically, but was struck on the Canada and Atlantic Railray have reported to of the genuine article—Be sure you get head with the animal's paw, and remembered no more until carried back to camp. - San about pring 11. G Francisco, Bulleting the grades these .

Miscellaneous.

-Chang She. Tang, the Chinese Consul-General in California, has just expended \$8,000 on a birthday party.

Twenty men who believe that they profess, and live as they believe, are worth more than 500 hypocrites, to any good cause.—Golden

Thomas Beans, Bucks County, Pa., raised from one citron seed a vine sixty-five feet long, bearing forty-seven citrons, their combined weight being 436 pounds.

The following advertisement appears in the London Times: "The Beaconsfield wreath is now offered for sale by private contract. Fifty thousand dollars might be made by exhibiting it. Address the Executors, Tracy Lodge, Leamington." The most economical town appears to be

Markind, in Scotland. It dwells in darkness because the inhabitants refuse to pay for lighting the street lamps, although the gas company will supply the gas for nothing.

smart," when they get to be men will steal from corporations in earnest, and older people will call it "defalcation."—Golden Artistes are engaged in Milan for all the

leading houses in Europe, India, the British determined to probe the secret of the lost Colonies and North and South America. Besides the greater luminaries the city also disposes every year some 500 ballet masters, dancers, and mimics.

It is becoming a fashion in Europe to N. de Rothschild owns one that cost \$20,000, and the Countess Potoeka has ordered one at \$25,000. These vehicles are smaller than American cars, but are very elegant.

-They walked out to the theater arm in arm. She was as dainty as a Princess and prettier than an opening flower. The long, soft, white feather hung gracefully to her shoulder, and her long, delicate, slender hand held a sumptuous fan. He looked pretty spoony himself, but he felt good. "How did you like the opera, pet?" he faintly inquired ; 'It's the boss!"

...There was a discussion among a party of miners at Leadville as to the physical effects of hanging. Mr. Edwards declared that, on a wager of \$5, tha he would permit his companions to draw him up from the bottom of a shaft by a rope tied around his neck. His belief was, that by thrawing his head far back, the pressure of the rope would be wholly on the back of his neck, and consequently he would not be choked at all. His calculation proved erroneous, for he was nearly dead when he reached the surface, and it was with great difficulty that his life was saved.

#### Death of Father O'Beilly.

[From the North Hastings Review.] On Monday morning last the community was greatly shocked as the news of the very sudden death, on the evening previous, of the Rev. Father O'Reilly, spread throughout the village. It seems the rev. gentleman had been complaining for the past few weeks, but nothing serious was thought of his indisposition. On Saturday, All Saints' Day, he celebrated the first Mass, and during the day was around as usual. In the evening he bade Rev. Father Davis good-bye, as the latter left to officiate on Sunday in Hungerford, and he remained to do the same in Madoc. Sunday evening he took a walk, met a few friends, with whom he passed a pleasant evening, and about ten o'clock returned to his hotel, and at once retired to his room. His bedroom was off the parlor, in which were several parties, whom he kindly addressed as he passed through. It was but a short time after this that to be afterwards settled. On the motion of how you might a' fall'n in the brook when his death took place, for when he was found Mr. Paterson, Kinburn, seconded by Mr. Jesse | you was a boy, and your mother hung you up | in the morning he was on his knees beside his bed, as if he had been in the act of performing his evening devotions previous to retiring for the night. As soon as the melancholy event became known, the propiletor of the hotel, Mr. Albert Moon, and the other mem- reviewed it from the balcony. It required hers of the family, did everything in their two hours to pass a given point. There was rower under the sad circumstances. Father a dense, appreciative crowd along the whole O'Reilly was their constant guest when his line of march, which gave the loudest apduty called him to this part of the parish, as | plause to Generals Grant, Sherman and Sherihas also been Rev. Father Davis since he was dan. After the review Grant was formally stationed in Hungerford, some eleven years | welcomed by Mayor Harrison in the rotunda ago. shock more terrible, for it was as if one of the ral's reception abroad, the Mayor said: "Sir, family had been snatched away. Drs. Datoe, you have served your country nobly, and your Loomis, and Sutton were at once summoned, but of course too late for their services to be immortal Washington you rose from required. They pronounced death to have the lower walks of life and passed been caused by a nevere stroke of appoplexy. through all the military grades, until you In the meantime Father Davis had been tele- commanded its victorious armies. Like him, graphed for, and arrived here about 4 o'clock on Monday evening. The finding of his very dear friend dead, whom he had so shortly before parted from full of life and health, was

not soon recover.

and many willing hands gave their services at draping the church in heavy mourning, and all the priests of the diocese were apprised by telegraph of the sad event. On Tuesday morning the body was borne from the hotel to the church, followed by a large concourse of persons. A Mass of requiem was then celebrated by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, of Fenelon Falls. During the day crowds visited the church to view the body or pray for his immortal soul, and many remained watching the entire night. Yesterday the service of burial began at ten o'clock. High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. D. Farrelley, of Belleville, and a most eloquent and able sermon, suitable to the occasion. was preached by Rev. D. Casey, of Campbellford. A very efficient choir, under the leadership of Miss Cummings, of Kingston, sang the beautiful Gregorian Mass of the dead. The following rev. gentlemen came from a distance to pay their last respects to their departed brother priest :-- Rev. Fathers | of European and Eastern nations from what it Browne, Port Hope; Murray, Cobourg; Far- did a quarter of a century ago. An American relley, Bellaville; Casey, Campbellford; Fitz-citizen is regarded in a different light from an patrick, Fen-lon Falls; Twobey, Kingston; American citizen of a quarter of a century The last absolution was pronounced over nation—it was merely a Confederation of the body by Rev. Father Davis, and States tied together by a rope of sand, which then all that is mortal of the late Father O'- would give way upon the slightest friction. Reilly was placed in a grave prepared on the The have found this was a grand mistake. Epistle side of the Altar. Father O'Reilly They know we have now a nation; that we was born in the County Cavan, Ireland, and are a nation of strong and intelligent, finished his studies and was ordained in May- and brave people, capable of judging nooth College in 1867. Though but a few and knowing our rights, and determined on months in this parish, he endeared himself to all occasions to maintain them against either all with whom he came in contact, by his a domestic or foreign foe. Such is the rekind and gentle behaviour. He was a perfect | ception you, as a "nation, have received gentleman, and one whom to know was to through me whilst I was abroad."

love. Though he died far from the home of The reception by the Society of the Army his youth, and no relative, near as he was of Tennessee to Grant took place this evenlowered into the tomb, yet the many tears ing at Haverly's Thestre. The auditorium shed over his come by the Catholics of Madoc was beautifully decorated. The building was showed that he was among those who loved 'crowded.' Upon the arrival of Grant the au-bim dearly, and were stricken with grief at 'dlende Broke into hearty applause. Upon his loss.

Preparations were at once made for the

will be built over his grave, and when the Sheridah, Governor Cullom, Mayor, Hersame is completed a suitable monument will be erected to his memory.

