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As the season is now approaching, when all of our educational institutions will be re-opened for the instructions of our youth, the time is appropriate for us to call the attention of the Rev. Superiors to the advantages of the TRUE WITNESS for making the fact known to parents and guardians, circulating as it does in every village and county in the Dominion of Canada, as well as in many parts of the United States, and being read by most of our people who can afford to give their children a good education; the TRUE WITNESS is second to no other journal for bringing the merits of our various educational institutions before the public.

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The Railway Syndicate.

There is, if current rumor is to be credited, considerable trouble in the Ministerial camp at Quebec, about the leasing of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway to the syndicate proposed by Mr. Joly. If this be the case, and we scarcely doubt it, then we have reason to congratulate ourselves that our public men have not lost all sense of their grave responsibility to their constituents. No journal in the Province with the slightest tinge of independence has ventured to approve of the plan by which one of our most prolific sources of Provincial wealth, which has been the occasion of such enormous sacrifices on the part of our population, has to be unceremoniously disposed of in favor of a little clique of speculators, without any means, by tender or otherwise, having been adopted to secure the highest possible price for the use of this public property. There is no rational excuse for such a course on the part of Mr. Joly and his colleagues, and it is just as well that the Government should understand once for all that, however indebted the local Reform party may be to the members of the proposed syndicate, the people are not disposed to stand any trifling with their interest in a matter of such vital importance. It may be all very well to procure the opinions of skilled engineers to bolster up the action of the Administration; and certify to the advantages of the bargain about to be entered into, but that is not what the public require. Let the lease of the railway be open to general competition; tenders must be asked for in the usual way, and good substantial security required from the lessees. Less than this will not meet the demands of the public. If the Joly Government stake their existence on this question, we believe they must come to grief; and, even should they succeed with their narrow majority in carrying out this project, it will be at the cost of losing the confidence of every honest-minded citizen in the Province, and the day of retribution for so glaring a job is certain to come with a vengeance.

The State of Europe.

To all outward appearance the nations of Europe are at present in a state of almost profound repose both as regards their relations with one another and their internal affairs. The exceptions to this happy order of things are the agitations and intestine tendencies going on between the lately liberated Slavonic populations of South Eastern Europe and their former masters, and the out-breaks, assassinations and incendiarism of the Nihilists. True, each country has internal difficulties to contend against, but they are not immediately dangerous and may be overcome without resorting to force, especially in states having free constitutions. Eight years ago Europe appeared on the eve of a tremendous upheaval; accounts of the designs of the Communists, Socialists, Intransigent, and the International Society generally, reached the ears of the public from day to day. A dark possession of their minds to the exclusion of almost all other topics, filling them with gloomy forebodings. The arm of constituted authority, however, was found powerful enough to keep domestic foes at check. The fear of another tremendous struggle succeeded that of a general Socialist revolution, for France, said the alarmists, is arming to the teeth, and

with rage in her heart was intent on renewing the struggle for military supremacy with her great Teutonic rival. The last fear was indeed but too well grounded; but not in so far as France was concerned; it was Germany who held her hand on her sword and put her left foot forward ready to march to Paris once more, if the prudence of French statesmen and the whispered threats of other powers who did not wish to see France destroyed, had not stayed the Uhlan's march. Now that the Eastern question has been settled for a time, and that even a few years have softened the feelings of the conquered and the conqueror of Sedan, the hope may be indulged in that the angel of peace may fold her wings undisturbed over the continent of Europe. Nevertheless, it would not be safe to rely too much on the forbearance of ambitious Kings and military men thirsting for fame and glory; and appearances are often deceitful. When Germany has not reduced her immense fighting machine, when France is daily increasing her armament, when Russia is yearly adding 100,000 men to her force, when Italy is also keeping up a crushing military establishment, even the most sanguine of people may be pardoned for asking what all this warlike preparation and all this gigantic display of armed force is required for. Not, surely, to put down the Communists whose friend-being in power and monarchy shatters should be quite satisfied, not to keep the Socialists in their places, a German army corps being sufficient for the purpose, nor yet to crush the invincible Nihilists; two million soldiers are more than sufficient for the purpose. Three or four years ago the writers of Europe were unanimous in demanding a reduction in these stupendous armies, the existence of which, they asserted, was of itself provocative of war at any moment, for a gay and gallant hussar, or a dashing cuirassier soon tires of his handsome uniform if it is not glittering in the ranks of war. The Governments answered not a word to the anxious writers, but went on arming faster than ever, until now it has come to pass that they can do no more. Their armies are perfect, and they must shortly either fight or disband, the present state of things being too monstrous to continue. It is in view of an early collision of armies, therefore, that Bismarck is so anxious to get money. He knows, and all Europe knows instinctively, that France is but watching her opportunity to hurl her legions across the Rhine once again, and carry the tri-color in triumph to Berlin, and perhaps further, to wipe out the deep stains of Gravelotte and Sedan, to wrest her fair Provinces from the ancient foe, and mayhap to recover the milliards extorted from her by Bismarck. She is day after day improving, organizing, and mobilizing, arming her soldiers with the latest invention in weapons, taking maps of every town, city and village, sending her scientific officers abroad to learn, and in one word preparing for the struggle, which is as inevitable as destiny itself. The time is gone past when it would have been an advantage for the Germans to spring on her before she was ready, and they have now to grind their teeth and chafe as they may in harness until her rival—who has any amount of money—can move. Every day delayed is a loss to Germany, a gain to France, and if she later is wise she will wait patiently until the great statesman Bismarck, and the great general Von Moltke, have departed this life, before she takes her sweet revenge. Meanwhile the other nations are also preparing, for who knows what may happen, and it is always best to be ready for emergencies.

