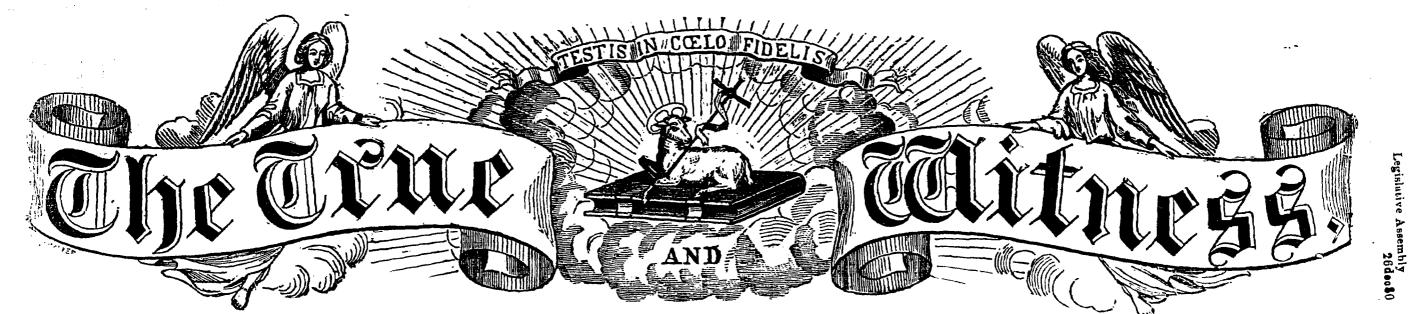
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXX.-NO. 20.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 31, 1879.

AFGHANISTAN GEN. ROBERTS ATTACKED. THE ENEMY DEFEATED. GENERAL BAKER'S BARBARITY.

LONDON, December 27.-A despatch from Candahar says that during the Mohammedan festival in that city, a number of mounted Ghilzais ran amuck and attacked and wounded General Tyler and several other prominent British troops.

A despatch from Bombay says the Ghilzais still attack isolated posts: otherwise the tribes are quieting down.

London, December 26 .- A despatch from Combay says heliographic signaling with Cabul has been suspended, and the Jellalabad outposts have been attacked.

LONDON, December 28.-General Roberts telegraphs on the 23rd instant that desultory attacks were kept up all day yesterday. Information was received that a general attack will be made at daybreak to-day. A large number of the enemy were seen occupying distant villages, approaching nearer at dark. This morning a fire was lighted on the Asmi Heights. We were apprised this would be the enemy's signal for attack. Immediately the attack commenced on three sides. We were prepared on south and west. Enemy did not show much determination on northeast corner. On Vehmaroo Heights some thousands collected, and evidently contemplated assault. As soon as the enemy's intention was fully devoloped, I determined on counter attack with cavalry and artillery. These issued by George, between Behmaroo Heights, and opened a fire on enemy's flank, and speedily dislodged them. Cavalry pursued and sabred numbers of the enemy, who retired from all points, and hastily retreated to the city. We have now occupied some advanced villages, particularly those on Butkak Road, Gough's Camp, visible six miles to the east. Robert telegraphs on the 24th : Our success vesterday was complete ; the enemy's loss is severe ; our losses were five killed, including Captain Dundas and Lieutenant Nugent by premature explosion when blowing up the towers of the neighboring village; 33 wounded; the majority doing well. Those of the enemy living in Cabul wont to their houses after the defeat. Kohistanis and Lagare remained in Cabul a few

IRISH NEWS. The Cork Examiner gives the following

A shocking murder took place yesterday at Dereen Claurig, Kerry. Myles Brennau, a bailiff, while executing a decree on a farmer named Shes, was pursued and attacked by the latter's wife, who had an infant child in her arms. She threw a stone at Brennan which. striking him on the head, killed him on the spot. The woman was immediately arrested.

"Atlas," in the World, is responsible for the following statement, one word of which I don't believe :--- "The Hon. James Lowther is not on good terms with his political chief, and the lively Lady Hibernia is the casus belli. The Chief Secretary advised strongly against the recent arrests, and the last of them was not made thirty-eight hours before it occurred. Then it was only executed by express telegraphic command from Downing street, from number ten. The Irish Executive has been altogether superseded in the matter, and in the face of the belief that convictions cannot be hoped for except by removing the cases to the Queen's Bench, Dublin, where a special jury practically selected by the Crown can be had, and that even then convictions are doubtful. The arrests are looked upon as a fresh political blunder of Benjamin, the impulsive Premier."-London Correspondent of the Irish Times.

Three of the five heroes who were decorated in the presence of the Court at Windsor by her Majesty on Tuesday, are Irishmen. Sergeant Alian is a Derry man ; Private Power is from Waterford; Trooper Brown belongs to Dublin. The ceremony of decoration was impressive and interesting. Sir Evelyn Wood had the honour, by special command of her Majesty, to receive his brave companions in arms, whom he conducted to the Presence Chamber, where they awaited the Queen's pleasure. The Sovereign, who is a model of punctuality in all matters of State observance and efiquette, entered almost im-mediately, attended by the whole Court. At her Majesty's appearance the five soldiers saluted, and remained in the saluting posture while the Queen attached to the breast of each the well-merited tribute of a grateful country. The decoration was in each case accompanied by an expression of gracious acknowledgment.—*Irish Times*. HOME RULE IN ENGLAND.—There is another way in which the enemies of the Empire hope to influence English politics. The Irish residents in all our large towns are instructed to vote only for members who promise to support an enquiry into Home Rule. This refuse enquiry. The meaning of such a pledge, however, should be gathered not from observance and etiquette, entered almost im-

hourt, but all fled during the night. harmony with Parliamentary practice and Two of the enemy's leaders, Mushki Alim English fair play, for it is not our custom to

picture of approaching misery, and censures the callous conduct of the Government, who, while they cannot spare money to avert the Irish famine, can waste millions in wars of equivocal morality.

departure. It is understood the remaining leaders await the result of Parnell's action. The Marlborough relief movement makes slow progress. Government officials say they will defer plans for relief, hearing that pri-vate charity will be sufficient. Charitable authorities say that never was distress more general.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. Presentation of Addresses.

On Sunday afternoon, the pupils of the Catechism classes of St. Patrick's Church availed themselves of the Christmas holidays, and the privileges they carry, of present-ing addresses to their Rev. Director. Tho occasion was one of more than ordinary interest to both teachers and pupils. Professor Fowler presided at the organ, and added much to the attraction by his graceful and masterly manipulation of that instrument. The beautiful canticle, "Jesus of Nazareth," music by Gounod, commencing thus :

"Dear Lord, humble and lowly, Birth, life, and death of Thine; Theough Thee grew suffering holy, Through Thee grew suffering holy, Poverty all divine, Through Thee grew suffering holy, Poverty all divine."

was exquisitely rendered by a choir of the catechism pupils, assisted by the Rev. Father Callaghan, whose fine, clear and melodious voice was quite a treat in itcelf. At the conclusion of this choice marcane, Miss S. MacDonnell advanced and read the following address, on behalf of the female portion of the catechism, in a clear, distinct and well modulated voice :--

To the Rec. Father Callagham, Director of the St. Satrick's Catechians St. Patrick's

Church. REV. AND BELOVED FATHER,-It is our pleas

to be displeased with us for any length of tim? Yet we have resolved to atone for our mis-behaviour in the past, by doing our best to carry out your wishes in the future, and if we only partly succeed we are sure of a bright and happy reward. reward. Once more we repeat our most sincere and heartfelt wishes, and pray to God that you may continue to enjoy good health, and be long spared to habor amongst us. Signed on behalf of the female portion of St. Susan MACDONNELL.

A Parrot Scattering Railroad Passengers.

At the McHenry House, Meadville, there is a parrot which is a source of great annoyance to train men. When it sees a treight Ireland comparatively quiet since l'arnell's train coming it will yell at the top of its voice, "Switch off! Switch !" The enunciation is so distinct that it not unfrequently happens that the train will be switched to avoid a supposed dauger. The same bird, when it sees a passenger train, will yell, "All aboard !" and thereby cause scattering among passengers, who, after sitting in the cars for ten or fifteen minutes, will discover that they have been sold.

Responsibility for the Acts of a Dog.

From the Rocky Mountain Herald. A butcher enters the office of a lawyer.

"Sir, I want your advice. Is the owner of dog responsible for any damage that the animal may do?" " Certainly."

"Then your dog has run away with a leg of mutten from my stall, and I will trouble you for ten francs. " Very well, my friend, have you five france change ?

"Yes sir." (Produces them.) " That just makes it square, my fee for advice is lifteen francs."

------Lives Forty-seven Days Without Food.

(From the Balthmore American)

A remarkable story is told by the Captain of the bark Kate Howe, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool. The Kate Howe was laden in Charleston during last November with option for Liverpool. Just before sailing, a cat which belonged on board was missed, and the vessel started on its voyage; and forty-seven days after the hatches were taken off at Liverpool, when the cat crawled slowly forth, presenting a most woe-begone and emaciated appearance. Pussy had been nudged in between two bales of cotton during the voyage, and had been unable to move or to obtain food or water during the time. The animal's head was flattened and one of its legs was twisted over its back, and although after u few days of careful nursing it recovered its wonted appetite, its former beauty, it is feared, has departed forever.

A Train Ditched-Loss of Life. Sr. Louis, December 26 .- Reports have here last hight for Kansas City ran off the track some time last night; that two passen-

gers were killed, several badly injured, two

Besides those killed twenty-five

oken rail

UNITED STATES.

Oursy and the Indian Complesion -Prospect of a Renewed Straggle-The Situation in Maine.

DENVER, December 27 .-- A Los Pinas special says Ouray came up yesterday afternoon and the Commission went promptly into session. Upon the question being asked Ouray where the prisoners were, he affected great surprise and said he had not understood that the Commission wanted Indians as prisoners of war, and had not thought any of them were to be tried, but he had thought all of them were to go to Washington to have a talk with the Great Father on the subject of their wrongs. Now, inasmuch as the principal difficulty of the Commission had been stroggling against was to induce the Indians to give themselves up for trial, and as they had finally consented, upon the condition that they should not be tried in Colorado, this affectation of misunderstanding of the wishes of the Commissicn was too much for even the patience of Habch, and for the second time since convening the Commission be lost his temper, and for the first time he lost confidence in the final success of his efforts. Last night he expressed himself to the effect that he didn't believe Ouray had the power to enforce a surrender of the Utes. He has, I think, finally given up hope that the Indians will be surrendered, and is making preparations to start out Onray. Ouray was not reproached by him for displaying had faith, or direct lying, but was told by llatch that he would start on the 28th for Alamots and would remain one day at the station on the Cimmaron, 20 miles distant, should he choose to deliver up the Indians there, upon the 28th, they would be received. Ouray then began to entertain the Commissioners with stories of men who had been frozen and lost in their effort to get out at this season-a childish plan to deter Hatch from leaving. He evidently fears the consequences to his tribe should Hatch leave without the prisoners, and evidently cannot persuade the lites to deliver themselves up. The last few days given to Ouray makes a total of twenty days' time given to the Utes. They make no pretentions as to the result this time, seeeing Hatch is determined the lites may possibly decide to give themselves up, but whether they do so or not

Hatch will leave on Sunday, and if he leaves been received here that the passenger train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad which left full list of the names of the lites who are to be tried at Fort Leavenworth it is impossible to obtain from the Commissioners and is equally imposconches burned, and the train generally sible to ascertain when these twelve are to be tried, for the testimony of the Meekers, as given for the press, convicts only a few of them of the crime. This list is frequently referred to by the Commissioners. What this list is I cannot say positively, but from hints dropped from members of the Commission, and stray remarks made by them when they imagined reporters were not alert, I am confident the Star list contains the names of these Indians who committed a crime worse than murder or arson : a crime which is spoken of only in abated breath, and which has not yet been even hinted at by the newspapers. It is well known that the story of the woman, as given to the public, and their testimony, made under oath, differ widely, and crimes of which they accure the Indians in their sworn testimony would suffice to hang any man, without the formality of a trial, in the twinkling of an eye. That this list contains the names of the Indians who are accused of this nameless crime towards a defenceless woman is not a sudden conclusion, but one which has been arrived at after careful consideration, and which will be fully supported when the trial of the miscreants occurs. Donglass and Persan are known to be two of the names in the list. A despatch

TERMS: \$1.50 per and In advance.

Wit and Humor.

A barber generally dyes by overwork. CLOSE CONTEST .- One woman trying to out-

dress another.

How many passengers will a train of ciroumstances carry ?

Mary had a little lamb. It was reasted and she wanted more.

Even criminals like paragraphs-that is to ay, they prefer a short sentence.

A LITTLE girl described an elophant as "the thing that kicked ap with its nose."

It is a rule of the penitentiary to cut the ocks of before turning the locks on a prisoner.

"Be careful how you punctuate the stove," is the latest. It means not to put too much colon.

A lame farmer was asked if he had a corn on his toe. "No," he said, "but I've got lota on the car."

Cervantes has said, "Every one is son of his own works." This makes the great Krupp a son of a gun.

It's not only hard work to pop the question. but it is equally hard to question the pop about it afterwards.

It a ghost were to address you, in what tone of voice would it speak ?-- Why, in a umb's tone, of course.

"I THOUGHT you took an interest in my welfare," said an unsuccessful lover, "No. siz," she replied, " only in your fareszell."

"I nm glad that painted belts are in style." said a trisky fellow, as he astistically decorated the one he received over the eye the previous da 7.

Job has been marked down in history as the patient man. The fast is that at one time he was just boiling over with impatience to

If the surrounding circumstances are congenial, it is fair to conclude that the position prefered by lovers is juxteposition which suit-

An Irishman should patronize the conorets pavement, because every time they look upon it they will see their country's emblom-ohanrock

Don't judge a man by histolothes. Can you tell what the circus is going to be like by looking at the Italian sumset pictures on the fences?

REPUBLICS. - A Cork almanack maker ones informed the public that the principal kopublics in Europe were Vosice, Eolland; and America.

A projective weighing 1.700 pounds, shot from a cannon charged with 425 pounds of powder, is the latest. Why not use the earth for a cannon ball h A correspondent wants to know what is an affinity. An affinity, my dear sir, is something that exists between a small boy and his roughbor's grape vine. Kansas school-teacher: "Where down our grain go to ?" "Into the hopper." "What "Grasshopper," hopper?? triumphantly shouted a scholar. A man's clothes are not always indicative of his character : for a fellow may wear the loudest kind of garments and yet be as mild and quiet as an autumn sunset.

Ruest and Mahomed Jan, fled early in the day. Another prominent leader is reported to have fled with Yakoob Kahn's eldest son towards Wardak. The cavalry are in pursuit. Bala-Hissar and city to be taken possession of this afternoon, the former to be occupied if it appears certain there is no danger from hidden mines. Yakoob Khan's wife, mother and daughter of late Akbar Khan, who it is reported contemplated flight, and who did all in their power to incite the Afghans, will be the Manchester rescue. brought to Shirpur to-day. I telegraphed Bright to push forward detachments from Jagdallak to Lehbaba and Lataband. I send a force to occupy Bulkak to-morrow. Communication with India will thus be rapidly restored. Gough's brigade arrived this morning. Slight snow last night. All well. Akbar Khan was the principal opponent of the British in 1841. His daughter, it is reported, distributed £20,000 to incite the Afghans to the present rising.

A Cabul despatch of the 14th, hitherto withheld by the Viceroy, discloses for the first time General Baker's danger. At that date General Baker's troops had sacked a Cabul suburb. This barbarity exasperated the Afghans, 30,000 of whom retook Baker's position and drove the English out. The English steadily evacuated the positions outside the Shirpur, but the enemy's fire was tremendous and their bravery acknowledged.

General Roberts has re-occupied the Bala Hissar and Candabar. The Cabul troops have plundered Herat for three days. Ayoob Khan, who is a puppet in their hands, sent his father-in-law here to treat for peace.

LAHORE, December 27 .-- The Afghans who attacked General Roberts at Shirpur on the 23rd numbered 6,000. The ground around Shirpur is thick with the corpses of the slain.

SCOTCH NEWS.

LONDON, December 28 .- A portion of the bridge across the Frith of Tay was blown down while a train from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing last night. The gale was so strong that a steamboat was unable to reach the scene of disaster; but several mail bags have been washed ashore four miles from the bridge. There is no doubt the train is in the water. The passengers, who are certainly all drowned, are estimated at 150 to 200.

Later-Tae gale having moderated somewhat the Provost of Dundee and a number of leading citizens started in a steamer to the scene, but have not returned. The excitement at Tay Bridge Station is appalling. Many thousands of people are congregated awaiting definite intelligence.

The missing Dundee train was seen crossing the bridge, when suddenly a flash of fire became visible. The railway officials in spite of the gale walked along the bridge from Dundee until they found there was a large gap caused by the fall of two or three of the largest spans.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness, &c., is Doctor Harver's Anti-Bilious AND PURGATIVE PILLS, containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite and strengthen the whole nervous system.

pledge, however, should be gathered not from its terms, but from the intentions and desires of those who demand it. There are Irishmen in England who, as their public meetings and speeches and resolutions testify, sympathize, not merely with the Home Rulers, but with every ex-Fenian convict and every outrage of the past, from the Clerkenwell explosion Those candidates who yield to this demand feed with false hopes an agitation menacing to the Empire in the future, but much more mischievous to Ireland at the present day. When this is thoroughly understood by the English constituencies, the same course will be forced upon them as may become imperative in the House of Commons. Should the "obstructionists" openly avow their aims, Irish voters in a constituency must be regarded as a foreign body, not part of the regular organization, and it will be the duty of every honest Englishman to cast his vote, regardless of party politics, against any can-

didate who stoops to subterfuge in order to win the "Irish vote." __ Daily Telegraph. [Notwithstanding all this, the Sheffield electors nut in the Liberal candidate, assisted by the Home Rulers.]

Several English journals are coming to the conviction, and openly express their opinion, that local self-government under the general supervision of the State has much to recommend it. Truth is among the number. In discussing the question, Truth maintains that to have a Parliament sitting in Dublin co-

equal with the Imperial assembly at Westminster would be undesirable for many reasons, but short of this it is admitted that any plan which would leave Irish matters to be decided by the Irish merits fair consideration. Then follow two remarkable passages, coming from an out-and-out source, deserve quotation :--- "It which,

Whig source, deserve quotation :- "It would not be difficult to lay down rules for clearly defining the distinction between local and Imperial bills. We must accept facts. Amongst the Irish Home Rulers there is much exaggeration of language, but this exaggeration would not secure to them the support of the vast majority of their countrymen were it not felt that there is a considerable amount of justice beneath this exaggeration. It is manifestly absurd that these matters on which the Irish are fully competent to judge should be taken out of their hands and decided by an assembly the majority of whose members know no more of Ireland than they do of the North Pole." So far so well. But Truth takes a still further step in advance. Here is another con-descending admission. "Anyhow it is impossible permanently to rule by repression. The Irish question will have to be treated in a large, statesmanlike spirit, and the basis of any arrangement come to will have to be that the Irish people, so far as all local questions are concerned, are, if not the best, the only legitimate judges of what they want. Sooner or later we shall have to concede this."

LONDON, December 28.-The Bishop of Achonry, Sligo and Mayo states that he fed three hundred starving people on Christmas Eve out of his own funds. He reserves the money sent by charitable persons for a darker and not distant day. He gives an appalling COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents. the Portland (Me.) Transcript.

Master P. Cox next read the address on behalt of the male portion, in a tine, manly voice, with good articulation, and a fair share of elocutionary power :---

REVEREND FATHER.-That excellent custom REVEREND FATHER,—That excellent custom long since instituted among the teachers and pupils of the Catechism classes of expressing, at least once a year, their heartielt gratitude to you, should not die away in the hearts of us who owe so much to you. We, therefore, could not refrain in these joyous Christmas times from thanking you for the painstaking and con-scientious manner in which you have tolled for our safellual advancement.

From trianking you for the parastating and con-scientious manner in which you have tolled for our spiritual advancement. To thank you in a manner befitting your merit is the desire nearest our hearts, and al-though this short address does not express our gratitude as fully as you deserve, yet you will deign to accept its seutiments, for they come from leving and grateful hearts. When we compare the progress of the pupils under your able direction with that of the pupils six or seven years ago, we see nothing but improvement upon improvement—thanks to you, to the Christian Brothers, and also to the Sisters of St. Patrick's School, who have so kindly volunteered to do all in their power, by their presence and example, to make us perse-

their presence and example, to make us perse-vere in the way of Grace. Allow us, before terminating, to wish you a merry Christmas and a very happy New Year. Signed, on behalf of the male portion of the Catechism class, PATRICK J. Cox.

PATRICK J. COX.

After the addresses the choir again sang very effectively the hymn Adeste Fideles. Father Callaban then ascended the pulpit to thank the pupils for their good wishes, and, in a happy and eloquent strain, accompanied with his usual (earnest exhortation to grace and good works. He congratulated them on the noble and edifying sontiments which were contained in their addresses. Nothing could afford him greater pleasure than to be justified in stating that they knew how to appreciate the lessons of virtue and truth he sought to inculcate. He thanked them most cordially for wishing him a happy New Year. He would ask them as a favor to accompany this wish with a prayer, that God might enable him to discharge in a worthy manner the duties of his ministry. He then wished them all and each a happy Now Year, and hoped they would not fail to carry this wish to the dear and good ones at home. He explained what should be understood by a happy New Year. A happy New Year is a year spent in the service of God. If it be not spent for God it is an unhappy one-it is lost for Heaven. All the good acts men achieve are recorded in the Book of Judgment. An angel writes them down in letters of gold. If they live as they should. death will open another happy year, not a year that will have an end, but the happy New Year of eternity.

AN EMPTY HOUSE IS BETTER THAN a bad tenant, is exemplified in the case of worms, which afflict so many people. The surest and swiftest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE

persons were injured, most of them slightly There was but one passenger in the sleeper. The chair car was well illied, and here it was where the injury was done. As soon as the car ran off the stoves upset, and that end of the car was almost instantly in a blaze. The passengers, many of whom were injured. rushed to the other end of the car to escape, but, finding the door locked, a panic seized them, and for a few moments the scene was terrible. Finally the door was broken down, and all got out except Colonei Bond, who was burned with the car. Two or three other accidents recently occurred near here.



Prof. E. D. Cope, a well known naturalist controverts Seth Green's allegation that trout cannot hear. The Professor says that there is a nerve at the base of every scale on a trout, at the point where the scale is united with the skin. All these nerves, from the base of every scale, lead to a large ganglion situated on the centre of the forchead of the fish below the eyes. Nerves from this ganglion communicate to the internal ear. These nerves, at the base of each scale, are formed to receive vibrations in water. Any vibration in water reaching the scales of the lish is thus communicated to the internal ear. If trout were in a flume, and one of the timbers that supported the flume rested in the running water on the ground, the vibrations of this running water on the ground would be carried by this timber to the flume and to the water in it, four feet above. The ear of the fish would separate and take cognizance of the difference in the vibrations, as the human ear in the air distinguishes the difference between the voices of friends. Prof. Cope's explanation is complete in scientific detail, and is made clear by a drawing of the scale, gan-

glions and internal ear .- Forest and Stream. Animal Instinct.

A first-rate cat story has come to our notice from an entirely authentic source. The scene is laid in the village of Yarmouth. An aged gentleman and his housekeeper consti tute the family, and their good old cat finds the lines are fallen to her in pleasant places. Family prayers are the rule each evening in this household, and the cat fell into the habit of regular and punctual attendance. No other of the cares that proverbially crowd a cat's life was ever allowed to interfere with this religious duty. At the signal for prayers she would even leave a mouse half caught, or give a doomed bird a longer lease of existence, and decorously compose herself in the lap of the housekeeper, with an air of attention to the service that was highly edifying. At the final "Amen" she went friskly about her business. But in an evil day there came a kitten that was deemed superfluous, and sent-ence of death was passed upon it. The head of the family undertook the execution of the sontence, and, unknown to him, the cat was a witness of the scene. From that day the cat

refused to attend the morning service, and cannot now be induced to listen to the prayers of one who had so shocked her sensibilities. She faithfully performs all other duties as before, and sociably purrs for the family on all secular occasions, but seems to say : "Let my religious hours alone."-From

from Santa Fe says 84 Apaches have surrendered to the troops in Arizona. TRENTON, N.J., December 27 .- A certificate of incorporation was filed yesterday of the American and European Commercial News Co. to construct a telegraph from South Amboy to Trenton, crossing into Pennsylvania, Capital, \$90,000.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., December 27 .- There is a ceneral suspension of all mining operations in Schulykill region, which will continue till January 5, the first suspension during the year. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company are still buying up companies, and now own 65 of the best collieries in the region.

MILAN, Ind., December 27 .- A sensational and romantic report of the murder of Marchez. Spantine by Naples Vivildi, a fellow Italian, near Versailles, Ind., is entirely without foundation.

NEW YORK, December 27 .- The Herald's Augusta, Me., despatch says many influential Republicans in this city deprecate the Bangor riot and say they do not propose to set themselves up as a mark behind which Blaine may They assert with considerable vehespeak. mence that Blaine has started a rebellion by the inauguration, at the expense of the Republican State Commission, of the series of indignation meetings.

The Tribune says :- Our Minister to the United States of Columbia reports that more than half its foreign trade, which amounts to twenty million dollars annually, is with this country. He thinks that with some encouragement the United States might practically control trade. The Columbian Government would be quite willing to grant a subsidy to a line of American steamships. The United States would be wise in offering a premium for the establishment of a line.

SOME ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUBject to bilious colic, which is one of the most excruciating painful diseases. Such should keep near them, ready for any emergency, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided. Try it.

He stole along the edge of the patzin, Till an object his keen eyes fellon; He snatched it up and walked away— 'Twas a squash instead of a melon, Jouquin Miller

"I hope I'm not so very badly dressod," said a French provincial to a fashionable Parisian tailor. "Simply covered, sir-simply covered," was the patronising reply.

The worst case of selfishness on record is that of a youth who complained because his mother put a larger mustared plastr on his younger brother than she did on him.

CASTOR OIL has been introduced in a school in Galveston, Texas, as a disciplinary agent. A boy had it poured down his throat for smoking, and a girl had it rubbed on her lips for swearing.

A LADY who had quarrelled with her baldhouded lover, said, in dismissing him, " What is delightful about you, my friend, is that I have not the trouble of sending you back. any locks of bair."

STANDING ON DEFENSIVE .-- A rather thickheaded witness in a Police Court was asked the question whether So-and-So "stood on the defensive?"-" No, sir," he innocently replied, "he stood on a bench."

UNATTACKABLE .- An officer was delending himself before Sir Sydney Smith, for not having attacked a certain post, because he had. considered it unallackable. "Sir," said the gallant chief, "that word is not English."

THERE is only one object in the world which will attract a young lady's attention from the handsome young man whom she meets on the street, and that is another woman with a hat two laps ahead of any style she has yet seen.

who has been married two years, was telling his friends how his wife's father only consented to their marriage on receiving a promise that the husband would turn over a new leaf and never set foot inside Mabile again. "And you have never been there since your marriage?" "Never-that is, never unless. I had the old man with me."

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief.

IF LIFE AND HEALTH CAN BE ESTImated by dollars and cents, MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all the diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

CHRISTMAS.

 $\mathbf{2}$

Lo! hush'd is the voice of all nature around-Not even a breath breaks the stillness profound I This the weird hour of raidnight, and deep slum-ber falls -_____ On all within sanctified Bethlebem's walls I profound i

Not a soul is astir and the scene sacred seems To the Spirit of Peace and the Soul's waking dreams!

▲ few simple shepherds, seen guarding their sheep On the far distant mountains, alone vigil keep... When, hark ! 'Mid the shence stars softly along, A heaven of harmony wedded to song-an anthem whose burden, enchanting to hear, All Christendom ever since justly holds dear-Agrandeur of concert and precept till then, The boon and the blessing of angels, not men !

