

Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 4th Thursday of every month, at eight o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond Street, E. Forrester, res. 7th, Co. Green, Recorder, Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1892. To the C. M. B. A. Members: The 15th Annual Convention of the Catholic Mutual Association will be held in Seminary Hall, Notre Dame Street, in the city of Montreal, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1892, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Headquarters at the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel, St. James Street.

Yours fraternally, JAMES S. MCGARRY, Supreme President. C. J. HICKEY, Supreme Recorder.

Resolutions of Confotence.

At the regular meeting of Branch 57, Orillia, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Moved by Brother J. H. Devaney, seconded by Brother R. A. Lynch, that in view of the unexpected desire of our esteemed and worthy brother, W. J. Gallagher, late Financial Secretary of this branch, he be interred in a merciful God, that this branch tender its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of our late brother, for the great and irreparable loss they have sustained, and earnestly pray that God in His infinite goodness may grant them fortitude and resignation to bear the trial which has so suddenly overtaken them. Be it also

Resolved that the members of this branch are happy to testify to the Christian and moral worth of our late brother. He has been a dutiful and obedient member of his Church and always endeavored to perform good work that his conscience and charitable heart dictated. His last wish was to be buried in the Holy Church, and he has been so buried. His soul rests peacefully in the bosom of his merciful God. Be it further

Resolved that our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy of the same be presented to the relatives of deceased, and also sent to the official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, for publication. JOHN THOMSON, Rec. Sec.

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1892. At a regular meeting of Branch 2, held on the above evening, it was moved by Chaucer (Thay), seconded by Bro. Thomas Walsh, and carried unanimously, that

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the beloved father of our esteemed brother, William Clark, and brother of George Clark, be it

Resolved that the members of this branch, desire to express our sincere sympathy with our beloved brother, in the loss they have sustained. Be it further

Resolved that this resolution be spread on the minutes of the branch, and copies of the same be forwarded to Brothers George and Wm. Clark, and also to the official organ of the C. M. B. A. for insertion. J. M. YARLES, Rec. Sec.

ZOLA AT LOURDES.

His Pilgrimage is the Sensation of the Day.

ALL PARIS IS EXCITED—THERE ARE MANY SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE CHARACTER OF THE NOVEL—HE WILL DOUBTLESS WRITE ABOUT THE HOLY THROUG.

Paris corr. New York Tribune.

M. Zola's pilgrimage to Lourdes is the sensation of the day. Now, since this famous shrine is a place of so great interest, and since all France is always ready to hang spell-bound upon the words and actions of M. Zola, one may only imperfectly imagine the sensations caused by the announcement that the novel was to be for a time conjured; that M. Zola, in brief, would this year join the holy throng and make the pilgrimage. It must be confessed that the sensations were much varied. Some thought only of the new book he would write, a naturalistic novel about Our Lady of Lourdes. Some—the railroad people—thought of the throng of sight-seers his presence there would attract. Some, many indeed, looked upon it with pious horror. To them it was not merely Saul among the prophets, it was Anti-Christ among the Disciples. They protested. They even sought to invoke the law, both civil and ecclesiastical, to prevent M. Zola from going thither; all of which was, of course, in vain, and only served to amuse the object of their disfavor and to give him welcome material for the novel he had in mind.

S. M. Zola, accompanied by Mme. Zola, went to Lourdes, and following the crowd, proceeded at once to the Holy Grotto. He found it surrounded by more than 20,000 people of both sexes and of all ages and conditions. Indeed, none of his novels is a more striking scene portrayed than that. In the afternoon the daily procession occurred. At its head marched no less than 2,000 priests, monks and nuns. Then came the Holy Sacrament, borne beneath a silken canopy. After it came the sick and suffering, who had come thither to be cured. There were two cripples on crutches or leaning on the arms of friends; the blind, led by friends or fellow pilgrims; sick and deformed infants in their mothers' arms; here and there a cripple and a blind man in arm, relying upon each other, the one for support, the other for guidance. Behind these thousands came other thousands of suppliants, sightseers, perhaps some scoffers, while yet other thousands stood by and gazed upon the scene.

Among the last named stood M. Zola. He was dressed in black, with a white straw hat. In his hands were notebook and pencil, and Mme. Zola leaned upon his arm. He carried with him a folding camp-chair, upon which sometimes he, sometimes Mme. Zola, sat, when weary of standing. He also knelt when all around him did so, at the massing of the Holy Sacrament, but kept his eyes open and his notebook and pencil in hand meanwhile. He asked innumerable questions of those who stood about him, and was evidently much moved by what he saw. When the whole throng burst into audible supplications, his eyes behind their glasses glittered, partly with sympathy, partly with tears. "Save us, Lord Jesus, or we shall perish!" cried the multitude; and "Jesus, Thou Son of David, have mercy on us!" "Oh Lord! speak but a word, look on us for a minute, and we shall be healed." Then the whole had been sick began to shout that they were cured. One woman, bedridden for

years, sprang from the litter in which she had been carried, exclaiming: "Cured! Saved!" The whole crowd cheered vociferously and shouted exclamations of praise and thanksgiving. M. Zola brushed his eyes and murmured, "It is wonderful! wonderful!" There was another procession at night. The holy Grotto was illuminated, and the statue of Notre Dame de Lourdes was adorned with wreaths bearing lighted candles. Each pilgrim in the procession carried a taper, and all sang the "Ave Maria" as they marched by the shrine. In this procession there were seven notable persons. Six of them were pilgrims who had, they said, been miraculously cured that very day. The seventh was M. Zola himself. He contrived to hold in one hand both notebook and taper, while he wielded the pencil with the other. "It lights my book so that I can write," he said, referring to the taper. His ears and tongue, too, were busy. He listened to and jotted down every devotional ejaculation, and asked innumerable questions. Sometimes he got pleasant enough answers, but sometimes he was sharply rebuked for his irreverence. The next morning he went to the priests and asked for an authoritative list of the miracles that had been wrought just a nonchalantly as he might have asked a prefect of police for a list of the day's arrests! The priests declined to gratify his irreverent curiosity.