The Old, Old Story.

"When a man is down, down with him," is a very old saying, and, to-day, as well as in days of yore, expresses a weakness of the human family. In no instance has this been more strikingly brought out than in the case of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. Our readers will excuse us if we once more refer to the Letellier matter, of which, no-doubt, they are heartily sick, and for the settlement of which they have, ere this, thanked a kind Providence. This occasion, however, we cannot allow to pass. During all the long and tedious process of the discussion, no friend was warmer, no pen more eloquent, no voice more loud on behalf of the crown or Mr. Letellier than the *Excellence* of Quebec. But lo! a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of Senator Fabre, the *quondam* friend of Mackenzie and apologist of Letellier, and now he openly tells us that the ex-Lieutenant-Governor acted as a partisan, in the interest of his political friends, for the benefit of the Reform party at Ottawa—that he asked all for their sakes, that things did not go well with him, and, in a word, to make a long story short, that success not having been obtained on Reform banners, he got exactly what he deserved. One thing strikes us very forcibly in reading the round-robin periods of Mr. Senator Fabre, when he deals with his ex-Honor, either as a party friend or as the quasi representative of Her Majesty, for he divides his criticism into two parts, and that is he seems to forget when he writes down that gentleman as one occupying the eminent position which he filled and subserved to party purposes, he, not indirectly, but almost in so many words, charges him with official perjury, and with having disregarded and trampled under foot the sacred oath he had taken, on assuming office, to act in all things impartially and without political bias. We suppose, however, that such considerations are hardly worth the trouble, and poor indeed must be the consolation a worded Mr. Letellier can be leant that the gentlemen from the classic regions of St. Roch have burned Sir John or Mr. Laug-vin in effigy, or that they have smashed the windows

in the houses of his political opponents, when he sees himself deserted by the most brilliant and dashing journalist of his party; his act stigmatized as a *coup d'état* and his punishment declared well deserved. Such, however, is the almost inevitable course of human events, and we therefore end these few remarks as we began them, by saying it is the old, old story "when a man is down, down with him." Such, at least, appears to be the political religion of the Hon. Senator Fabre.

The Revival of Trade.