"On earth peace to men of good will," the glad

"On earth peace to men to gove an earth and "Glory to God" the celestial refrain ! And "Glory to God" the celestial refrain ! Aye, "Glory to God" the celestial refrain ! For to-night there is born unto mankind #

The promised of ages, whom sages of old And prophets predicted and sighed to behold

And how is He born ? in palace and State ? The fawned on and fondled of titled and great-Arrayed, as become the a Prince so renowned, In purpleand gold, with proud Coartiers around? Oh, no: the dread Son of Jehovah, whose sway The heavens and all things created obey— One glance of whose anger could shatter the subsets :-

Undaunted approach Him-behold Him unawed

Not here the least semblance of fodhead or (fod But a poor babe in swaddling clothes, scantly clad.

His birth and surroundings most wretched, most His palace a stable, a manger His cot, His Courtiers, dumb brutes that repose near the spot!

Pray, what is there seen in this pauper child's birth? To dismay the hereditary monarchs of earth? To hedge round the throne of the Cæsars, whose

arms

arms Have conquered the world—with boding alarms? Why is it the alters of Pagandom all. Tottering, seemingly nod to their fall? And why do the shrines, at which worshipped and prayed Rome's veteran legions for centuries, fade?

What dooms her grand temples, all hoary from Her gode long the glory of soldler and sage? Her gode long the glory of soldler and sage? 'Tis He, fellow Christians, no other than He, Yon seemingly impotent babe that we see, Reposing its poor they limbs all but nude. So helpless and friendless, in garments so rude-Around whose frail, shivering, infantine form, Unchecked blow the winds of the mid-winter

Aye! heathendom's rulers and idols may well Be dismayed, for the voice of that babe is the knell That rings out their doom the wide universe

o'er. Which shall know their false rites and foul

teachings no more— That heralds the downfall of Satan and sin, And the triumph o'er both that He's destined to

Let us, then, who follow His banners upraise Our voices and gratefully shout forth His praise ! At this joyous senson forgive and torget The feelings that worldly contentions beget— Let man to his follow-man freely extend, Not the hand of a free, but the hand of a friend! The true Christian's duty he'll thus best fultil— "Do good for evil,"—Faith's golden rule still! W. O, FARMER, Montreal, December 2ith, 1879.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

BY THE

RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELL

Some persons even went so far as to express their conviction that everything would be left to Mr. Armine, who everybody now discovered to have always been a particular favorite with his grandfather. At all events, Sir Ratcliffe, who ever maintained upon the subject a becoming silence, thought it as well that his son should remind his grandfather personally of his existence; and it was at his father's suggestion that Ferdinand had obtained a short leave of absence, at the first opportunity, to pay a hurried visit to Grandison, and his grandfather.

The old lord yielded him a reception which might have flattered the most daring hopes. He embraced Ferdinand, and pressed him to his heart a thousand times ; he gave him his blessing in the most formal manner every morning and evening ; and assured everybody that he now was not only his favorite but his only grandson. He did not even hesitate to affect a growing dislike for his own seat, because it was not in his power to leave it to Ferdinand; and he endeavored to console that fortunate youth for his indispensable deprivation by mysterious intimations that he would, perhaps, find quite enough to do with his money in completing Armine Castle, and maintaining its becoming splendor. The sanguine Ferdinand returned to Malta with the conviction that he was his grandfather's heir: and even Sir Ratcliffe was almost disposed to believe that his son's expectations were not without some show of probability, when he found that Lord Grandison had absolutely furnished him with the funds for the purchase of his company, Ferdinand was fond of his profession. He had entered it under favorable circumstances. He had joined a crack regiment in a crack garrison. Malta is certainly a delightful station. Its city, Valetta, equals in its noble architecture, if it even do not excel, my cap- maxims. No one had been educated with ital in Europe; and although it must be confessed that the surrounding region is little better than a rock, the vicinity, nevertheless, of Barbary, of Italy, and of Sicily, presents exhaustless resources to the lovers of the highest order of natural beauty. If that fair Valletta, with its streets of palaces, its picturesque forts and magnificent church, only crowned some queen and azure island of the Ionian Sea, Corfu for instance, I really think that the ideal of landscape would be realized. To Ferdinand, who was inexperienced in the world, the dissipation of Malta, too, was delightful. It must be confessed that, under all circumstances, the first burst of emancipation from domestic routine hath in it something fascinating. However you may be in-dulged at home, it is impossible to break the chain of childish associations; it is impossible to escape from the feeling of dependence and the habit of submission. Charming hour when you first order your own servants and ride your own horses, instead of your father's! It is delightful even to kick about our own farniture; and there is something manly and magnanimous in paying our own taxes. Young, lively, kind, accomplished, good-looking, and well-bred, Ferdinaud Armine had in him all the elements of popularity; and the novelty of popularity quite intoxicated a youth who had passed his life in a rural seclusion, where he had been appreclated, but not huzzaed. Ferdinand was not only popular, but proud of being popular. He was popular with the Governor, he was popular with his Colonel, he was popular with his mess, he was pepular throughout the garrison. Never was a person so popular as Ferdinand Armine. He was the best rider among them, and the deadliest shot; and he soon became an oracle at the billiard-table, and a hero in the racket-court. His refined education, however, fortunately preserved him from the fate of many other lively youths; he did not degenerate into a mere hero of sports and brawls, the genins of male revels, the arbiter of roistering suppers, and the Comus of a club. His boyish feelings had their play; he soon exhuded the wanton

books, his music, and his pencil. He beame more quiet, but he was not less liked. If he lost some companions, he gained many friends : and, on the whole, the most boisterous wassailers were proud of the accomplishments of their comrade ; and often an invitation to a mess dinner was accompanied by-a hint that Armine dined there, and that there was a chance of hearing him sing. Ferdinaud now became as popular with the Governor's lady as with the Governor himself, was idolized by his Colonel"s wife, while not a party throughout the island was considered perfect without the presence of Mr. Armine. Excited by his situation, Ferdinand was soon tempted to incur expenses which his in-

come did not justify. The facility of credit afforded him not a moment to pause; every-thing he wanted was furnished him; and until the regiment quitted the garrison he was well aware that a settlement of accounts was never even desired. Amid this imprudence he was firm, however, in his resolution never to trespass on the resources of his father. It was with difficulty that he even brought himself to draw for the allowance which Sir Ratcliffe insisted on making him; and he would gladly have saved his father from making even this advance, by vague insinuations of the bounty of Lord Grandison, had he not feared this conduct might have led to suspicious and disagreeable enquiries. It cannot be denied that his debts occasionally caused him anxiety, but they were not considerable; he quieted his conscience by the belief that if he were pressed, his grandfather could scarcely refuse to discharge a few hundred pounds for his favorite grandson and, at all events, he felt that the ultimate resource of selling his commission was still reserved for him. If these vague prospects did not drive away compunction, the gualms of conscience were generally allayed in the evening assembly, in which his vanity was gratified. At length he paid his first visit to Eng-

land. That was a happy meeting. Bis kind futher, his dear, dear mother, and the faithful Fatner Glastonbury, experienced some of the most transporting moments of their existence, when they beheld, with admiring gaze, the hero who returned to them. Their eyes were never satiated with beholding him; they hung upon his accents. Then came the triumphant visit to Grandison; and then Ferdinand returned to Malta, in the full conviction that he was the heir to fifteen thousand

a year. Among many other, there is one characteristic of capitals in which Valette is not deficient: the facility with which young heirs apparent, presumptive, or expectant, can obtain any accommodation they desire. The terms; never mind the terms who ever thinks of them? As for Feadinand Armine, who as the only son of an old baronet, and the supposed future inheritor of Armine Park, had always been looked upon by tradesmen with a gracious eye, he found that his popularity in this respect was not at all diminished by his visit to England, and its supposed consequences; slight expressions, uttered on his return in the confidence of convivial companionship, were repeated, misrepresented, exaggerated, and circulated in all quarters. We like those whom we love to be fortunate. Everybody rejoices in the good luck of a popular character; and soon it was generally understood that Ferdinand Armine had become hext in the entail to thirty thousand a year and a peerage. Moreover, he was not long to wait for his inheritance. The usurers pricked up their cars, and assistance were made to the fortunate Mr. Armine, that he really found it quite impossible to refuse them, or to accept the loans that were almost forced on his acceptance.

Ferdinand Armine had passed the Rubicon. He was in debt. If youth but knew the fatal misery that they are entailing on themselves the moment they accept a pecuniary credit to which they are not entitled, how they would start in their career! how pale they would tarn! how they would tremble, and clasp their hands in agony at the precipice on which they are disporting! Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime; it taints the course of life in all its dreams. Hence so many unhappy marriages, so many prostituted pens, and venal politicians! It path a small beginning, but a giant's growth and the most kind-hearted and virtuous of and strength. When we made the monster his sex. Fortunate the parents blessed with we make our master, who haunts us at all hours, and shakes his whip of scorpions for | with such a husband! ever in our sight. The slave hath no overbond with blood, did not secure a doom more terrific. But when we are young we must things more gloomy than the recollection of their Lilliputian circle. a youth that has not been enjoyed. What prosperity of manhood, what splendor of old age, can compensate for it? Wealth is power : and in youth, of all seasons of life, we require power, because we can enjoy everything that we can command. What, then, is to be done? I leave the question to the schoolmen, be- on the stairs, the door opened, and certainly cause 1 am convinced that to moralise with the inexperienced availeth nothing. The conduct of men depends upon their temperament, not upon a bunch of musty more care than Ferdinand Armine; in no heart had stricter precepts of moral conduct ever been instilled. But he was lively and His arrival, indeed, was a revolution. Their impetuous, with a fiery imagination, violent mourning days seemed at once to disappear; passions, and a daring soul. Sanguine he and although they of course entered society was as the day; he could not believe in the very little, and never frequented any public night of serrow, and the impenetrable gloom that attends a career that has failed. The of a sudden she lived in a round of delightworld was all before bim; and he dashed at ful gaiety. Ferdinand was so amusing and it like a young charger in his first strife, con- so accomplished! He sang with her, he fident that he must rush to victory, and never dreaming of death. Thus would I attempt to account for the extreme imprudence of his conduct on his return from England. He was confident in He had seen so many things and so many his future fortune; he was excited by the persons; everything that was strange, and applause of men, and the admiration of wo- everybody that was famous. His opinions men; he determined to gratify, even to were so original, his illustrations so apt and satiety, his restless vanity; he broke into lively, his anecdotes so inexhaustible and profuse expenditure ; he purchased a yacht ; he engaged a villa; his racing-borses and his servants exceeded all other establishments, except the Governor's in breeding, in splendor, and in number. Occasionally wearied with him. She did not believe that there was any the monotony of Malta, he obtained a short eave of absence, and passed a few weeks at so clever. No one, indeed, that knew Fer-Naples, Palermo, and Rome, whare he glit- dinand Armine could deny that he was a rare more grateful. vered in brilliant circles, and whence he returned laden with choice specimens of art | unprejudiced observers who had known him and luxury, and followed by the report of in his younger and happier hours, they would strange and flattering adventures. In the midst of his career, Ferdinand resived intelligence of the death of Lord ble one. He was indeed more brilliant, but Grandison. Fortunately, when he received it | not quite so interesting as in old days; far he was alone; there was no one, therefore, to witness his blank dismay when he discovered that, after all he was not his grandfather's perfect breeding, but there was a restlessness heir 1 After a vast number of triffing legacies about him, an excited and exaggerated style, to his daughters, and their husbands, and their children, and all his favored friends, Lord Grandison left the whole of his properity to his grand-daughter Katherine, the only remaining child of his son, who had died early in life, and the sister of the lately deceased Augustus. What was to be done? His mother's sanguine mind; for Lady Armine broke to him | tion to venture upon a scene, made his prothe fatal intelligence, already seemed to anticipate the only remedy for this 'unjust will.' served as a safety-valve. He returned to his intention fell upon a ready car. Yes! he blushed and wept and sobbed, and hid her but a calm and candid state of serene enjoy- indulged, are ye, indeed, after all, but fantas- of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer.

must marry; he must marry his cousin; he fair and streaming face; but the result was must marry Katherine Grandison. Ferdinand as satisfactory as our hero could desire. The looked around him at his magnificant rooms; the damask hangings af Tunis, the tall mirrors of Marseilles, the inlaid tables, the marble statues, and the alabaster vases that he had purchased at Florence and at Rome, and the deficate mats that he had imported from Algiers. He looked around and, he shrugged. his shoulders : 'All must be paid for,' thought he; and, alas! how much more!" And then came across his mind a recollection of his father and his cares, and innocent Armine, and dear Father Glastonbury, and his sacrifice. Ferdinand shook his head and sighed. "How have I repaid them,' thought he. Thank God they know nothing. Thank God they have only to bear their own disappointments and their own privations ; but it is in vain to moralise. The future, not the

past, must be my motto. To retreat is impossible; I may yet advance and conquer. Katherine Garndison; only think of my little cousin Kate for a wife! They say that it is not the easiest task in the world to fan a lively flame in the bosom of a consin. The love of cousins is proverbially not of a very roman-fore hisf riends, ona plea of visiting London, to tic character. 'Tis well I have not seen her much in my life, and very little of late. Familiarity breeds contempt, they say. Will she dare to despise me?" He glanced at the mirror. The inspection was not unsatisfac-tory. Plunged in profound meditation, he paced the room.

It so happened that the regiment in which and especially, embrace his deal Glastonbury. Captain Armine had the honour of commanding a company was at this time under orders of immediate recal to England; and within a) friend; always assuring him that nothing month of his receipt of the tatal intelligence but important business could prevent him of his being, as he styled it, disinherited, he from instantly paying him his respects. was on his way to his native land. This speedy departure was fortunate, because it permitted him to retire before the death of Lord Grandison became generally known, and distance, and soon the towers and turrets of consequently commented upon and inquired Armine Castle. Those venerable towers, into. Previous to quitting the garrison, Fer- | that proud and lordly house, were not then to dinand had settled his affairs for the time without the slightest difficulty, as he was still able to raise any money that he required.

On arriving at Falmouth, Ferdinand learnt that his father and mother were at Bath, on a visit to his maiden aunt, Miss Grandison, with whom his cousin now resided. As the regiment was quartered at Exeter, he was enabled in a very few days to obtain leave of | care and gloom, crowned with ease and hapabsence and join them. In the first rapture of meeting all disappointment was forgotten, and in the course of a day or two, when this sentiment had somewhat subsided, Ferdinand perceived that the shock which his parents must have necessarily experienced was already considerably softened by the prospect in which they secretly indulged, and which various circumstances combined in inducing them to believe was by no means a visionary one.

His cousin Katherine was about his own age; mild, elegant, and pretty. Being fair, she looked extremely well in herdeep mourning. She was not remarkable for the liveliness of her mind, yet not dovoid of observation, although easily influenced by those whom she loved, and with whom she lived. Her maiden aunt evidently exercised a power ful control over her conduct and opinions: and Lady Armine was a favorite sister of this maiden sunt. Without, therefore, apparently directing her will, there was no luck of effort from this quarter to predispose Katherine in favor of her cousin. She heard so much of her cousin Ferdinand, of his beauty, and his goodness, and his accomplishments, that she had looked forward to his arrival with feelings of no ordinary interest. And, indeed, if the opinions and sentiments of those with whom she lived could influence, there was no need of any artifice to predispose her in favor of her cousin. Sir the happiest fellow in the world? I have Ratcliffe and Lady Armine were wrapped up in their son. They seemed scarcely to have ther Glastonbury | and we owe everything to another idea, feeling, or thought in the world you, everything. What would Sir Ratcliffe but his existence and his felicity; and al- have been without you? what should I have though their good sense had ever preserved been? Fancy the best news you can, dear them from the silly habit of uttering his pane- friend, and it is not so good as I have got to

then had no appetite for the repast when they had arrived. Nevertheless the maiden aunt, although a very particular personage, made this day no complaint, and was evidently far from being dissatisfied with anybody or anything. As for Ferdinand, he called for a tumbler of champagne, and secretly drank his own health, as the luckiest fellow of his acquaintance, with a highbred Armine restored.

It was settled that a year must elapse from the death of Lord Grandison before the young couple could be united; a reprieve which did not occasion Ferdinand acute grief. In the meantime the Grandisons were to pass at least the autumn at Armine, and thither the united families proposed soon to direct their piogress. Ferdinand, who had been nearly two months at Bath, and was a little wearied of courtship, contrivedto quit that city bearrange about selling his commission ; for it was agreed that he should quit the army.

On his arrival in London, having spoken to his agent, and finding town quite empty, he set off immediately for Armine, in order that he might have the pleasure of being there a few days without the society of his intended celebrate the impending first of September For it must not be supposed that Ferdinand had forgotten for a moment this invaluable

It was with feelings of no common emotion, even of agitation, that Ferdinand beheld the woods of his ancient home rise in the pass away from their old and famous line? He had redeemed the heritage of his great ancestry; he looked with unmingled complacency on the magnificent landscape, once to him a source of much anxiety and affection. What a change in the destiny of the Armines ! Their glory restored; his own devoted and domestic hearth, once the prey of so much piness and joy; on all sides a career of splendor and felicity. And he had done all this ! What a prophet was his mother! She had ever indulged the fond conviction that her beloved son would be their restorer. How wise and pious was the undeviating confidence of kind old Father Glastonbury in their fate! With what pure, what heartfelt delight, would that faithful friend listen to his extraordinary communication!

His carriage dashed through the park gates as if the driver were sensible of his master's pride and exultation. Father Glastonbury was ready to welcome him, standing in the flower-garden, which he had made so rich and beautiful, and which had been the charm and consolation of many of their humbler hours.

'My dear, dear father !' exclaimed Ferdinand, embracing him, for thus he ever styled his old tutor.

But Father Glastonbury could not speak : the tears quivered in his eyes and trickled down his faded check. Ferdinand led him into the house.

'How well you look, dear father !' continued Ferdinand; 'you really look younger and heartier then ever. You received all my letters, I am sure; and yours, how kind of of you to remember and to write to me! I never forgot you, my dear, dear friend. I never could forget you. Do you know I am

ing up and down the beechen avenue.

the greatest news in the world to tell my Fa-

fair and streaming face; but the result was ment. Feelings then were not compromised tical and airy visions? Is love indeed a delufor interests ; and then it was the excellent sion, or am I marked out from men alone to young equestrians kept their friends in the that was studied, not the expedient. Yet be exempted from its delicious bondage? It crescent at least two hours for dinner, and such I suppose is life, murmured Ferdinand; must be a delusion. All laugh at it, all jest we moralize when it is too late ; nor is there about it, all agree in stigmatising it the vanity anything more silly than to regret. One of vanities. And does my experience contra. event makes another ; what we anticipate seldom occurs ; what we least expected generally happens, and time can only prove this ill report?. No one, nothing. Some wo-which is most for our advantage. Our an- men I have met more beautiful, assuredly cient house rises from its ruins ; the beings I love most in the world are not only happy, but indebted to me for their happiness; and I, wife, with all his debts paid, and the house of I myself, with every glft of fortune suddenly thrown at my feet, what more can I desire? Am I not satisfied? Why do I even ask the

like a devil in my thoughts, and spoils everyleast I suppose I love her. I love her at any not like to give up without a struggle all his chance of romance and rapture.

'I know not how it is, but there are moments I almost wish I had no father and no mother ; ay! not a single friend or relative in the world, and that Armine were sunk into that life without love is worse than death ! the very centre of the earth. If I stood How vain and void, how flat and fruitless, apalone in the world methinks I might find the place that suits me; now everything seems ordained for me, as it were, beforehand. My spirit has had no play. Something whispers me that, with all its flush prosperity, this is neither wise nor well. God knows 1 am not heartless, and would be grateful; and yet if | in a coronet of lead! life can afford me no deeper sympathy than I 'And who knows whether that extraordin-have yet experienced, I cannot but hold it, ary being, of whose magnificent yet ruinous even with all its sweet reflections, as little bet-

ter than a dull delusion.' While Ferdinand was thus moralizing at the casement, Father Gfastonbury appeared same sad lack of love? Perhaps while the beneath; and his appearance dissipated this world, the silly superficial world, marvelled gathering gloom. 'Let us breakfast together,' and moralized at his wanton life, and poured proposed Ferdinand, 'I have breakfasted forth their anathema against his heartless selthese two hours,' replied the hermit of the fishnesss, perchance he all the time was sighgate. I hope that on the first night of your | ing for some soft bosom whereon to pour his return to Armine you have proved auspicious dreams.'

'My bed and I are old companions,' said Ferdinand, 'and we agreed very well. I tell you what, my dear Father Glastonbury, we rounding bowers. This azure vault of heaven. will have a stroll together this morning and this golden sunshine, this deep and blending talk over our plans of last night. Go into | shade, these rare and iragrant shrubs, you the library and look over my sketch-books; grove of green and tallest pines, and the you will find them on my pisiol-case, and I bright gliding of this swan-crowned lake; will be with you anon.'

In due time the friends commenced their ramble. Ferdinand soon became excited by here; my mind does not here outrun reality; Father Glastonbury's various suggestions for the completion of the castle; and as for the tified hopes and fanciful desires. Is it then old man himself, between his architectural | my destiny that I am to be bafiled only in the creation and the restolation of the family, to which he had been so long devoted, he was in a rapture of enthusiasm, which afforded an amusing contrast to his usual meek and subdued demeanor.

"Your grandfather was a great man,' said Glastonbury, who in old days seldom ventured to mention the name of the famous Sir Ferdinand: 'there is no doubt he was a vere great man. He had great ideas. How he would glory in our present prospects!

"Tis strange what a strong confidence I have ever had in the destiny of your house. I felt sure that Providence would not desert us. There is no doubt we must needs have a portcullis.'

'Decidedly, a portcullis,' said Ferdinand; you shall make all the drawings yourself, my dear Father Glastonbury, and supervise every thing. We will not have a single anachronism.

It shall be all perfect.' 'Perfect,' echoed Father Glastonbury really perfect! It shall be a perfect Gothic castle. I have such treasures for the work. All the labours of my life have tended to this object. I have all the emblazonings of your house since the Conquest. There shall be three hundred shields in the hall. I will paint them myself. Oh! there is no place in

dict this harsh but common fame? Alast what have I seen or known to give the lie to men I have met more beautiful, assuredly, than Kate, and many, many less fair; and some have crossed my path with a wild and brilliant grace, that has for a moment day. zled my sight, and perhaps for a moment lured me from my way. But these shooting stars have but glittered translently in my question? I am sure I know not. It rises heaven, and only made me, by their evanescent brilliancy, more sensible of its gloom, thing. The girl is young, noble, and fair, and loves me. And her? I love her, at then believe that the forms that inspire the sculptor and the painter have no models in rate as much as I love, or ever did love, nature ; that that combination of beauty and woman. There is no great sacrifice, then, on grace, of fascinating intelligence and fond demy part; there should be none; there is votion, over which men brood in the soft none; unless indeed it be that a man does hours of their young loneliness, is but the promise of a better world, and not the charm of this one.

"But, what terror in that truth! what despair! what madness! Yes! at this moment of severest scrutiny, how profoundly I feel pear all those eplendid accidents of existence for which men struggle, without this essential and pervading charm! What a world without a sun! Yes! without this transcendent sympathy, riches and mank, and even power and fame, seem to me at best but jewels set

career this castle is in truth a fitting emblem ; say, who knows whether the secret of his wild and restless course is not hidden in this

overwhelming passion, even as 1 am ! 'O Nature! why art thou beautiful? My heart requires not, imagination cannot paint, a sweeter or a fairer scene than these surmy soul is charmed with all this beauty and this sweetness; I feel no disappointment here there is no cause to mourn over ungradearest desires of my heart?

At this moment the loud and agitated bark ing of his dogs at some litlle distance roused Ferdinand from his reverie. He called them to him, and soon one of them obeyed his summons, but instantly returned to his companion with such significant gestures, panting and yelping, that Ferdinand supposed that Rasto was caught perhaps in some trap ; so, taking up his gun, he proceeded to the dog's rescue.

To his surprise, as he was about to emerge from a bercean on to a plot of turf, in the centre of which grew a large cedar, he beheld a lady in a riding-habit standing before the tree, and evidently admiring its beautiful proportions.

Her countenance was raised and motionless. It seemed to him that it was more radiant than the sunshine. He gazed with rapture on the dazzling brilliancy of her complexion, the delicate regularity of her features, and the large violet-tinted eyes, fringed with the longest and the darkest lashes that he had ever beheld. From her position her hat had fallen back, revealing her lofty and pellucid brow, and the dark and lustrous locks that were braided over her temples. The whole countenance combined that brilliant health and that classic beauty which we associate with the idea of some nymph tripping over the dew-bespangled meads of Ida, or glancing amid the hallowed groves of Greece. Although the lady could scarcely have seen eighteen summers, her stature was above the common height; but language cannot describe the symmetry of her superb figure. There is no love but love at first sight. This is the transcendent and surpassing offspring of sheer and unpolluted sympathy. All other is the illegitimate result of observation, of reflection, of compromise, of comparison, of expediency. The passions that en-dure flash like the lightning; they scorch the soul, but it is warmed for ever. Miserable man whose love rises by degrees upon the frigid morning of his mind; Some hours indeed of warmth and lustre may perchance fall to his lot; some moments of meridian splendor, in which he basks in what he deems eternal sunshine. But then how often overcast by the clouds of care, how often dusked by the blight of misery and misfortune! And certain as the gradual rise of such affection is its gradual decline, and mel-ancholy set. Then, in the chill dim twilight of his soul, he executes custom; because he has madly expected that feelings could be habitual that were not homogeneous, and because he has been guided by the observation of sense, and not by the inspiration of sympathy. Amid the gloom and travail of existence suddenly to behold a beautiful being, and as instantaneously to feel an overwhelming conviction that with that fair form for ever our destiny must be entwined; that there is no more joy but in her joy, no sorrow but when she grieves ; that in her sigh of love, in her smile of fondness, hereafter is all bliss; to feel our flaunty ambition fade away like a shrivelled gourd before her vision; to feel fame a juggle and posterity a lie; and to be prepared at ouce, for this great object to forfeit and fling away all former hopes, ties, schemes views; to violate iu her favor every duty of society; this is a lover, and this is love! Magnificent, sublime, divine sentiment! An immortal flame burns in the braast of that man who adores and is adored. He is an ethereal being. The accidents of earth touch him not. Revolutions of empire, changes of creed, mutations of opinion, are to him but the clouds and meteors of a stormy sky. The schemes and struggles of mankind are in his thinking, anxieties of pignies and the fantastical achieve ments of apes. Nothing can subdue him. He laughs alike at loss of fortune, loss of friends, loss of character. The deeds and thoughts of men are to him equally indifferent. He does not mingle in their paths of callous bustle, or hold himself responsible to the airy impostures before which they bow down. He is a mariner, who in the sea of life, keeps his gaze fixedly on a single star; and if that do not shine, he lets go the rudder, and glories when his barque descends into the bottomless gulf. To be Continued. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The safest method of obtaining this is by the use

tell. You will rejoice, you will be delighted ; gyric in his presence, they amply compen-We shall furnish a castle ! by Jove we shall sated for this painful restraint when furnish a castle! We shall indeed, and you he was away. Then he was ever the handsomest, the cleverest, the most accomplished, shall build it! No more gloom; no more care. The Armines shall hold up their heads again, by Jove they shall 1 Dearest of men, I daresay you think me mad. I am mad with such a son ! thrice fortunate the wife blessed by. How that Virginian creeper has grown !

It was therefore with no ordinary emotion seer so severe. Faustus, when he signed the that Katherine Grandison heard that this per- complete Sicilian Hortus Siccus. Ab, John, good John, how is your wife? Take care of fect cousin Ferdinand had at length arrived. She had seen little of him even in his boyish | my pistol-case. Ask Louis, he knows all enjoy ourselves. True; and there are few days, and even then he was rather a hero in

Ferdinand Armine was always looked up to at Grandison, and always spoken of by her grandfather as a very fine fetlow indeed; a wonderfully fine fellow, his favorite grandson, Ferdinand Armine; and now he had arrived. His knock was heard at the door his step was his first appearance did not disappoint his cousin Kate.

