

[Continued from First Page.]

AN IRISH ARCHBISHOP.

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Archbishop Croke—In the event just spoken of the indignation of the people would undoubtedly be very great and general, and justly so.

Correspondent—There has lately been a good deal of talk about the "risings" and "civil war."

Archbishop Croke—No "rising" is anticipated, nor would any sane man contemplate such a thing under existing circumstances.

Correspondent—Is not some legislation needed for the laborers?

Archbishop Croke—Legislation is sorely needed for the laborers, but it is my opinion that a measure brought forward for the improvement of their condition should be a distinct and independent one.

Correspondent—What would you propose as a remedy for their condition?

Archbishop Croke—I think legislation promptly required, and I would propose that a laborer's cottage with a small patch of land adjoining be provided for every laborer with a family.

Correspondent—What do you think of the general state of the country at the present time?

Archbishop Croke—I think the state of the country may be said to be fairly progressive in almost every sense of the word.

Correspondent—What would be the probable effect on legislation and on the House of Commons if the Land Bill were thrown out?

Archbishop Croke—Mr. Gladstone himself has stated, if I do not mistake, that if the present bill were thrown out a more searching and comprehensive measure would certainly be introduced instead.

Correspondent—Would the next Parliament contain more Parrellites?

Archbishop Croke—I think the next Parliament, so far as the Irish representation may be concerned, would be much the same as at the present.

Correspondent—Do you think Parrell would be arrested if he came to Ireland?

Archbishop Croke—I see no reason at all to suppose that Mr. Parrell would be arrested if he came to Ireland.

Correspondent—Supposing the Land bill passed, would the Land League be likely to be held together for the purpose of agitating for other objects—possibly home rule?

Archbishop Croke—Bill or no bill, I am thoroughly convinced that the Land League will be kept up in some shape or form and that the question of self-government will never be lost sight of by Irish patriots.

Correspondent—Are you of opinion that Ireland will ultimately secure independent self-government?

Archbishop Croke—I am decidedly of opinion that it will soon become absolutely necessary to grant some share, and even a considerable share, of independent government to Ireland.

Secondly—Because it cannot view them dispassionately.

Third—Because it has not sufficient time at its disposal to devote to the consideration of them.

I may add that the Irish popular party in the British House of Commons can, and I believe will, lighten their difficulties from day to day and ultimately render them unaccountable.

Correspondent—Are you of opinion that independent self-rule for Ireland would weaken her bond with England, as many believe, or strengthen them?

Archbishop Croke—There can be no doubt that the bonds would be strengthened. A people discontented and dissatisfied with those who rule over them have a natural tendency to secession, and that tendency will be in proportion to the discontent.

Correspondent—In conceding self-government to Ireland would you consider the federal form of government the best?

Archbishop Croke—I think such a government as that of the United States is of all others the simplest and most satisfactory. Hence it all British dependencies could be formed into a confederation, as the *Verdall* has suggested, Ireland being a part of it and holding to the other confederated bodies and to the Imperial Parliament the same relations.

ship that California, for instance, holds to the other States and to the supreme legislature at Washington, I, for one, would be thoroughly satisfied, and feel that nothing better could be done in this respect for Ireland.

Correspondent—Do you think the intense feeling of dislike for England will ever die out in Ireland?

Archbishop Croke—I do not think this feeling will die out in our time or at any future time unless England alters her attitude altogether as regards this country and treats it as she treats each and every one of her other flourishing dependencies.

Correspondent—What has been the effect of the Coercion act?

Archbishop Croke—The Coercion Act has done no good to the Government, but it has done good to the popular cause in Ireland. It has made martyrs.

The efforts of distinguished public speakers and performers are often impaired by hoarseness. No specific for throat and lung affections has been found to remedy such trouble with such certainty and promptitude as THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

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Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, August 9, 1881.

Money loaned on call at 4 to 5 per cent and on time at 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange in New York was quiet at 4.83 and 4.85, and here the market was steady at 83 premium for 60 day bills between banks, 83 to 84 premium, cash over the counter.