The leading American papers are almost unanimous in agreeing, not only that prosperity is returning, but that it has actually returned. Encouraging reports come from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and all the centres of industry, and, indeed, from all sections of the country. The advance sheets of the "Poor Man's Manual," a reliable authority on such matters, show the gross earnings of the railroads for the past fiscal year as \$490,000,000, against \$473,000,000 for the year preceding; and the New York Times, another excellent authority, furnishes the following significant figures, culled from the Bureau of Statistics:—"The total foreign trade of the country, imports and exports, including coin and bullion, reached the sum of \$1,156,220,894 last year, showing an increase of more than \$24,000,000 over the year before. The exports exceeded the imports by the handsome sum of \$263,000,000, or about \$7,000,000 more than last year. A few years ago, day after day, the telegraph wires brought us tales of terrible misery and destitution from the States, thousands and tens of thousands of strong men willing to work were to be seen on the streets of New York and Chicago, lounging idly about, while their families starved at home; but we hear none of that now, which is a negative sign that it does not exist, for suffering and crime make up the greater part of the "specials" budget of news. Another significant sign of the times is the decrease in the number of tramps, who no longer move in detachments through the country, terror going before them and crime stalking behind. The great majority of the same tramps were poor men flying from poverty and wandering aimlessly forward in search of food and employment, and they are now swallowed up in the army of renewed industry, leaving none but the worthless and criminal in possession of the field. It may be then taken for granted that the revival of trade, and consequently of prosperity, has commenced in real earnest in the States, but in the meantime what about Canada? The opinion prevails among commercial men and trades people generally that no matter how we may differ from our Southern cousins as regards political institutions, and forms of Government, we have to share their fortunes commercially whether we like it or not, suffer when they suffer, and prosper when they prosper. This in fact is as true as the Gospel according to St. Luke, with the exception that the wave strikes them a year or so before it reaches ourselves, whether it be plenty or poverty. And this in fact is but natural; commerce like water finds its level and flows onward and recedes despite the trifling obstacles placed in its way in the shape of customs, tariffs and protective duties. During the war for instance, when greenbacks were as plentiful in the States as the leaves in Vallambrosa there were fine times in Canada, money was no object, and men became suddenly rich who had been rolling in poverty before. After the depression on the other side had become a grim reality Canada suffered just as much as her neighbor, and many of the rich men made by the war collapsed as utterly and as irretrievably as Professor Grimley's first balloon. The seven years of famine followed the seven years of plenty as surely as of old in Egypt—and while some filled their granaries, the great majority succumbed to the hard times. We are pretty safe, however, in asserting that our trade depression has also vanished, and that brighter times have come. True, they have come slowly and imprudently, so that they are here there can be little doubt, and so let us welcome them and be thankful. For the next twenty years at least—and it is to be hoped never again—we shall scarcely witness the spectacle of a few thousand men marching through our streets carrying the *drapeau rouge* as they did in the fall of 1875, and assembling in front of the City Hall ominously demanding of the Mayor "work or bread." No doubt there are still a good many men in our midst able and willing to work who cannot find it, but nothing to what there have been in the past few years, as the most casual observer cannot fail to perceive. If the severe lesson taught us by the disasters of the past five or six years be of use to us in the future, it will not have been in vain.

Bismarck's Humiliation.

Prince Bismarck is now in the position of a man who, after riding roughshod over principles, states and empires, has at length been brought to his senses. After conquering Denmark, Austria and France, he stands face to face with the Vatican, and discovers that a power which he formerly despised has assumed terrible dimensions and called upon him to halt in his career of conquest. And yet the Vatican has neither blood nor iron—attributes which Bismarck so profoundly reverences—at its disposal; it has only right and justice, and hence the world is now looking on at the prospect of seeing right confronting might, and the latter quailing before it. It was easier to send Alsace-Lorraine and a thousand million dollars from France than to crush the Catholic religion in Germany. The moment Bismarck commenced to negotiate with the Vatican he confessed himself checkmated, and that he has been negotiating during the past year the extraordinary and contradictory telegrams which reach us almost every day