A MOUNTAIN'S SINGULAR MOVE. An Atlanta correspondent thus refers to a large mountain in North Georgia which dropped into a suddenly-made chasm some time since:—This mountain, known as Ingolo, is an enormous

Naturalist's Portfolio.

one. It is more than two miles about its base, and it is about as high as Stone mountain. Some months ago a thundering noise was heard, as if a lively earthquake had suddeuly commenced operations. A gentleman who was going by the Ingolo mountain look. ed towards it, and was amazed to see fully one-third of the enormous mass break loose from the rest and suddenly vanish into the earth beneath, carrying with it immense trees, stones, etc. After a few days the scene was visited, and it was found that the ground on which about one-third of the mountain was resting had opened or broken through, and the mass, thus being left without support, tumbled into the chasm provided for it. It apparently about filled this chasm to a level with the ground, but has since been sinking, No one can imagine the cause, and fears are fun, with older people looking and calling it must follow when they get to be mountain must follow when they get to be mountain must follow. The side from which the mass was torn is ragged and irregular, no stratifica. tion having been followed in the tearing loose. The mass has just let down about two feet further, and the whole case will be investigated by competent scientists, who are mountain.

REST AS A MEDICINE. - The benefits of rest

in aiding the healing process in disease might

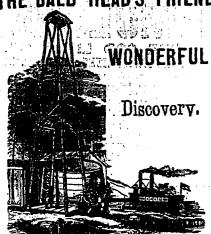
be exemplified in a hundred different ways. Indeed, the disease itself is often merely the travel in private railroad cars. The Baroness result of disobedience, often wilful, of the great natural and universal law which ordains that a period of rest must in every case be sequel to one of activity. In the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, this law holds good. Trees and shrubs go to sleep in winter; flowers are generally more tender in their constitutions and go to rest during the night; while others, again, find it necessary to take a nap, so to speak, during certain hours of the day, and this they do with such regularity that one can pretty correctly tell the time from the opening or closing of their and the delicious little angel looked up into petals. I always look upon a tree as a thing his face, and while the gas beams lighted up not only of life—that we all know it is the bit of court plaster on her chin, replied, but a thing of feeling. The lordly poplars, yonder, for instance, now gently waving their tall arms and their wealth of quivering leaves to and fro in the sunlight, have neither thought nor voluntary motion, but a pleasant sensation of warmth I have not the slightest doubt they possess. If I lop a branch from one of them, pain it cannot feel, but probably what might be called a vegetable equivalent to pain, a sense of cold on the surface that has been laid bare by the knife. My poplar trees have been very active during the summer; they are already showing signs of fatigue; by-and-by their leaves will drop in showers, but though bared of foliage they will not feed the winter's cold—they will all be sound asleep. . . . Many people suffer from chronic indigestion, from the mere fact that having first and foremost produced the dyspepsia by overloading the stomach, or by other errors in diet, they give it no rest, they keep on worrying it to get well, the very medicines they keep pouring into it keep up the irritation in probably five cases out of ten. In these cases I am convinced that two or three hours' complete rest to the stomach every day frem both meat and medicine would soon induce a healthy hunger. Those who have this organ in good working order would do well to emember that the time when every particle of food has left the stomach is not the time to put more in. An hour's rest, at least, is needed, and if you give it this before each meal it will be a willing servant, and will never think of suggesting the propriety of a sherry and bitters before you sit down to dinner; and remember, a willing servant makes a glad master, and a good-tempered one to boot.—The Family Doctor in "Cassell's Magazine," for October.

## GRANT IN OHICAGO.

CHICAGO. November 12.—General Grant left the procession at the Palmer House and This circumstance alone made the of Palmer House. After alinding to the Genecountry has honoured you grandly. Like the you filled the office of President two long terms, and when these two terms were over you were offered a Crown, but preferred immortality and fame to temporary power. He returned to private life and lives in the a blow from which the rev. gentleman will hearts of his people, and all time will call him his country's father. You, too, Sir, when burial. A very beautiful coffia was procured, your two terms were over, obeyed that part of your country's unwritten traditions, hallowed by the immortal example of Washington, and you, too, retired and live and will live for ever in your countrymen's hearts." The speech was applauded heartily.

GENERAL GRANT, IN REPLY, said: "Gentlemen of Chicago and of Illinois, I feel very much honored by the welcome which I am receiving at your hands to-day. I feel highly honored by the pledge of welcome which has been uttered by your worthy Mayor, which is so personal to myself, it would hardly be in good taste for me to respond to the language of it. It leaves, therefore, nothing for me to do but to convey my thanks to this Commonwealth and the citizens of this city for the hearty reception they have given me. As to one allusion, to my reception abroad, I will say that in every case I felt it was a tribute to our country. I will add further, our country stands differently abroad in the estimation O'Donohoe, Erinsville; Davis, Hungerford, ago. At that time it was believed we had no

the stage were seated many of bis prominent It is intended that the proposed new church officers, including Generals Sherman and



peodorized Extract of Februarian low improved and Perfected—is Ab solutely the Only Article that will Bestore Hair on Bald Heads. And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Want ing for Centuries.

what the World Has Been Want ing for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CAB SULINE, an article prepared from petroleum and which effects a complete and radical our in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tend to fail out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The failing out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural slate. Petroleum oil is the article which it made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely dedoorized that it is in proper condition for the tollet. 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 bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, are not one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum, which renders it sueptible of being handled as daintly as ine famous eau decologne. The experiments were heralded to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, an one in civilized society could tolerate the souts and falling gave remarkabe tone and vigor

#### THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878. CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco CHAS. LANGLEY & CO., San Francisco
DEAR Siz—I take great pleasure in informing
you of the most graiffying results of the use of
CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years
thet op of my head has been completely bald
and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope
of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noticed
the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the
recommendation of a friend, I concluded to try
a bottle without any great hopes of good results;
however, I have now used it less than a month
and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my
head is completely covered with a fine, short,
healthy growth of hair, which has every ap
pearance of continued growth; and I confidently
believe it will restore it as completely as ever it
was in my youth.

healthy growth of hair, which has every ap pearance of continued growth; and I cendidently believe it will restore it as completely 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. Yours truly, CHAS. E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this Sth day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING.

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 slimply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth. MR. W. S. GOLD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water, and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow 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 has been entirely BALD for years.

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.

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

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend OAR-ROLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using OARBOLINE.

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

W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist.

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N.B. Can l-mwf H. HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL, Que.,

General Agents for Canada.

Legal.

CANADA, PROVINCE of QUEBEC OANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBLC.

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

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

October instant.

Montreal, 3ist October, 1879.

PERRAS & MORIN.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

18-d

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Please read the lollowing 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 doubling the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspersia, Diphtheria and Lumbago can satisfy themselves still further 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 that became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

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

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Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, \$1.00.
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P. S.—May be consulted from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m, free of charge.
Hotel-Dieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVelgh, 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 BONNEAU, Superioress.

Montreal, June, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, City—Dear Sir—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your kheumatism 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.

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

Montreal, June, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Alblon Hotel—Dear Str.—I have much pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of neuralgia, of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the fast 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.

Mn. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel—Sir—Your Sovereign Internal Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered so much with Neuralgia for the last nine years, and having tried everything within reach without receiving any permanent relief. I am now able to state for the benefit of those afficied in Montreathat I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am now quite well.

MARY ISARELLA COMMON.

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

Montreal. 19th June, 1879.

Thomas McVeigh, Esq.,—Dear Sir—I have for the part 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 respectfully yours.

JOHN CORCORAN,

Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

RKS,

Mc. Thomas MoVelich Hotel. Peuple.—Dear Sir.—My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your sovereign. Internat. Remedy, has experienced a most entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person sufering from above complaint. I am very truly yours,

A. M. ALLAN.

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

Mr. Thomas McVelgh, Ablon Hotel.—Sir.—I wish to state for the beneat of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neuralgia and Dyspepsia and find it very good; my. Neuralgia is completely, cured with one bottle.

Yours very truly.

4-6

Medical.