The Stock market was stronger this morning and there was an increased demand for stocks. Bank of Montreal sold up 1/2; Ontario, 1/2; and Commerce 1/2 per cent. Merchants was steady at noon at 125 1/2 bid. Montreal Telegraph advanced 1 per cent, and Bichellou 1 per cent in bid.

Morning Stock Sales—101 Montreal, 195 1/2; 100 Commerce, 144 1/2; 10 Montreal, 116 1/2; 10 do, 117; 60 Ontario, 83 1/2; 10 Merchants, 125 1/2; 25 Dundas, 60, 130; Intercolonial Coal, 25; 25 do, 26; 10 Montreal Telegraph, 123 1/2; 237 do, 123 1/2; 2 do, 124; 25 Gas, 147 1/2; 50 do, 147 1/2; 50 do, 148; 25 do, 147 1/2; 25 do, 147 1/2; 50 do, 147 1/2; 225 do, 147 1/2.

The stock market was easier this p.m. Bank of Montreal declined 1/2; Merchants 1/2; Commerce 1/2; and Gas 1/2; other stocks steady to firm.

Afternoon Sales.—10 Montreal, 195 1/2; 10 Toronto, 155; 2 do, 155 1/2; 10 Ontario, 83 1/2; 10 Merchants, 125 1/2; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 123 1/2; 100 City Passenger, 130 1/2; 135 Richelieu, 67 1/2; 10 Canada Paper, 123; 65 do, 122 1/2.

New York, Aug. 9, 1 p.m.—Stocks quiet, firmer. Am. Ex. 83 1/2; C. S. 65 1/2; D. & L. 121 1/2; Erie, 43 1/2; U.S. 110; U.S. 105; U.S. 100; U.S. 97 1/2; J. C. 96; N. P. 40 1/2; N. W. 126 1/2; N. Y. C. 144; P. M. 52; R. J. 136; U. P. 126 1/2; W. U. 85 1/2.

The Eastern Townships' Bank returns to the Government just published to 30th July, shows liabilities to the stockholders for capital paid up, \$1,392,755, Rest, \$220,000, equal to say, 15 1/2 per cent. The bank shows available assets, notes discounted, overdue and specially secured, \$34,039; other overdue debts not specially secured, \$7,314; bills discounted, overdue and other overdue debts secured, \$70,473; real estate, \$39,500; mortgages on real estate, \$15,107; bank premises, \$100,000; other assets, \$35,636, making in all, \$302,675, equal to about 19 per cent of capital looked up and unavailable, which if deducted from capital and Rest reduces the working capital to 96 1/2 per cent or 3 1/2 per cent below par. The current discounts and advances to the public are \$2,453,374. To obtain an interest in the foregoing 117 1/2 per cent must be paid for the stock.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

During the last few days of the week now under review there has been a somewhat brisker movement in more than one leading staple, and the fall trade is to all appearances opening out well. From the first to the fourth of August a large number of bills fell due in the dry goods and boot and shoe branches, and the fact that protests and foreclosures were comparatively scarce augurs favorably for the future.

It is gratifying also to learn that the crops in western Ontario are turning out considerably better than at first expected, a fact made known by actual harvesting operations. In view of the short crop in the United States prices of grain have been advancing in the West, and that despite better crops generally in the leading countries of Europe. All the surplus grain of this continent will be wanted, and farmers will doubtless secure good prices.

Boots and Shoes.—Business continues in excess of last year, fall orders coming in hand numerously. Prices are steady. Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to \$2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to \$3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split bal-morals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff bal-morals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble bal-morals, 90c to \$1.15.

Dates and Chemicals.—Chemicals are slow, but drugs are steady and in demand. Opium is still weak but other articles are unchanged. We quote: Bl-carb soda at \$3.05 to \$3.25; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bl-chloride of potash, 1 1/2c to 1.5c; borax, 1.5c to 1.6c; cream tartar crystals, 29c to 31c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic soda, \$2.50 to 2.60; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; coppers, 100 lbs, 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.60; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 5 1/2c to 7c; whitening, 55c to 60c; quinine, 5 1/2c to 6c; morphia, \$3.40 to 3.60; castor oil, 10c; shell-lac, 42c to 45c.