conclusively prove, for a man like Bismarck, subtle in the arrogance and pride given by a succession of victories, would never think of halting to argue the point if he could go right on in his grinding, tramping down policy. Curiously enough, and illustrative of the age, the cause of his bending is a financial one; money helps to make iron, and he, in want of it, has to make concessions to religion, even to the Catholic religion, which the great German glutton hates to such an extent. Bismarck wanted a protection bill passed in the Reichstag last year, but at this stage, just when about to crown the edifice, the National Liberals, his faithful followers, bolted. They refused to move one step more with the Chancellor; they did not want protection. What, then, was he to do? Could he, the victor over France and Austria, the creator of a German Empire—could he now submit to be baffled in the darling scheme of his heart, and when old age was creeping on? If he died without this defeat clogging his memory he would rank with a Richelieu in history, if with it only a poor Mazarin or a Beaconsfield. The difficulty, however, remained as to how he would help him over the last ditch with his protection bill. There was only one way out of the wood, that was a compromise with the Catholic Conservative party in the Reichstag. The Prince was irretrievably committed to the Falk Laws, had been six long years personally supervising their operation, was their real father, made it the keystone of his policy in fact. To a man of his pride of intellect and belief in his own infallibility the next step of the Chancellor was humiliating in the extreme, it was a confession of an overwhelming defeat. In his estimation there were two evils in front of him, and he chose what he considered the less. He wanted money to compete with resurrected France, and therefore closing his eyes he sighed and bowed in to His Holiness Pope Leo the XIII. The concessions that followed were immense, and Dr. Falk retired from the Government something like a broken-hearted man, less for his own sake than at seeing the man of blood and iron, whom he thought a demi-god only a piece of strong, coarse clay after all. After glancing at some of the chief features of the infamous Falk laws, we may be able to realize, in some measure, the completeness of Bismarck's defeat, and the worth of the concessions! The supervision of all public schools was accorded to the State, no clergyman could be installed without the consent of the Government, applicants for the priesthood must have studied classics and theology in a German University, and must be German citizens, all ecclesiastical seminaries were to come under State control or be closed, and the authorities were empowered to dismiss a priest from his office at any moment. Thus no means of discipline were left to the Catholic Church, no penalty for ecclesiastical offences was permitted, and finally, all orders and fraternities, except those taking care of the sick, were to have been dissolved by the 31st of June, 1879. All this is now modified, and there is little reason to doubt the result of the present negotiations will be to abrogate the system altogether, and restore the rights and privileges the Church in Germany enjoyed before Bismarck and Falk found out they were only mortal men. But the worst of it is, so far as Bismarck is concerned, that these sacrifices, concessions and humiliations will ultimately be of no avail. He can never hope to retain power except by bending to the powerful Catholic body in the Reichstag, whose demands will be commensurate with their own strength and their arch-enemy's weakness.

Friday's Panic.

It would be a difficult task to discover the true cause of the run on the City and District Savings Bank yesterday. Who can tell whence the yellow fever originated, or the great fires that destroyed Boston or Chicago? We can guess at but cannot solve the mystery. It would be easy enough to say that a general feeling of insecurity prevailed owing to the late collapse of the Consolidated Bank, followed so rapidly by the suspension of the Exchange Bank and the Ville Marie yesterday, and that the City and District, though having such high standing among banking institutions, has for customers a class of people comparatively poor, who are not accessible to a scare. If this is not the real solution, it is about the best that can be offered, and must be accepted until a more natural one is discovered. Leaving speculation aside, it is gratifying in the extreme to find that the bank bore the strain so bravely, for a sharper, steadier, more continuous run has been seldom or never seen in Montreal, nor one that was met with so much judgment and clarity. None of the excuses for delay were resorted to; none of the dodges made use of by bankers fearing or knowing coherent weakness were practiced; none of the expedients for propping up a failing institution, or postponing the inevitable, were adopted, and for the very best of reasons. In the first place, there was no necessity, and, in the second place, if there had been the gentlemen controlling the bank would be the last persons in Canada to have recourse to anything even commercially mean. It is significant that few, if any, of the business men of the city went forward with their books to swell the clamoring crowd, and not only that but they were successful in calming the fears of those not so well informed as themselves as to the real strength of the bank. Now that the rush is in all probability over it may not be out of place to condemn the crowding in to a bank, when there is a run on it, of people having no earthly business there and thus adding to the confusion and panic. This was done yesterday by prominent merchants and others who should know better, who should realize that their presence in or about