So handsome, so easy, so gentle, and so cordial; they were all friends in a moment. Then he embraced his father with such, fer vor, and kissed his mother with fondness : it was evident that he had an excellent heart. nay, he quafed more than one glass of wine; and, I believe, even drank the health of every amusements, it seemed to Katherine that all ience since the birth of Ferdinand. played with her; he was always projecting

long summer rides and long summer walks. Then his conversation was so different from everything to which she had ever listened. sparkling ! Poor inexperienced, innocent Katherine! Her cousin in four-and-twenty hours found it quite impossible to fall in love with her. He quite succeeded. She adored one in the world so handsome, so good, and being; but, had there been any acute and perhaps have remarked some difference in his character and conduct, and not a favoramore dazzling, but not quite so apt to charm.

over the broad and beautiful park; the tall trees rising and flinging their taller shadows over the bright and dewy turf, and the last mists clearing away from the distant woods and blending with the spotless sky. Every-No one could deny his lively talents and his thing was sweet and still, save, indeed, the carol of the birds or the tinkle of some restless bellwether. It was a rich autumnal which might have made some suspect that morn. And yet with all the excitement of his demeanour was an effort, and that under his new views in life, and the blissful cona superficial glitter, by which so many are deceived, there was no little deficiency of sciousness of the happiness of those he loved, he could not but feel that a great change had away. come over his spirit since the days he was the genuine and sincere. Katherine Grandison, however, was not one of those profound wont to ramble in this old haunt of his beyhood. His innocence was gone. Life was observers. She was easily captivated. Ferno longer that deep unbroken trance of duty dinand, who really did not feel sufficient emoand of love from which he had been roused to

posals to her when they were riding in a green | so much care; and if not remorse, at least to lane : the sun was just setting, and the evenso much compunction. He had no secrets ing star glittering through a vista. The lady then. Existence was not then a subterfuge,

the world like Armine!

'Nothing,' said Ferdinand; I have seen a great deal, but after all there is nothing like Armine.'

. Had we been born to this splendor,' said Father Glastenbury, , we should have thought little of it. We have been mildly and wisely chastened. I cannot sufficiently admire the wisdom of Providence, which has tempered, by such a wise dispensation, the too-enger I have brought you many plants my father ! a blood of your race.'

'I should be sorry to pull down the old place,' said Ferdinand.

'It must not he,' said Father Glastonbury about everything. Well, dear Father Glastonbury, and how have you been ? how is we have lived there happily, though humthe old tower? how are the old books, and bly?

the old staff, and the old arms, and the old 'I would we could move it to another part everything ? dear, dear Father Glastonbury !' of the park, like the house of Loretto,' said While the carriage was unpacking, and the Ferdinand with a smile.

'We can cover it with ivy,' observed Father dinner-table prepared, the friends walked the Glastonbury, looking somewhat grave. garden, and from thence strolled towards the

The morning stole away in these agreeable tower, where they remained some time pacplans and prospects. At length the friends Īt parted, agreeing to meet again at dinner. was evident, on their return, that Ferdinand Father Glasronbvry repaired to his tower, and had communicated his great intelligence. Ferdinand, taking his gun, sauntered into the The countenance of Father Glastonbury was surrounding wilderness. radiant with delight. Indeed, although he

But he felt no inclination for sport. The had dined, he accepted with readiness Ferdiconversation with Father Glastonbury had nand's invitation to repeat the ceremony; raised a thousand thoughts over which he longed to brood. His life had been a scene of such constant excitement since his return member of the united families of Armine to England, that he had enjoyed little opporand Grandison. It was late before the comtunity of indulging in calm self communion; panions parted, and retired for the night; and I think, before they bade each other good and now that he was at Armine, and alone, night, they must have talked over every cirthe contrast between his past and his present situation struck him so forcibly that he could cumstance that had occured in their expernot refrain from falling into a reverie upon his fortunes. It was wonderful, all wonder-How delicious after a long absen :e to wake ful, very, very wonderful. There seemed inon a sunny morning and find ourselves at deed, as Father Glastonbury affirmed, a prohome! Ferdinand could scarcely credit that vidential dispensation in the whole transache was really again at Armine. He started up in his bed, and rubbed his eyes and stared at tion. The fall of his family, the heroic, and, as it now appeared, prescient firmness with the unaccustomed, yet familiar sights, and for which his father had clung, in all their dea moment Malta and the Royal Fusileers, privations, to his unproductive patrimony, his Bath and his betrothed, were all a dream; own education, the extinction of his mother's and then he remembered the visit of his dear house, his very follies, once to him a cause of mother to this very room on the eve of his first so much unhappiness, but which it now departure. He had returned; in safety had he returned, and in happiness, to accomplish seemed were all the time compelling him, as all her hopes and to reward her for all her i were, to his prosperity; all these and a t: ousand other traits and circumstances fitted solicitude. Never felt anyone more content over his mind, and were each in turn the than Ferdinand Armine, more content and subject of his manifold meditation. Willing He rose and opened the casement ; a rich was he to credit that destiny had reserved for him the character of restorer; that duty inand exhilarating perfume filled the chamber;

he looked with a feeling of delight and pride deed he had accepted, and yet He looked around him as if to see what devil was whispering in his car. He was alone. No one was there or near. Around him rose the silent bowers, and scarcely the voice of a bird or the hum of an insect disturbed the deep tranquility. But a cloud seemed to rest on the fair and pensive brow of Ferdinand Armine. He threw himself on the turf, leaning his head on one hand, and with the other plucking the wild flowers, which he so hastily, almost as fretfully, flung

> "Conceal it as I will,' he exclaimed, 'I am victim; disguise them as I may, all the considerations are worldly. There is, there must be, something better in this world than power and wealth and rank ; and surely there must be felicity more rapturous even than securing the happiness of a parent. Ah! dreams in which 1 have so oft and so fondly

The Baby I Love.

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This is the baby llove ! The baby that cannot talk ; The baby that cannot walk ; That baby that just begins to creep ; The baby that's cuddled and rocked to sleep; O, this is the baby llove !

This is the baby I love! The baby that's never cross; The baby that pape can toss; The baby that crows when held aloft; The baby that's rosy and round and soft! O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love ! This baby that laughs when I peep, To see is it still asleep; The baby that coos and frowns and blinks When leff alone as it sometimes thinks ! O, this is the baby I love !

This is the baby I love ! The baby that lies on my knce And dimples and smiles on me While I strip it, and bath it, and kissit—Oh ! Till with bathing and kissing 'its all aglow Yes, this is the baby I love !

This is the baby I love! The baby all freshly dressed: That waking is never at rest! That plucks at my collar and pulls at my hair Till I look like a witch but I do not care; O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love! The baby that understands, And dances with feet and hands, And a sweet little whinnying eager cry For the nice warm breakfast that waits it close by;

This is the baby I love !

This is the baby I love! The baby that tries to talk; The baby that longs to walk; And, O, its mamma will wake some fine day To find that her baby has run away ! My baby! the baby I love!

IRELAND'S MILLENIUM.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Montreal Joins in the Procession of Pe-Immense in Number, Enthusiastic in Spirit, and Unanimons in Resolve-Brilliant Speeches and Clear Reasoning-The "Acknowledged" Woongs of Ireland Proved Beyoud Denial, and the "Mythical" Grievances Substantiated.

It must have been with a feeling of intense gratification that Irishmen present on Tuesday night, 2ord inst., in Nordheimer's Hall surveyed the large number of their fellow-citizens who thronged the place wherein the meeting was held, to express sympathy with the faminestricken people in the distressed districts of Ireland, and with the all-important question which is at present agitating the length and breadth of that unhappy country. For the majority of those present were not Irish, but the meeting was composed of men of various races and religions united by the bond of a common humanity. The meeting opened about half-past eight o'clock, when, in the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Jeannotte took possession of the chair. On the platform were seated M P Ryan, M P; F B McNamee, Hon Judge Coursol, Hon J L Beaudry, Rev Gavin Lang, Rev Dr Cordner, Rev Father Ryan, Rev Father Lonergan, Rev Father Salmon, Dr Hingston, Ald Thibault, Edward Murphy, P J Coyle, M J F Quinn, and Joseph Duhamel, Q C.

Ald. Jeannotte, on assuming the chair, expressed regret for the absence of Mayor Rivard, whom he said had gone to Ottawa to represent the city of Montreal on some very important question. He understood that the meeting had been called together in order that they might give expression, as loyal subects, to their opinion on the land question at present agitating Ireland. The question was

tion with the second. He had ransacked his relieve the present distress amongst the ten- The pressure brought to bear upon William the whole proceedings down as an ancestor from Ireland, and after diligent search he found that he had an uncle who had lived for a time in Ireland, and who had married an Irish lady. Furthermore, a relative of that Irish lady, a Major Lowry, had taken part in one of the many revolutionary movements which distinguished the history of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He did not think he had a single drop of blood in his body that was not Scotch, and yet he had accepted with much pleasure the call to speak to an Irish audience on an Irish question. He had once heard of a story of a man in his native land who, while travelling through the country, had stepped into a strange kirk one fine Sunday to listen to the sermon. The discourse was so very affecting that the whole congregation was in tears. Yet the stranger remained unmoved, a fact which was observed by an old lady sitting near him. She asked why he was not crying with the rest of the congregation, and he replied that he had kept dry eyes simply because he "did not belong to the parish." He (Rev. Mr. Gavin) might have answered in a similar way in reference to the present question, but he did not think that any man with a heart could take such a position, and he had some heart left still. He had a great affection for Ireland, and he came to take part in the present meeting come to Canads. (Applause.) If they were on the same platform with clergymen of to believe what some papers said of this great the Church of Rome, and he realized land agitator, they would be lead to think that feeling of good-fellowship, which that he (Parnell) was either a fool or a he had always desired, for he liked to live on Fenian, but he was neither. He was good terms with all around him. The world one of the greatest geniuses of the times. was big enough to hold them all-they were all children of the same Father, and why often been called to order by the Speaker, should they not join hands in a good cause? dorse all that was said by the different speakers. The grand idea was to reach some remedy by which the suffering in Ireland might be alleviated. The distress might they could not even convict him of parliahave arisen from one cause, or it mentary errors. It was such a man as this iltioners to the Throne-A Meeting might have arisen from another, but who was competent to advocate the rights of the fact still remained the same. Their Ireland. He hoped that when he came here sympathy was due to the sufferers not only be would get a welcome belitting his exalted because they were Irish, but because they character. The work to be done at present were subjects of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The resolution he had proposed dealt with the rights of labor. Now, he had foremost in promoting such an object were great respect for property; in fact he wished absent. There were some who sympathised he had some now, but even if he was a pro- (with Ireland in her present strait, but were perty owner, he did not think he could have ashamed to show their sympathy. These gainsayed the great truths contained men who were ashamed of their country in the resolution. He had a closer would likewise be ashamed of their own connection with the resolution than father and mother. The object for which many would have supposed, for he they were gathered there was a humane one; was also a laborer. Clergymen were poorly paid and hard-worked, as his fellow ministers alities could support and stand on common of the Church of Rome would well under- ground. Therefore, he extended the right stand. (Laughter). The laborers were the hand of fellowship to a Scotchman (trereal custodians of the land, for if it was not for mendous cheering). He thought that we the laborers he would not give much for the had the men, if those men were not afraid to landlords. The rights of property were cer- stand up and say what they were. To return the Civil Government was at all disposed to not contest the truths contained in the resolu- was the cause of the distress amongst the tion, and he thought it was dis- tenant furmers. It was not their inertness posed to listen to the appeal from that had occasioned want. It was that system Ireland for a better land system, for he had of landlordism which kept the labourer no great faith in the constitutional Government better than a sert, the only slave in the world. of Britain. He was a very loyal man, but if He entreated them not to forget when framing Her Majesty or her legal advisers refused to their petition to the throne, to remark that it listen to the claims urged by Ireland then he is the present iniquitous land system in would consider both one and the other untit | Ireland which had caused all the distress. to hold the positions at present filled by them. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that if they The Government was bound to respect the pushed their petition with a strength and rights of labor as well as the rights of proper- determination, and yet legally, it would be ty, and he believed just as surely as he be- granted. (Great applause.)

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lieved in God that the grievances of Ireland and, colony. In conclusion, he hoped that something real and tangible would be done to alland. (Prolonged applause, and a voice-"Long may you live.") Mr. M. J. F. QUINN said he took great pride in seconding the resolution. Unlike the previous speaker he was a descendant of the laborers of Ireland, but he was proud to see that the movement had the support and sympathy of such gentlemen as the Rev. Gavin Lang. Referring to the wail of distress arising from every cabin in Ireland he said that it was pleasing to know that in Montreal the pitcous cry had aroused the sympathies of men of all nationalities, and that French, English and Scotch were coming forward to assist them in claimwhat constituted the rights of labor. The the property, but who was to land had been given by an all-bountiful Pro- those improvements, or was it industry that land would be barren. Could any one say that labor was not entitled to at least a portion of the profits of that labor? He believed that when the present agitation was concluded the peasantry of Ireland would be enjoying a just share in the fruits of their labor. The question brought to his mind the following verse from one of their own poets :-"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey, Where weath accumulates and men decay, Calzers and Kings may flourish or may fade, A breath can make them as a breath has made, But a bold peasantry, their couptry's pride, Cheir loss once felt can never be supplied." (Enthusiastic cheering.)

ant poor in Ireland, and establish some means the Third, in regard to the Irish woolen Irish extravagance. of remedying to a certain extent the prevail- trade, by the English Parliament, was a no- approached the subject calmly, and ing suffering. Their first duty was to table instance of this, and the policy was relieve the present distress, and their only too faithfully copied by his second to see how to remove the cause of the successors, the result being to-day distress. Therefore he had advocated before that while millions 'were the principle of making the cultivator of the in the manufacturing interest of Great soil the proprietor of the soil. This might Britain, Ireland, according to late and reliable be called revolutionary and other hard names, statistics, had only 61,630 persons engaged, but it was mostly always called such by persons who did not understand the question. But there were other evils of which Ireland Mr. Gladstone had said in two of his speeches, had to complain in the only branch of inwhich had created considerable comment, that the only thing for Ireland was a tenant | Griffith's valuation (a Oovernment land valuproprietary. His colleague, too, Mr. John ator, and a man who did his work fairly and Bright, who was well acquainted with the conditions of England and Ireland, had also values at only thirty shillings an acre yearly expressed the same opinion. They were assembled there that night to assist the present of four pounds sterling, thus showing an indistress, and morally and physically to come to the relief of Ireland. If would certainly say that a petition coming from the Canadian people would have a moral power which neither Tory nor Whig could gainsay. Parliament could not afford to neglect a petition which came from the united voices of the citizens of Canada. It must be heard, and certainly shall be heard. Mr. Parnell (tremendous applause) would soon visit the United States, and would in all probability In the British House of Parliament he had when he would show that he was right and He did not suppose that it was intended that the Speaker wrong. (Here the speaker the Established Church had vested rights those on the platform were expected to en- quoted an extract from a Dublin paper, edited equal to the landlord, but they were equitably by Mr. Justia McCarthy, in regard to the disposed of, and Great Britain herself in the character of Parnell.) The British House of Parliament considered him dangerous because was, however, to relieve the suffering. was a strange fact that those who should be lief. it was one which all creeds and nationtainly sacred, but the rights of labor were to the present want of Ireland. He wanted a discontented people into a loyal and happy equally sacred with them. He did not think it perfectly understood that it was one, when Ireland, instead of being a menace the bad crops entirely which

HON. JUDGE COURSOL said he had been unwould finally be redressed. They were expectedly called upon to second the third not acting as revolutionists, but as loyal resolution, and he felt he could not refuse to subjects, and when the addresses which were | say a few words upon the subject, more then preparing in different parts of the world especially as he had been one of those who had been presented before the Throne, he ex- signed the requisition to the Mayor. Already expected that the turn in the dark lane the wires had announced to Ireland that here present agitating ireland. The question was a very important one to all lovers of liberty, and it was their duty to prepare a series of resolutions, for presentation to Her Majesty, resolutions, for presentation to Her Majesty, he knew that the frequent trials to which they be knew that the frequent trials to which they ple. He had experienced great pleasure in the distress and the distress and the distress and the frequent trials to which they ple. He had experienced great pleasure in the distress and the dist through which Ireland was travelling would to-night a meeting was being held, irrespec- Ireland, he said that here we did not com- day would soon dawn, when, the English were subjected did not proceed from apy listening to the Reverend gentlemen who had other British colonies and in other parts of and of which they had so much reason to be fault of theirs. When he first saw preceded him, and the fraternity they had ex- the world, and thus they proved to proud. From every Irish heart, from every Ireland he also first saw Scotland, hibited did them great credit. The meeting and, that moment, he felt that was not called for the purpose of collecting something was binding the two countries to- moncy for the suffering Irish, but to petition gether. In fact, they had no less an authority for the redress of Ireland's grievances. What than the Governor-General for the saying the Irish required was a legislation which that Scotland was nothing more than an Irish | would favor their rights, the rights for which colouy. He meant to read up the histories of they had been struggling for centuries. Ireboth countries, and he hoped that at the next | land had produced the best orators, poets meeting he would be able to acknowledge and warriors. (Voice-No mistake about subject ever raised. But it was probable frankly that the Scotch were a part of the that) Irish blood had been spilled in that when the Government saw petitions Irish, and that Scotland was really an Irish every battle in which the British were engaged, and even at the present time the best blood streaming in the struggle for Britleviate the distress at present existing in Irc- | ish supremacy in the East was Irish, and yet the Irish were denied their rights as a people. The French-Canadians had also fought for their liberties, and were it not for the position they took in 1837-38 (cheers) the country would not be in as prosperous a condition as it was to-day. Canada was now a happy and a loyal country, and enjoyed legislative independence. To return to the question which had called them together. He thought that with fair representations the advisers of Her Majesty would see that the day had arrived when an improved land system in Ireland was imperatively necessary. There was now an English statute which provided that allowances should ing from the Government the enactment of be made by the landlord to an evicted tenant better land laws in Ireland. They all knew for improvements which had been made to value those improvements, or was it likely vidence to the people, and were it not for that a proper or just valuation industry that land would be barren. Could would be made? We in Canada any one say that labor was not entitled to at knew that in all legal disputes it was the poorest litigant that had to pay the costs of the suit. It might be said that the wrongs of Ireland had no interest for Canadians, but he said they were questions of interest to all humanity. If the agitation was pushed forward determinedly and loyally he had no doubt that in the end Ireland would have redress for her grievances, and he hoped that resolution he was seconding would be passed in such a manner that it would have all the effect intended.

employed and the number was decreasing every year. dustry left her. He found on looking over satisfactorily) that an acre of land which he rental, has at the present time to pay upwards crease of over two hundred per cent! The sacred rights of property were continuously brought forward, and he, for one, admitted them, but were there not also the sacred rights of labor? (Applause.) The rights of property, it must be remembered, were judiciously interfered with in the matter of the Seigniory of Lower Canada, as well as the secularization of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada. (Applause.)Twenty per cent of the landlords of Ireland were absontees, and another per centage of them was partially so. They took no interest in the country besides looking after their rents, which they spent abroad, and he would ask how under such untoward circumstances Ireland could be contented or prosperous. But there were other historical instances in which the rights of property had been interfered with for the general good. He thought equal to the landlord, but they were equitably cause of universal Emancipation had expended the enormous sum of twenty millions | lines could not be doubted : pound sterling as compensation for the free. dom of her West Indian slaves. (Cheers.) While he was happy to bear testimony to the liberality of some of the noble landlords of Ireland, who had in the present crisis reduced their rents ten, twenty, thirty, and even as much as tifty per cent (applause), for the present time, and was only temporary, he regretted that this reduction was not general. for some others of them Shylock-like, exacted their pound of tlesh from a suffering people. The situation in Ireland was apparently serious, for although contributions were being raised in Canada, the United States and elsewhere, they could only afford temporary rerender permanent benefit, and he therefore trusted that the British Parliament would see fit to pass an act next season which would place the law as able basis, thereby changing distrust into confidence, chaos into harmonious feeling, and one, when Ireland, instead of being a menace and a source of weakness to the Empire and a subject for reproach and comment abroad among the nations, would become the right arm of England, and no longer a dissatisfied, but a grateful, happy and contented state in the Empire. (Cheers.) Mr. P. J. Course, rising to second the fourth

resolution, said it was a natuful subject for them to discuss the wrongs and miseries of the country they had left behind them so many years ago.

(Here Hon. J. L. BEAUDRY took the chair amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. Coyle continued-It was painful to them in this happy country to hear the cry of distress from their dear native land, but it was also pleasant to think that they could meet on the banks of the St. Lawrence to raise their voices in behalf of their fellow-countrymen in the old land. Comparing the posi-

If, however, they with wisdom, they would have a far less his exciting time, but they would secure a remedy, and that was a simple remuneration for the He referred to the Galtee Mountain case, tenant farmers in Ireland. The land question | which was brought up in Court lately, when was but a part of the greater problem which it was proven that the tenants carried the had been a preplexity to the Parliament and earth in sacks on their backs from the lowa plague to the statesmen. He referred to land country to the mountain to cover the great problem of capital and labor. The right of these two had been discussed earlier ful. Yet the tyrannical in the evening. If they were placed in har- atter these improvements in his property, demonious relation they would be beneficial to manded a double rent from the very men who all parties concerned, but if set apart they | had improved his property. He was cheered would be useless. It was an apostolic doctrine on sitting down. that "the laborer was worthy of his hire." (Applause). He ought to be able to support moment he was not going to inflict a speech. his wife and little ones by the soil, he ought He had heard that it was as possible to to be able to comfortably clothe them, stop the sun as to prevent an Irishman from feed them and give them a fair start making a speech, and he thought the belief in life. (Applause). His sympathies were was verified to-night. He had the happiwith the tenant farmer. (Applause.) In attempting to give justice to the tenant, they must also deal justly with the landlord. The truth is that they must have justice all round. (Applause.) Upon this ground they must stand, and they would undoubtedly conquer. They could see by the resolution he had just read that the right of the landlord was distincily assumed. Of course they all knew that there was land enough in this country for those who wished to emigrate, but in his private and individual judgment the men who till the soil in Ireland had such an attachment to the home of their forefathers-and justly so-and took such a family pride in their old homestead, that that pride should be respected. (Cheers). The weaker party ought not to be at the mercy of the stronger. (Applause.) The tiller of the soil was needful to the soil, and vice versa. The one was needful to the other, and, therefore, he must maintain the right of each. The truth of Goldsmith's Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,

A breath can make them as a breath hath made :

nude ; But a brave peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroyed can never be supplied.

They must therefore protect the tenant in his rights. (Applause.) He had faith in the future of Ireland. (Cheers.) He believed that true statesmanship would come and they would be satisfied. They must bear in mind the mighty change that had taken place during the last half century. He could go back to the year 1829, within the range of his oldest recollection, when a man could not take his seat in British Parliament on account of his religion, although repeatedly Legislation was, however, necessary to elected by the men of Clare (tremendous applause). He referred to Ireland's emancipator-the immortal O'Connell (Cheers) The great act of right which allowed O'Connell to take his seat, and what had between landlord and tenant on a more equit- been accomplished within the last twenty years, gives the hope that justice will be done to the teaant. (Loud applause). The agitation to be effective must be confined within the limits of the law, and in plain and simple equity. In order to ensure a lasting benefit, we must hold the rights of both the tenant and landlord sacred. There must be justice done to all parties interested. When the reverend gentleman sat down the thunders of applause which resounded through the hall lasted for some minutes.

FATHER LONERGAN, in seconding the lifth resolution, said that he was an Irishman born out of his native country, and called on at the last moment to take an active part in the meeting. He endorsed the sentiments of the former speaker, who desired that the agitation should be carried on strongly and determinedly and yet legally. Much eloquence had been expended on the Irish question, and as he had none to waste he would confine himself to a few words. He thought that the man who tilled the soil had as strong, as natural a right to the land as the man who tion of the Irish in Canada with the Irish in happened to possess it, and he hoped that the

Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, in coming forward to propose the seventh resolution, was applauded warmly. The question they were discussing was one of gigantic importance when they thought of it, as people were literally starving. barren rocks, thereby making it fruit-ful. Vet the tyrannical landlord

3

Ald. THIBAULT said that at the present moment he was not going to inflict a speech. ness of seconding the seventh resolution.

Carried amidst tremendous cheering. Dr. HINGSTON read the Sth resolution, which ran as follows :

ran as follows : That the forceoing resolutions be embodied in an humble petition to Her Gracious Malesty the Queen, through His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, fervently praying Her Majesty to take into her carnest, consideration the bardships to which her subjects, the land-tenants of Ireland, are exposed, and to bring about such legislation in their favor as will remedy the oviks of their position, by affording them just protection against the exercise of ar-bitrary will on the part of the barsh and incon-siderate landowners, and full scently in the en-Joyment of the fruits of their own labor and in-dustry.

What had the resolution stated-that the claims of the landlord had always been attended to, while the claims of the tenant had been always neglected. The two great principles had the same corollary-that the duty of the civil government should protect the rights of one as well as the other. Lord Dufferin had defined the land system as "a law which no Christian could endure, and none but a tyrant would impose."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Michael Donovan.

On motion of Mr. Covas it was decided to send Messrs M P Ryan, M P, Mr H Gault, M P, Hon Judge Coursel, and F B McNamee as a deputation to Ottawa.

Mr F B MCNAMEE moved a vote of thanks to Ald. Jeannotte for the able manner in which he had filled the position of Chairman, and it was carried with great enthusiasm. The assemblage then dispersed.

Advice for Those Who Aftend Bazaars,

The following bits of advice, culled from the leading magazines of the day, are intended for the eve of the young man who attends church fairs : Be pleasant and smiling and cheerful. When they offer you the seductive bowl of oyster soup, hend over it, affect to examine it critically, smell it, then rise up, shake your head sadly, and with a sweet. suggestive smile, say, "No, thank you, I guess not." This adds greatly to the happiness of the silver-haired, motherly old lady who made the soup.

Affect a pleasant, but natural and undisguised horror of the tidies, and designate the worsted work as "stuff." Wonder what the lambrequins are for, and laugh, a short, explosive, saidonic laugh, when the ladies tell you. If some girl has sent a water color or oil painting of her own to the fair, affect to mistake the road for a river, and wonder why people are driving along the top of the water in a wagon. Also try to spell out the name of a hotel on the elm tree in the foreground affecting to mistake it for an old-fashioned country inn sign.

Lie holdly to the first girl who wants you to take a chance in the parsonage cake. Tell her that you have already taken two chances This will make it easier for the next lie. Then when she looks over her list and says she can't find your name, tell her you bought your chances of the other young lady. Then when she says she is the only person selling chances in this cake, tell her then it must have been in the other cake. Then when she says this is the only cake they are railling on, brace up, look her right in the eye, and tell her: "Oh yes, you remember now, it must have been in the cake last year." She can't deny this, and you can look triumphant. But remember, my son, if you start a thing of this kind you will have to keep it up.

opinion of the subject.

The Secretary of the meeting, Mr. H. J. Cloran, then read letters of regret for non-attendance from the Hon. M. H. Gault, M.P., and from Mr. J. A. Wurtele. The former stated that he was in sympathy with the object of the meeting, and with agitation in his native land, and the latter explained his nonappearance by the fact that he was indis-

Mr. F. B. MCNAMEE, rising, said that as President of St. Patrick's Society, he would propose the first resolution. It read as fol-

This meeting holds that, as the rights of pro-Perty lie at the foundation of all human society, it is the duty of the Civil Government to main-tain and protect those rights with all its power. They all knew that he was no orator, and, berefore, he did not intend to take up the time of the meeting by attempting a speech. The Hon. J. L. Beaudry, a gentleman whom he was sure they would all be delighted to hear, would second the motion. (Vehement pplause)

The Hon. J. L. BEAUDRY rose amidst a pertect hurricane of cheers, which continued for ome minutes. He said he had great pleasure a seconding the resolution, but would experience much greater pleasure if he knew that Ireland was to be more equitably held by hose who tilled the soil. The land was held y landlords, who derived all the benefits vising from the labor of the tiller. The who worked the soil derived no wople enefit from their labor beyond the procarious ubsistence, which, never much at best, was ways liable to be snatched away from them. in the present instance, which they were alled to discuss. It was to be hoped that he petitions pouring in from people in all arts of the world would have sufficient invence to induce the British Parliament to tter the land system of Ireland, and he wther expressed the hone that the same arliament would soon see the propriety of moving the iniquitous system of land nure under which the Irish peasant had so ng labored.