GRAIN.—A reasonable business is reported by leading houses, and country orders have been more numerous.

Teas.—Several private sales of new crop Japan teas have occurred at New York. Despatches from Japan state that fine grades are difficult to secure. Local trade dull. Japan, common, 22 1/2c to 25c; good, 24c to 27c; fair to good, 24c to 40c; fine to choice, 41c to 53c. Nagsaki, 25c to 35c; Young hyson Brisk 45c to 55c; second, 38c to 45c; third, 30c to 35c; fourth, 28c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; T'wankey, common to good, 29c to 33c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 28c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

SUGAR is quiet and steadier. The New York market is firmer and more buoyant, and it would be difficult to buy a large quantity at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c for fair to good refining. Granulated, 10 1/2c to 10 1/4c; Grocers' A, 9 1/2c to 10c; Extra Bright Yellow, 9c; Bright Yellow, 8 1/2c; Fair, 7 1/2c to 8 1/4c.

Fruits.—Market still firm. Currants, have been active in New York. Several thousand barrels selling at 5 1/2c to 6c. Currants 7c to 7 1/2c; Valencia 8 1/2c to 9c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.40; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscat, 12c, none in market; seedless, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; prunes, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c; S. tarragon, 14c to 15c; walnuts, French, 9 1/2c to 10c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

Coffee.—The local market is quiet, the principal demand being for Mocha. The New York Coffee market is strong and higher, with buyers on a basis of 12c to 12 1/2c for fair Rio. West India grades have been in a fair request on the basis of 12 1/2c for average invoices of Maracaibo. We quote:—Green mocha, per lb, 31c to 33c; Java, 26c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Stagnos and Cayon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 12 1/2c.

Spices.—The market is steady under a light enquiry. Cassia, per lb, 13c to 16c; mace, 90c to \$1; cloves, 40c; Jamaica ginger, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 14c to 15c; white, 20c to 23c; pimento, 16c to 17c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unclimbed, 60c to 95c; limeed, 90c to \$1.

Syrups and Molasses.—Business is almost confined to Barbadoes, some large lots of which have sold. Syrups—Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses—Barbadoes 55c to 58c; Trinidad, 45c to 50c; sugar house, 35c to 37.

LEATHER.—The best descriptions of sole continues to meet with fair enquiry, and there has been a more clearly defined demand for splits, resulting in business at rates favorable to the buyer. The market generally has a slightly firmer tone, but it is far from active. Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24 1/2c to 25 1/2c; No. 2, B A, 23c to 24 1/2c; No. 2, ordinary, 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c. Buffalo sole, No. 1, 21c to 23c; No. 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 35c to 42c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins, 67c to 75c. Harness, 20c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12 1/2c to 15 1/2c; rough, 20c to 28c.

Dry Goods.—Importations are nearly all in and stocks all in good shape. Travellers appear to be doing well, although harvesting operations have commenced, judging from the advices and orders received from them, and no fears are now entertained as to fall trade. For the time of year remittances are fully satisfactory. Cottons are firm and advances have been paid on some repeat orders for printed calicos. The city retail trade is quiet.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market for pig and manufactured iron has developed a firmer tone and the advantage is with the holders. Gaiterhills has sold at \$21, and Summerles \$20.50. There is no change to note in nails as yet. Hardware has made with good demand both on Provincial and North-West account.

Wool.—The market is quiet and steady, there is little or no fleece offering here, but in Toronto several lots have been bought by city traders at 24c. Country holders generally, want 26c to 27c. Greasy Cape, on this market, is quoted at 18c to 19c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 31c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

Hides are quoted at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 65c to 70c; calfskins, 12c.

PETROLEUM is still dull at 21 1/2c in car lots. Broken lots are quoted at 22c to 22 1/2c, and single bbl. lots at 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c.