the place increased the alarm of people who look up to them as seen business men and acted accordingly, naturally thinking that every one present came for money, when, in fact, more than half were drawn by the idle curiosity or the excitement which attracts nervous people. It is hard that a well-conducted, reliable bank like the City and District should be obliged to suffer for the mismanagement of other institutions. But this is one of the things which cannot be avoided in this commercial world of ours, which may be compared to a spider's web; touch but one of the lines no matter how remote from the centre and the whole vibrates. Be this as it may, the run will in the end rebound to the advantage of the bank, which, after standing such a pressure, will gain still more confidence in the estimation of the public, like a Government which is all the stronger after putting down a rebellion. A proof of the willingness to pay as well as the diligence and promptitude of the bank employees may be inferred from the fact that the sum of \$250,000 was counted out over the counter from ten o'clock to six in the evening, a very large amount when it is considered that it was distributed in comparatively small sums, most of them carrying fractional parts of a dollar. The rush for money was at its height at three o'clock in the afternoon. After that hour it visibly slackened, and after five it was the easiest thing in the world to get near the counter. This may partly be ascribed to the happy speech of Dr. Hingston, whose words carry more weight, perhaps, than any other man in Montreal, and partly to the fact that the bulk of the alarmists had been paid. It is as likely as anything else that people from the municipalities and farmers from the outlying districts may continue the run in a small way this forenoon, but nothing of the crush and excitement on St. James Street, yesterday, will be visible. There is little use in speculating on the disastrous results that would have arisen if the City and District Savings Bank had to close its doors, but there in fact was never any danger, their being no safer place in the broad Dominion of Canada wherein to invest one's money. Before concluding this article, it is only justice to pay a tribute to Mr. Edward Murphy, the President, and Mr. Barbeau, the Manager, for the cheerful reassuring manner in which they acted, and for the promptness and vigor of their proceedings at a time when those qualities were most necessary.

TELEGRAMS.

Austria.

LONDON, August 11.—A Pesth correspondent considers ambiguous the denial of the rumour of Andrássy's retirement from office in the semi-official papers to be rather a confirmation of the report. The correspondent adds, if Andrássy resigns Herr Tisza's fall is inevitable.

Russia.

LONDON, August 11.—A St. Petersburg correspondent, in connection with the report of coolness between Russia and Germany, says it has been decided to construct four new fortresses on the Russian frontier. Kovno-Grodno, Bieloestok and Gonetex will be fortified. A considerable sum of money has already been set aside for commencing the work.

ITALY.

LONDON, August 11.—A Rome despatch announces that correspondence has been commenced between the Pope and Emperor William in the hope of finding means to evade the execution of the May laws without entirely abandoning them. This is independent of the conventions already made.

TU-KEY.

English Officers Attacked—The Serajevo Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11.—In consequence of an attack by Bulgarians on a party of English officers surveying on the frontier between Macedonia and Bulgaria, the British consul-general has made representations to the Bulgarian government. At the time of the breaking out of the fire at Serajevo on Friday, the river and fountains in the principal streets were almost dry.

GERMANY.

The Alliance of Emperors—Double Standard Coinage—An Appeal from the Ultramontanes.

VIENNA, August 11.—The meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Germany Gastein is a new guarantee of friendly relations between the two empires.

BERLIN, August 11.—The German government has informed the United States that it is ready to negotiate for the introduction of the double standard coinage. The *Bourse Gazette* has been assured hitherto that no official steps have been taken by Germany, although the recent preliminary negotiations may lead to a decision in conformity with the above intelligence.

A Berlin despatch reports that the Ultramontanes, in view of the coming elections for members of the Prussian assembly, have issued an appeal to the electors in the cause of truth and freedom.

LONDON, August 11.—A Berlin correspondent announces that Dr. Stoeker will probably be appointed bishop of a province in Prussia.

On the 10th of July Patrick Bowen died in New York at the advanced age of 105 years. He came to this country in 1873, when 97 years of age, and resided with a daughter until his death. He married late in life a wife sixteen years younger than himself. His oldest son is now sixty. It was the boast of the sturdy centenarian that he never drank a glass of "hard liquor" in his life, and that he never smoked, though he acquired the habit of chewing shortly after reaching this country. Mr. Bowen was five feet eight inches in height, was stout, and weighed about one hundred and seventy pounds. His hair was brown, almost black, with a few streaks of gray. He could read well and he spoke correctly, and he took pride in conversing in Irish. He often said that he never suffered a pain or an ache in his life, and never took a drop of any kind of medicine. Up to his death his faculties were unimpaired. All of his surviving children are still in robust health.

Canadian Credit Not Damaged. London, August 9.—The stoppage of the Consolidated, Exchange, and Ville Marie banks has not affected the credit of the better class of Canadian banks.

America's Corn and Wheat.

The Chicago Tribune says:—If we have a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels wheat on the present crop, as some people think, it would be equal to nearly 4,000,000 bushels each week for export through the year. That is a big lot to move; but if the Europeans want the facilities will be found for sending it to them. If they do not want so much there will be no harm in storing a little of the surplus to provide for a possible bad yield in future.

British Exports to the United States.