EYE AND EAR. DE. L. O. THAYER,

Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Cark Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST. May be consulted daily at

No. 49 Beaver Ball Terrace. Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu. St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Perc Desnoye's of Sacre Cour, ored of deafness; Mrs. Wilson of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks. April 26. 87-g

NO MORE HEUMATIS V OR GOUT
ACUTEOR CHRONIC A
LICYLICA
SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade

European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europeand America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a Box; 6 Boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address Wash Burne & Co.,

Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y. For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. 34-g

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

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

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. 109 Fulton Street, New York H. HASWELL & CO., MCGILL STREET MONTREAL WHOLESALE AGENTS.

# GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE



TRADE MARK, and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Wenkness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous syndem; and hervous syndem; and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

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

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

## HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amought the Leading Necessarice of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from what-

#### incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

ever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments

Its Searching and Healing Properties ar Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into ment, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abseesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheu-

matism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at ls. 11d., 2s. 9d. 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine

vendors throughout the civilized world. N. R.-Advice gratis, at the above address daily, between the hours of II and 4, or by letter.
131 tt g

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

Lithogram. Wonderful Improvement.

JACOB'S LITHOGRAM.

-1N-

PATENTED 16TH JULY, 1879. One Huudred Impressions can be Taken

.. from "One Original."

After a series of experiments, conducted at great cost, and involving much labor, "Jacob's Lithograin," has been so completely perfected that it is not alone more durable, but so altered in construction and thickness that the patentee of this wonderful labor and time-saving apparatus is enabled to offer "a guarantee" with each Lithogram sold providing the directions furnished are complied with. Postal Card, Noie, Letter, Legal and Folio sizes-prices, respectively, \$250, \$5, \$7, \$3 and \$12. Special sizes made to order. "A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted throughout the Dominion. Send for Circulars. "I J. M. JACOBS, Patentee and Manufacturer.

Patentee and Manufacturer.

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties heretofors in use—Lieberts Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and com-pressed. It has eighteen times the strength of ordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and its flavour as long as it is kept cool and dry. A letter from Captain Campbell, R. N. A. shows that during a long sea voyage the bread made with it was "the best he had tasted, light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal, are agents for makers, to whom address for sample. II-G

-A late gallant Irishman, who sometimes amused the House of Commons and alarmed the ministers with his brusquerie (Mr. Montague Matthew, 1 believe), set an ingenious example to those who are at once forbidden to speak, and yet resolved to express their thoughts. There was a debate upon the treatment of Ireland, and the General, having been called to order for taking unseasonable notice of the enormities attributed to Government, spoke to the following effect: "Oh, very well; I shall say nothing then about the murders-(Order, order)-1 shall make no

#### THE INTERNATIONAL LAW. Canadian Vessels in American Waters to be Accorded the Same Privileges as Native Boats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11 .- The Cabinet meeting to day was principally occupied discussing the questions of constitu-tional and international law in connection with the subject of the proclamation recently issued by the Cauadian Government, permitting American vessels to come to the relief of Canadian vessels in the waters of the Dominion only when danger, loss of life or cargo were absolutely imminent. The law upon our statute book permits Canadian vessels to enter our waters freely and assist American vessels in distress under any circumstances and to any extent. It was suggested to-day that the President should declare by proclamation that the privileges of Canadian vessels in our waters shall be precisely the same as those accorded by the Dominion to American vessels. The Cabinet were divided as to the power of the President, under the existing law, to issue such a proclamation. The whole matter was left undetermined. It will probably be decided, however, within the next few

days.

MADAM, we will suppose that your infant is rying with the colic, or rejects its natural nourishment in consequence of sour stomach. What shall you do? Set its gastric organs right by means of that most salutary and pleasant remedy for indigestion and flatulence, Milk of Magnesia, which is four times

sole disease is dyspepsia. His peculiarity is that he always feels the diseases of anyone with whom he is talking. If the friend has a kidney disease, so has he; if it be a lumbago which afflicts another, he is sure to have pains in his back. His poor wife was at her wit's end, as also his physician, to know just how to treat him. Still he grew fat upon his ailments. At last his wife heard of Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pales, and bought a box, as she well knew that her old man would take any kind of medicine. This was years ago, and the wonderful thing is that whenever he complains, he resorts to the pills, and they cure anything which may attack him. His disease was really dyspepsia, and it took on Protean forms, all of which were removed

these pills. THE PLEASUSE OF BATHING IS greatly increased by mixing in the tub half or even a quarter of a bottle of MURRAY & LAN-MAN'S PLORIDA WATER. Instantly the whole atmosphere of the bath-room is as fragrant as a blooming flower-garden, the mind becomes buoyant, and the body emerges refreshed and

strengthened. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND Fills,-These pure vegetable disinfectants contain no element that is not restorative, cleansing and antiseptic. They do not expel poison by poison. Their operation is kindly, gentle and in harmony with the efforts made by nature to rid herself of the virus by

discase.

8-G---e0₩

1 strongly recommend the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites to all who suffer in any way from disease or weakness of the Lungs, Bronchial Tubes, or gene-

ral debility. J. H. W. Scott, M. D., Gagetown, N. B.

"INDIGESTION."- You have tried everything for it and found no help. We are no doctors, but can offer a prescription that has cured very many, and it might cure you as well; it will cost but a quarter dollar, and can be had at any druggists-Ask for Perry Davis

#### PAIN-KILLER. Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Laug Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deblity and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has feit it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mall by addressing with stamp, naming this papes, W. W. Sherak, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. F.

In this Present Age, when the life-battle is so fiercely fought, and when upon even the strongest the tug and stress of it tell so heavily, how necessary it becomes for us to provide fer the keeping up of our reserve stock of mental and physical stamina by the use of such a nerve-tonic and vitalizing agent as Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Live! Its gently stimulating and nutritive-tonic properties supply the materials, and assist Nature in her efforts to keep up with the exhaustive demands upon her reserves: Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Drugg'sts and General Dealers. Price, \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

of this wonderful abor and time-saving apparative is is enabled to offer "a guarantee" with each of Lithogram sold providing the directions furnished are compiled with. Postal Card, Nois, 1y, \$2.50, \$5, \$7, \$9 and \$12. Special sizes made is, to order. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wented throughout the Dominion. Send for Circulars. 4 [15].

Leatern House: 36 Front street, East Toronto, Ont:

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

Send for the United States, 3 Archistreet Boston; Mass. 1 [15].

Headquarters for the United States, 3 Archistreet Boston; Mass. 1 [15].

Send at one-half the original cost. —5-0:

N. B.—Composition for refitting: Tablets furnished at one-half the original cost. —5-0:

mention of the massacres—(Hear, here! Order!)—Oh, well, I shall sink all allusion to the infamous half-hangings"—(Order, order!)

Pond's Extract for Pain. Almost by word of month alone its reputation and use have spread through half the households in the land.

the strength of all other fluid magnesias. An Ontarto Hypochondriae

In the city of Ontario lives a man whose

medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. NOTE.—Eclectric—Selected and Eclectrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, November 18.

## Financial.

The local money market rules steady, under a fair demand for accommodation, at 6 per cent. interest for loans on call, and 7 per cent. on time. Good commercial paper continues to be discounted at 7 to 8 per cent. Sterling Exchange is firm at 1081 for 60-day blils between banks, and 1081 to 1081 over the counter. Drafts on New York quoted at par. The chief interest in financial circles during the week has been centered in stocks. According to the amendments to the Bank. ing Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, the Banks in Canada cannot make advances on bank stocks after the 15th instant. The brokers, however, do not anticipate any difficulty or inconvenience thereby, as they say nothing is easier than to tender their notes and offer the stocks as collateral security,

or, if they cannot get accommodated at the

Banks, they can be supplied by capitalists, by paying a somewhat larger rate of interest.

perhaps. The clause of the Act concerning

the numbering of shares at the time of sale

is unpopular among brokers, and efforts to have it repealed are talked of. The "short"

Montreal Bank stock is now worth 148 to 1483 regular, and 141] ex-div. Merchants has sold this week at 95 regular, and to-day 88 ex-div. is bid. Ontario is worth 751 regular. Commerce sold to-day at 1174; Montreal Telegraph at 90; City Gas at 125, and Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co's. stock

-The Canada Shipping Company have de-clared a dividend of 3 per cent for the past half-year, psyable on the 26th inst.