SALT.—Coarse, 55c to 67 1/2c; factory filled, 90c to \$1.00; Eureka, \$2, \$1, and 50c for bags, halves and quarters.

Holders ask 45c to 48c for Newfoundland cod oil.

Flour, per bb.—Superior Extra, \$6.05 to \$6.10; Extra Superior, \$5.90; Spring Extra, \$5.90; Superior, \$5.50 to 5.60; Strong Bakers, \$5.85 to 6.50; Fine, \$4.85 to 5.10; Middlings, \$4.60 to 5.75; Pollards, \$4.25 to \$4.35; Ontario bags, \$2.85 to 2.95; City bags (delivered), \$3.25 to 3.30. Meal—Oatmeal, per bbl, \$4.80 to 4.85; Cornmeal, \$3.05 to 3.15.

Oats.—Oats—Ontario, \$4.80. Corn—62c in bond. Peas—92c. Cornmeal, \$3.15 to 3.25. Butter—Western, 15c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 21c; Morrisburg and district, 17c to 20c; Creamery, 22c to 22 1/2c. Cheese—New, 10c to 10 1/2c. Lard—15c to 15 1/2c for palls. Pork—Heavy Mess, \$21 to \$22. Hams—Uncovered, 13c to 14c. Bacon—12c. Ashes—Pots, \$5.30 to \$5.35 per 100 lbs for Firsts. Eggs—15 1/2c.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS.—August 9. There was a full attendance of market gardeners with wagon loads of kitchen stuff and the bucksters stalls were well supplied with vegetables and fruits now in season.

Buyers were fairly numerous and business was brisk. Despite rumors of a short crop of blueberries, Saguenay berries were in large supply. Small boxes changed hands at 60c to 80c each and the larger boxes at \$1 to \$1.20. Ordinary sized apples, chiefly winter falls, brought as low as \$1.50 per bushel, but sales were also made of better fruit at \$2 to \$3. Grain was in fair supply for the season of the year. Oats sold at \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel and buckwheat at \$1.20 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, in baskets, 20c to 26c.

Flour, Meal and Grain.—Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3.15 to \$3.30; Buckwheat flour, \$2.50; Oatmeal, \$2.50; Cornmeal, \$1.55 to \$1.65; Bran, 90c per 100 lbs; Barley, nominal, at 80c to 90c; Oats, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.10;

Peas, per bushel, \$1.05; Buckwheat, per bag, \$1.20.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Apples, per bbl, \$3.00 to \$3.00; Potatoes, new, 50c to 60c per bushel; carrots, 20c to 25c per doz; onions, 25c to 30c per doz bunches; cabbages, new, per doz, 40c to 50c; turnips, 5c to 10c per bunch; Montreal tomatoes, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per bushel; cucumbers, 15c to 30c per dozen; red currants, 60c to 75c per bushel; gooseberries, 40c to 50c per gallon; Southern water melons, \$1.50 each; Montreal small garden melons, 75c to \$1 each.

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 80c; turkeys, 90c to 10c per lb; geese, \$2 to \$2.50; beef, per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, 10c to 10c; lamb, per quarter 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 13c to 14c; ham, 14c to 15c; lard, 15c to 16c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.—Aug. 6.

The market has again been quiet, and will, in all probability, remain so until harvesting operations are over. After this date there will be weekly auction sales of horses on the College street Corporation Market. Sales are reported of a bay gelding for \$95, and a bay horse, a heavy roan horse and a black mare at \$90, \$135 and \$120 respectively. Since last Saturday the following dealers were in town:—R. Mowry, Chateaufort, Rhode Island; L. W. Green, Walworth, Mass.; A. Langavien, Bridgewater, Conn.; N. Mayer, New York; G. T. Godeard, Lowell, Mass.; Thomas Alden, Boston; Richard Elting, Ellenville, N. Y.