The resolution was declared unanimously prried, an announcement which was followed

REV. GAVIN LANG said that the second relution had been put into his hand to read. ran as follows :---

That the rights of labor and of individual in-That the rights of labor and or individual in-why are not less sacred than the rights of pro-erty, nor less essential to the well-being of unan society; that consequently the Civil overnment is not less bound to maintain and rotect them, than it is bound to maintain and tect the rights of property.

The rev. gentleman, after alluding to the urning question they had been called to disss, proceeded to handle it as if were really shot as he had stated it to be. He charged round the subject in a very brilliant maner, often threatening incursions into it, but ever fulfilling those threats. There was, he aid, a very old saying "that a man meets in he course of his life with many strange bed-

The second resolution was then put to the meeting and carried amidst vociferous applause.

The Rev. Father RYAN, on rising to move the third resolution, said that he had been called upon to read a resolution, but he did not know whether he was able to read it or not. (Laughter.) He read as follows :

not. (Laughter.) He read as follows: That in Ireland only a small number of per-sous are owners of land, whilst the great mass of the population live by the labor and industry they expend ou tilling the soil; that from time immemorial the weight of legislation and the care of Government have been employed in protecting and enforcing the rights of property in the interest of the few; whilst the chains of labor and industry have been not only neglected, but they have been treated in the spirit of dis-trust and hostility, by both the Legislature and Executive, to the detriment and ruin of the general interests of tho population. He supposed that on such a subject he was

The third resolution was then carried amidst vociferous cheering.

Moved by Mr. M. P. RYAN, M.P., seconded y Mr. P. J. COYLE,-

That the uniform policy of England has been for ages to prevent the establishment and growth of manufactures in Ireland, that conse-quently the mass of the population of the coun-try are forced to depend on the illiers of the iry are forced to depend on the tillage of the land for a living; the natural law, therefore, as well as the welfare of the State, demands that the tillage of the land be protected and se-cured by law, and by just regulations, and not abandoned to the arbitrary will of the few landowners.

Mr. RYAN, in speaking to the resolution, said it showed plainly and clearly the pecliar position in which the people of Ireland were placed. Ireland had to depend almost exclusively on her agricultural industries. How this was to be accounted for was not to him very satisfactory, nor, upon investigation,

rights as a people they were as conclusions or eloquent appeals, the grievbut more eloquence had been uselessly expended upon Irish questions than any other subject ever raised. But it was probable pouring in from all the British colonies and from every quarter of the globe, it would grant equal rights as between man and resolution :-

there was room for a tenant to find another house if the landlord became dissatisfied with him, but in Ireland, if a peasant was evicted from a holding, it was no easy matter for him to secure another. He would have to tear himself away from relatives, friends and country to try his fortune in a more prosperous land. In Canada, with about half the population of Ireland, they had several Parliaments, but Ireland, with about twice the population of Canada, had not one at all, and yet in Ireland the need for a native Parliament was more pressing, because when an Irish question was raised in the British House of Commons it was either not listened to or listened to with contempt.

The fourth resolution was then declared unanimously carried by Ald. Jeannotte, who had returned to the chair.

The Rev. Dr. CORDNER, of the Unitarian Church, on advancing to the front of the platform, was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He said the resolution which he held in his hand he would read-That the protection and security due by the

natural law, by necessity and the public in-terest, to the tiller and occupier of the land, can-not be effectual unless fixity of tenure is given to him, or the right of occupation, so long as the tiller pays an equitable rent to the owner of the soil

He appreciated the effort which was made to establish the rights of the tenant, and to assist the great masses of the population in Ireland (applause.) The former gentleman's speech had reminded him of a mass meeting in the year '47 in the old Donegana Hotel, held for the purpose of relieving the terrible distress during the great famine in Ireland at that time. He had went to that meeting readily, and he was there just as willing to atter his sentiments. A genera-tion had passed, he might say, and he thought that there had been a great change in Ireland since then. There was, however, an extended latitude for improvement yet, and therefore they were assembled there. The resolution which he had just read

mankind that when they enjoyed their generous heart, from every sympathetic heart, from every human heart, came sympathy for good as any other under the sun. If the the poor of Ireland. Fixity of tenure was the freedom of our country depended upon logical stepping stone to Home Rule, when one came the other would not be long in following. ances would long since have ceased to exist, (Outburst of applause.) He renewed with happiness the sentiment conveyed in the resolution proposed by his reverend friend, Dr. Cordner.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

JOSEPH DUNAMEL, Q. C., proposed the sixth

man. People here asked what the Irish wanted to do with the landlords. They say, "supposing any tenant in Montreal demanded from me a deed of sale of the house, what would I think of him?" But those people did not understand the question. In this city there was room for a tenant to find another

Having excused himself for addressing the meeting in French, he briefly reviewed the history of the Irish farmer. He believed that by peacefully worded petitions the question would at length be satisfactorily set-Let the English Parliament tled. take charge of that question, discuss it and take measures accordingly. Then Ireland would flourish agriculturally like her sister countries. Theoretically the English and Irish farmers were in the same position, but actually their lot was entirely dissimilar. One was happy and comfortable because the landlord was a patron to both the land and the tenant, but in Ireland the management of property was left to exacting middle-men or agents, who were paid large salaries, which the landlord endeavored to squeeze out of the ten-ants. The English landlord did his duties as a landlord and spent money in the improvement of his property, but the landlord in Ireland drewall the money he could out of the land and spent it elsewhere. The English landlord helped his tenants by his presence, the landlord in Ireland discouraged his tenants by his absence. He concluded by expressing his pleasure in proposing the sixth resolution. Rev. Father SALMON, on arising to second the sixth resolution, was received with cheers. He

said the previous eloquent speakers had so ab sorbed his attention that he had allowed the furnace of his enthusiasm to cool down, and at that late hour he did not feel disposed to put on any more fuel (Laughter). He echoed the sentiments of the previous speakers with much warmth, which elicited great applause as he resumed his chair.

Moved by Mr. ED. MURPHY, seconded by

Ald. THEADLT,---That the following plan of fixing the amount of rent appears to be perfectly just to all con-cerned, viz.: Let a law be passed appointing Commissioners who shall make a valuation of the land in each County in Ireland, fixing a maximum of rent according to the quality of the land, and making it illegal to charge more than this maximum value; this valuation may be repealed every seven or ten years should the increase or decrease in the intrinsic value of the land require it. An increase, purely the result aid, a very old saying "that a man meets in he course of his life with many strange bed-lilows." This had been the case with in. Last night he had been in e same hall with the Jews, and we as with the Irish. (Cheers.) He set it was, in substance, exactly what he had rely know with which race he had the for n least connection. With the first he form. He was glad to see that so many had not no contact except in the matter of reli-ton, and he was certain he had no connec-ton, and he was certain he had no connect-ton, and he was certain he had no connection. With the first he divertation of a peasant proprietary.

-The lowest point to which wages have yet fallen is five cents an hour, and the places where this has occurred are Hartford, Conn. and Providence, R. L. two of the wealthiest cities in the country. When the poor of these cities apply to the authorities for relief they are required to earn it by chopping kindling wood in the municipal wood yards at 50 cents a day, and a workingman's day down East is ten hours.

City and District Savings Bank.

The City and District Savings Bank has just distributed \$10,000 among the following charit-able societies, being the interest on the Pour Fand:-

Fund:	
Sœurs Grises	\$1.500.00
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	1,000 00
St. Bridget's House of Refuge (or self).	1.000 01
Sours de la Providence.	700 00
Sœurs de la Misericorde	600 00
Sours dn Bon Pasteur	
Sours an Bon Fusicur	600-60
St. Bridget's House of Refuge (for Al-	F00 03
moner Irish Poor	500 00
L'Asile St. Joseph	500 00
Protestant House of Industry and Re-	
fuge	500 00
Montreal General Hospital	450 00
Ladies' Benevolent Society	460 00
Protestant Infants' Home	400 00
Protestant Orphan Asylum	300 00
Montreal Dispensary	250 00
L'Astludes Avengles	259 00
L'Asile des Sourdes-Muettes	200 66
Orphelins Catholiques, St. Catherine	
street	2)0 00
L'Aslie des Sourds-Mueis, Coteau St.	
Louis	260 00
Salles d'Asile, Visitation street	150 00
Industrial Rooms.	150 00
University Lying-in Hospital	150 00
Hervey Institute	150 00
Hervey Institute Protestant Church Home	150 00
Salle d'Asile St. Joseph	100 00
Salle d'Asile Nazareth	100 00
L'Hospice St. Vincent de Paul	100 00
Protestant Institution for Deaf-Mutes.	100 00
Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent So-	
clety	100 00
Totai	\$10.800 60

THE IBISH FAMINE FUND.

Widespread Dissatisfaction-An AppenI

for Pecuniary Aid.

LONDON, December 24.—There is much dissatistaction among the Irish people because the Government has not applied the surplus of the Irish Church fund for the relief of the popular distress, which they are empowered to do by the terms of the Disestablishment Act. The directors and members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul publish a declaration that the eleemosynary symptoms are a mockery and delusion if intended to adequately meet the deep and dreadful famine now approaching. On the other hand, Archbishop McCabe, Dublin, issued a circular to the clergy of his diouese asking them to appoint a day for collections in the churches, and to urge their parishioners to contribute.

Pond's Extract, for Pain. Hemorrhage, etc. Its proprietors have been content to wait until its use has spread through the reports of experi-

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

CALENDAR

JANUARY-1880. THURSDAY, 1-Cincumcison of our Lord. Holi-day of Obigation. Epist. Tit. ii. 11-15; Gosp. Luke ii. 21. FRIDAY, 2-Octave of St. Stephen. SATURDAY, 3-Octave of St. John. Abp. Hughes

died, 1864.
 SUNDAY, 4-Octave of the Holy Innocenta. Less. Apoc. xiv. 1-5; Gosp. Matt. ii. 13-18.
 Mother Beton died, 1860.
 MONDAY, 5-Vigil of the Epiphany. St. Teles-phorus, Pope and Martyr. Bp. Neuman, Philadelphia died, 1860.
 TUESDAY, 6-Epiphany of our Lord. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Isaias Ix. 1-6; Gosp. Matt. ii. 1-12.

WEDNESDAY, 7-Of the Octave of the Epiphany.

NOTICE.

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Teachers. Attention !

We are desirous of obtaining the name and post-office address of every Catholic lady and gentleman school teacher in each province of the Dominion and in Newfoundland. The name and address plainly written on a one cent post card and mailed to the "THUE WITNESS" office Montreal, will be sufficient. Newfoundlanders will oblige by adding an additional one cent stamp or communicating by letter.

The lady teachers are sending in their names in response to our request, in greater numbers than the gentlemen, which it pleases us to place on record. As we desire the names and addresses of every Catholic teacher in the Dominion before the middle of January, we hope that all those who have not yet responded, will do so at their earliest convenience. The object is a landable one, and will be communicated to them in good ime.

Manitoba and British Columbia.

We desire to engage the services of reliable and active agents in the interest of the Posr and Taue WITNESS, in Manitoba and British Columbia, to whom we offer liberal terms. Address at once, the Post PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, MOBITCAL.

the platform of the Rev. Gavin Lang, a Presbyterian, and Fathers Salmon, Lonergan and Ryan, and that grand old Irishman, the Rev. Mr. Cordner, a Unitarian Minister. It is to be hoped that the meeting shall not have been held in vain, and that the example set will be followed by other cities until the British Government is convinced that by wise readjustment of the land laws it will plesse its great dependencies abroad, as well as a discontented nation at home.

Tus news from Afghanistan is still conflicting. The tone of General Roberts is hopeful, and he has gained an undoubted victory in the repulse of the Afghan attack. The despatch from the Viceroy of India, however, is not so hopeful. The troops suffer severely from the intense cold, and it now seems as if they are short of winter clothing. The Government never calculated on the army being enclosed for the winter. The occupation of Balla Hissar gives Boberts command of Cabul once more, which is certainly an advantage, especially if it affords the troops better quarters and a chance of supplies. There is still a vein of ambiguity running through the despatches in regard to the movements of General Gough, but it is to be presumed he has joined his chief, and all is comparatively well with him.

A new Association called the "Society of Economy" has been organized in Montreal

and held its first meeting at the Windsor on the night of the 23rd. Among the members "becribers who do not receive the TRUE are the Rev. Alfred Bray, editor of the Spectator and pastor of Zion Church, a thoroughly liberal and intelligent man, when the eccentricities peculiar to the bold Eriton does not warp his ideas ; Messrs, Desrequesting their ad- jardins, M.P., F. A. Quinn, Antoine Houde. use state the name | M.P. (editor Noureau Monde), D. Macmaster, M P.P. for Glengarry, J. O. Perrault, and many others of our leading citizens. Mr. De-Martigry occupied the chair. Matters per- are hereby declared to be : The encouragetaining to Canada and her destinies were dis- ment of design as applied to painting,

the futu. evidently con-alder that Canada will not always be even a great dependancy. We duction of beautiful and excellent work in irrespective of politics. Two things are heartily approve of this same society, composed as it is of men of bread Canadian views and of different religions and nationalities. We have seen and closely examined the patriotic tory and the humble but hypocritical grit, and frankly confess they are not to our taste. The partizan of oither party prefers the interests of himself or of his faction to his country, and, sometimes, in order to gain a point, throws Canada overboard altogether. Let us see if there is room for Canadians on a public platform, and hope that the St. John, Quebec, Toronta and Montreal in new party, or society, will try so to mould public opinion as to give to the rising generation an opportunity of knowing that they

have really a country to be proud of without three thousand miles in extent.

MR. MACLEAR, a Scotch scientist, has been studying for a number of years how to change carbon into diamonds, and has at last suc-

ceeded, according to Professors Tyndall. THE Richmond Independent gives notice to Smythe and Mr. Maskelline, three men whose opinions carry great weight in the scientific world. It is true he has only transmuted a large quantity of coal into a few very small diamonds, but, for a beginning, it is something to boast of, and it has, at all events, startled all the possessors of diamonds in the world within reach of telegraph news. Alchemists have not found it difficult to resolve those brilliant stones, if we may so term them, into their original element, which is coal, or carbon, but it has remained for Mr. Maclear to bigoi, whether located in Chicago, Belfast or effect the opposite change. A great many clsewhere. But we forbear. This is the jewellers scoff, naturally enough, at the idea. and pronounce it a sheer impossibility ; but. after all, why should not man, following the AFTER a contest of almost unprecedented | operations of nature, be able to, in this as in other instances, effect chemice, changes, Liberals, Mr. Waddy, their candidate, having Nature, for example, is able to been elected over his Conservative opponent, form water by the admixtuge of two gasses Mr. Wortley. This is a great triumph for | in one moment. Taking for granted then Mr. Gladstone, and a blow to the Earl of that Mr. Maclear hras performed what has Beaconsfield. Mr. Roebuck, the late member, been admitted by Professor Tyndall and was elected as a bitter Conservative, and a others, it remains to be seen what effect it staunch supporter of Beaconsfield's spirited will have on the diamond trade of the world. In the first place the Koh-i-noor, and the Emcluded. It was confidently expected that poror of Brazil's celebrated diamonds, valued at untold millions, will become comparatively worthless. In the next place diamond rings, therefore, be very keen. The result in Shef- shirt studs, necklaces and ornaments of that field shows pretty clearly that the Liberal | nature will fall into disuse, for there is little pride in wearing articles that a few days previous were shovelled into the basement of

sent distress in Ireland ? This is not a question of race, or religion, or class; it is above all those, it is a question of humanity, and as such should be treated. The Witness is, however, nothing if not religious, and religion with our contemporary is sectarianism, which it takes under its protection, and upon which it thrives and grows fat for a season. There is nothing more conducive towards the establishment of good feeling among men of different creeds than sympathetic action in common for the benefit of the suffering or the oppressed, but the Witness seems to think otherwise, and takes the opportunity of trying to introduce discord where peace and harmony should reign. Meantime, concludes the bitter article in our Evangelical contemporary, "let all do their best to help the famine-stricken, and we prophecy that in this Protestant sympathy will not be lacking, as on such occasions it never has been lacking." We quite agree with this prophecy, but venture to hazard the opinion that it is in spite of the baleful teachings of the Witness such sympathy has been or will have been extended. Let us have more Christianity, and less of the peculiar religion of which our for months, have at length to reluctantly contemporary is the apostle, and the chances are Irishmen and even " the other class of Irishmen' will get along famously together.

The Academy of Arts.

Through the exertions of His Excellency the Governor General, with the cordial cooperation of the Princess Louise, a Canadian Academy of Art has been formed and a constitution drawn up, for a copy of which we have to thank the Provisional Secretary. | members some of the most distinguished men This news will be received with pleasure by in Ireland, and they have in turn entrustthose who have regretted the absence of such ed it to Mr. Michael Davitt, one of the an institution heretofore in Canada. The State prisoners, for distribution in the constitution is modelled as nearly as possible after the British Academy of Arts in London. The objects sought to be attained by the Academy (we quote from the constitution) wiszed in a national spirit and a glance into sculpture, architecture, engraving and the she ignored red tape and officialism industrial arts, and the promotion and support of education leading to the pro- in the best position to apply it judiciously, manufacturers; to be attained by: 1st. The institution of a National Gallery at the seat of Government. 2nd. The holding of exhibitions in the principal cities of the Dominion. 3rd. The establishment of Schools of Art and Design. There shall be professorships of painting, sculpture, architecture, and professers of anatomy and chemistry connected with the Academy of Arts, whose terms will resolutions, which, whatever ultimate results be limited to five years. Annual exhibitions they may be destined to produce, will not are intended to be held in Ottawa, Halifax, the order named. If this institution prove a sticcess, and there is no reason why it should not, it will develop a taste for art and science interchange of ideas may be useful to themselves as well as to Canada at large.

The Famine in Ireland.

The fact that, if a famine does not prevail tress, is now admitted on all sides; and vigor-

the throne, and will, no doubt, be earnestly considered by Her Most Gracious Majesty. Those resolutions were couched in calm, clear, and what may be termed almost statesmanlike language. They have been favorably commented upon in the press, they were adopted unanimously by one of the most representative bodies ever assembled in the city, composed of all creeds, classes and national elements, and while the wording of them was profoundly respectful, their meaning was unmistakable; they desired such a change in the land laws as would prevent a recurrence of the lamentable state of affairs witnessed in Ireland at the present time. There is now another and pressing duty to be performed. While those resolutions are wending their way to London by easy stages the people for whose benefit they were drawn up are starving from hunger and perishing from cold. They depended on the crops for existence and the crops have failed them. There is, therefore, danger of a famine and its corollaries, typhus fever and cholera. Even the London papers, after shutting their eyes and ears against the truth acknowledge that those who sounded their notes of warning last summer were not false prophets. The Duchess of Marlboroughwife of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland-

has placed herself in charge of a relief fund to which the Queen and Lord Beaconsfield have sent subscriptions. The money has been handed over by Her Grace to the National Land League-an authorized and responsible body comprising among its West. The Irish people have many faults. but ingratitude is not one of them, and the Duchess of Marlborough will be long remembered in the country as one of its benefactresses, not only for raising funds to relieve the distress, but for the graceful way in which and gave the money at once to those therefore plain enough, one that there is distress approaching to famine in Ireland, and the other, that there is in existance a body of men authorized to receive assistence to relieve it. Recognizing these facts, we are entitled to ask ourselves the question-what will Montreal do in the premises? for it cannot be that she intends confining her sympathy to stay the march of famine in Ireland, will not clothe the naked or feed the hungry.

Montreal was generous during the cotton famine in Lancashire ; she was munificently generous (in intention) in Canada which has been too long neg- to fire scourged St. John, and she has a repustraining their eyes over a stretch of ocean | lected, and bring gentlemen together whose | tation for generosity second to no other city on this continent. It is not our province to advise the gentlemen of the Council as to the steps they should take as our city representatives to relieve the distress of their fellow subjects, but we may point to Toronto, with in Ireland, there is general and appalling dis- half the wealth and population of Montreal which has as good as given \$10,000. We may ous efforts are being made for the relief of add that every moment is precious, time flies, the sufferers. The Queen has sent £500 to mid-winter in all its inclemency has arrived the Duchess of Marborough's Relief Fund; and if anything is to be done "it were well 'twere done quickly." The principal cities of the American Union as well as Canada are actively engaged in the noble cause of humanity, and shall Montreal stand idle, or wait till assistance be too late? We are well aware that the past four or five years of trade depression have told with greater severity upon the city than perhaps any other on the continent. Men, who in 1874 could give their cheque for a thousand dollars without any hardship to themselves or their families, find it difficult to make both ends meet at present. Since that time great commercial houses have gone down, rich men have become comparatively poor, and the wealthy Irish element has suffered more perhaps than its proportion. There are besides a good many poor among ourselves, and charity, they say, should begin at home. Nevertheless, occasions sometimes arise which require unusual self-abnegation, and the crisis in Ireland is surely one of them. It is a whole nation which is in travail, it is the remnants of an ancient race which cries aloud in its agony, and cries more particularly to its own kith and kin throughout the world, asking them if they can look coldly on while the shadow of a famine, for which Ireland is not responsible, falls upon a devoted people. Of those kith and kin there are here in Montreal upwards of 40,000, (1) would be a mockery to draw religious distinctions in a time like this) and surely, surely. the majority of them are not so poor as to be unable to contribute little or much to the relief of their native land, or the land of their fathers. In saying this we are not excluding by the capture of Sococoeni's rocky fortress men of other nationalities whose hearts in time towards suffering humanity the world all over. As no relief movement has up to this assumed any tangible shape in Montreal we think it to be an impregnable position must profoundonly our duty to take a step in advance and initiate one, until some committee, vested with the requisite authority, be formed for receiving subscriptions. The proprietors it may be taken for granted they will bluster of this paper will receive any moneys the a long time before choking there is not much public may think fit to subscribe towards a to be feared in that quarter. More than once relief fund and credit the sums in these columns to the donors. The amount thus received shall be sent to the National Land League on the fifteenth of each month, which will forward proper receipts for the same, until as before implied, a permanent committee be formed

will head the subscription list with one hun- Rulers battling bravely for instalments of dred doilars, contributed by its proprietors and employees. 1. 1.1.

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SEVENTY-NINE. EIGHTEEN

The old year is dying; the close of its career is at hand. We can almost hear its expiring gasp, and to-night, as the clock sounds its twelfth stroke, the year of grace, 1879, will have been with its predecessors, lost in the boundless ocean of eternity. While it is still among us, breathing heavily it may not be amiss to take a rapid, retrospective glance over the events which have taken place during his sojourn amongst us. commencing with England, the centre of the British system. England during the year has not been happy in her domestic affairs. So universal was the suffering, owing to bad harvests at home and a foreign competition abroad, that something like a famine was feared at one period. The chief cause of the great business depression that prevailed was ascribed to the fact of the American and French manufacturers underselling the British. With the revival of American prosperity a corresponding change was slowly observable in Great Britain, brought about by large orders from America. as well as by the real wealth of the country and the expansion of its commerce. The Parliamentary history of England was marked this year by the further development of the new power, introduced by the Irish Obstructionists, which so bailled, astonished and disgusted the Government and created no little amusement for Europe and exultation in Ireland. Night after night Charles Stuart Parnell and his small band of followers rose in their places and obstructed in such a cool, knowledgeable manner, as to puzzle the ables debaters, almost petrifying the Speaker and coining a new Parliamentary phrase for politicians. This businesss of obstruction, now elevated to the dignity of a science, is yet destained, no doubt, to accomplish still greater things, and anger still more a smooth constitutional living British public. England was not much happpier in her foreign relations. Desraeli, metamorphosed into Lord Beacons field, thinking that his Empire or himself was beginning to be unknown among the nations, had adopted a foreign policy and the opening of the year had found him engaged in scientificating the Indian frontier at the expense of Afghanistan. This was an easy affair at first and everything went smoothly as the author of "Coningsby" desired; for although the advance of the British army was necessarily slow it encountered little or no opposition. Still considerabte uneasiness was felt, which lately increased and reached a climax the beginning of this month on the intelligence that the tribes had risen in arms throughout the whole country and, backed by a disciplined army under experienced leaders have assumed the offensive, wrested Cabul from the invaders after a series of battles and confined different British armies to the posts they occupy, while Candaharis threatened by an army of Afghans thought to be marching from Herat. The situation is gloomy and menacing in the extreme, and it is feared with

too much reason that before succor can

justice to their country against desperateodds, and scenes ensched in the Imperial House of Commons to silence and browbeat them, which have intimidated men with less resolute hearts than those of Parnell O'Connor Power, A. M. Sullivan, Biggar and others of Erin's forlorn hope. They persevered to some purpose, until they brought upon themselves the hatred, and at the same time the admiration, of the English and Scotch members, and until they obliged the Government to go down on their knees. A compromise was effected on the Catholic University Bill, introduced by the O'Connor Don, which, although of no great benefit to Ireland, was at least something gained. Towards the end of summer, politics, education, Home Rule and obstruction were forgotten in the general cry of alarm that went up from the people of Ireland, who after witnessing two bad harvests, saw another still worse in front of them and its corollary-a famine. The minds of men travelled rapidly back to the terrible years of '48 and '49, and they asked themselves in amazement if Prcvidence would permit two famines in one century. They began analyzing the desperate problem set before them with a view to its possible solution, and at once came to the conclusion that the land system was the cause of most of the wretched poverty they endured. Monster meetings were held throughout the country, addressed by Parnell, O'Connor Power, P. J. Smyth and other leaders of public opinion among the clergy and laity. A resolution was come to that, considering the impoverished condition of the farmers, it would not be advisable to pay rent until a reduction was made. This resolution of the Irish tenant farmers was freely criticized by the English press, which, as the meetings progressed and grew more outspoken and demonstrative, lashed themselves into a state of rage and fury against what they termed sedition and disloyalty, invented and circulated all kinds of agrarian outrages for the occasion, and demanded the arrest of Parnell and his confreres in the agitation. Parnell, however, acted with cautious boldness, if we may use such a paradoxical expression, and while counselling the tenants not to starve thomselves by paying the landlords, took care to keep out of the meshes of the law, much to the disgust of Her Majesty's Government and the Irish Attorney-General. Some of the landlords became alarmed, and reduced their rents, while others of them did the same from a spirit of justice. As the agitation advanced, the claims of the people became more press. ing, and they loudly declared that the land belonged to the people, and not to absentee landlords, who spent the rents exacted from them in foreign lands, while their families suffered from cold and hunger. Parnell advised that the Government should purchase the land from the landlords, and retail it in lots to the people, who would pay for it by instalments, as the only way of settling the question forever. This proposition raised another storm on the east of St. George's channel, and once again the London papers demanded the arrest of the arch-agitator. The Government does not interfere with Parnell, but they arrested Messrs. Davitt, a released political prisoner, who in fact is the real originator of the land movement, together with the New York Irish World; Killeen, a lawyer and political econcmist; Daly, a clever speaker and editor of the Connaught Telegraph; and latterly a young man named Brennan, who does not seem to hold any prominent place among the leaders. After making the arrests the Government was puzzled as to what they should do with the prisoners, knowing they could scarcely obtain verdicis against them, except, perhaps, in Dublin by a jury selected by the Castle. They, therefore, released them on almost nominal recognizances. Meanwhile the fears of a famine are growing stronger as the winter advances, and although the British Press at first derided the ides, both the Queen and Lord Beaconsfield have subscribed towards a relief fund. Subscriptions are also collected in England, Ireland and the colonies, but they are merely drops in the bucket, and unless Government assistance on a large scale is furnished, it is hard to tell to what lengths the impending famine may extend. Mr. Parnell and Dillon are, as we write, on the way to America, if they have not already landed there, with a mission to the people of this North American continent for assistance, both temporary and permanent, which will, no doubt, be generously and promptly given now as in times past, when it was urgently required, though what precise shape it will take it will be premature to calculate upon until the leader of the Irish people makes a statement. SCOTLAND furnished but scanty material for current history. He people jog along in the world with that calm perseverance which is their great national trait, and if they do not make much noise, manage to make themselves felt and their opinions respected. Still the year now dying by inches brought upon them trials of an unusually severe nature. Like Ireland, their manufactures suffered during the first half of the year, and like Ireland, so did their agriculture as well. The failure of the Glasgow Bank, and the stupendous frauds revealed in its management, caused dire and widespread dismay, and Scotland had also to appeal for the assistance which was freely given. Of late, the iron trade, in which the Scotch are chiefly interested, has brightened beyond the most sanguine hopes, and the busy hum of industry is heard once more in the shipyards on the Clyde.

its readers that owing to a general cleaning up there will be no paper this week. We would strongly advise our contemporary not to be in a hurry. Take a tew months holidays; what does a month or so matter when a general cleaning up is concerned?