The Grand Trunk Railway return of traffic for the week ending November 8, 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1873, shows an increase of \$31,506:—

Description and ammore	40101	1010.	
Passengers, mails and express freight	\$63,225 155,517	\$56,670 131,087	
Total	\$219,262	\$187,757	
Increase, 19 weeks	<b></b>	\$235,484	

-The Great Western Railway return of traffic for the week ending 7th November, 1879, shows an increase of \$14,226 as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Passengers	3,181	1878, \$31,175 2,995 53,614
Freight and Live Stock	\$102,010	\$87,784

The Bank of England lost £886,000 specie during the week, but the reserve which was last week 46 per cent. of liabilities, was only reduced to 45% per cent. The posted discount rate remains 3 per cent., or 1 to 3 above the actual rate. British consols are unchanged. United States bonds in London are strong.

The Bank of Montreal has issued its halfyearly statement, showing the result of the business done during the six months ending Oct 31st. last. The balance to the credit of Profit and Loss account on April 30th, 1879. was \$101,784.55. The net carnings for the half year ending October 31st, 1879, after deducting expenses of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$612,159 30—total, \$713,943.85. Deducting 5 per cent dividend payable in December next, amounting to \$599,960, leaves a balance at credit of Profit and Loss carried forward of \$113,983.85.

## Business Troubles.

-A writ of attachment was issued yesterday against G. Fortin, for \$225. Mr. C. O. Perrault, assignee.

-J. D. Cote, fruit dealer, has been attached by A. Mignault for \$215. A. Bourbonniere, assignce. -Brown Bros., hardware merchants, have

been attached for \$2,052.07, at the instance of T. W. Shaw. T. Darling, assignce.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Frederick Wheeler, trader, for \$250, at the instance of James Allan. J. Taylor, -The creditors of the Bank of Liverpool

have appointed the Bank of Nova Scotia, assignee, and J. S. MacLean and J. Norman Ritchie, inspectors. A demand of assignment has been made on

Pierre Peliquin, hotel-keeper of this city, for \$3,542, at the Jacques Cartier Building Society. G. A. Hughes, assignee.

Against Dame Mathilda Carlisle et al, executors of the estate of Mr. Whyte, druggist, s writ of attachment for \$2,500 has been taken out at the suit of Cleophas Beausoleil. L. J. Lajoie, assignee.

-The creditors of the Bank of Liverpool have appointed the Bank of Nova Scotia assignee, and Messra. J. S. McLean and J. Norman Ritchie, Recorder of Halifax, inspectors of the estate. A meeting will be held this (Monday) evening to wind up the bank's

John Taylor, of Taylor & Simpson, has been appointed assignee to the estate of Isaac B. Chambers, of Kars.

The Consolidated Bank has taken out a written of stephenout appoint to the State of of attachment against James H. Stanley for \$175.25. E. Evans, assignce.

WRITS OF ATTACHMENT—Dame Delphine Goulet vs. Francois Audet dit Lapoinie for 558. Assignes, L. A. Globensky. Alex. Brown et al. vs. James H. Duncan, coal merchant. Samuel Johnson, assignee.

#### WREELY BEVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLFSILE TRADE.

Tuesday, November 14.

Business in the city wholesale market has been less active during the past week than during the fortnight previous, when prices for atmost all lines of goods were stedily moving upwards. There is still, however, a fair degree of animation, and remittances are reported uncommonly satisfactory in all branches of commerce. The Fail trade, however, is about over, and we do not look for much increased activity until after the lst January.

There is not much change to note in the wholesale provision market since our last review. Butter has been scarce and very hrm, but the late warm rains have atimulated vegetation, and the Fail make of butter is likely to be much larger than was expected consequently buyers here are holding off, expecting concessions from sellersere long. We quote Eastern Townships at 25c to 26c; Morrisqurg, 24c to 25c; Brockville, 23c to 24c; Western, 15c to 21c; Creameries, 25c to 30c. The local cheese market is quiet, but tirm at 12c to 13c.

The local wholesale flour market continues iractive, but values are steadily maintained. Canada spring wheat is quoted at \$1.25 to 1.26; red and white winter at \$1.32; corn at 56c; barley at 50c to 70c; oats at 32c, and peas at 83c to 83c.

1 84c.			
	_	_	
The following are the city price	es for	flou	r:
Superior Extra	<b>35 S0</b>	-	5 85
Extra Superfine			5 80
Fancy		ø	
Spring Extra, new ground	560	ø	5 65
Superfine	. 0 00	0	5 35
Strong Bakers			
Fine		ø	5 10
Middlings	0 00	ø	9 (4)
Pollards	0 00	0	0.00
Ontario Bags			2 85
City Bags (delivered)			8 12
Osimeal, Ontario	4 50	ø	4 60
Cornmeal		a	8 00
		_	
ASHES. — Receipts of Pots			
light, there is no competition v	rhate	var.	and

light, there is no competition whatever, and prices have declined to \$4.60 for Firsts; Seconds sold at \$1.50 to 3.82j—they are plentiful; Thirds sold at \$3.25 to 3.80. \*/rar/s.—Latest sales reported, about 80 to 100 bris Firsts at \$5.40—very few transactions this week; Seconds, \$4.50.

DRY GOODS.—Owing partially to the mild weather which has prevailed during the week the demand from the country for winter wearing apparel has fallen off somewhat and business has not been quite so active, as during the week previous. Nearly all the travellers from this city have returned home, and beyond a sorting up business not much activity in this branch of trade is expected now before next January. Remittances have been very satisfuctory, and arestea dily improving.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The local mar-

is unpopular among brokers, and efforts to have it repealed are talked of. The "short" interest will doubtless suffer considerably. It is said that arrangements are being made to accommodate the public on the Montreal Stock Exchange, on and after December 1st.

The local stock market was somewhat weaker this forenoon, and transactions were comparatively limited. Four or five of the leading banks on the list are now selling ex-dividend, and although there are sales transpiring daily, the transfers cannot appear until the books are opened. These are Montreal, Ontario, Toronto, Merchants and Jacques Cartier. The declining tendency in stocksthis week wethink is but temporary, as the late advance was certainly legitimate, and we have no doubt but that it will be maintained, for the ability of husiness men all over the country to pay their indebtedness to the banks is much greater now than at any time during the past four years.

Brokers are still paying 92c to 93c on the dollar for Consolidated Bank bills, and 20c to 23c for Mechanics.

Montreal Bank stock is now worth 148 to moment, however, we can see no prospect of a low average for next year, the probabilities of supply and demand being quite against it."