The following were the exports for the past week:—July 30th, 1 horse entered for Saratoga races, \$500. August 1st, 19 horses, \$1,553.50; 16 do, \$1,196. August 2nd, 12 do, \$1,779; 4 do, \$85; 20 do, \$1,614. August 3rd, 19 do, \$1,372.50; 21 do, \$1,761.50. August 5th, 2 do, \$248; 2 do, \$230; 5 do, \$500.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Aug. 8.

Cattle shippers being well supplied with cattle, and higher ocean freights being asked by steamship agents and contractors, the market for export cattle was almost at a standstill, and prices were a shade lower. Space for cattle has been engaged at \$3, and more is now asked. Insurance now ranges from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Cattle which could have sold last week at 5 1/2c were readily offered at 5c today without leading to business, as despite other drawbacks the British markets are reported weaker. Butchers' stock ranged from 3 to 4 1/2c, and the demand was fair.

The following drovers had one car load of cattle each under offer: Alex. Montgomery, Perth; W. Hearn, Guelph; Thomas Robson, St. Thomas; Jos. Stone, Whitby; Henry Gould, Cotto; Alex. Elliott, Kingston; John McQuillan, Guelph. The following had two loads each:—R. Case, Senforth; B. Jones, Mitchell; D. McIntosh, St. Thomas; W. Lunn, Toronto; T. Bonner, Toronto; T. Pierce, Toronto.

The receipts in Montreal for week ended August 6th were:—Cattle, 2,474 head; Sheep, 3,782, and 325 hogs.

Diseased Lungs.

From J. A. ABERCROMBIE, of Brantford, Ont. Gentlemen.—It gives me much pleasure to bear witness to a cure effected by Dr. Wistar's BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—My wife having been afflicted for a number of years with diseased lungs I was prompted to try Wistar's BALM. I did so, and to my utmost satisfaction, for it effected a permanent cure in her for which I heartily recommend it to the public at large as a true and most reliable cure for diseases of the lungs. In conclusion I beg to ask you to accept my thanks, also my hearty wishes for your success with your valuable remedy, believing it to be the only medicine adapted to such cases. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

THE CAUSES OF BEAUTY.

There is a great deal of truth in the following remarks of the Kansas City Saturday Evening Herald:—

"We take radically different views from any thing we have seen advanced as to the causes of physical beauty in men and women. We are aware of the Grecian theory that the study of the beautiful produces beauty, and we have also read much concerning dress, diet and exercise as means to the same end; but we assert that physical beauty is due to physical idleness, and diet, study, dress and exercise are merely accessories. We do not wish to be misunderstood, and we admit exceptions, for we know of several noble looking men and women whose beauty is coupled with physical toil, but our rule will hold good nevertheless, for inquiry will reveal the fact good-looking people have a degree of leisure, without which there can be no physical development. Take the athlete, and we find that he has months of idleness to one day's display of strength. The soldier's commanding physique is due to his hours of leisure, and not to his drilling, as is usually thought, for the red Indian is just as majestic without drill, while the squaw who labors when the Indian falls, is bent and broken down early in life. You perhaps have noticed some shabby looking little man who passes your window morning and evening, year in and year out. How mean he looks. It is quite probable he is married, has a large family and performs most keep his nose to the grindstone without relaxation—hence his fagged and worn-out appearance. But that distinguished looking man who strolls by about noon. He has a good income, easy hours and plenty of vacations. We know of a woman who for seven years has supported a paralyzed husband and five children by labor at the wash-tub. We wish it were otherwise, but her physical bearing is not in keeping with the bravery of her heart. About five years ago we were introduced to a young man from the East. His appearance showed indications of hard work. He soon afterwards developed a taste for bunko steering and card dealing, and now his hands are soft and his form more upright, and he dresses in broadcloth and seems two inches taller. Hard, continuous toil destroys physical beauty, easy living will restore it. Jones drops his snuff thing; his friends begin to remark, 'Why, Jones, how well you're looking!' The race-horse is admired for his symmetry and speed; hook him on to a street car for a couple of years, and see if he does not look as sorry as a mule. The sleek oxen that win the prizes spend their time ruminating in green meadows; the oxen yoked to the plow are ungainly and rough. Our Western farmers, even with the healthiest occupations, are fatigued and distressed, while their sons at colleges are strapping young men—models of physical beauty. Compare the aristocracy with the laboring poor, and we see a similar difference. Here is a youth of fifteen who must now commence an unceasing round of working twelve hours a day at some unhealthful occupation. Do you expect that in ten years time he will be six feet high, broad-shouldered and strong? We tell you no; if he is tall, he will be lank;