Our contemporary which dishes up Conservative politics to its readers every morning has a curious lot of correspondents. We cannot say if it has selected them on that account, but certainly every one of them is a Christmas time.

excitement Sheffield has been carried by the foreign policy, the scientific frontier in-Sheffield would have elected a Conservative, and the disappointment of the Jingos will, tide is setting in.

Canadian butter and cheese are, through the exertions and industry of our producers, earning a name for themselves both in the States and England, which must ere long result in even a still greater demand and higher prices for those articles than beretofore. Messra Frank Wilson and Hodgson's butter and cheese at the exhibition just closed in New York attracted the attention of connoisseurs from their very superior quality, as indeed they have in a great many other places. It is, however, only after great care labor and patience that they have succeeded in arriving at such a state of perfection, and other producers and manufacturers should follow their example and add to the good name Canada has gained through their exertions.

WE congratulate the citizens of Montreal on the splendid meeting held last night in Nordheimer's Hall. It was in every respect a representative one, for although the bulk of those present were, naturally enough, of Irish birth or extraction, there were sufficient French, English and Scotch, and, better still. Canadians proper, present to make the affair national, or, at least, civic. The French element mustered unusually_strong, especially on the platform, where they made some of the ally pleasant to behold was the presence on infers is true, what has it to do with the pre- General of Canada, will be laid at the foot of jupon etiquette. The Post and Taus Wirys we find the Obstruction wing of the Home especially as regards the former, which is

a cellar from coal carts.

The Witness, with exceeding bad taste, cannot let the Christmas nolidays roll over, or notice the intended mass meeting in aid of suffering Ireland, without essaying to throw in a brand of discord. It refers to the Orange riots and says that "one class of Irishmen would not allow another class to walk in the streets." The Witness must know that one of the " class of Irishmen" to which it alludes are not in fact Irishmen at all, although it finds it convenient to think so at times The Orangemen as a body detest Ireland and every lover of Ireland, be he Protestant or Catholic. Det us take the representative Orangemen as they have figured before us, and see if they are Irishmen. Are the Messrs. Grant, Hamilton, Ingram, Lilburn and Cromwell, arrested by the civic authorities on the 12th of July, 1878, as Orange leaders, are they Irishmen? Is the Hon. McKenzie Bowell an Irishman? or is the notorious Jack Fleming, of Toronto, of that nationality? We beg leave to inform our numerous contemporaries that the great majority of the Orange body in Canada are of English, Scotch and Dutch descent, and have not one drop of Irish blood in their veins. But supposing, for

Lord Beaconsfield has also sent the same amount, which is a tacit admission from those illustrious persons that assistance is necessary. The work of the Coroner, too, has begun, and it is not impossible we may soon hear verdicts like those returned in 1848 of "wilful mutder against the British Government." New York is taking the lead in the relief movement and already wealthy Irishmen have subscribed large sums of money, while others of all nationalities promise generous aid when an authorized committee is organized to receive it. A sum of money left over from the '48 fund, of which Horace Greely, Charles O Connor and Richard O'Gorman were the trustees, has accumulated by interest to \$50,000 which handsome sum is to be given to the proposed fund. It is thought that the Irish National Land League is the only central body at present in existence which can authorize the collection of moneys for relief, and this body has telegraphed to the Committee of New York to the effect that Messre. Parnell and Dillon are empowered to ask for assistance, which is urgently required. The arrival in New York in a few days of the great Irish patriot will no doubt give impetus to the movement and cause the work of charity to really begin, not only in the United States, but in Canada as well. Meanwhile the people at home are angry because the Government does not move in the matter. The Directors of the St. Vincent de Paul Society have published a declaration that eleemosynary relief is a delusion and a mockery if intended to adequately meet the dreadful famine approaching with all its accompanying horrors, and say the Government, as it is empowered to do, should apply the surplus of the Irish Church fund. which is composed of several million pounds sterling, to meet the requirements of a desperate case. The British Government is at all times slow to move in a charitable direction, especially when it is Ireland which requires assistance, and not only that, but it is slow in acknowledging to Europe that a famine can exist in an integral portion of the British empire. One thing certain is, that if a repetition of the awful scenes in '47, '48 and '49 are not to be repeated, something must be done by the friends of Ireland, and done auickly.

Relief for Ireland.

The citizens of Montreal acted in a kindly spirit towards Ireland when on Tuesday night We have a good many precedents for the re- land and England insulted Russia, there was last they assembled and passed resolutions sponsibility we have thus assumed, and, even 'no fighting, and it now looks as if there will which, through His Excellency the Governor- if we had not, the present is no time to stand be none for the present. Turning to Ireland

reach the besieged forces from India they will have shared the fate of Elphinstone and his expedition of nearly forty years ago. The beginning of the present year found England also at war with the Zulus of South Africa. The cause of quarrel is wrapt in the usual obscurity which characterizes wars with savages, but it is pretty well known the British were the aggressors. On the 21st of January, at Issandula, an army of Zulus, numbering from ten to twenty thousand men, at tacked a British detachment composed of a battalion of the 24th Regiment, a battery of artillery, and 600 native levies, and utterly annihilated them after a defence in which several thousand Zulus were reported slain. Lord Chelmsford, in command of the British forces at the Cape, made strenuous efforts to retrieve the disaster, but it was only after several bungling attempts, and the arrival of Garnett Wolsely with reinforcements that victory rested with the British arms. Cetawayo, the gallant Zulu King, was hunted down and captured by a detachment under Lord Gifford, and the war was brought to a close. The conquered country was then divided into twelve Principalities or Chieftaincies, which are in effect British dependencies. A melancholy incident of this disgraceful war was the death of Louis Napo leon. This young man joined the British army at the Cape as a volunteer, and while on a reconnoitering party, under command of Lieutenant Carey, was surprised and slain by a detachment of eight Zulus, his comrade and commander having acted on the sauve qui peut principle and left him to his fate. The finishing stroke was given to the Caffre war as reported by the late mail. Sococoeni had held out three years against Dutch and Engbirsh, and the storming of what was thought ly impress the native mind and restore the British prestige, but at Isandula the Boem are still troublesome and threatening; but as since the first of January, 1879, the relations between Her Brittanic Majesty and the Czar of all the Russias were so strained as to create the belief that war was inevitable between the two sovereigns, or, more strictly speaking, their fleets and armies, for although the kings and queens make war it is their to which we shall with pleasure sur- unfortunate subjects who have to bleed and render any sums in our possession. | suffer; but, although Russia affronted Eng-

FRANCE during 1879 has been trying to reconstruct hor army and strengthen her Government, and has succeeded in a measure

once more one of the most formidable in Europe, though it is doubtful if it is yet a and perseverance the has lately equipped anmatch for Germany. Marshal McMahon resigned the Presidency last spring and M. Grevy was elected by the Legislature to the Presidency. The great Paris Exposition of all nations was held under the Presidency of the former, an exposition in which Canada took a promittent part in and bore off more than her | their absorption by the victors. share of the honors. At one time it was thought that France would be embroiled in war with Germany, but kappily such a calemity for both nations was averted by the and the bad harvests of Europe, which caused caim demeanonr of France, but though apparently cordial relations exist between them no one knows when a storm may break out between two powerful countries armed to the teeth. The Republican form of Government has not yet altogether emerged from its period of trial and owing to the unsettled state of parties, the absence of a proper equilibrium, and the intrigues of the co and the Central and Southern States of Bonapartists, several changes and modifications in the ministry have occurred, and are almost daily occurring. M. Waddington has lately resigned the post of First Minister. and his successor, M. Defreycinet has been called upon to reconstruct the Cabinet. Gambetta, all those changes, but he will not come forward himself and assume ministerial responsibility. It is supposed that he is angling for the position of next President of the Republic. The infamous clause seven in Jules Ferry's Education Bill has been abandoned by the Government, which understands that France, while radical in politics, is still strongly Catholic and conservative in religion

Spain, another of the Latin nations, has had her hands full with Cuba, but has taken little or no part in European Councils. Altoneo. the King, was lately married to the Archduchess Blaria of Austria amidst great pomp and rejoicing. Epain has siso lately had a change of Ministry, and is at present politically unsettled. The Province of Murcia was flooded last month with great destruction of property and distress to thousands of the people, but in this emergency the generocity of Spain was splendidly manifested, and millions of dolkers promptly given for the relief of the inundated.

GEORANY, under the iron sway of Bismarck. has attracted a large share of the world's attention during the past year. This man of blood and iron has made the Empire feared at home and respected abread, and though his domestic policy has been often threatened, at one time by the National Liberals and Progressists, and another time by the Catholic party c. Conservatives, he has always triamphed by delicate manipulation, threats or promises. He secured an allience with Austria, which checks the power of Russia on one hand, while on the other it tells France to beware of aggressive alliances looking to the sicia quo ante-beilum. Meanwhile the unfortionate Germans are so ground down with military oppression and taxetion that Socialism is the result, and conspiracies against the life of the Esizer, which has been twice extacked during the past year. During the Berlin conference Germany held the balance of power, and dictated to the plenipotentiaries nearly what she

ures. Nevertheless, with her usual patience other formidable expedition which may capture Merv and Herat in the spring.

The SCANDINAVIAN Bations, Holland Belgium, Portugal and the smaller fry of the European nations have remained profoundly quiet during the past year, trembling for their very existence, as they know not the moment a great war may break out which will end in

Crossing the Atlantic Ocean, we come to the UNITZD STATES, which, with one bound, has risen to the prosperity of former years. This is due to the succession of splendid harvests a flow of gold into her coffers, thus reviving trade and all branches of industry to an almost unprecedented extent. Within the past few days trouble of a serious nature has arisen in Maine, which may lead to bloodshed, but the facts are of so recent a date that there is no need to dwell upon them here at leagth. There have been the usual number of re-

volutions, or attempts in revolution, in Mexi-America. Chili is engaged in a war with Peru and Bolivia, from which she is likely to emerge victorious and with an accession of territory.

As CANADA is to us the most important country of the globe, we have reserved our review of it to the last. The Dominion, like the United States, has emerged from the bitthe great popular leader, is at the bottom of ter trade depression which has afflicted her for four years, and although not to such an extent as our neighbors, still the signs of returning prosperity are distinct enough to leave no manner of doubt on the minds of any but Reform journals such as the Toronto Globe and Montreal Herald. What part of diate education. this returning prosperity is due a good harvest, to the reacting upon us of the trade revival in the States, and to the readjustment of the tariff by the Canadian Farliament last session, it is difficult to say with any degree of certainty. As regards the effects of the National Policy, it may, 'however, be fairly admitted that if it has not done as much as its friends claim for it, it has done something After another year's trial political economists will be in a better position to state, but it we are to judge from the elections which have taken place since the establishment of the protective tariff and the enthusiasm manifested in the reception of Sir Leonard Tilley in different parts of Canada it must be admitted that the measure was at all events popular. One of the effects is that we have to pay more for the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life, and another that manufacturers have had new life infused into them and been enabled to employ more men besides giving them better wages. It is those having annual incomes and sclaries who suffer on account of the increased cost of living, but this misfortune may naturally right itself as business goes on prospering, for it is scarcely necessary to suppose that salaries of employees will be increased in proportion to the means of the employers and their increase of profits. The Government of the day has pushed the Canadian Pacific Railroad with vigor in accordance with their promises, and even British Columbia is almost half satisfied. An agitation for National Currency has also been started as a corollary to the National Policy, with bright hopes of ultimate success. The vexed Letellier affair has also been set at rest by the removal of the obnoxious Lieut.-Governor, a step which led to the downfall of the Joly Government in Quebec, and the accession to office of a Chapleau Coalition Government, Messrs Fignn and Paquet having consented to take portfolios under a Concervative leader. Con-

considered whorly inopportune to lay before your readers as succinctly as possible a few comparisons, and the manner in which they have been treated by the respective Governments, whose subjects they are. Silesia is threatened with a famine, the autocratic Czar and cold blood immediately orders that food and clothing be sent at the Imperial expense. Hungary becomes almost devastated by flood. Austria assumes the care of the homeless and destitute. When the failure of crops in India precipitated famine, England devised an elaborate system of official relief, and rations were distributed to hundreds of thousands daily. It is a remarkable fact that while the British Government remains perfectly indifferent towards the Irish people, the English Catholic prelates are indefatigable in their efforts taking up collections for them

Cardinal Manning, himself an Englishman with very strong English sympathies, is the principal mover, and in an official document he affirms that, from present indications, unless substantial and immediate relief is at once forthcoming, a repetition of '47 will be inevitable.

The stolid silence of the Government, therefore, is certainly inexplicable, and is, in

fact, an infamous brutality.

The Government, some time ago, promised public works, which are badly needed, should be begun. It is tar from their intention to do any such humane act. Instead they have strengthened the garrisons, so as to better exemplify English charity for an impoverished people. The Irish Church fund still lies in bank to the credit of the Government. The amount now must be millions of dollars, every dollar of which belongs to the Irish people. Mr. Butt made every effort to induce the Government to use the fund for Irish interme-

This would have been a humare act, the benefit of which world be felt not only by England and Ireland but by the whole world.

This, Beaconsfeld with that bigotry of neture described by 'O'Connell, begotten of an intense hatred for everything Trish, positivoly refused to do. Therefore, if the people of Ireland do not starve, it is only by a supreme effort on the part of the Irish in Canada and the United States to raise and forward immediately subscriptions.

Let the emblem of charity for once ts enshrined in our hearts and let every man in this community, no matter what his rationality, religion or politics,'be respond promptly, cordially and substantially.

D. M. A. Montreal, December 24th, 1879.

Church, School and Society in Helicville.

To the Edstor of the POST and TRUE W. INESS.

Sin-The most important edifice in every city is, without doubt, the church, which, with turget above tower, spire above turget, and cress over all, melting away into immortal light, is typical of the sublime strivings of the soul to reach a happy hereafter. The soul of every community is the church with its pastor, and the greatness, I mean true greatness, of every people must be computed by their religious devotion and practical acts of faith. The Catholic Church. ever solicitous for the eternal welfare of her people, establishes numerons devotionel xercices among the faithful, whose prayers, with those of the holy prizsthood on such occasions, ascend to the throne of God, and then descending with a benediction from Heaven, bless and sanctify as with a holy unction or lienven-like dew, the hearts of the Catholic faithful. One of these devotions has lately brought its blessings to this trary to general expectation, the Liberals narish at the hands of our estcemed pastor. carried the Ontario elections by a large Vicar-General Farrelly. Moucky morning of last week, the Torty Hours devotion to the tives were successful in the elections which Blessed Sacrament was commenced with took place in the other Provinces of the High Mass and an able sermon on the Dominion. We cannot close this imperfect Blessed Eucharist by Very Rev. Father Farrelly, V.G. The devotions continued review without thanking our patrens and support they during three days, with High Mass ever morning, a sermon, Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the evening. Moniay evening, Father Casey, of Campbellford, preached on Penance ; Ecesday, Father Spratt, ot Wolfe Island, preached on the love of God; Wednesday, Father Twchey preached on Perseverance. Besides the priests just mentioned, our zealous pastor, Very Rev. Father Farrelly, V.G., and his very popular ourate, Rev. D. Farrelly, were essisted in their work by Father Davis, of Hungerford, and Father Mackle, of Tyindonega. More than thirteen hundred received Holy Communion. What happiness it must have brought to the heart of our good pastor to see so meny of his people receiving the love of God in their souls and practising' His virtues and Divine precepts. The separate schools have just closed for the belidays. The different departments were examined during the past week, and showed great progress and proficiency. The girls are under the care of the Ladies of Loretto, who have established convents in a great number of the leading citics and towns of this Province: they have also a boarding school in Belleville, which is well attended. There are some five hundred and thirty pupils registered in the separate schools of this city. The 1st division of the boys 'is under the care of Mr. T' O'Hagan, well and favorably known in separate school education. During the past three months the Catholic iterary Society of this city, which received its inception last winter, has been very active. There is no doubt that the success of this society is ensured. The greatest good is flowing from its efforts. Essays, addresses, readings and debates alternately occupy the attention of the coolety. We have at its head an excellent gentleman, Dr. Eurphy, so popularly known in this city. 'I calute its success with the words of Gratter, "Esto perpetua," may it be perpetual.

Dubuque; M Farrelly, Dubuque; J Foley, Boston; J Curtin, Hartford; L Cottle, San Francisco; J Coyle, San Francisco; J Sullivan, San Francisco ; T Burke, Chicago.

DEACONS .- T Fahey, Montreal; W Morche, Montreal; J Forget, Montreal; J Humilton, Boston : J Donavan, Boston : L Gilday, Boston; D McMahon, New York; J Feeny, Hamilton; J Quinn, Hartford; T Vian, CSV. PRIESTS .- T Gervais, Montreal ; A Meunier, Montreal; E Prieur, Montreal; H Becker, Alton ; M Carroll, Springfield : M Harty Springfield; D Higgins, Springfield; J McCov Springfield; J Murphy, Springfield; O Clarke, Providence: J Connolly, Hartford; W Flanagan, Hartford ; J Fones, Hartford ; J Galday, Boston ; G Hoxmelet, Dubuque ; W McGrin, Hamilton; F Walsh, Portland; L Meteyer, Oregon City; J B Manseau, C S V.

...... MR. O'DONNELL, M. P., ON THE LAND AGITATION.

His Letter to the Republique Francaise

In the Republique Francuise of December ith, appeared a letter in the French language on the land agitation, by Mr. O'Donuell, M P., who signed himself " Un Depute Irlandais" -" An Irish Member." The following is a translation of that communication which, we may observe in passing, has excited the ut most ire of the London journals :-

Irish Nationalists recognise with indigna tion at the odious trickery of which they are the victims, but at the same time with the most lively confidence in the sympathies of the French people, the deplorable situation in which they stand before the public opinion of Europe. The English Government plays the part of literator and reformer amongst the nations of the Continent. It asks for improved administration in Asia Minor ; it poses as the protector of popular freedom and of industry in the East. All ! if a congress could be held to deliberate on the manner in which Englaci carries on its own internal administration1 if the plenipotentiaries of the great Powers could only observe the English fashion of improving the lot of the farmers and tillers

of the soil in Ireland Kurope knows that the state of allairs in Ireland is of the gravest and most disastrous character; its features are profound misery, mental uneasiness, protests by public meetings, marching and counter-marching of soldiers and police, the arrest and imprisonment of the popular leaders-in a word, all the symptoms of distress, discontent, and repression by brute force. In this nineteenth century it has long been an axiom that when . Government is in a chronic condict with its subjects, it must have some redical defect. The English Ministry try to escape suspicion on this score by caluminating the unfortunate people of Ireland, and it is in pursuance of the endeavour that the despatches from London are filled with the most abominable accusations egainst Irish patricts. It is sought to deceive the friends of popular liberty on the Cortinent by charging the leaders of Irish public onizion with organising an assault on property, fomenting an insurrection-in a word, with mintaining an illegal and criminal agitation.

I do not seek to dieguise the gravity of the accusations directed against the Irish people On the contrary. I desire to let them be seen in all their nakedness, in order to prove that they are calumnies invented for the paraoce of leading astray the conscience of Europe. It is the interest of the English Government to concealeits despotiem in Ireland, because, if the truth were known, who would believe in the the disinterestedness with which it intended to be animated in its intervention in favour of the rayhas of Turkey and the fellahs of Egypt? But let Lgypt not allow itself to be caught in the trap laid for it, England has million: of unfortunate rayshs and oppressed fellahs of its own. By intent ion here is not to raise the question of the claim of the Irish people for national-celf-government. Emineut Frenchmen have circady spoken of the ruthless perildy with which Ireland was deprived of that 1 oon. and it is well known that the people of that country have never consed to protest resclutely sud one getically against the hostile and ignorent regime maintained by their English legislatore, who, if they governed their own country properly, would certainly be kept full y employed. For the moment the great question whick agitatos Ireland is the land question. While they do not cease to ask for self-government for their country, the Irish leaders are applying themselves with particular care to the defence of the peasantry against a system of organised robberg practised by a pseudo foudal aristocracy under cover of the most immoral and the most perverse and code in the world. The great French estion, with its seven millions of industrious land proprietors, can hardly form an idea of the wretched condition of Ireland, where a few thousand privileged persons have the lege! right to evict from amonest them the five million working inhabitants of the island. It is time, however, that on effort should up made to enlighten Europe on a situation so revolting. What, then, is this Irish land question ? Tf is simply that the cultivators of the soil demand security of tenure in their farms as long as they pay a fair rent, the enjoyment by themselves and their children of the fruits of any reason, to give up their farms, equitable compensation for the improvements effected by means of their capital and their skill. On the other hand, the Irish land question, as it the incolent and immoral pretension of the privileged proprietors to hold the cultivator at their mercy, to preserve the right to evict him at their good pleasure, and to cast his family and himself on the roadside, to increase the rent year after year on account of skill of the farmer, and when the unfortunate tenant, reduced to despair and to pauperism. refuses to submit to such exactions, to confiscate to their own profit the produce of a whole life of honest industry. Such is property at bottom in Ireland. A distinguished English nobleman, Lord Clarendon, was so indignant at the spectacle that he called it felony. The great economist, John Stuart Mill, devoted to the reprobation of this system some of his best chapters. Mr. Gladstone, when he was in power, tried to mitigate its crucity, but, hampered by the opposition of a Parliament of landowners, he was able to introduce only some trifling improvements, and even these were rendered illusory A Martin, Montreal; J Coyle, Hartford; T by a clause providing that the new law was binding on all except those who agreement with their ten-Connolly, San Francisco; J Crinon, Hamil- ants placed themselves outside the Act. all the bad landlords obliged their tenants, under pain of eviction, to contract with them outside the new law, with the consequence that in many respects the position of the unfortunate farmers has

and it is only a fraction of the Liberal party which shares the enlightened views of John Bright and of Sir Charles Dilke.

Here, Mr. Editor, is the programme of the Irish party in Parliament, of the Central Tenants' Defence Association in Ireland, of the National League, of Mr. Butt in past years, of Mr. Parnell and of Mr. Shaw at the present day :---

1st. Permanent security of tenure. 2nd. Fair rents determined by a legal tribunal

3rd. Full and ample compensation for all improvements due to the labor of the farmer, when he is for any reason forced to quit.

Is there any French citizen, is there any honest man in the world, who will not admit that the sufferings of the Irish peasantry are intolerable, and that their claims are most moderate and altogether just? To aggravate still more the situation of the Irish people English competition has deprived us of the resource of manufactures, and, moreover, the money wrung from the Irish cultivators is spent not in Ireland, but in London. Does not our whole history recall those unhappy peasants who before the French Revolution saw each year the fruits of their toil snatched away by the agents of the Government, and spent in wanton prodigality at Versailles by a court of corrunt and idle nobles?

Observe, above all, that what the Irish farmers understand by a fair rent is a rent fixed, in case of dispute, by a tribunal of arbitrators appointed to sustain the just claims of the landlords as well as of the tenants. The Irish absentee proprietors, deaf to the dictates of justice and humanity, prefer to make the cultivator, by threatening him with expulsion, pay whatever they can extort from his misery and his fear.

But, besides the permanent land question. there is a temporary land question in Ireland, and it is precisely this temporary question which is the object of the most shameful misrepresentations on the part of the English Government.

What in reality is this temporary land nestion in Ireland to-day? It is the result of the permanent evils of the land system, aggravated by the consequences of an exceptional failure of the crops and of the poverty of the harvest. Even in good seasons the Irish cultivator experiences the greatest difficulty in produring the first necessities of for fuel. This year the rain has destroyed the crops in the germ and prevented the peat from being dried. Without money, without food, without fire, without credit, often without a roof over their heads, thousands of the Irish live in mad hovels. The wretched cultivators, crushed by the exorbitant rents which they heve to pay in the best seasons, with a most beg their landlords to accept this year a por-tion of their usual income. 'Bhagdade slare that even if they were treated withishe greatcet consideration they can scarcely hope to pars through the winter. The English Goverament, by way of encouragement to selfish landlords, responds by sending police and soldiers, by arrests and imprisonments.

The despatches from London inform you that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues domand the abolition of rent"-that their agitation s directed against "the payment of rent." It is a lie-an infamous lie. The London despatches omit one word which makes all the difference: the Irish patriots carry on agitation not against rents, but against excessive rents. Take away the word excessive and the situation is grossly misrepresented. Mr. Parnell and his friends encourage the unfortunate peasantry in claiming an immediate reduction of those rents, grounding their action on the exceptional lack o existence means lo and on Wherever the had season. the pro prietor is an honest man-and there are many honest landlords in Ireland, though amongst the selfish and tyrannical mass they form but a handful-the people receive, and are thankful for, a generous abatement. When, on the contrary, the landlords refuse to reduce their rents, and to be content with what their tenants can offer them of more produced, then, and only then, does Mr. Parnell advise the peasantry to keep whatever money they have, since the sacrifice of all they can give will not guarantee them against eviction. What is then to be done? farmer contracts to pay a rent calculated at the highest figure in a preceding good senson; he caupot pay more than a half or two-thirds this year - a frightfully bad year; he brings all that he has to the landlord, and begs him to be contented with what he can pay-to have pity on his misery, and not to put him out. The landlord answers; "Ne give; me all you have, and I will still domand the last penny of the rent. Deprive yourself even of your skin to pay me what you can furnish, but I will not drive you out the less on that account if you do not su ceed in satisfying up to the last farthing my exorbitant demand." What should be done with such a landlord? Mr. Parnell counsels the farmer to pay nothing till he is sure that the payment made according to the measure of his means will shelter him from eviction, and he is endeavouring to induce all the other cultivators in the country to join together and by common agreement refuse to take any farm from which a poor tenant shall have been evicted. In this way he is organizing a sort of barrier against the selfish landlords, who, after the example of Shylock, will have their pound of flesh to the last onnce. The bad landlords will desist their toil, and in case they are obliged, for from their cruelty when they know that that cruelty will cause them the loss of a tenant disposed to pay them all he can, and that, on the other hand, his eviction will cause his farm to be left unoccupied. All that is withis viewed by the semi-feudal party, consists in | in the limits of the law; it is constitutional. On one side there is the right of the landlord to evict the tenant; on the other, there is the equally legitimate right of the tenant to regard eviction as the punishment attaching to his poverty, and to refuse to occupy a farm which has been the theatre of the improvements effected by the capital and an eviction. It is thus that Irish patriots seek to defend the people against terrible eventualities, but their demand for the reduction of excessive rents has no sort of relation to the abolition of rents which our calumniators charge us with intending. It is pretended that our object is to convert the peasants of Ireland into peasant proprictors, without compensation for the actual masters of the soil. That is another lie. Mr. Parnell proposes, as Stein and Hardenberg did in Prussia, that the State should consti. tute itself the intermediary between the proprietors and the cultivators, and that it should facilitate among them a system of purchase, whereby the latter may become proprietors in turn by paying, besides their rents, certain fixed payments yearly for 35 years. The English Government, composed of a pseudo-Liberal party, does not relish the idea of a peasant proprietary, but it has not, there. fore, the right to cause the circulation of false statements concerning honorable mun. Another ialsehood has it that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are inciting the people to insurrection. That statement le as foul as it ature, in both languages, in classics, in hiswith her; but whether in secret alliance the future will determine. Although successful in intriguing against England in the Eastand getting her into difficulty, her own expeditions sent against the Turcomans, who stood in her road to Merv have ended in disastrons fail-road to Merv have ended in disastrons fail-to the Educor of the sponsi-to the content of the astrong to the sponsi-to the approaching road to Merv have ended in disastrons fail-to the tory, sacred road to Merv have ended in disastrons fail-to the tory second to the sponsi-to the tory second to the previous difference of the tory disastrons fail-to the tory second to the sponsi-to the tory second to the tory disastrons fail-to the tory second to the tory disastron fail-to the tory disastron fail-to the tory second to the tory disastron fail-to the t and the weakness of Ireland. We cannot renowned institution, the Ursuline Monasterr

a soldiery returned from a war of extermination in South Africa. Until the English fleet was destroyed, and an army of liberators at least a hundered thousand strong, with arms

and munitions of war for two hundred thousand insurgents, gained a footing on our coasts, there would be no chance of a successful insurrection in Ireland. We know the advantages of a legal and constitutional agitation. For the first time since

the pretended union with England, Ireland possesses a majority of national representatives. We number sixty in the Parliament of Westminster. Our organized electors play a decisive part in party contests in forty of the great cities and towns in England and Scotland. Millions of English people, crushed, as we are, under the weight of a pseudo-fedualism, sympathize with us in the efforts we are making to secure to the cultivator of the soil his share of the produce of his toil. We are seven millions in Ireland and Great Britain. We have fellowcountrymen and friends in all the great colonies in the enjoyment of self-governmentin Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand. Millions of persons of our race are established in the United States. We meet with sym-pathy everywhere. The two hundred mil-lions of mative Indians, delivered over to the despotic rule of English Pashas, have their eyes on us, and look on us as the advanced

guard of the champions of self-government and municipal freedom. We have against us, it is true, a great and formidable conspiracy of selfish interests. We have the thousand ruling families of the last of the great oligatchies of Europe using all the means of oppression at their comus. The land sysmand to crush tem of the English aristocracy, surrounded and protected by fortresses like the barrack and the workhouse, will not fall without a long and terrible struggle. But victory, certain victory, is before us, if we know how to keep ourselves up to the level of the occasion. The citadels of the pseudo-aristocracy are already undermined, and the battering-rams, which are to give the assault in the breach are in course of formation behind the trenches of the besiegers. The millions of rural serfs in England itself are awaking to liberty. The English farmers, long driven like a flock sheep by Tory ot squires, are begin. ning to cry for deliverance, and to existence-the coarsest fare and dried pent aspire after the independence and security for labor. The Irish nation, then, has much to suffer, but nothing to fear. It will share in the progress of humanity, conscious as it is, of its strength and of its lightsknowing, moreover, that the eyes of Europe are to-day fixed on its hypocritical oppressor. The England of despotism and of trand-

that Carthagenian England, which takes all it can out of all nations, and robs its own subjects-that lying England, which talks philanthropy at Berlin while imprisoning in Ireland and poisoning China with opiumthat is the England which we pursue with unintermitting hate. But there is another England-that of the people and liberty-great in its honourable commerce, rich in its peaceful products, full of generous impulses-the England of the Hamlens and the Wilberforces. It is this England which we desire to stand by, which we wish to follow in its glorious enthusiasm, and of whose sons we are happy to call ourselves friends and brothers, allies and fellow-citizens.