FISH.-One of our several active branches of FISH.—One of our several active branches of trade in our wholesale market at present is that in salt fish, which are reported scarce and very firm. Arrivals here from Quebec are quickly disposed of at quotations, viz., for green cod: No. 1, \$625 per bril of 200 lbs; No. 2, \$5do; draught, \$725 to 750. For salmon: No. 1, \$1750 to 18 per bri; No. 2, \$1550 to 16 50 do; No. 8, \$1350 to 1450 do. Mackerel: No No. 1 in the market; No. 2 is worth \$1 to 425, and No. 3, \$375 to 4. Labrador herrings sell at \$6 to 625 per bri, and Anticosti, \$150 to 5 for No. 1, and \$1 to 125 for No. 2

HIDES AND SKINS.-The market for hides is reported slightly easier, but prices have not undergone any change since the date of our last report. Advices from the West report a slightly caster feeling, but \$10, \$9 and \$8 are still paid to batchers for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, repectively. Salted hides are worth 500 more per 100 lbs. Prices nowever are still too high for tanners, and a decline of ic per lb is being considered. Very few Calfskins now offering; the nominal value is 10c per lb. Sheepskins bring 80c to 90c each, as

ince per ib. Sacepakins bring 80c to 30c each, as to 81ze.

HARDWARE AND IRON—Our large wholesale firms were more than usually busy all last week—working both day and night—filling and shipping orders before the rise in Grand Trunk railway freights, which is understood to have taken place on the 15th inst. This week the same push and hurry is not necessary, but the demand is steady for all kinds of goods, although orders are not generally so heavy as those received during the past iew weeks. We have heard of a few individual large sales of fron, however. Prices have not undergone any change since our last reference, but they remain very firm, and in the event of cable advices of a further advance in England being received, there will certainly be a further rise of le on the value of bar iron in this market. Remittances are coming forward very freely, and present a year fuvorable contract with the exmittances are coming forward very freely, and present a very favorable contrast with the ex-perience of former seasons during the past four years in this respect.

Pig Iron, per ton .-

Gartsherrie\$	28 00 to	30 CO
	28 00	20 00
	27 00	2> 00
	26 00	27 00
	26 CO	27 00
	26 00	27 00
	23 00	OO OO
BAR, per 100 lbs :		
Scotch and Staffordshire	2 00	0 00
Best do	$2\ 25$	2 50
Sweden and Norway	4 00	5 00
Lowmoor and Bowling	6 00	0.50
CANADA PLATES, per box:-		
Glamorgan	4 50	0 00
Garth & Penn	4 50	0 00
F. W. & Arrow	4 50	0.00
Hatton	4 50	0 00
TIN PLATES, & box-	• •,	
Charcoal, I.C.	7 50	7 75
Readlay	8 50	8 75
Bradley Charcoal, I.X.	9 25	9 50
Charcoal, D.C	7 00	7 25
Coke I C	7 00	
Coke, I.C	/ 00	7 25
Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib	0 12	A 101
Course and Shoots hout broads No.	0 12	0 12}
Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	0.00	0.00
28. Hoops and Bands, # 100 lbs.	8 00	0.00
HOODS SHO DRINGS, & IOU IDS	2 25	0.00
Sh ets, best brands	2 75	0 00
Boiler Plate, \$ 100 lbs	2 60	2 75
Best do Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 3 in. to 7 in	3 00	3 45
Cut Name, Fer months of in. 10 / in.	2 75	2 80
Do do 21 to 21 in	3 00	0 00
Shingle do	3 25	0 00
Lath do	8 75	0 00
Pressed Spikes	3 25	3 50
LEAD— Pig, per 100		
Pig, per 100	5 00	5 25
Sheet	5 50	6 00
Bar	0 51	0 5}
Shot	8 00	7 0Ŭ
STEEL-	151.00	
Cast, ♥ ti	0 11	0 12
Spring, \$\Phi\$ 100 lbs	3 25	3 50
Best, do warranted	5 00	0 00
Tire, do	8 50	4 00
Sleigh Shoe	2 25	2 50
Ingot Tin	0.28	0.30
_do Copper	0 19}	0 20
Horse Shoes.	8 50	4 00
Proved Coll Chain, I in	4 25	4 50
Anchors	4 75	5 50

PAINTS, OILS, ETC.—Trade has been fairly active since our last reference at advancing prices. Linseed Oil has been moving at 75c per gallen for raw, at 79 to 80c for boiled, but prices gainon for raw, at 79 to 30c for boiled, but prices are likely to advance soon Spirits of Turpentine, 60c. Red and White Leads are held very firmly, and prices for these as well as for all other kinds of paints must further advance considerably, owing to the greatly increased cost of ma'erials, which precludes further production at current rates. Remittances have decidedly improved.

. !	Bole, No. 1, B. A., per lb	0 2	26	••	0 27
?	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do	0 :	24		0 25
•	Buttalo Sole, No. 1				0 23
,	Do. do. No 2	0 :	4)		0 21
•	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1				0.28
١,	Waxed Upper, light & medium				0 42
1	Do. do. heavy	ň	333	•	0 40
• ]	Chalmad Timpon Hobe	ă;	e a	••	0 42
ιÌ	Grained Upper, light	X	200	• •	0 31
: 1	Splits, large	2 2	~	• •	0 27
1	Do. small.	Ų	43	••	
	Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb	Ď.	22	• •	0 65
'	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb				0 55
. 1	Sheepskin Linings	0:	25	••	0 30
'	Harness	0 :	28	٠	0 32
	Buff Cowper foot.	0 1	14		0 17
	Enamelled Cow do	Ō :	15		0 17
1	Patent Cow do	Õ 1	15		0 17
1	Pebbled Cow do	ō i			0 16
1	Rough Leather do	ŏ		•••	0 80
1	Modell Dearmon	٠,		• •	0 00

#### THE PARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc.

Tuesday, November 18.

Owing presumably to their being generally busy at home, many of them finishing their Fall ploughing, the attendance of farmers at the above named markets this forenoon was small, and the offerings of vegetables and dairy produce, etc., was also much smaller than on previous market days. Prices are about steady, and nominally unchanged, throughout. The supply of grain was small, and purchases were made in small lots at our quotations. Dressed hogs were sold at \$6 to 6 25 per cwt, and dressed beef, of which there was scarcely any offering, is worth \$5 to 5.50 per cwt, by the carcass; forequarters bring only \$4.50. Potatoes unchanged, selling at 50c per bag for Early Ross and Chilis. Poultry was very scarce and prices paid to farmers were firm, at the range quoted below. Fresh butter was still selling at 22c to 25c, for prints; prices for fresh eggs were firmer, but unchanged, irom 20c to 25c. A few small lots, in baskets, are said to have been sold at 30c. Packed eggs are worth 17c to 18c.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 45c to 55c per bag; carrois, 2-c to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$2.00 to 2.25 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; TUESDAY, November 18.

date:—

VEGETABLES —Potatoes, 45c to 55c per bag; carrois, 2 to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$2.00 to 2.25 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; betes, 40c to 50c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen, or 4c per head; indive, 50c per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2.00 to 3.50 per barrel; lemons, 25c to 30c per dozen, or \$7.00 to \$1.00 per case; oranges, none in market; cranberries, \$8 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Concord, 8c per lb, by the basket; Malags, \$7.50 per keg of 50 lbs. Grann, etc.—Oats, 70c to 75c per bag; buckwheat, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 80c to 85c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt.; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; barley, 50c to 60c per bushel; Corn, \$1.30 to 0.60 per bag; Cunadian corn, \$1.30; moulle, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bug; buckwheat flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per cwt.; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 22c to 25c per 1b.; lump, 60c to 60c per b; Eastern Townships, tub, 18c to 20. Fresh eggs, 20c to 25c per corn, be creek, 12c to 12c per lb, 1.ard, 9c to 10c.

pucked do., 17c to 18c. Fine cheese, 12c to 12jc per b; ordinary, 10c to 1tc. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per b; ordinary, 10c to 1tc. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per b. Lard. 9c to 10c.