If he is short, he will be runtish; in any case he will unmistakably show the physical effects of excessive toil. We are not disparaging art and training, nor are we oblivious of their effects, but they are not the foundation of physical beauty. Physical beauty comes with leisure, and goes with continuous hard work.

INCIDENT CONSUMPTION.

In bronchial and other chest affections, arresting incident consumption, and lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility in giving tone to the system, FELLOW'S Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is undoubtedly a valuable remedy. JOHN McDUNNAY, Methodist Minister, Newport, N.S. 28week W

ODS AND ENDS.

A COW WITH A WOODEN LEG.—A valuable cow belonging to an English farmer, recently broke its leg; it had to be amputated. The animal has since been fitted with a wooden leg, on which it moves about with the utmost ease, which proves the absurdity of hastily ordering the destruction of animals that meet with such accidents.

LANGUAGE.—Spoken language is so plastic and rub out, and fill up, and stick on so easily when you work that soft material that there is nothing like it for modelling. Out of it comes the shape you turn into marble or bronze in your immortal books, if you happen to write such. Or, to use another illustration, writing or printing is like shooting with the rifle; you may hit your readers mind or miss it. But talking is like playing at a mark with the pipe of an engine; if it is within reach, and if you have time enough you can't help hitting it.

THE WESTERN FARMER.—An American paper gives the following description of the Western farmer:—"The average Western farmer toils hard early and late, often depriving himself of needed rest and sleep, for what? To raise corn. For what? To feed hogs. For what? To get money with which to buy more land. For what? To raise more corn. For what? To feed more hogs. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want with more land? Why, he wishes to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—to buy more land—to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—and in this circle he moves until the Almighty stops his hoggish proceedings."

CAREFUL REPORTING.—An American contemporary, having been cast in heavy damages for incautious reporting, declares that it will be more reserved in its statements in the future, and asks its readers how they like the following specimen:—"An alleged mad dog, said to be the property of an alleged butcher on Atlantic-avenue, is said to have broken his chain yesterday afternoon, and attacked the alleged daughter of Hermand Jost, who claims to be a cigar-maker on the street. It will be remembered by our readers that the alleged butcher whose name could not be learned was arrested some sixteen months ago for an alleged assault on his alleged wife with an alleged brick, and was sent to the penitentiary for it, it is stated, the alleged term of two years, but was pardoned at the expiration of a term of months by the alleged Governor of the State."

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL obviates all this, entirely, safely and speedily, and it is a benign remedy for lameness, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

THE ONLY ONE! The only LARGE Gent's Furnishing Store that has a stock of Montreal wear ladies' goods not kept in S. CARSLY'S 399 NOTRE DAME STREET. SPECIAL PRICES. The balance of Spring and Summer goods now being offered at extraordinary low prices. NOW'S THE TIME! This is the proper time to invest in Men's and Boys' Goods at reduced prices. Also in Hats, Suits, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c.

GENERAL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are:— 1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted. 2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seigniorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12. 3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 14. 4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands or on conceded portions of seigniorial lands, Vaudreuil, and other private lands. Secs. 14, 15, & 16. 5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq. 6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 30, et seq.

Underholding Letters Patent for lands reserved for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of free grants for the whole of the land, or at least one hundred acres, and the seignior or proprietor of the unceded portion of a seignior may do the same on paying two dollars per acre for the land over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres.

Any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being paid, the same may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in full as a mining location. Sec. 12.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting the same to the following effect:— 1. The full price of the location at the rate of three