I have, perhaps, abused your generous hospitality. Fermit me, however-and I will then finish-to conclude with a fact and a unotation. The fact is an occurrence typical of the land agitation in Ireland : the quotation is one from a speech of Mr. Parnell, defining our policy in this movement.

The despatches from London leave you to believe that Mr. Parnell intended to provoke, last Sunday, an insurrection in the rural district of Balla. What does this mean? Balla was to have been the scene of the crucl aviction of a poor family of cultivators sinking under the weight of illness as well as poverty. It is the policy of the Irish party to give the **utmo** possible nublicity this description. If the landlords cast our people on the roadside, it is desirable that the thing should take place in presence and under the action of the scorn of the human race. It had been arranged that the people of the neighbourhood should assemble together to witness the monstrous act of tegal cruelty which had been prepared. The meeting was hold, but the eviction of the sick and starving family did not take place. Why? Was it owing to a tanly return to humanity on the part of the landlord? No; it was due to the mercy of the sheriff charged with the carrying out of the detestable law. 1 now quote Mr. Parnell. Addressing the meeting at Balla, he said ; "It is possible that new arrests may follow those which have already taken place. Your duty is not to do anything in opposition. You should abstain from all violence against the ministers of the law. Our end in this agitation is not to oppose the execution of the laws, even of bad ones. but to altempt their abrogation." We proceed only by legal paths, oponly and within the limits of the constitution. We do not desire to wrong anyone, but we are resolved to use all legal means to obtain reparation for the wrongs which have been done

piensed.

Acsusin goes into the new year with an increase of territory and an alliance with the late conqueror, Germany. This territory was gained by treaty, in much the same manner as her listerogeneous Empire has been constructed from the beginning. She is gradually pucking her way to the East. In this she is assisted by Germany, which likes to scother ancient rival assume the role of an Eastern power, and have the entire German race at her disposal.

TERREY is still the "sick man" of Europe, and is going so fast to the ground that its friends, if it has any leit, are anxiously watching for her decease and the care of her property. Asia Minor is increality governed. by Britain, though nominally a Turkish Province. Bulgaria, Herzegovinc, Roumania and other provinces, are entirely wrenched from her, while Turkey proper is ready for dismemberment and partition.

ITALX has not furnished much matter for history during 1879. Victor Emmanuel died in the early part of the year, and was succeeded by his son, Humbert, who is following in the footsteps of his father. The "Irredenta" party has caused trouble, and will in all probability cause yet more. Its object is to complete the unification of Italy by the wresting of Trieste and Trente from Austria. Italy is now one of the "six" great powers of Europe, and is arming to the teeth in order to keep up her new dignity, and be prepared for emergencies.

GREECE is afflicted with earth hunger. She demands Janina from Turkey, but notwithstanding that this slice of territory was given by the Berlin Congress, Turkey refuses to give it up, and Greece is wrathful and belligerent.

Rossia has been afflicted with internal disorders which prevented her carrying out the foreign policy marked out for her by Gortschakoff. Nihilism has become so formidable as to strike terror to the hearts of the authorities. Several daring assassinations have been committed by them, and notwithstanding the precautions taken by the police and the merciless policy in force against them the terrible organization is still terrible and mysterious They have made two attempts on the life of the Czar which were almost miraculously frustrated, but they have not yet given up all hope of accomplishing their nefarious purpose. Russia has been more than once on the verge of war with England and it is not improbable that the alliance between Germany and Austria may not have been the indirect means of preventing a gigantic war in which England and other great powers might be now engaged. Russia is constantly increasing her armaments both by sea and land and fortifying her frontiers adjoining Prussia and Austria She has also sought for a rapprochement with France, which is undoubtedly on good terms with her: but whether in secret alliance the

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have extended to us during the past year. Through their exertions, and, let us modestly hope, the intrinsic merits of the paper as a representative organ, the circulation of the daily has increased nearly forty per cent., while the weekly has been still more successful. We can promise that in future we shall use our strenuous enertions to so improve both papers that they will be necessary in every Irichman's house in the Domizion of Canada, and while wishing our numerous friends and well-wishers a happy Nev. Year, we request of them not to relax their efforts, but to aid us in making the Post and TRUE WITNESs what they are intended to be in their respective spheres, the leading organs of the Irish element in this country.

majority, but as a general rule the Conserva

Irish Relief Fund.

The Proprietors and Employees of the Post and THUE WITNESS SIGO 00



Christmas Eve at Bidean Hall. To the Edition of the TRUE WITNESS and FOST. Sin,--It is pretty generally known that Eideau Hall, the residence of the Governor-General, is situate within the incorporated willage of New Edinburgh, which, lying east of Ottawa, is separated from this city by the llideau river. Eat, I presume, there are few outside the village limits who are aware that its population is estimated at nine hundred souls, all non-Catholics except the members of about thirty-five families. There are two Charches, St. Bartholomew for the Church of England people and another for the Presby terians. Methodists, Baptists, etc., and Catholies come over to the city to worship. A public school in the village accommodates the children of non-Catholics, but Catholic children have recourse to the separate schools in Ottawa for instruction. This imformation, not of itself important, is necessary in order that the reader may fully appreciate the spirit of the following announcement, whichappears in this morning's Cilizen, wart of

which I take the liberty of putting into italics :---"The children of Now Edinburgh, comprising all these belonging to the congregation of St. Bartholomew's Church and the Presbyterian Church, and all attending the public school of the village, have been kindly invited by His Excellency the Governor-General to Rideau Hall on Christmas Ere (Wednesday evening) to a Christmas tree." This little bit of souperism cannot be the design of the Governor-General, but of one of the understrappers at Rideau Hall, with a head on him no larger than a clothes-pin. No. matter who the author is, however; the children of the village not attending the public school will survive it.

Yours hopefully,

"TROOLY % LOIL." mark.

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1879.

. . ..

) ours, &c., CATIZEN.

HOLY OBDERS.

Canferring Orders at the Grand-Seminary.

Eis Grace the Archbishop, on Sunday, conferred the following degrees with the usual ceremonies at the Grand Meminary, : Sherbrooke street. :---

Torsusss .- Messrs T Blonigan, Green Bay; F Fitzgerald, Chatham; J Donahue, Albany Donovan, Boston; W Dower, Springfield D Mentout, Providence ; J Way, Hamiltor ; C Regan, Boston ; F Irwine, Ottawa ; F Fanny, Providence ; R Masse, C & V.

MINORS-Messrs A Belanger, Montreal; Dunn, Harbford; T Coghlan, Boston; T was binding McManus, Boston; E Schofield, Boston; M by special ton ; G Dolan, springfield; J Donnelly, Al- Naturally bany; S Halpin, Albany; J Lynett, Toronto; B McCabill, Providence; P O Sul-livan, New York; L Chatelain, Ottawa; P Sheridan, London; R Masse, C S V.

PERSONAL .- Mr. Peter O'Leary, the Irish patriot, is in town and stopping at the Express Iotel.

COLONIZATION .- It is said that the Jesuit Fathers here have in contemplation the establishment of a settlement in the vicinity of Lake Nouminenge, in the Ottrwa valley. The Rev. Father Labelle, of St. Jerome, and others are taking an interest in the matter.

NO ANNUAL RECEPTION .- The following circular is published over the signature of the Rev. Father Harel, Vice-Chancellor :- Owing to the absence of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and by reason of particular circumstances in which the Bishopric is placed, the usual New Year's reception will not be held this year at the Episcopal Palace. These visits may be made, and will be received with pleasure on the return of His Lordship. By order of the administrator of the diocese.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION .- Miss Kate O'Fur-

rell, daughter of the eminent Quebec lawyer, assumed the white veil of the order of the Sacred Heart, on the 12th instant, from the hands of the Rev. Father Beauderin, S.J., at Sault au Recollet Convent. Several others of the Jesuit Fathers, with the parents and a brother of the young lady, attended to witness the impressive ceremony. That day aptly happened to be the centennial anniversary of the venerable foundress of the order. The decorations were gorgeous and in keeping with the magnificent and picturesque site of the Monastery; the music, vocal and instrumental, was of the very highest order. The young lady will be, no doubt, an acquisition to that teaching order ; it must, indeed, be in the recollection of our readers that, in June, 1876, Miss O'Farrell graduated with the highest distinction, and won the Dufferin silver medal, for greatest proficiency in litertory, sacred, ancient and modern, in geography, in cosmography and in the sciences. exact and inductive, in that venerable and

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Into a ward of whitewashed walls, Where the dead and the dying lay Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls Somebody's darling was borne one day. Somebody's darling! So young and brave, Wearing still on his pale sweet face, Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave, The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold Matten and damp are the curts of gold Kissing the snow of the fair young brow; Pale are the lips of delicate mould Somebody's darling is dying now. Back from the beautiful, blue veined face Brush every wandering silken thread; Cross his hands as a sign of grace Somebody's darling is still and dead.

Kiss him once for *Somebody's* sake, Murmur a prayer soft and low, One bright curi from the cluster take They were somebody's pride, you know. Somebody's hand hath rested there ; Was it a mother's soft and white? And have the lips of a sister fair Been baptized in those waves of light?

God knows best. He was somebody's love; Somebody's heart enshrined him there; Somebody waffed his name above, Night and morn, on the wings of prayer. Somebody wept when he marched away. Looking so handsome, brave and grand ; Somebody's laks on his forebeed lay; Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's watching and waiting for him ; Yearning to hold him again to her heart: There he lies with his blue eyesdim, And smilling, childlike lips part. Fonderly hum the fair wound doed Tenderly bury the fair young dead, Pausing to drop on his grave a tear Carye on the wooden slab at his head Carve on the wooden slab at his head Somebody's darling lies buried here."

AGRICULTURE.

Form of Barn Buildings.

Form of Barn Buildings. "It has formerly been a practice, highly com-mended by writers, and adopted by farmers, to creet a series of small buildings in the form of a hollow square, aflording an open space with-in this range, sheltered from severe winds. But later experience, corroborated by reason, indi-cates the superiority of a single large building. There is more economy in the materials for expensive portion of farm structures; and a sing and transferring straw and grain, when all are placed more compactly together. The best three times as much accommodation is obtained thus under a single roof, as with the old mode. "An important object is to avoid needless labor in the transfer of the many tons of farm pro-ducts which ocupy a barn. This object is better sequend by a three story barn than by any other, hy and grain are drawn directly to the upper fucts which ocupy a barn the strate we downward. If properly artnared, the grain is all thrashed on this floor, and both grain and straw go down-why is thrown down through shoots made for the cleanings of the horse stables are cast through an opening in the horses stables are cast through a time down through shoots made for hy sing an opening in the borses manger. The cleanings of the horse stables are cast through a tarrangement; and as traw go down-why is thrown down through shoots made for hy sing an opening into the granary below. Hy is thrown down through shoots made for hy and the straw to a stack or bay, and the grain the cleanings of the horse stables are cast through a transhoor into the manure heap in the basement. These are the principal objects is propose to the animals below, and objects hy it is very plain how great the saving must be or attendance must be repeated perpetu-tion of attendance must be created many ter horizontally, or thrown upward.

How to Plan a Barn.

"The first thing the farmer should do who is about to erect a barn, is to ascertain what ac-commodation he wants. To determine the amount of space, has already been pointed out. He should next make a list of the different apartments required, which he may select from the following, comprising most of the objects usually sought:-

- Bay or mow for hay.
 Bay or mow for unthrashed grain.
 Bay or mow for straw.
 Thrashing floor.
 Stables for horses.
 Stables for cettle, and calf pens.
- Shelter for sheep.
- Root cellar.
 Room for heavy tools and waggons,
 Manuresheds.

"Somebody's Darling." The following exquisite little poem was writ-ten by Miss Marie Lacoste, of Savannah, Ga., and originally published, we think. in The Southern Churchman. It will commend itself by its touching pathos to all readers. The in-cident it commemorates was unfortunately but too common in both armies:

and the second second

harn on the north side and the shed on the west side of the yard. The barnyard ought always to have snfficient slope for surface drainage, but the wash should be collected in a pit or deep pond hole at one side, and into this, straw, leaves, and muck may be thrown to absorb the liquids reaching it. If cattle are to be fed in the yard, and are expected to make manure of a large amount of corn-fodder and straw, it is very well to have a nearly level yard, with a slight depression in the centre, and to give them a dry footing by a profuse feeding of these materials, of which they will consume the best parts, trampling the refuse under foot. Such an accumulation properly composed during the summer will make excel-lent manure for autumn use.

under foot. Such an accumulation properly composted during the summer will make excel-lent manure for autumn use. No farmer, however, who has learned the feeding value of both corn-fodder and straw, when cut and mixed with other food, will con-tinue to waste them under the feet of his ani-mals, unless he is entirely careless of his own interest, or has a superabundance of fodder that he cannot sell to advantage. By hook or by crook, he will contrive, in some way, to make them available for food. Whatever plan is pursued the surface of barn-yards should receive no water, save that which falls directly from the clouds. Surface guiters should protect it against the flow of water from other ground, and the roofs shall be supplied with eave-troughs, discharging into clistorns or outside of the yard. It wil always pay to build a rough shed over that part of the yard which is to contain the pit or hollow for the manure, and the yard drainage -especially if the arcoppings of the cattle are daily removed from the rest of the yard and added to a compost under the shed. [To be Continued].

[To be Continued].

WRECK OF THE BORUSSIA. Great Loss of Life.

QUEENSTOWN, December 23 .- The survivors of the lost steamer Borussia started immediately for Liverpool. It appears that a panic occurred among the passengers and crew. The survivors state that no order to launch the boats and prepare for the abandonment of the vessel was given by the officers. The crew themselves lowered the boats, without waiting for orders. About a dozen passengers got into the boats with a part of the crew. The remainder of the passengers went down in the vessel with the captain, second mate, three engineers, eleven firemen, three stewards, the carpenter, and two boys One boat was swamped alongside of the steamer, and its occupants, five men, were drowned; The survivors state that at nine o'clock on the night of the abandonment of the vessel, they saw a rocket from the steamer, and soon after her masthead lights were seen to suddenly disappear.

Lospos, December 23 .- A Liverpool des patch says the curvivors from the Borussia report that the aptain and a majority of the crew remained in board the vessel. Only sixty persons left in the boats.

A Cork despatch reports that 184 persons were aboard the Borussia. The captain on seeing the danger, and that all efforts to save the vessel would be useless, ordered the boats to be got ready. Some rafts were prepared and the necessaries provided. The vessel was abandoned at night, there being then 10 or 11 feet of water in the engine room. Four or five boats were lowered about the same time, but owing to the darkness and heavy sea, they soon lost sight of each other.

A Cork despatch says that ten men, survivors from the Borussia, were landed by the Mallowdale. Their names are William Stuart Day (Doctor): Doolittle, 3rd officer; Wyllie, 4th engineer; Henry Brown, boatswain; William Banez, able seaman; James Dixon, quartermaster; Alexander Johnson and Henry Stevenson, stewards; and Patrick Cain and Patrick Quinn, coal trimmers. One of the survivors said seventy-six passengers embarked at Liverpool, The vessel reached Corunna on November 23rd, all well. After having shipped some cargo and embarked about eighty Spanish emigrants, the Borussia

become of their sister Ann. The executors of the estate ware informed of the discoveries which had been made, and detailed another commissioner to find the missing legatee or her heirs. One day the commissioner after three weeks' search in Montreal, while climbing up Cemetery street, asked a young man he met the shortest route to the Windsor Hotel. The young man showed him the way, and as they were about to part at the hotel the commissioner made known to his newly made triend the object of his visit to his city. He said he was in search of a woman named Ann Donaghue. "That's my mother's maiden name," the young man remarked, and so it proved. The commissioner accompanied the young man to Patrick Terrace on Lusignan street, and there under the name of Mrs. Thomas McKernan found Ann Donaghue. Mr. Barry undertook to look after her interests, and three weeks ago, accompanied by her, he came to this city, and the necessary steps to secure her share of the estate were taken. She went to Port Chester, where she met her brother and sister, and the long separated family came to this city yesterday with Barry.

Indignation of the Peasantry.

DUBLIN, December 23.-Intelligence from Mayo states that one of the large landed proprietors in that county, on attempting to serve a number of writs of ejectment upon his tenantry, was threatened so loudly with assault by the latter in case he refused to desist in the effort to expel them from their houses that he took to his heels in a panic of fear, and ran for his life, closely pursued by the people, who were yelling, hooting and flinging missiles after him. None of them, however, inflicted any serious injury upon his person, and he finally took refuge in an abandoned hut, from which he fired shot after shot in the air from his repeating rifle, until the constabulary, who were alarmed by the warlike sounds, arrived upon the spot and released him from his self-inflicted imprisonment. The people made no movement to again molest him, and he was borne off under a guard, affirming that if he was unable to collect his rents or eject his non-paying tenants without being present himself, he are, moreover, from a political point of view, would risk loss rather than his life. No fur- a great acquisition, inasmuch as they serve as ther disturbance occurred in connection with the affair.

Irish Relief.

Special to the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

The following resolutions bave been passed by the people of Newark, N. J. :-

In view of the distressing fact that there is

videspread suffering among the Irish people in Ireland; that pinching hunger and piercing cold are felt in thousands of homes; that already the coroners are beginning to be busy holding inquests on the bodies of persons who have died of starvation, and that evidence accumulates daily showing that a famine impends in some parts of our beloved mother country, we feel that there is a crying need for action on our part to aid in helping to relieve the urgent necessities of our afflicted people. With this object in view we deem it proper to call a mass meeting, to be held at the Newark Opera House on Monday evening, December 29, to devise ways and means to raise an Irish relief fund.

While it is desired and expected that the Irish people and their connections in this city should take the initiative, and bear the largest share in this purely charitable movement, which is altogether disassociated from current Irish politics or sectarian considerations, we feel confident that, first, having ourselves shown proper zeal, earnestness and generosity in the matter, the practical sympathy of all citizens, without regard to nationality or creed, should be cheerfully and liberally extended to the object in view. As the first is of vital importance to ultimate force of conservatism that they continued to success, we earnestly urge upon the Irish declare it would speedily destroy itself in people of Newark the duty of turning out daily work .- N. Y. Sun.

afterwards in those disastrous forms that will that is mustard mixed with farnia etc. probably embitter life till death itself is al- do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour : 13-wf most prayed for.

Miscellaneous Items.

-In one of his recent harangues Jo Cook expressed indignation and surprise that something or other should have occurred "within sight of these cultured streets of Boston." We were aware that certain Bostonians, not having the fear of the Queen's English before their eyes, are in the habit of describing them. selves as "cultured;" but it was reserved for Jo Cook to detect the same mysterious peculiarity in the streets of that astonishing city.

-The Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipsic has brought to notice two highly promising youthful violinists, one a boy of thirteen, named Rhodes, from Philadelphia, and the other a Copenhagen lad of fifteen, named Von Damek. They were tried at a concert with the most difficult and technical music, and acquitted themselves in such a manner that the German critics say among the future Wilhelmjs and Joechims these two will surely bave a place.

-Those who in youth read "Sandford and Merton," or in maturer days Mr. Burnand's burlesque thereof, are well aware that Tommy Merton's father was a very wealthy man, a circumstance sufficiently explained by the mere fact that he owned large estates in Jamaica; from a similar source the famous Beckford and a host of other millionaires drew their vast wealth. Emancipation, however, changed all that, and during the years immediately succeeding it estates were equally abandoned from sheer inability to get them cultivated. Since then Jamaica has in great part changed ownership through the action of an Encumbered Estates Court, and although the planters have in many cases been able to live in great ease, there has been very little wealth accumulated, the latter difficulty having continued. But now a change for the better is taking place through the successful importation of coolies, who take very kindly to the country, and are disposed to remain at the expiration of their term of service. They a neutral element betwixt white and black. They are neat in their ways, tond of gardenvery agreeable contrast to the squalid huts of the negroes. If the coolie emigration is steadily successful, Jamaica property will be looking up.

-English manufacturers in nearly all lines of goods have had their trade seriously cut into in their own markets by our improved machinery and methods. Some of them have had the grace to acknowledge this, while others, with traditional conservatism, walk blindly in the old way. Even when they have the new tools, they use them as far as possible in the same way they have followed for years with their obsolete ones. A machine firm in Philadelphia a short time ago sold a bolt-cutting machine to go to Manchester which would do more than double the work of English machines. Full instructions were sent for its operation, so that no error could be made, and in due time word was received that the tool was at work and highly approved Some months afterward one of the firm who made the machine was in Manchester, and went to see the tool. To his surprise, he found it not doing more than half the work it should, and not at all up to its capacity. On enquiring why they did not make the machine work faster, he was told that it wouldn't do; it was running as fast as their English machines ran then, and a higher speed would result in its destruction. He finally persuaded the operators to drive the machine up to its regular rate, which, after many objections, they did; but such is the

of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's", with the Bull's Head on every 11-0 tin.

-8.0.0

1850

Sick Headache Is by far the worst complaint that comes under the name of headache. It is not, properly speaking, a headache, that is, the disease is not seated in the head, but is symptomatic of some other disease or derangement. Sick headache unquestionably originates in the stomach and liver, and is owing to a sort of periodical derangement of the functions of those organs. Some doctors suppose the

disease to be entirely nervous, but one reason why it originates in the stomach or liver, is that proper treatment directed to these organs, in cleansing the stomach and rousing the liver, invariobly relieves the complaint, and can be relied on in a majority of cases. All who suffer from sick headache know the symptoms which precede the attack, for a day or two before it becomes fully developed, and they generally make up their minds to be "laid up" for two or three days at least. What is most important is how to cure it, or render the attack as light as possible. Treatment-Get at once a box of DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS and take them according to directions. After a prompt and thorough action of the bowels, one pill every evening should be taken for a few days. Sick head ache can thus be best relieved and soonest

SUMMER HEAT .- This is the senson for Bowel complaints. Green apples and cucumbers produce them, and Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER cures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, and says "peace, be still," and the wind is assuaged, and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land keeps the PAIN-KILLER, and no father should be without it in his family.

cured.

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pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits. 11-G

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WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

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strictly \$1.50 a year, unless in Clubs of Five or more. We would earnestly recommend each of our generous subscribers to get up a Club of Five, but those who have not the time to get FIVE could easily obtain ONE at \$1.50 a year. This would double our circulation—a grand achieve-ment truly for Catholic journalism in Canada. Sample copies of the TRUE WITNESS mailed free on application.

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TRUE WITNESS 10

11. Granary. 12. Harnessroom. 12. Harnessroom. 13. Cisterns for rain water.

- 14. Space for horse power.

14. Space for horse power. "If these are placed all on the level, care should be taken that those parts oftenest used should be nearest access to each other; and that arrangements be made for drawing with a cart or waggon in removing or depositing all heavy substances, as hay grain, and manure. In filling the barn, for example, the wagon should go to the very spot where it is unloaded; the cart should pass in the rear of all stalls to carry off manure; and if many animals are fed in stables, the hay should be carted to the man-gers, instead of doing all these labors by hand. "If there are two stories in the barn, the base-ment should contain,--

- 1. Stables for cattle. 2. Shelter for sheep. Sheher for sheep.
 Root cellar.
 Manure shed.
 Cistern.
 Horse-power.
 Course-tool room. "The second floor should contain,-Bays for hay and grain.
 Thrashing floor.
 Stables for horses.
 Granary.

- 5. Harness room.

a. marness room,
"For three slories, these should be so arranged that the basement may be similar to the two-story plan, and the second story should contain..."
1. Bay for hay.
2. Stables for horses.
3. Granary.
4. Harpess room.

- " The third or upper story,-

- Thrashing floor.
 Continuation of hay bay.
 Bays for grain, including space over floor.
 Openings togranary below.

4. Openings togranary below. "In all cuses there should be ventilators, shoots for hay, ladders to ascend bays, and stairs to reach quickly every part; besides which every bin in the granary should be graduated like the chemists' assay-glass, so that the owner may by a glance at the figures marked inside, see pre-cisely how many bushels there are within. A blackboard should be in every granary, for marking or calculating; one in the stable, to receive directions from the owner in relation to feeding, or keeping accounts of the same; and a third should face the thrashing floor, for record-ing results."

Ing results." So much for barns. I have used all the space that can be devoted to the subject in a work having the wide range that this has; yet I have inadly done more than to introduce the subject

having the wide range that this has; yet I have hardly done more than to introduce the subject in its more important aspect, and have attempt-ed only to enlist the interest of the reader, and, by showing him what others have done or de-scribed, to induce him, if he have need for a barn on his own farm, to give the subject (which is more fully treated in other publica-tions), the fullest attention, and to study well the requirements of his own particular case. Other farm buildings will be considered in con-nection with the particular branches of industry to which they belong: corn-orbs, with corn culture, for example; pountry houses with poul-try, &c. In conclusion, I would say that I have found it to be to my own advantage, and am sure that other farmers would find it to theirs, to employ a competent architect to make com-mencing operations. It suves material, saves time, and saves the cost and annoyance of many alterations, which are sure to suggest them-selves during the progress of the work, unless the details have been previously studied out as they can only be with the assistance of complete drawings made to a scale.

Barnyards.

The barayard must necessarily be regulated by the character of the land on which, largely for other considerations, it has been found necessary to locate the buildings, yet it should have its due weight in determining the loca-tion

proceeded for "Havana on the 26th, the wind being light from the south-east, with calm sca; November 30th, wind freshened and increased to a gale.