The London Economist notices that the revival of business in the states has caused an increase in the export from Great Britain to America. "Our exports to the States," says the Economist, "have ceased to diminish and are rapidly expanding." An increase appears in the export to the States during the first six months of 1879 of beer and ale, cotton piece goods, linen piece goods, metals of all kinds except bar, bolt and rod iron, and wool. In the latter export the whole year 1878 showed a decrease of 65 per cent, as compared with the year 1874; while the first half of the year 1879 shows an increase of 195 per cent, as compared with the first half of the year 1878. The increase in the export of railroad iron of all kinds to the States in the first half of 1879, as compared with the first half of 1878, amounts to 1,568 per cent. On the other hand there is a continued decline in the export of cloths, worsted stuffs and carpets and druggets. But taking the list through the tide really seems to be on the turn.

During the ten months ending with June last Great Britain bought 167,800,000 bushels of wheat, including flour. This quantity represents her total consumption, besides about 5 per cent, which was exported. Of this quantity the United States contributed about 54,000,000 bushels in wheat and flour, in addition to that shipped via Canadian ports.

How Banks Were Conducted in Glasgow and Montreal.

By way of indicating how the business of the City of Glasgow bank was conducted, it is related by Mr. James Morton, examined before the Sheriff's court a few days ago, that the bank used to give him £20,000 to £50,000 in a day upon his I O Us, which were redeemed a few days after, and that the transactions never found their way into the books. In nine years he thus obtained eight millions sterling, and with such splendid backing he was enabled to carry on an enormous business without any capital of his own. In 1861 he began by owing the bank £3,000, and ended in 1876 with half a million. In return for these favors, he was in the habit of buying drafts on London just before account days, to a large sum, which would then appear in the bank returns as cash, and be redeemed after the cooking operation was over.

If report be true, somewhat similar transactions, on a smaller scale, have been carried on with one of the recently defunct banking institutions in this city. For several days past it has been currently reported among dry goods men here that a well-known firm in the trade, against whom a writ of attachment was issued last week, had for months previously enjoyed the rich but exceedingly rare privilege of having their own notes discounted at a certain bank for almost any amount, on order. The irregularity of such proceedings is too patent to require comment here, and the ability of the said firm to pay up is manifest in the fact of their failure almost contemporaneous with the stoppage of the bank, and therefore the withdrawal of their exceptional accommodation. This, however, will constitute one of the several important matters to be investigated by the shareholders of the bank at their general meeting next September.

In reply to a person who asked him the derivation of the word "restaurant," Bayard Taylor replied jokingly, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Restaurant" is derived from *res*, "a thing," and *taurus*, "a bull—a bully thing."—New York Herald.

In the early days of Catholicity in Boston, when efforts were being made to build the cathedral on Franklin street, the Catholics outside the parish contributed \$1,048, while the sum of \$3,433 was subscribed by Protestants, the subscription paper being headed by John Quincy Adams, president of the United States.

Says the London Truth:—At a bazaar in the Albert hall a lady was dispensing tea. A solemn gentleman approached and asked the price of a cup. "One shilling," replied the lady, and he put down a shilling. Before handing him the cup the lady raised it to her lips, and observed that the price was now a sovereign. The solemn gentleman gravely replaced his shilling with a sovereign, and said: "Be good enough to give me a clean cup."

ABSENT OR PRESENT?—One of Louis's army inspectors insisted on reporting Mirabeau absent from a review, when he was only a little late on the ground. The major of the regiment urged extenuating circumstances for his junior, but the inspector was inflexible. "Monsieur," said Mirabeau, "I am then truly absent in your opinion?" "Yes Monsieur," "In that case, this is no doubt passes in my absence," and immediately rains a shower of cuts with his riding-whip on the inspector, leaving him in some difficulty of reconciling fact and theory.—McMillan's Magazine.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS, use Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

A FEW OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPLETS or Worm-Lowgives, will remove the worms which are apt to accumulate in the stomach, and restore the patient to health. Age rarely suffers from them, but youth often and these Lowgives are a specific. Druggists everywhere sell them for 25 cents a box.

RELIABLE—No remedy has been more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession, throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. Dr. HARRIS' ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS supply this want.

NIGHTS OF PAINFUL WATCHING with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething, it is invaluable.

CHILLS AND FEVER, THE COURSE OF new night-fevers, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Linctus. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence, and the disease is eradicated. Ask any druggist, and he will endorse this.