Pouthry And Game.—Turkeys, \$1.20 to 1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.10 to 1.25 per pair; ducks, tame, 55c to 8c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per pair; geese, \$1.10 to 1.25 per pair; ducks, tame, 40c to 80c per pair; qualls, 00c per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to \$0 00 per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to \$0 00 per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; partidges, 40c to 60c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace.

MEAT.—Beef.—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; stroin 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 12jc; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to 6.50 per 100 pounds.

FISH.—Haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 12jc; bassand dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 12jc per 10; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple.

Saturday, November 15.

About 500 loads of hay and straw were brought to College Street Market during the

#### THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel. Monday, November 17.

Railway offices were about 20 car loads of rule; there is very little first-class Timothy, cattle, 9 cars of hogs, and 4 cars of sheep. Of which readily commands \$8 per 100 bundles, these 11 cars of cattle, 6 do of hogs, and 4 do coming forward. Common hay still brings of sheep were for shipment to Europe, and the remainder were for the local markets.

At St. Gabriel Cattle market to-day, about 9 cars cattle and a few loads of hogs were offered as follows .- William Rivington and A Borraw, Ottawa, each 1 load cattle; R Bulderstone and W Ransom, Brockville, each 1 load; T Bonner, Toronto, 2 cars hogs; L M Sparks, Ottawa, 1 car cattle; T Jones, Mitchell, 1 do do; M Garrison, Brighton, 1 do do; J O'Donnel, Rockwood, 1 car hogs; John Stagg Brockville, 1 car cattle; Robt Cochrane, Guelph, 17 head

cattle; and W Morgan 67 hogs, from the Detroit Junction, for his own use. The following arrived to-day for shipment: - D Cochlin, Toronto, 129 hogs; B Cochlin, 66 hogs, from Widder: Jas McShane, I car cattle, from Torouto; D McIntosh, 4 cars cattle, frem Ailsa Craig. The best grades of cattle sold at 34 to 41 cents per 1b., but the offerings of shipping grades per lb., on the markets to-day were reported rather scarce. John Ryan & Co., of Quebec, who purpose loading the SS. Lake Winnipeg, which sails from this port for Liverpool on Thursday with cattle, could not get supplied to-day. This firm have shipped to Great Britain 1,300 head cattle, 2,000 head of sheep and 600 hogs since June last. Mr Jas McShane had 80 head cattle bought previously at St. Thomas from D McIntosh at 41c; this morning he purchased 14 head more from John Stagg, of Brockville, at \$43.50 each; 17 from Robert Cochrane, Guelph, at \$55 each, or 41c live weight; 5 oxen from Mr Salisbury for \$260; 2 oxen from Robt Jones at \$114, or 34c; 8 head cattle from D Coughlin at \$35 each; 2 from R Balderson at \$31 each; 7 from P Brady for \$347; 14 head cattle from M Bolan at \$38 each; 19 head cattle from W Morris at \$45 each; and 20 head from other parties at 33c. R J Hopper & Co bought 15 head of cattle from T Jones for \$430, and sold 2 heifers for \$68, and 13 head cattle for \$372. T Jones sold 2 head of oxen at 32c and 1 milch cow for \$32. Fat hogs changed hands at \$460 to \$5 per cwt. Sam Price bought 14 hogs from P Brady and 10 do from D McIntosh, all at \$4.75.

## SHIPMENTS.

On Thursday next Mr. McShane will ship 167 head cattle to Liverpool per the SS Prussian and 100 head cattle to Glasgow per the SS. Corinthian. At the

## Viger

there was a good supply of cattle offering, but not many buyers were present, and the few that were in attendance were slow in buying, and sales were reported at low prices. understand that many of the local butchers are keeping away from this market tine, 00c. Red and White Leads are held very firmly, and prices for these as well as for all other kinds of paints must further advance considerably, owing to the greatly increased cost of maverials, which precludes for there production at current rates. Remittances have decidedly improved.

TEAS—Are firmer since the date of our last report, and there is more demand for distribution. Yesterday (Monday) considerable sales were reported. One lut of 400 he chests of Japans and blacks changed hands at from 32c to 32c. Are firmer since the date of our last report, and there is more demand for distribution. Yesterday (Monday) considerable sales were made at from 2c to 32c. Are firmer since the date of our last report, and there is more demand for distribution. Yesterday (Monday) considerable sales were made at from 2c to 32c. N Taillefer sold 30 head to local butchers at about \$18 each; P Brady, Perth, sold a packages of Japans sold at 40c. Stocks in the

bition.

#### British Cattle Markets.

(For the week ending Thursday, 30th October.)

London, October 7.—Cattle at market, 3,490; sheep, 12,690. Hest beef, 7;d to 7;d per ib; inferior and secondary, 6d to 8d per lb; best mutton, 8;d to 9;d per lb; inferior and secondary, 6;d to 8d per lb; best mutton, 8;d to 9;d per lb; inferior and secondary, 6;d to 8d per lb. The cattle trade is very dull, but supplies were tolerably good, and ample for all requirements. As usual, quality and condition left plenty of room for improvement. Throughout the demand was very flat, and the tendency decidedly in buyers favor. The sheep pons were well filled. A very dragging enquiry was experienced, and prices continued todroop.

Livernool. October 27.—Cattle at market, 3,0 9; sheep at market, 11,886. Hest beef, 6;d to 7d per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 6d per lb. Hest mutton, 7d to 9d per lb. Best qualities in buyers' favour.

Glasgow, October 30.—Cattle at mardet, 1,600; sheep at market 7,610. Best beef, 7;d to 8d per lb; inferior and secondary 5d to 7;d per lb. Best mutton, 8d per lb; inferior and secondary, 5d to 6;d per lb. There was a large supply of cattle at market this day, fully one-half of which was of middling and inferior quality. Anything good was in demand, and prices were rather lower than last week's quotations. Of sheep there was a fair supply, but mostly of secondary and inferior quality. Demands for all kinds very dull, and prices rather lower than last week's. (For the week ending Thursday, 30th October.)

#### Montreal Horse Market.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18. A healthy improvement in the horse trade here has been visible during the past week. For the six days ending Saturday last 121 horses, at a total cost of \$8,091, or an average cost of \$66 each, were shipped from this city to the United States, against 82 horses, costing \$6,389, for the week previous. The great majority of the horses bought on this market were for Massachusetts, where Canadian stock is in good demand, both for driving purposes and heavy work. About three carloads were purchased at, and shipped from the American House yards during the week. There are 6 or 8 buyers at the American House at present, looking for horses to fill orders. At the Corporation market, on College street, a pair of greys was sold privately during the week for \$170, and a pair of heavy draft horses at \$90 each, to the City Passenger Railway Company. A fine carriage horse sold for \$160 and three inferior animals at from \$10 to \$20 each. Like everything else in Chicago the horse market is "boming," especially in fine geldings, coach teams and drivers. The de-

brought to College Street Market during the week ending to-day, against 600 loads for last week 'I he decrease may easily be accounted for by the "spell" of wet weather and the The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the week ending to-day, according to entries made at the Grand Trunk \$6 and upwards. Straw continues plentiful, and the demand is tair, at unchanged prices, \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles.

## Montreal Fuel Market.

Wednesday, November 12.