On the following day it suddenly chopped to the north-northwest, blowing strong, with a heavy cross sea, in which the ship labored heavily. At noon she sprang a leak amidships. All efforts at the pumps were fruit less to keep her free of water; the water filled the engine room and stock-hole, putting out the fires and stopping the engine. The crew still kept on working at the pumps till next day, 2nd inst., when it was determined to abandon the vessel. Her boats were launched and provisioned, and part of the crew, with about a dozen passengers, got in them. Those of the crew who remained by the vessel were the captain, second mate, three engineers, oleven ffremen, three stewards, the carpenter and two boys. Shortly after leaving the vessel one of the boats swamped, and the occupants, five in number, were drowned. The survivors state that the steamer's covering-board was not much more than two inches above the water. It is supposed she must have gone down with her living freight. The fate of the other boats is doubtful, as nothing has been heard of the occupants since.

HEIRS TO A FORTUNE.

A Montreal Lawyer Looks up the Lega tee of a California Millionaire for Irish Orphans, the Heirs.

NEW YORK, December 21 .- Denis Barry, a lawyer of 6 St. James street, Montreal, who has for some weeks been looking up the next of-kin of a deceased Californian, visited Superintendent Walling yesterday, and told him the story. Some fifty years ago, he said, Phillip, Patrick, Maria, and Aun Donaghue, brothers and sisters, arrived in this city from Ireland. Their parents were dead. Philip and his brother were past twenty, and the sisters were younger. In 1849 they separated. Philip went to California, settled down in San Francisco as a saloonkeeper, made money, and began to sell general supplies in the mining regions. He changed his name to "Donoho," grew rich, and in 1874 died a bachelor, leaving \$1,500,000 and an autograph will, in which he provided that his estate should be divided in equal shares between his brother Patrick and his sisters Maria and Ann. He knew nothing of their residence, or the fortune, good or bad, of any of them. After Philip Donoho's death, the public administrator in San Francisco, on account of some alleged informality in the will, claimed the estate. Donoho had several cousins in San Francisco, who maintained that the will was legal, and they were next of kin, setting up that the persons men-tioned in the will had died minors. The Courts sustained the will, and in course of the litigation it came out that there was a female Patrick and Maria Donoho were that living in Port Chester, and that the

en masse at the meeting to be held as above stated. Let the Irish people of Newark and their descendants prove to the people in the old land and everywhere else that love of kith and kin is a chief attribute of Celtic blood

wherever found.

The Russian Policy.

VIENNA, December 22 .- Despatches from St. Petersburg state that the Russian Government continues ordering gunboats. The general situation does not improve, and it is believed that unless the Czar can be per-suaded to see the propriety of conceding in substance the demands of the constitutional party, Russia will witness a reign of terror before the snows melt again. It is conceded in St. Petersburg that the Government will withdraw its attention from all aggressive measures of foreign policy till some adjust-ment can be made of her domestic troubles. The budget for 1878 has been presented by the Treasurer, and shows a nominal surplus for the year of 27,000,000 roubles. This exhibit, however, is declared to be illusory and deceptive.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 22 .- A despatch from Cannes says the Empress of Russia is in a very critical condition, and there is but little hope of her surviving. The Czar and Czarewitch have become reconciled.

The New York Go-as-you-please.

New York, December 25 .- At the six-day walking match to-day in Madison Square Garden it was estimated that fully 7,000 per-sons were present. Fourteen persons retired from the contest to-day and these were: Lowery, with a record of 168 miles; Giloon 210 miles; Panchot, 258 miles; Lacouse, 188 miles; Molineaux, 177 miles; Mahoney, 213 miles; Honnessy, 210 miles; Mathews, 200 miles; McKee, 215 miles; Ryan, 250 miles; Russell, 289 miles; W. H. Davis, 841 miles; Reed, 256 miles. During the day Hart had fallen behind Faber five miles, but towards evening worked his way up again, and at midnight their scores were even. Krohne is now looming up, as a competitor for the first place, and the struggle for victory will be between these three. Betting was even on Hart being the winner. At a quarter past one o'clock tonight the scores of those still on the track were as follows :- Hart, 377; Fabre, 377; Krohne, 370; Briody, 344; Hughes, 352; O'Brien, 346; Fitzgerald, 340; Pegram, 342; B. Davis, 226; Campana, 335; Vint, 322; Gilbert, 337; Williams, 328; Boe, 300; H. Hammond, 200; Clow, 313; Dufrane, 320; Beadia, 275; Hompaka, 375 Brodie, 275; Hannaker, 275.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .-- During every break of wintry weather exertions should be made by the afflicted to recover health before unremitting cold and trying storms set in. Throat ailments, coughs cousin of Donoho's, named Reilly, in that wheezings, asthmatical affections, shortness city. A commissioner foundher, and learned of breath, morning nausea, and accumula. tions of phlegm can readily be removed by rubbing this fine derivative Ointment twice a British Grain Trade.

British Grain Trade. Lonpon, December 23.—The Mark Lanc Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "The troot, which, however, seems to be breaking up to-day (Monday), has necessitated the indeinsite postponement of the completion of wheat sowing. The distress is increasing in the agricultural districts, and cattle are suffering severely. Threshing has been proceeding steadily. The deliveries at the principal markets have been larger, and the condition somewhat improved. Provincial trade has, however, been inactive, owing to the distriction to increase stocks previous to the holidays. Nearly five-sixths of the imports of foreign wheat into London last week were from American Atlantic ports. The supplies there are far in excess of the immediate requirements. Still, confidence in the future is a prominent feature of the trade. The present speculative state of trade, which maintains high prices in America, cannot lastiong, as the prices here are already sufficiently high to attract supplies from all the wheat producing countries of the world, and these are not likely to withhold shipments until America has succeeded in establishing a flotitious value in the European market. Business in Mark Lane has been smal', owing to the fog and the approaching holidays. Prices, however, were maintained for all articles except maize, which was difficult to sell except at a slight reduction. For English wheat an dvance of la. per quarter was occasionally obtained at the commencement of the week, trade baving entered upon a most interesting phase, and the market closed from but quiet. It remains to be seen how far the lead of America will be followed by Europe. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Buyers at the commencement of the week reduced their bids is, to 1s. 64. per quarter was for of the week in a decline of only about 6d. per quarter at the set of the week for during the system and springs for forward shipment, but there has been some request for Ghita wheat at 1s 6d to 2s per

A Child's Opinion-A Fact.

STARLEY—had recovered from a very seri-ous illness, brought on by too close application to his books, in his earnest endeavor to outstrip his little schoolmates in the race after knowl-

to his books, in his earnest engenvor to outsarry his little schoolmates in the race after knowi-edge. His little brother, Percy, a youth of three sum-mers, as was quite natural, held a very high opinion of the medicine (Robinson's Phosphor-ized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime) that had produced such gradifying results,—but, at the same time had a very warm affection for it on his own private account. After having enjoyed sundry " re-freshers," from the nearly empty bottle, which, by common consent had descended to him, be critically holds it up between his eyes and the light, and with the air of a Chief Justice, re-marks.—" Mamma, I Uke 'zat better'n tobster." Little Percy's just appreciation is a very gene-ral one among the children who have once taken the Emulsion, and mothers would have less cause for anxiety on account of the cease-less drains upon the too frait constitution of their fast growing little ones did they but fully estimate the marvellous strengthening and vivifying properties of this medicine and its adaptability to the wants of GROWING STRUC-TURES. Try it ! Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealors. Price SI per bottle; six for S5. For sale in Moncton by the MEDICAL HALL Co. and P. S ENMAN.

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.-Something new Outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L have its due weight in determining in two the south shore of the village of Laprairie, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal. Fatrick and Marla were easily found at Port Chester. The former was the wile of a man named Carl, foreman of a quarry. They could not tell what had whose lookout is toward the southeast. There-

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NOTICE.



Miscellaneous

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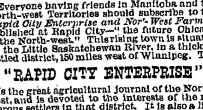
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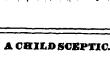
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MONTREAL, Nordheimer's Hall.

GRANDS.

4-0

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE



A correspondent at Lahore reports that

suspicious movements are noticed proceed-

ing from the Afghanistan frontier. The

Afghans, in small parties, are travelling to

different parts of India by every train. The

the travellers. Another curious circumstance is the fact that large numbers of Arabs are

constantly arriving at Bombay, and although

they are stopped at the railway stations when-

ever there is any ground for suspicion, they

make their way to various cities of the inte-

rior by by-roads. The matter is attracting

A Lahoro despatch of December 24th an-

nounces that General Gough has joined

General Roberts without opposition from the

LIBERALISM IN ENGLAND.

Influence of the Home Rale Vote.

LONDON, December 22 .- The election at

Sheffield to fill the vacancy created by the

death of the late Mr. Roebuck resulted in the

return of Mr. Waddy, QC., a Liberal, who

received 14,062 votes to Mr. Wortley's 13,584,

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

Dr. Bergin has been re-elected for Corn-

Roumania wants a commercial treaty with

Trains on the Intercolonial yesterday were

Immoral books and pictures are obtaining

-The estate of L. H. Deveber & Son, of St.

Edison's electric light will be used to illu-

A revolution has taken place in Lopaz

The St. George's Society, of London, Ont.,

States Elinistor at Vienna has been ordered to

An excellent specimen of mics, taken from

a mine about 30 mailes beyond the terminus

of the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad, was

A Catholic priest has addressed a letter to

the striking pork packers of Chicago, advising

them to rescind a recent order forbidding the

negotiate a commercial treaty in Roumania.

Bolivia, on account of the recent defeat.

the earnest attention of the Government.

the Afghan Tribes-Position of the authorities are on the alert, and will watch

onemy.

wall.

Austria.

detained by snow.

circulation in Quebec.

John, N.B., is to be sold out.

Bright and early Christmas morning, Little Jeesie rose to see What the contents of ber stocking Brought by Santa Claus, might be.

Lavish gifts the saint had brought her, Sparing from his ample load Cardies, dollies, books and pletures, Till both stockings overflowed.

How her laughing blue eyes sparkled As she drew her treasures out ! How she danced with childish pleasure When her toys lay spread about !

But a shade of disappointment Stole across her chubby face, And her merriment had vanished, To reflection giving place.

"What's the matter ?" I inquired, Prompt to ascertain the cause; Then she said, with serious aspect, "Pa, there aint no Santa Claus!

"S'pose he did come down the chimrey With the things upon his back, How could be get in the stovepipe? How could be pull through his sack?

" And beside, I lay and listened Just to hear if he would come ; When it wasn't far from midnight Some one walked into the room—

Came into the room like you would, But I didn't dare to peep ; ay down quiet—kind of frightened— Made belleve I was asleep.

" So they came and filled the stockings, And I'm sure that there were two, For they whispered to each other— Sounded just like ma and you.

"Though the things are nice and pretty. "Tim't Santa Claus that brings them -You and ma are Santa Claus."

Thus through life the old illusions Fade out slowly one by one; Are we happler or better When the last of them are gone? PHILLIPPA TROMPSON.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Important Game-Luw Case.

Elgin Sheriff Court on December At Sheriff Smith gave an impor-2nd. tant decision in the case of A. James, farmer's son, Mill of Killas, who was charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on his father's farm without leave or consent of the proprietor-the Earl of Fife. The respondent was proved to have killed some grouse. The defence was that the respondent could not be held to have tresspassed upon his father's farm, and that the proprietor had granted written permission to the father to kill hares and rabbits. The Sheriff held that the clause of the Act said to be contravened was directed against any person who should enter or be upon any land in pursuit of gamo without the consent of the proprietor-the sting of the offence lying in the pursuit of game, and not in the mere tresspass. Respondent was fined 10s and 15s of expenses.

Mr. Rainsay, the member for the Falkirk Burghs, addressed a meeting of his constituents at Falkirk on December 1st. Having referred to the enthusiastic reception given to Mr. Gladstone in Mid-Lothian, and spoken of the right hon. gentleman's candidature as having more than a mere local reference, Mr. Ramsay complained that while almost no measure of any importance, so far as the United Kingdom was concerned, had been passed by Parliament during last session, Scotch interests had been all but entirely neglected. He congratulated the inhabitants of the district that they had not suffered to the same extent from the depression which had prevailed as residents of other parts of the country, and expressed a hope that prosperity would continue to attend them. In this connection he made special reference to the subject of agricultural distress, and pointed out the folly of looking for a remedy in protection, or what was called reciprocity. He believed that one of the main causes of the depression which provailed was the undue taxation that had been levied, as the money thus raised and expended in warlike purposes ought to have gone to the remunerative employment of the people of the country. On the question of local option, he declared his willingness to grant to the residents in the country the same power in regard to the granting of licenses as was possessed by the ratepayers in burght, and on the subject of disestablishment he said that while he declined to support any abstract resolution he would vote for any measure for disestablishment introduced by responsible leaders of the Liberal party. The hon, gentleman received a vote of thanks and confidence.

COLUMN TWO IS NOT Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent I 300 are troubled with TAPEWORM! ONE DOSE OF DEVINS' TAPE-WORK REMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System SOLD BY ALL CEEMISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden; Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co. **GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE** THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. TRACE MARK. Will prompily TRADE MARK. STRADE MARK. Will prompily TRADE MARK. and ratically cure any and ev-ery case of Ner-vous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or over-work of the brain and nervous sys-Before Takingharmicss, actaAfter Taking. Ike magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. CAUTION. The maple, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. \mathcal{R}^{O} Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent tree by mail on receipt of the money by address-ing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronot, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholewile agents for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all Privagists. 10 g Educational. DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DR. A. C. MACDONELL, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Out. DIVECTED BY THE MONTREAL. BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS EYE AND EAR. This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, alfords every facility for a thorough Educational Course. The Institute offers particular divantages ic French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English language in all its parity.



Medical, &c

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They are Agreeable to the Taste,

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In every instance in which they have been

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most pleasing results, and many parents have,

unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties.

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already attained has brought out many spurious

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observe when purchasing that you are getting

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Medical.

ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cuses of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Finster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (3) centes for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory Cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Syringree (Scents) and In-halers (S1.00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding (S1.00) are great aids in arresting internal

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Do-lay is dangerous.

lay is dangerous. **Catarrh.** The Extract is the only specific **Catarrh.** for this disease, Cold in Head-&c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract 1 our Namel Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

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g, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment connection with the Extract 1 it will aid in saling, softening and in keeping out the air,

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nosure.

posure. LONDON, December 23.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that despatches from General Roberts of the 16th, 17th and 18th have just arrived. The defences of the Shirpur cantoments have been completed. The enemy occupies the heights over the city but does not descend into the plains, which are patrolled by our cavalry. Gen-eral Roberts was waiting the arrival of General Gough to make an attack, as he would then be strong enough to hold all the important positions, but he will attack the enemy before the arrival of Gough 11 a favourable opportunity offers. Our loss on the 14th was 28 killed and 99 wounded, of of whom eight have since died. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Osman Khan and other Afghan leaders were killed. On the 17th instant the enemy appeared at Slahnug, but were quickly dislodged without loss on our side. The enemy's numbers are diminishing. Mahommed Jan Mardak, the real Afghan leader, had proclaimed the ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan's eldest son Ameer. General Roberts writes on the 20th that a con-siderable quantity of grain had reached Lata-band safely, showing the road was open so fir. On the 19th instant the British lost 19 wounded, and Major Cook, who obtained the Victoria Cross for gallant services, died of his wounds re-evived in a previous engagement. Two officers are ill from small-pox, and pareumonia is in-creasing owing to the coid weather and exposure of the men, otherwise the health of the tropps is good. The number of sick among the Europeans only amounts to four per cent. A Cabuit despatch of the 17th instant saysto-day the enemy arsembled on Slahung Ridge, lining it in thousands. We shelled and disporse them. The engineers are working on the Inner lines of defences. A Cabuit correspondent reports that the British

AFGHANISTAN

Gen, Gough's Advance–Concentration of

Enemy near Cabal-Sickness from Ex-

or a majority of 478. Mr. Waddy's success is due to the large Home Rule vote, which in this district is 1,800.

detences. A Cabul correspondent reports that the British have doubtless a religious war to face, but the fervour of the Afghans will subside as reinforce-ments arrive. In the operations on the heights, on the lith instant, two mountain guns were best Forty-four below zero at Winnipeg last night. Bismarck is too ill to spend Christmas in Berlin.

lost. The Afghans are reported to have occupied the The Afghans are reported to have occupied the heights near Cabul, but decline to risk descent at present into the plains between their camp and the city. While waiting the arrival of General Gough, General Roberts is said to be resolved upon an attack upon the enemy in force as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs. He be-lieves bimself to be strong enough to huzard the result of an open engagement without imperil-ing his defences. The enemy, who have recent-ly been dislodged, and, it is believed, so scat-tered as to preclude the possibility of any im-portant organization previous to the corning of expected reinforcements from Gundamuk and Jeillabed.

minate Menlo Park next week. Ninety-eight men were recently captured at a meeting of Vienna Nihilists. CALCUTTA, December 22 .- The ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan arrived at Marout under mili-A rebellion has broken out in one of the tary and police guards. It is doubtful who-Provinces of Peru, and also in Bolivia. ther he will be kept there long, as the proxi-mity of Marout to Delhi and to other centres It is probable Edison's electric light will be tried at Cincinnati on New Year's Eve. of Mussulman tradition renders it an in ex-

pedient place for the safe custody of Mohemmedan State prisoners.

As was anticipated, Gen. Gough encountered the Ghilzais known to be in his front, with It is probable that Edison's electric light will be tried at Cincinnsti on New Year's the purpose of intercepting his approach to Eve. Cabul, and an engagement resulted, which, it Residents of Teronto favor a grant of is reported, ended in the repulse of the Ghil-S10,000 from the civic treasury for the discais with considerable loss. The latter were commanded by the noted Chief, Azmatullan, tressed in Ireland. The leading Gas Companies of New York who is said to have received a serious wound in the affair, compelling his temporary resay Relison's invention has had notappreciable effect on gas stocks in that city. tirement from the field. The Guilreis are believed to be dispersing. The Mohmands, who have thus far taken no active part in distributed X mas cheer, yesterday, to 240 opposing the British advance, are now families, representing 1,200 persons. reported to be concentrated in large numbers Rev. Abraham Page, a Connecticut Methoat Dokoat, about 40 miles from Cabul. It is dist pastor, has been sent to gool for a month heard that they have incited the Afreedis to for lascivious conduct while preaching. unite with them in an offensive movement, Roumanian journals state that the United

in conjunction with the force under Mahmoud Jans. Other tribes are reported quiet. It is expected that knowledge on the part of Afghan leaders of the efforts of the Colonial Government to hasten the concentration of reinforcements in Fechawur, to be forwarded as rapidly as possible through Ehyber Pass, will induce them to take aggressive action before the army at Shirpur can be materially increased. The reseate view of the situation set forth in the official despatches and Government organs is far from being shared by many prominent English residents here who have personal knowledge of the country and the perils of winter warfare among the moun-

A deputation waited on the Yorkville Council on Monday night and asked that a By-law granting \$40,000 to the Loop-line

employment of mon-Union men.

shown in Lingston, yesterday.

Railway be submitted to the people.

any awara. First prize over all competitors, London, 1878. First prize Medal and Diploma, Sydney-Austra-lia, 1877. First prize, Hamilton, 1877. First prize, Markham, 1877. First prize, Wingham, 1877. First prize, Brampton, 1877. First prize, Brant-ford, 1878. First prize, Newmarket, 1878. Inter-national Medal and Diploma, Paris, France, 1878. Gold Medal, Toronto, 1878. First prize, Toronto, 1879.

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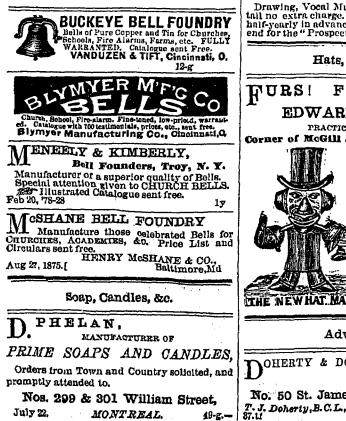
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overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by

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has never been known to fall. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1id., 2s. 9d 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 53s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. 131 wfg

tain passes. The ecudition of matters is held to be extremely critical, and the Home Government must soon win an emphatic advantage or submit to a compromise-an equivalent to the abandonment of her military occupation.

Advices from Afghanistan state that British reinforcements for the relief of General Roberts are advancing along the whole line. A portion of them are reported beyond Jelallabad, with other detachments pressing as closely on their rear as the nature of the ground and numerous obstacles to be overcome in the march through that desolate country will admit.

CANDAEAR, December 22 .- The news from Cabul excites neither surprise nor apprehensions. Tribes bitherto occupied in preparing lands for spring crops are now free from labor for three months, and thus long the excitement may be expected to last. No attempt ought to be made before spring to more than hold the position. General General Stewart's command, on the line from Dader to Candahar, consists of 9,000 effective men. The tribes along the line are griet.

CALCUTTA, December 24.-Colonel Norman telegraphs from Jagdalek to-day as follows: Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Cabul during the past 48 hours. General Gough is close to Latiband, and it is expected that he will reach Cabul.

In another despatch Gordon says he desizes that Egypt shall cede to Italy a port on the Red Ses, in order to produce complicaiions between Abycsinia and Italy. The Ministers unanimously rejected the proposal. Other decpatches were submitted to Council from Gordon Pasha, showing his inconsistency. CABUL, December 24 .- The insurgents have plundered the principal Bazaar in the city. It is stated that large numbers are leaving with the booty.

LIVERPOOL, Decomber 24 .--- A -steam tug ust arrived reports she spoke an inward bound bark with five more survivors of the steamer Borussia disaster on board. A despatch from Larnica, Cyprus, says the cattle plague is spreading, and no horned cattle are allowed to leave or enter Larnica

by sea or land. LONDON, December 25 .- A Bombay despatch, dated Wednesday, says that yesterday a small column of infantry cleared the close country between Shirpur and Cabul. This action restored confidence in the city, where the most influential people are with us. Were it necessary to save them, General Roberts says he would attack the enemy immediately. If no opportunity to strike a blow offers be-

tore General Gough arrives, General Roberts will make an attack the day following his arrival. CAACOTTA, December 25.-Three thousand

Ghilsais attacked Colonel Norman at Jugdullak on the afternoon of the 23rd, but were beaten off with loss and dispersed. Major Thackeray was badly wounded, and one Sepoy killed and one wounded. A despatch from Cabul says the first move of General Roberts will be to eject the enemy from the Balla Hissar and the city. This effected, the troops may be spared further offensive efforts during the winter. It is possible the combination against us, which is not national but feebly religious, will collapse from irresolution. The combination has within the last fow days apparently lost much strength.

Oliver Lanctot, a Cobces baker, while standing on the front platform of a horse car, fearing collision with a railroad train, jumped off in front of a locomotive, and was instantly killed.

A mass meeting was held in Jersey City on Monday in the interest of the suffering poor of Ireland. The Mayor appointed a permanont Committee of Relief, consisting of many prominent citizens.

A large consignment of oranges arrived from a Mediterranean port at New York yesterday. Examination disclosed 450 boxes felled with sand and straw, with a few oranges ingeniously inserted between the slats.

FRIDAY.

Chicago-stockmen are returning to work. The Chili-Feruvian war is practically over. The weather in Paris has become milder.

Chief Secocoeni is on his way to Cape Town.

A Polish journal is to be established in St. Petersburg.

Gen. Gough has joined Gen. Roberts without opposition.

The Czarina obtains but little sleep through severe coughing.

164,125 marks have been collected in Berlin for Silesian sufferors.

M. De Fregeinel has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

A heavy fog overhung London and suburbs during the entire day of Christmas.

Eleven men were seriously injured by a Lancashire colliery explosion yesterday.

Eight barges were swept away and destroyed by a sudden rise of the Licking River.

Americans have been expelled from Laguayra, Venezuela, and their flag publicly insulted.

Several hundred Mussulmen refugees ar rived at Constantinople on Tuesday utterly destitute.

Dempsey, the evicted Sligo tenant, has been reinstated, the Home Committee having paid his rent.

In a drunken quarrel a Toronto man named Baxter shot a friend named Van Ewery in the hand.

The London Lord Mayor's Irish Relief Fund had reached nearly \$10,000 by Wednesday night.

A fire at Bow Park pound destroyed a temporary building crected for sheltering stock. Loss, \$5,000.

The first of the Canada-Australian line of a collision with the populace. The excitesailing vessels has arrived at New York, after ment is at fever heat throughout the city. a year's absence.

President Nickerson, of the Atchison

THE MAINE DEMOCRATS. Excitement in the Political Camp-Removing Arms from Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., December 25.-Excitement was created here to-day by reports of the intended removal of arms and ammunition from the State argenal to the depot, for transportation to Augusta. About 5 o'clock this evening two truck teams, loaded with arms and ammunition, were stopped by a crowd which rapidly increased to a throng that filled the streets, declaring the arms should never be carried out of the city. Mayor Brown demanded of the teamster the orders under which he was acting. No satisfactory answer was given at first, the man saying that Mr. Thayer, landlord of the Penobscot Exchange, had sent word for the teams to take the arms. A young man named French then rushed through the throng, and said he was a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, and was moving the arms to Augusta under orders from the Governor. The excitement of the populace was greatly increased by this statement, and the crowd attempted to unharness the horses. The Mayor told French he had not force enough to guarantee the safety of the ammunitions if the attempt to remove them was persisted in while the people were excited. French decided it best to return the arms to the arsenal rather than incur the hazard of a riot, and the Mayor furnished police to protect them on their return. Public excitement was increased by the report that J L Smith, the Greenback candidate for Governor, S W Haslam, Fusion Indian Agent, and Major M M Folsom, of Oldtown, were closeted during the day. Major Folsom appeared on the ground after the team had turned back, and told French he made a mistake in not pushing through to the denot, and urged him to change his orders for the return to the arsenal. French, however, was unwilling to assume the responsibility of

President Nickerson, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road, denies that the road had passed into the hands of Jay Gould. A man named Leclerc, convicted in the Westmorland (N.B.) Circuit Court of setting fire to a school house, has been sentenced to five years penitentiary. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, has offered to the Corporation of his native city, Dun-fermline, Scotland, \$25,000, for the establish-ment of a free public library and recreation rooms. EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

المراجع المراجع

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Miscellaneous.

A \$

8

At Gateshead, England, a case has come to light of a female Fagin, wife of a clerk, who compelled her children, by dreadful threats, to pick pockets.

-Notwithstanding the competition of American companies, 400,000 sewing machines were made in Germany last year, and probably many more have been made this year.

-To add realistic effect to " Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Logansport, Ind., a live bloodhound was introduced, and the brute heightened the realism by breaking his chain and biting an actress seriously.

-A bird dealer at Des Moines sold a parrot for S40, with the assurance that it did not know any bad language; but the purchaser soon found that it swore like a trooper, and has sued to recover the money.

-Sporting guns are now made in England with the hammers concealed in the lock mechanism internally, so that persons who prefer to handle their weapons from the muzzle in going through brush need not find death in the gun.

-Mr. Crawford, who has been successful in carrying off the ribbons of the turf, is staying at Cannes, and has with him his jockey, Fordham, who is in failing health. Lord Rosebery, with similar cousideration, has sent his jockey, Constable, to winter in Madeira.

-Saunders's News Letter, the oldest paper in Ireland, died a few weeks since. It was lately edited by Dr. Shaw, a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, a very genial, brilliant, and witty writer. On his retirement it sank slowly into a well-earned grave. It used once to be called in Dublin "Slaunder's Daily Abuse."

-A little more than forty years ago all the table cutlery used in the United States came from England. At present, out of an annual consumption of nearly \$2,000,000 worth, England supplies but 8 per cent., and this country not only manufactures nearly all that is needed at home, but ships large quantities to South America, Australia and Europe.

-A society of cotton pickers (colored) of Williston, S. C., are governed by their own laws in relation to theft. The sum of five dollars was recently stolen, and the culprit was immediately tried by a jury of six and found guilty. He was sentenced to receive fifty lashes on his back, and be expelled from the society. The sentence was executed to the letter.

-The late [Earl of Durham's two eldest sons were twins, and so marvellously alike that the elder, now Lord Durham, had to be came into the world half an hour after his in twelve months, unsecured. elder brother, should be well provided for, and he built and laid out a charming residence called Fenton and attached an estate to it for him.

-Some sensation has been created in London by the officiating clergyman, the rector of St. Peter's, Kensington, having at the Millais wedding, instead of reading the last portion of the marriage service, substituted a new and improved version, in which it was explained, or rather stated, for no one could explain what was meant, that a husband should be as indulgent to a wife as heaven is to the Church.

-Mr. Blennerhasset, M. P., for Kerry, Irefore noon. This has been a great inconvenience, troduced to prevent bibulous bachelors from presenting themselves at the altar in an intoxicated state, a danger which has passed away.

who is a Jow, is ragarded as the greatest of business done during the past six months,

-The Sun Matusl Insurance Company of this city declares a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, psyable January 2nd. -The Accident Insurance Company of Canada has declared a dividend of four per cent for the half year ending Sist December, payable after 6th January.

-The Canada Guarantee Company has declared a dividend of four per cent for the half-year ending December the 31st, payable after January the 6th.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending December 19th were \$102,873.20, against \$79,891.03 in the corre-sponding period last year, an increase this year of \$22,482.17.

neers mails and express

Freight and live stock 155,004	\$45,503 124,605
Total	\$170,108 \$30,080
Increase for 25 weeks from 30th June	\$371,557

Business Troubles.

-Isidore Leclaire has made a demand upon George Jolicour, dry goods merchant, this city, for \$839.

Wm. A. Charlebois, trader, Montreal, has been attached for \$500 by Jas. G. Boyce. L. J. Lajoie, assignee.

The writ of attachment issued against John McClellan has been withdrawn, the matter baving been settled.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Wilson, for S203. H. A. Bain, assignee.

-George Smyth has issued a writ against John B. and B. Smyth & Co, merchants and traders, for \$300. J. M. M. Duff, assignee.

Ferdinand Cocquereau has issued a writ of attachment against John McCaughan, shoemaker, for \$219. A. Bourbonniere, assignee. Thomas Robinson has issued a writ of attachment against Frs. N. Popin, baker, Pointe aux Trembles, for \$215. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been taken out through the office of A. Bourbonniere, official ported dearer. assignee, against H. L. Gittleson, of Morin's Flat, P.Q.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Francois N. Pepin for \$215, at the ininstance of Thomas Robinson. A Bourbonniere, assignee.

A writ of attachment was issued this afternoon against John McClellan for \$235, at the instance of Arthur M. Perkius. Arthur H. Plimsoll, assignee.

Messrs. McGauvran, Tucker & McDonnell lumber merchants, have offered their creditors marked for identification. He determined, 50 cents on the dollar, payable one-third in kowever, that the second twin, who only cash, one-third in six months and one-third

> -At a meeting of creditors of M. A. Finn, of St. John, N.B., held yesterday, Mr. William Pugsley was appointed assignee. The total amount of the liabilities is \$22,236.25, a portion of which are due in Montreal, and the estimated assets \$6,925. An offer of twenty eents cash was made on behalf of the insolvent, but no action was taken by the meeting.

THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

MONDAY EVENIGG, Dec. 29.

The last week of the year 1879 has been truly a holiday period, judging from the aspect land, is to introduce next session a bill to of affairs in Montreal wholesale markets. abolish the arbitrary marriage regulations Trade in nearly all lines of wholesale busiwhich compel marriages to be solemnized be- ness has been of a dull, holiday character, with prices remaining almost uniformly unespecially to the working classes, and was in- | changed ; the scarcity of hides in this market, and the rise in values in foreign grocery markets, have caused a very few exceptions. Nearly all our wholecole merchants, who have been reviewing, -Jessel, the English Master of the Rolls, | express themselves satisfied with the amount

have seen a private letter to a wholesale firm here, which states that during the week previous to that in which it was written, no less than 37,000 to 38,000 tons of iron, tin-plate,

ана и статите и на възга содината село содина, статите и село со состатите со ската соди со состатите со соста Спорти с состатите со состатите состатите состатите состатите состатите состатите состатите состатите состатите

\$10 for No. 1, \$9 for Noi 2, and \$8 for No. 3, from butchers. The demand from tanners and others is reported brisk, but the last ad- | head cattle on the SS. Prussian in a day or vance seems to have curtailed business somewhat. The advance, however, was due to competition and the high prices in the West, the ruling plice in Toronto now being \$10. Sheepskins are steady, at \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. Echrane has shipped via the same port 594 Calfskins nominal, at 10c per lb.

In leather the market continues quiet, and will remain so until about the 10th January, it is expected. This remark applies more particularly to the local trade, as large sales of sole leather for shipment to England have been made here this week. Prices are rather firmer since the advance of 50c per 100 lbs for hides, which took place the latter part of last week. We have no changes as yet to note in our price list, but for some lines higher figures are expected to rule after the holidays. Remittances fair.

In oils, a few broken lots of refined petroleum have sold during the week at 17c, and single barrels are quoted at 174c to 18c. Car lots are held at 164c in store. A Petrolia despatch says : The Crude Oil market is firm and steady, but prices, for the first time in many weeks, have remained stationary. There Samuel Beautoy at the instance of Hamilton is not much business doing. Christmas and the holiday season always make matters quiet. The drain on stocks still continues. We look for no marked change in the market until after the New Year. The quotation may be said to be \$1.55 to \$1.60 on board. Refined is steady. The price 13c in London is still quoted, and refiners do not care about selling much at that figure. It is probable that the new year will see another advance. Drilling is remarkably active, but new territory is wanted before crude values can be much affected. Cod oil here is firm and quoted higher, at 52c to 55c. Linseed is also re-

> The wool market remains quiet, mainly because of the smallness of stocks held here Unassorted pulled is quoted at 28c to 30c, but there is no super in the market. Foreign wools are firm but unchanged : a round lot of Cape sold here during the week at 22c. The ruling price in Toronto for fleece is 30c.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bousecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Far-

mers' Waggons, etc. FRIDAY, December 26.

FRIDAY, December 26. The attendance of farmers at Bonsecours Market this morning was very fulr, and the offerings of graid on Jacques Cartier Square, also of poultry and ments were fairly large, more than sufficient to meet the demand, for there were not many buyers out. There are really no quotable changes to note in prices: oats sold at 70c to 75c, buckwheat at 90c to \$1 proutry was not in active demand at pre-viously quoted prices. Dressed beef was offered at 3c to ic per 1b. for forequarters, and a little barley was offering at 65c per bushel, and a little barley was offering at 65c per bushel, and at 5c for hind do. There was nahling doing scarcely in apples—fruit of any kind, or in vege-tables. One dealer in Bonsecours market re-ceived this morning a bushel of watercresses, which he sold at \$2; this is, of course, a rarity in vegetables at this season of the year. American lettice is somewhat plentiful at \$1.20 per dozen heads. Butter and eggs are exceedingly scarce. at very firm prices. The following are the prices, corrected up to date:--VEGETABLES.—Potatoes. 50c to 50c per bushel, at contained to the prices of the season of the year. American Vegetables at the prices, corrected up to date:--Vegetables are the prices, corrected up to date:--Vegetables.—Potatoes. 50c to 50c per bustel at correct of the prices. 50c to 50c per bustel to an entification of the prices of the season of the prices of the season of the prices of the season of the prices. The sheep trade is quite without improvement. Livestory. Monday, 8th December.—Best Vegetables at the prices. 50c to 50c per bustel head contained the prices of the prices of the prices at the season of the prices of the prices. The following are the prices, corrected up to vegetables.—Potatoes, 50c to 50c per bustel head contained the prices of the p

date:--VECETABLES.-Potatoes, 50c to 60c per bng; carrots. 25c to 40c per bushel; cholce onions \$1.75 to 2:00 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; beets, 35c to 40c 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; American lettuce, SI.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel.

prising only two car loads of heavy cattle be. longing to Mr. Robert Craig, of Brantford. One lot of small cattle, from St. John's, was driven to Viger Market. Mr. Craig sold his sheet lion, chains, etc., were shipped to the United States. Hides are very scarce here, and prices have again advanced, being now quoted at the state of the sta Mr Craig's first offerings, referred to above. E B Morgan, of Oshawa, will ship his 160 two. They were nearly all purchased at the Don and at Mitchell. During the past week one leading exporter has shipped 210 head cattle to Europe via Halifax, and Mr A Mcsheep from Glencoe.

AT VIGER MARKET

to-day business was rather dull. There were very few cattle in the yards, the receipts comprising only about 50 head of cattle, and about the same number of sheep and lambs. Only about 10 head of cattle were driven down from the St. Gabriel market by Mr. R. J. Hopper. The attendance of local butchers was rather small, but although the majority of them have been pretty well supplied with beef for the holiday trade, the demand to-day seemed fully equal to the supply, and for good qualities of beef and mutton good prices were generally realized; for the best cattle offering prices paid would range from 4c to 5c per 1b, live weight, and for common about 21c to 3c do. Sheep, or lambs rather, sold at \$3.50 to \$4 each. Mr. R. J. Hopper sold to-day-at both markets-30 head of cattle for \$1,405, or at from \$34 to \$52 each, an average of about \$46.50 each. Mr. Girard, from Grenville, had 18 head of good cattle and 17 lambs under offer; he had sold, up to noon, some half-dozen head of cattle at from \$18 to \$28 each, and all the lambs at \$3.50 each. Mr. A. Comptoel, of St. Julie, sold 44 lambs at \$3.75, and another small lot was reported sold at \$4 each. Mr. Coutu, of this city, bought 5 head of cattle at \$26 each.

Montreal Horse Market.

SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

Montreal Horse marace. SATURDAY, Dec. 27. There was a fair business done in horses in this city during the past week, but the official report of shipments to the United States show a decrease of 16 horses sud of 22,634.50 as com-pared with those for the week previous. The total number of horses shipped this week was 123, valued at \$5,070.50, against 133, costing \$10,705, for the week ending hast Saturday. American buyers stopping at the American House still complain of the scarcity of first class horses, and of the high prices asked by farmers for common "workers." Six car loads were shipped from the American House yards during the week, chiefiv by buyers from the States of New York and Mass. There are now about 18 horses in the stables, ready for shipment next week. At the week's auction sale on the Corporation horse market yesterday Mr. Maguire sold four inferior animals at from \$10 to \$34 each, and one horse was told privately at \$75. The following is the list of shipments recorded at the office of the American Consul here:-December 22-12 horses at \$710; 7 do at \$272; 20 do at \$1,451. December 23-14 horses at \$1,37; 21 do at \$1,518. December 24-24 horses at \$31,50.

Livenpool, Monday, 8th December.-Best beef, 63d to 71d per lb; inferior and secondary, 5d to 61d per lb. Mutton, 6d to 91d per 1b. Of beasts, this week, there was about an average supply. The supply of inferior stock was very large and trade was slow. Prime descriptions were easily disposed of.

weights 6j to 10j cwt. At Harshmus Cove yards prices ranged from 6j to 120 per 1b, weights 6 to 10j cwt. From 55 to 53 1b has been allowed net, general sales on 56 1b net. Milch cows not quoted. Veals and calves also not quoted. Sheep sold at 4jc to 6jc per 1b; lambs, 6c to 7jc per 1b; mixed flocks, 0jc per 1b; eves, 4jc to 57c per 1b; The flocks as above reported ranged from coarse to choice. Live hogs sold at 4c to 4jc per 10; ity dressed not quoted at noon. A lot of 20 Canada lambs, weighing from 53 to 100 lbs being the highest figures realized this season. 2011

Liverpool Provision Market.

CHEESE .- Market steady, demand quiet, and holders firm; this is the present state of affairs here, and likely to be so until after the approaching Christmas holidays. Buyers of ripe cheese, or medium qualities for immediate consumption, are the most numerous, and these descriptions are exceedingly scarce. In comparing stocks at the end of this month with previous years, it should be noted that they consist here almost entirely of one description, viz :- fine cheese, held for top prices. We quote choice September makes, 64s to 67s; medium to fine qualities, 56s to 62s. Total shipments from New York to all ports in England and Scotland, for week

ending to-day, 42,523 boxes. BUTTER.--The demand is slow, and holders are free sellers. We quote fine creamery, 110s to 120s, and fine daity at 100s to 110s,next quality below this grade, 90s to 95s. Hadgson Bros.' Circular, of Dec. 13.

Commercial Items.

-Canadian hops shipped from Montreal some time ago sull remain unsold in the English markets, the demand for such descriptions being very limited.

-A Halifax, N.S., despatch says:-The Cum-berland Meat and Produce Company has been organized for the purpose of exporting meat, dead and alive, and agricultural products to Great Britain. One of the Directors is now in town arranging for the shipment of 400 quarters to Liverupol. to Liverpool

-The freight business at the Halifax station of the Intercolonial Railway during the past week amounted to 317 cars inwards, and 135 outwards.

-Application is to be made to the next session of Parliament for the incorporation of the Canada Wire Company, with a capital of S100,000 in shares of \$100 each, the chief place of business of the Company to be in Montreal. The applicants are Messrs. H. R. Ives, John Taylor and J. T. Molson, of Montreal; R. E. Sears, Marshaltown, Iowa; and Granville Nicholson, of New York.

When the Doctors Don't Dissgree. When the Doctors Don't Dissgree. The Doctors usually let a novelty in medicine or any charge in existing remedies, work its way to recognition through a long period of neglect or antagonism, but with unprecedented unanimity they have accepted and prescribe Scott's Emmision of Cod Liver off with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. and universally declare it to be in consumption, wasting disorders of children, and all scrotulous affections, the flows trenedy known. It is also perfectly agreeable to the taste. perfectly agreeable to the taste.

FOR SALE,

IN THE



SORAP-ALBUMS LEATHER, CLOTH BINDINGS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS In All Styles and Sizes. MOTTOES WITH OR WITHOUT FRAMES AND NOW OFFER Silk Book Marks, for Christmas and New 500,000 ACRES Years. Pocket Diaries for 1880, and Pocket Books D, & J. SADLIER & CO., TOWNSHIPS ALREADY | SURVEYED. Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. WEEKLY TEST. Increase..... 1,961 FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Go to S. Carsley. Thousands of them both pretty and useful laid out in every portion of the four stores, upstairs and down. You cannot turn without seeing something to please the 17-d THOUSANDS IN IT. Thousands of Fancy Boxes, full of Dry Goods' from 18c upwards. Thousands of pairs of Kid and other dioves. Thousands of Ladies' splendid Silk Scarfs, BEREVIARIUM ROMANUM; totun; in 12m, bound, glit edge, \$4.00.
CRAISSON. Manuale totius juris Canonici; in 12m, \$4.85.
BEREVARI. Summa Institutionum Canoni-carum; 2'in 12m, \$2.20.
JOANNIS DEVOTI. Institutionum Canoni-carum; 2'in 12m, \$2.20.
JOANNIS DEVOTI. Institutionum Canoni-carum; 2'in 12m, \$2.20.
GURY. Casas Conscientim in Precipuas Questiones Theologice Moralis; 2 in 8vo, \$3.30.
GURY. Compendium. Theologice Moralis, Accommodata a R. P. Henrico Dumas; 2 in 8vo, \$2.75.
HUGUENIN. Expositio methodica. Juris Canonici studiis clericalibus accommodata; 2 in 12m bound, \$2.20.
KENRICK. Theologia Moralis; 2 in 8vo, bound, \$2.40.
LIGORI (S. Alphonsi de). Theologia Mor-alis, 10 vols., bound in 5 vols., \$5.50.
MAZERON. S. S. Scripture Concordantize Novo seu Doctrina Moralis et Dogmatica, in 8yo, bound, \$3.00. from 18c. Thousands of Setts of Collars and Cuffs. Thousands of Wool Clouds, Fascinstors, Squares, Fichus, &c., from 16c each. NEW ARRIVALS. Ladics' Plain and Ribbed Cashmere Hose in scarlet, brown, navy, black and other shades. NEW ARRIVALS. Ladies' and Gent's Silk Cuffs, from 40c up Ladies' and Gent's Cashmere Cuffs, from 150 nowards. NEW ARRIVALS. Lots of Black Fringes in new styles, from 85c. Lots of Nobby Colored Fringes in silk and others, 18c. NEW ARRIVALS. New Buttons, embroidery, knitting and other silks, mantle clasps and cottons for fancy work. S. CARSLET'S NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Our new Stripe Silk at 55c per yard is selling well for New Year's Gifts. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Our new Slik Velvet for Mantles is selling well for New Year's Gifts. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Our new All-wool French Cashmere is sellir 👘 🏹 well for New Year's Gifts. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. A . 5 Our Ladies' new Silk Umbrellas are sel..... NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Our new French Homespun fulting at 22c per yard is selling well for New Year's Guits. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. Our new Silk Matelasse for Costumes is sell! well for New Year's Gifts. ъD a second states and Section S. CARSLEY, AGA . ROLL 893 395, 897 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST

MONTREAL.

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SO Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is to readily by children and most sensitive persons with the slightest nausen. It is the finest food and machine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. The stores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds fless, and strength, and for Consumption and all affections the Blood and General debility, no remedy has bee-found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1... per bottle. BCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville. (1) Belleville, U. 29-1 D. & J. SADLIER & CO'S STU SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. Fine Chromo Christmas and New Year's Cards. Fine Chromo Cards with Blank Space, Scented Satchels for Christmas and New Year's SILVER OHAIN ROSARIES GARNET, JET, PEARL, ONIX, AMBER, BONE AND COCOA. Pearl and Silverized Cases for Rosaries. Chromos from the Roman, French, Austrian and Prussian Galleries. CROSSES IN

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SCOTT'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SO.

GOLD, SILVER AND

PEARL

Statues and Fonts, in Silver, Porcelain and Marble.

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

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRAYER BOOKS

PEARL, IVORY, VELVET



though just and painstaking.

-It is thought a pretty good joke in Paris the Palais Bourbon, to make the declaration of their change of residence required by the double taxes on their twelve horses and five carriages, by way of a reminder to be more time of generous good will, feasting and thoughtful next time.

-The Berlin National Museum has just been enriched by what is declared to be the largest modern group of sculpture extant. The artist is Prof. Gustav Muller of Coburg, a sculptor long resident at Rome, and he has been engaged upon this work for eleven years. It is a Prometheus group, representing the bound Titan at the moment when the eagle first pierces his body with his claws, while two Oceanides, beautiful nude female figures, endeavor to loosen his chains. The one tries to ward off the bird, the other sinks down overcome with horror. The conception and execution are said to be very fine, and the figures, especially the female ones, are highly praised. The whole group is modelled out of one block of the finest and purest Carrara marble, weighing three hundred-weight, and its owner regarded it as such a unique mass that it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to part with it. With the exception of the very roughest outline, the execution of the group is entirely from Prof. Muller's own hand.

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? THOMAS' ECLECTRIC On does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken in-wardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, exconations and abrasions of the skin are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

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Norr.-Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized.



FINANCE & COMMERCE. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, December 30.

Financial.

quity lawyer who has sat in that court in and are looking forward with general confithis generation. He sees every point before | dence to the result of the coming spring trade. it is stated by counsel, and whenever any of But while wholesale business has been generthese gentlemen attempt a paradox he de- ally quiet, the city retail trade during the molishes it and its authors by a word. Neither past week has been decidedly active, and of his predecessors, Lord Langdale and Lord some of our leading retail houses report the Romilly, was regarded as an eminent lawyer, volume of business done considerably in excess of that of corresponding periods for some years past, while others state that as yet they that both M. Gambetta and his secretary have not noticed any material improvement should have forgotten, when they moved into over their sales during the holidays last year. On the whole, we believe the holiday season among our business men, between imlaw. If the law is enforced they must pay porters and retailers, bankers and customers, employers and employees, will have been a

> merry-making; and all ought, therefore to enter upon a happy, glad New Year, with

renewed vigor and determination. There has been very little business doing in produce or provisions during the week, and values for all descriptions remain nominally unchanged, though generally firm. Ashes may, perhaps, be termed an exception, pats being quoted a little lower to-day, at \$4.65 per 100 lbs.

A fair sorting-up demand exists for boots and shoes, and business is reported quiet but steady. A few spring orders have been received, and the prospects for the spring trade are, said to be good. No change in prices as

In drugs and chemicals business is reported very light, and partakes of the holiday dullness; no large orders are being received, and prices remain in statu quo.

of the season's trade are satisfactory, as well as the prospecis for spring business. Prices for cottons and woolens are stiffening up, as the season fadvances. Manufactures on beth sides of the lines as well as in Europe are

advancing in values for all kinds of goods, and notably for cottons and woolens. Remittances this week show an improvement over those of last, and travellers will star. out with spring samples about the middle of January. Those now on the road are forwarding fair-sized orders for spring woolens.

Raw furs are quiet and remain unchanged. There is very little coming forward, and sales are few and only of small lots. There is a very fair demand, however, for manufactured furs

The sorting-up trade in groceries during the past week has been fairly good, and shows an improvement as compared with the corresponding period of last year. White sugars have advanced ic per lb., in sympathy able extent, and was a success, which will with a rise in foreign markets. In fruit, an advance of 1c per lb. is reported for Valen-cias, while Malagas are quiet, with prices unof importance in teas during the week, and coffes, spices, and tobaccos also, values are

unaltered. Remittances continue good. The wholesale hardware and iron trade continues quiet, and prices are firm, with the Financial. Eusiness in the local money market continues dail, at 5 to 6 per cent. interest for loans on time. Rates of discount for commercial paper still range from 7 to 8 per cent. as to name and date. Dratts on New York dull at prem. Sterling Exchange rules quiet, at \$1.08; be-tween banks, and \$1.03; to \$1.08; cash over the counter. The postal rates in New York are un-ohanged, viz, \$4.82 for 60-day bills, and \$4.84; at sight.

per part, 1000 part, black ducks, soc to hares, l8c to 25c per pair; black ducks, soc to 75c per brace.
MEAT, Beef-Roast beef (trimmed), l0c to 12c; siroln steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 8c to 12c; fresh sausages, 9c to 12c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.50 to 6.75 per 100 pounds. Dressed beef, fore-quarters, \$3.50 to 4.00; hind-quarters, \$4.50 to 6; ventson, 8c to 15c per lb.
FISH, Haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 12c; bass and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 12c to 50s per couple.

The Apple and Potato Trade.

There is scarcely any demand here at present for Canadian apples or potatoes, and none at all on export account, so dealers say. Holders, however, are sending forward to Great Britain consignments of apples almost every week, to be sold on commission. Mail advices received here yesterday report sales in In dry goods trade remains quiet, as is Liverpool on the 5th inst, of Canadian usual between seasons. Dealers are, as a apples, in good condition, at from rule, still engaged at stock-taking, and reports 13s 3d to 23s, and those in a wet and damaged condition at from 7s to 12s 3d per brl. Ωŋ the same date Canadian potatoes sold in Liverpool at from 58 3d to 58 6d per cwt in barrels, and at 4s 6d to 4s 9d in bags. Prices hers are quoted at \$2.50 to 3 per brl for good winter apples, and potatoes are worth 50c to 60c per bag, as to quality. A consignment of California pears, which are worth \$4 per box here, were shipped to Liverpool per the SS Winnipeg, on her last trip, by a dealer in Bonsecours market, and advices were received today of their having been sold at 18s to 20s. A Liverpool paper of the 6th inst., says: -"For some weeks past Canadian potatoes, in large numbers, have been arriving in Liverpool, finding a ready market, and these in course of a week or so, will be supplemented by heavy consignments of turkeys, prairie hens, and quantities of game for the Christmas season. Last year, the trade in Canadian poultry was engaged to a considerresult in the area of operations this year being extended. The first steamer will probably reach the Mersey in the course of a week or changed. There have been no transactions two with some 10,000 turkeys, besides other descriptions of poultry. It is expected that many of the turkers will be desnatched to the will be more plentiful during this next week, prices for all kinds remain unaltered. For many of the turkeys will be despatched to the Parisian markets."

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

bushel; teilry, 250 to 300 per locar; cabbage, list to 300 per dozen, or 40 per head; American lettnee, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 550 Per bushel.
FRUTT-Apples, \$2.00 to 3.50 per barrel; immon, 250 to 300 per dozen, or \$7.00 to \$9.00 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 250 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per keg of 50 lbs.
GRAIN, \$77.0 per keg of 50 lbs.
Grandian corn, \$1.20; moalle, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bis; buckwheat flour, \$1.80 to \$200 per dozen; packed 60. 180 to 200. Flue cheese, 120 to 1.20 per lb. card. 90 to 10c.
May Particulary 10 to 11c.
Map Particulary 10 to 11 Montreal Fuel Market. SATURDAY, December 27. The coal trade in this city is, for the mest part, nuici, at unchanged prices. We hear of one or two deniers, who are kept busy filling small-sized orders for hard coal, and, judging from the order-book of one dealer, shown us to-day, the "spell" of coid frosty weather, which we have been experiencing during the week now closing, must have caused deep holes to be made in a good many coal cellars throughout the city ; within a day and a half he had written down over 40 orders, all of which were filled at our quotations. The majority of our city dealers, however, report trade quiet. We understand that a few carloads of the coal, for so long ice-bound in the Richelleu River, have been arriv-ing in the city from St. Johns per the G. T. R. during the last few days, and now that the river will have "taken," and the ice-bridge well form-ed, it is expected that the balance of the large stocks still on the barges will be brought into the city by rall without further delay. Over 200,000 tons of coal have been shipped from Pictou during this season. In New York there is not much business doing now in Antra-cite coal, and prices for actual sales are said to be about 75c per ton under circulars. There is a curtailment of production taking place now, and there does not seem to be any question that a still greater one will take place itate. At the present time, it is so imperceptible as to have no influence over buyers; but when the greater curtailment takes place, its effect must be feit soon. The shipments of coal from Philadelphia during November were 2,355,665 tous, as compared with 2,165,706 tons for Novem-ber, 1578. The stock of coal on hand at tide-water shipping points, November Son, 1879, was 506,900 tons; on October 31st, 534,090 tons; de-crease, 25,100 tons. The demand for fire wood in this market has somewhat increased during the past week, owing to the colder weather and high prices for coal, but rade can scarcely be

\$4.00.

Woop.-Retail prices per cord delivered from wood.--retain prices per cord delivered from the yard: Long maple, 3; feet, \$6 00; long birch, 3; feet, \$5 50: long beech, 3; feet, \$5 00; short maple, lince foet, \$5 50; short birch, three feet, \$5 00; short beech, three feet. \$4 50; short tama-rac, 2; to 3 feet, \$3 50; short hemlock, 2; to 8 feet, \$3 10.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

The offerings of hay and straw at the College street market during the week ending today have been comparatively small, the total not exceeding 200 loads, against about 300 loads for last week. The average daily receipts comprised only about a dozen loads, until yesterday, when upwards of 80 to 100 loads were brought to market. The demand for both hay and straw has been good, and prices, though firm, are reported nominally unchanged, ranging from \$6 to \$9.50 per 100 bundles, as to quality, for hay, and \$2 to \$4 per when farmers from the other side of the river will be able to cross over on the icebridge. Prices for pressed hay and straw remain unchanged at the figures quoted in our last report.

New York Live Stock Market.

Trade in live stock in New York last Friday was stondy, both as to values and demand. Horned cattle were slow of sale, owing to the delay of some of the cattle trains. The herds on sale ranged from coarse to choice. At Six-tieth street yards prices ran Sic to lijc i or lb,

They own two sections in each Township, and have in addition large numbers of farms for sale on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. SPLENDID PRAIRIE FARMS. GRAZING LAND AND WOOD LOTS. Prices range from \$3 to \$6 per acre, according to location, etc. Terms of payment remarkably easy. Pamphlets giving full information about the country, and the lands for sale, can be had on application at the Company's offices in Winni-peg and at Montreal. C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner Hudson's Bay Co. Montreal, November, 1879. BOOKS! BOOKS! ACTA ET DECRETA SACRO SANCTI GCU-MENICI CONCILII VATICANI; in 8vo, \$1.75. BOUVIER. Institutiones Theologic ~ dusum Seminarium; 6 in 12m, bound, \$0.30. BREVIARIUM ROMANUM; totuna; in 12m,

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