There is very little change in the situation of the local fuel market than at the date of our last reference. Stocks of Anthracite coal here are still very light, and in few hands, but there is a large quantity reported on the way hither from New York, which, of course, has to be laid down here at advanced prices. Fully 1,000 tons arrived here last Monday, and several thousand tons more are expected in the course of a week. The present mild weather, which has prevailed during the past week, of course has checked the demand somewhat, and business in hard coal here is reported not quite so active as a fortnight ago. Prices have not undergone any further alteration since our last report, and while there may very possibly be another small advance about the time of the class of navigation, yet dealers do not anticipate much higher prices this season. There is a moderate demand for soit co 1, at full prices, from manufacturers, steamboat men, etc., but orders received now are a timal. The arrivals or lower pate to all are now very light, and the season is too far advanced for any more shipments of Scotch steam coult this year.

Ottawa coal dealers raised their prices yesterday.

In wood a moderate amount of business is WEDNESDAY, November 12.

day.
In wood a moderate amount of business is

In wood a moderate amount of business is being done, at unchanged prices. Only about 10 burge loads are now lying in the Victoria pier, and stocks in the yards are light.

COAL—Retail prices per ton, delivered for cash: stove, \$7.00; chestnut, \$5 75; egg, \$6 75; furnace, \$6 75; Sootch grate 180ft), \$5 50; Scotch steam, \$4 75 to \$500; Sydney steam, \$4 00 oo \$4 25; Picton do, \$450 to \$476; coken, \$4 00 oo \$4 25; Picton do, \$450 to \$476; coken, \$6 cord at the wharf, cartage extra: Long maple, \$7 feet, \$550; long birch, \$7 feet, \$40; short birch, three feet, \$40; short beech, three feet, \$450; short bender, \$100; short ben

#### The Quebec Markets. QUEBEC, November 13.-LUMBER-There has

QUEBEC, November 13.—Lumber—There has been raiber a buil in the timber market during the week, and we only bear of three rafts sold one of large average and girth at 17c, one of 47 to 60 feet at 21c, and another of about 46 feet at 21c. We understand that a small raft of red pine, now on Ottawa River, has been sold at 2c to 21c for about 47 feet average. One of our enterprising shipping firms has sold about 50,000 feet in Miramichi for shipbuilding purposes, and the same is being forward-d by railway. The same firm has sold 50,000 feet to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, and some is now going forward. Deals—The market remains firm, and both pine and spruce are in fair demand. The only sales reported are a large lot of dry floated of 12 feet 3 inch by 5 and 6 inch at \$30, \$40, and \$18. Another large lot of about 60,000 Quebec Standard, dry floated, 10 to 12 feet, 3 by 7 and upwards at \$23. A heavy sale of three inch Pine has been made at \$30, \$50 and \$22; and a considerable quantity of 8 in hepruce has changed hands at \$32, \$21 and \$16. From present indications it is hardly probable that many Michigan deals will come forward as the sawn lumber business has revived in the states, and lake freights have improved. There are no spruce deals in first hands. There is decidedly more enquiry for oak, and heavy purchasers of this article a month ago stand to do well with it.

bris. American anthracite has advanced, and is now at \$5.00 ex-wharf... SALT.—No arrivals; selling ex-wharf at 60c

BALT.—No arrivals; selling ex-wharf at 60c per sack.
Pig Iron.—Market advancing; \$26 per ton has been paid.
FIRE BRICK.—Carr brand is selling ex-wharf at from \$26 to 27 per thousand, inferior quality at \$24 to 25 per thousand.
FIRH.—Market active; receipts during the week have been 1,700 barrels Green Cod Fish, 200 quintals table fish, and about 30 barrels Balmon. Transactions have been at \$5.25 to 5.50 for Green Cod; \$3 to 3 50 for table fish, and \$16 for Salmon. No arrival of Labrador herrings.
OILS.—Receipts light; 75 barrels Cod oil sold at 421c per gallon, and 20 barrels Seal oil at 35c to 351c per gallon.

#### Halifax Markets.

Halifax Markets.

Halifax November 11.—Codfish—Large cod, per qt. \$3.40 to 3.50; smail, \$3.20 to 3.25; large soft, \$3.30 to 3.35; smail, \$2.25 to 2.30. Hake—\$1.50 to 1.75. Haddock, \$2.10 to 2.30. Herring—Labrador, per bbl, \$5.00 to 5.50; shore split, No. 1, \$4.25 to 4.50; shore round, \$3.30 to 3.75; Bay St. George, \$1.00 to 2.00. Alewives. \$3.35 to 3.75. Mackerel—No. 1, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$2.00; No. 2, large, \$8.00 to 10.00; No. 2, medium, \$1.50 to 5.00; No. 3, large, \$5.50 to 5.75; No. 3, \$5.50 to 3.75; smail, \$2.25 to 2.50. Ralmon—No. 1, per bbl, \$16.75 to 17.00; No. 2, \$14.25 to 14.50; No. 3, \$1.50

sman, \$22.50. Patinon—No. 1, per 304. \$16.75 to 17.00; No. 2, \$14.25 to 14.50; No. 3, \$11.50 to 12.00. Flour—Canada Superior Extra, \$5.80 to 6.90; Extra Superfine, \$6.70 to 6.75; Etrong Bakers', \$6.70 to 6.75; Spring Extra, \$6.25 to 6.60. Cornmeal, kiln dried, \$3.70 to 3.75; fresh ground, \$4.25 to 6.50. Cornmeal, kiln dried, \$3.70 to 3.75; fresh ground, \$5.50 to \$6.50. \$3 60 to 3.65. Oatmeal, Canada, per brl, \$5.50 to

5.60.
Grain—Barley, per bushel, 80c; oats, P. E. L., bleck, 4lc to 42c.
Olla—Linseed, boiled, per gallon, 85c to 85c; raw, 80c to 85c; seal, pale, 40c to 45c; straw, 35c to 37c; brown seal, 31c to 83c; kerosene, anada, 174c to 18c; cod, 42c to 44c; dog, 25c to 25c.
Sugars—Porto Rico, per lb, 61c to 61c; crushed, 12c to 121c; granulated, 11c to 114c. Molasces, Clenfuegos, 23c to 85c; British Islands, 81c to 32c; Trinidad, 30c to 81c; Demerara, 31c to 25c.

#### Liverpool Provision Market.

(From Messrs. Hodgson Bros'. Circular, Nov. 1.)

CHEESE—Notwithstanding a decline in the American cable quotations this week of 1s to 2s per cwt, there is no alteration here, and as the values in New York and here get nearer together, there will probably be an improved export demand in American—though even now the margin of profit is still some shillings against shippers—which will give a little more life to the trade here. At present buyers are holding back—only purchasing for immediate wants. The stock here is very small and firmly held, and the same can be said of London, Bristol and other large towns. We quote Choice September Cheese, 63s to 65s; August, 56s to 69s; July, 48s to 54s; White Cheese are more plentiful and less enquired for than colored. Total shipments leaving New York and Canada this week, about 40,000 boxes.

Butter.—There is a good demand for all grades at our quotations, and holders are very with the object of getting the stock into one firm's hands, but this is scarcely likely to succeed, as we note the American shipments are liberal. We quote choice creamery, 115s to 120s; choice dairy butter, 100s to 110s; good useful to fine qualities, 55s to 58s; and common (scarce and wanted, 65s to 70s per cwt. (From Messrs, Hodgson Bros', Circular, Nov. 1.)

-16,000 pounds of wool bought at Kingston were shipped for Boston, and about 1,000 pounds

-The treight over the Grand Junction Railway has, so far, averaged about 17 cars, week from Hastings alone. -Messrs. Lingham & Co., cattle dealers, of Belleville, have orders for 2,000 head of beef cattle for the English market, to be delivered before Christmas. They ship from Boston.

-Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices for Canadian rubbers, they are still rela-tively cheaper than the same kind of goods sold in New York and Boston by American manu-

—Among the Intercolonia shipments from Hallfax yesterday was the car of sugar to Montreal, and one to Toronto. Ave cars of fish to Chicago, and one to London, Ont. The value of goods imported into Hallfax during October was \$473,310, and the value of the exports \$329,375.

-Recent developments have made it almost ertain that the Great Western Railway is to be-come part and parcel of the Vanderbilt system. In fact, it is said that the presence of the Eng-lish officials in America now is in reference to a combination, of which Mr. Vanderbilt will be

the head and tront. the head and front,

—The accumulations of slag from blast furnaces are to be utilized in future. A coarse kind of glass is made, and is toughened by a process of Mr. Siemens, the celebrated telegraph engineer, and converted into railway sleepers. These are stated to be practically indestructible, and, as substitutes for the ordinary wooden ones, will effect a large saving of expense.

The liquor trade in this city is reported quite active, and during the past week jobbers have been very busy. Stocks have been much reduced, and they are held firmly. Hennessy's brandy in cases has again advanced and is now quoted at \$10.50 to 10.50. Mariell's in cases has also advanced to 10.35. A rise of 5c to luc has taken place in DeKayper's gin in green cases, with a slight rise in red cases. Other brands of gin in green cases are quoted 5c to luc per gallon higher.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Accident.-Joseph Gravel, a young French Canadian, met with a serious fall vesterday afternoon, and fractured one of the bones of his arm. He was removed to the General Hospital, where the necessary treatment was administered.

An IMMERSION .- An energetic stevedore, Peter Ferns by name, while attempting to board the SS. Bellona as she was putting into her dock yesterday afternoon, missed his footing and fell into the water between the vessel and the dock. Prompt assistance obviated more serious results than a thorough

WHARFAGE.—The process of extension on the Allan dock is being rapidly pushed forward. Dredges are in continuous operation the electric light being utilized after nightfall. When completed the wharf will be a source of increased accommodation and will greatly facilitate the loading and discharging

CARD OF THANKS.—At a special meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, held on Sunday November 16th, it was unanimously resolved that the best thanks of the Society are due and hereby rendered to the Rev. Father McDonald, the members of the V. V. R. Band, Mrs. W. O. Farmer, Miss Battle, Miss Ford, Miss Walsh, Mr. W. P. Beauchamp, Mr. E. Fordham, Mr. John Duhig, Mr. T. C. O'Brien, Mr. William Sullivan, Mr. P. Cummins, Mr. P. Burns, Masters Clancy, Greene and Whelan, to Prof. James Wilson, the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Asboolation, and to the other ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted at their late entertainment. The St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society also return their sincere thanks to Messrs M. Hicks & Co., auctioneers, for the kind lean of one of their splendid Hardman their late entertainment.

## The Duty of the Doctor.

No physician does justice to himself or his duty by lits patient, disgusted at the thought of taking Cod Liver Oil, who does not prescribe scott's Empision of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Limeaud Sods, as they know it is the most valuable combination of food and medicine for the Consumptive, Soro, fulous or debilitated patient that has ever been discovered, at the same time it is perfectly agreeable to the taste.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal No. 1779. Superior Court. Dame Francoise. Bials, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Quinn, of the same place, frader, duly authorized a cater en justice. Plaintif, vs. Jos ph Quinn, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, befondant.

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

Montreal, 18th November, 1879.

D. E. B DWIE,

D. E. BIWIE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

# SCOTT'S

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA, is combined in a perfectly polatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itrestores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds fish and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Hood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggests at \$1 00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Unt.

29-L

BOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one was sum has every advantage of capital, with akillin inanagement. Large profits divided provists on investments of \$23 to \$0.000. Cironiar, with fullex-planations have all can succeed in stock desiluter, malled free. LAWHENCE & Co., 53 Exchange Flace, New York.

SAY! SAY! SAY! WE SAY,

NEW SAY. WHAT DO YOUSAY? LADIES SAY THAT OUR SAY

IS THE BEST SAY IN THIS CITAY.

PRICE LIST.

Splendid line of new Black French Say Cloth, for costumes, to be sold at Noc per yard.

Special line of new Black French Say Cloth, for costumes, to be sold at Sec per yard.

Extra heavy Black Say Cloth (reflet blue), for costumes, to be sold at \$1 per yard.

Superior quality of new Black Say, for costumes, to be so dat \$1 per yard.

Say Cloth is what is used by the Nuns for dresses, and is an excellent wearing material.

#### BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE

Just received, splendid line of new all-wool Black French Cashmere (reflet blue) to be sold athe per yard.

Just received, special line of new all-wool
Black French Cashmere to be sold at 65c per yd.

UMBRELLAS. Scores of Umbrelias are being sold every day during this wet weather at B. Carsley's.

RUBBER COATS.

Rubber Coats in all sizes and qualities. MEN'S AND BOYS' RUBBER COATS.

Good quality Men's Rubber Coats for \$1.85. Extra quality Men's Rubber Coats, \$2.25 and \$3.25. Superior quality Men's Rubber Coats for \$3.75 and \$4.

BOYS' RUBBER COATS.

Boys' Rubber Coats, in all sizes, from \$1.50 up. SEE OUR WINDOW.

See our window for good quality Tweeds.
See our window for stylish Tweeds.
See our window for beavy Nap Cloths.
Heavy Diagonals for Overcoats.
Blue Diagonals for Overcoats.
Blue Diagonals for Overcoats.
Olive Diagonals for Overcoats.
Naps and Reaver Cloths cheap.
Tweeds for Pants. Tweeds for Suits.

S. CARSLEY, 393 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

EXPERIENCED COOK House and Tablemaids, Nurse and general servant girls, it years of sge; also, good plain cook—good references. Miss Neville, Registry Office, 51 Bonative transfer at the control of the cook.

ventur**e str**cet

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal No. 1861. Circuit Court. George Davelny, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Maillet, Defendant. Will be soid by selzure and public auction the twentieth day of November, instant, 1879, at ten of the clock in the forenoun, at the domicle of the Defendant, Drolet street, in the City of Montreal, all his furniture, consisting of Tables, Carpets, &c., &c.
Will be all sold for cash.
N. SEVIGNY,

N. SEVIGNY,
Balliff Superior Court.
Montreal, 5th November, 1879. 13-1

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 5,525. Circuit Court, Montreal, Joseph Gozin, Piaintill, vs. Louis Mailiet, Defendant.

Will be sold by selzure and authority of Justice, the Twentieth day of November in stant, 1879, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, at the domicile of the Defendant, Droiet street, in the City of Montreal all his furniture and effects.

domicile of the Defendant, Droiet street, in the City of Montreal, all his furniture and effects, consisting in Tables, Carpets, &c., &c. Will be all sold for cash. N. SEVIGNY, Bailiff Superior Court. Montreal, 5th November, 1879.

## DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

Approved of by the Medical Faculty.

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

They are Purely Vegetable, They are Agreeable to the Taste, They are Pleasing to the Sight. Simple in Administering and Sure and

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

CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to & Co.'s pianos, for the use of the Society at observe when purchasing that you are getting he genuine, stamped "DEVINS."

To Morners.—Should your Druggist not: 0 them, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORK l'ac-TILLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

> R. J. DEVINS, DRUGGIST, Next to the Court House, Montreal. The state of

If you are troubled with

## TAPEWORM!

ONE DOSE OF DEVINS' TAPE-WORM REMEDY

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

Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry Watson & Co.; H. Sugden; Evans & Co.; E. Haswell & Co.