During the day many curious incidents occurred. He was walking about among the litters of the sick, and paused at the side of the crippled boy, who recognized him. Ah, my lad, are you praying to be cured?" he asked. "No, M. Zola," was the reply. "I am praying for your conversion!" The novelist's face flushed with emotion, and he bent over and kissed the lad, saying: "I thank you, my dear; I have no doubt that I need to become better." Soon after this one of the priests was telling M. Zola of the miraculous cure of one of the pilgrims, when another approached and exclaimed: "Ah, M. Zola! If only you would turn to our Lord! He would cure you, also, and receive you into the academy of the true immortals!" The novelist was a little taken aback at this reference to his defunct ambition, but took it in good part.

The tone of the book which M. Zola will write as a result of his visit to Lourdes will not be altogether friendly to the shrine. Neither will it be offensively hostile. He will give the bulk of the pilgrims credit for sincerity, but will charge them with too great credulity. He will dwell upon some incidents which he claims to have noted, such as the death of two pilgrims while on their way to the shrine. Nevertheless, the tone of the book will be generally respectful, as he indicated when he said to one of the priests, on bidding him adieu: "I am, sorry that I entered upon this pilgrimage so lightly. I should not have done so had I been properly informed."

AMERICAN "EQUAL RIGHTERS." A letter in the Chicago Citizen says: At the session of the Board of Education on Wednesday night, at the proper time, Miss Kate Ryan, of South Omaha, a former teacher in the Brown Park school, who was ignored by the Board on account of being a Catholic, when the list of teachers for 1893 was made up, stepped forward and asked permission to say a few words. President Cheek gave her permission and she said: "I come here personally to-night, gentlemen, to ask you a plain question, to which I trust you will give me a plain answer. A few days ago this body met and elected the teachers for the ensuing year. When I read in the paper of the proceedings and saw that my name had been omitted, I was nonplussed at first; then I thought that a mistake had been made. Later one of the teachers came and told me that I had been ignored on purpose. Now, gentlemen, I am here face to face with you, and I ask you why you ignored me? You tremble. Truth makes a man a coward when he has to face it, does it not? I am an old citizen still, does it not ignore me? Why? I have taught in your public schools and given satisfaction. My education is a finished one, as Professor Munroe said this will tell. (Professor Munroe said such was the fact.) My scholars, every one of them, loved me and I loved them. Prof. Munroe will tell you, gentlemen, that advanced my classes more than any other teacher of South Omaha. Then why should I not be retained? I am told if I had gone to the members of the board and electioneered with each for an hour I might have been retained. Gentlemen, this I could not do; I presumed you were an honorable body of men, and I would not thus insult you. I hear other teacher said this. I could not. Is there one in this honorable body of men who is man enough to say he voted against me?"

Then she waited in a graceful pose. Finally Secretary Tunstun said: "I voted against you, Miss Ryan, but the reason is known only to myself." "Thank you, Mr. Tunstun," said the speaker; "I am glad to find one man among you who is not afraid to tell the truth. Is there another man among you who will speak! Are you cowards? Why do you tremble when face to face with the woman you have ignored?"

At this point James Jones and W. P. Cheek could stand the scathing fire no longer, and acknowledged that they, too, had voted against her; that she waited the clock could have been heard ticking a somber sound—still no answer. Continuing, Miss Ryan

said: "So there are three of you who will acknowledge the truth. Now, gentlemen, will you tell me why you voted against me? No, I see you will not; but I will tell you why: I am a Catholic—that explains it all; yes, I am an Irish Catholic, and am proud of it. But, gentlemen, I never attempted to bring my religion into my school work. I have always tried to inculcate in the minds of my scholars the things that were right. I have corrected my pupils when they did wrong. Would you have me do otherwise? No fault has ever been found with my work; but I am guilty of being a Catholic girl, and that was enough to condemn me with you. Above your heads on the wall hangs the Stars and Stripes that I love better than my life. They give forth the glad news of freedom for all mankind; yet, sitting in its shadow, you condemn me because my faith is different from yours. How proud I was the day you came to my school at South Omaha to raise that flag over the place of my labors. Well I remember that night when sitting in my room, by my bedside and prayed God to bless you for your wisdom and forethought in thus helping to educate the young mind and fire it with a patriotic zeal that will live till death. The next time I meet you it is beneath the same flag. I meet you to demand justice. Yet, while breezes from without lift the folds that wave over your heads, you cast me aside and say in your cowardly and un-American hearts, 'She is not fit to teach in our schools. She is a Catholic girl!'"

DR. MCGLYNN'S CASE. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger.") New York, Sept. 20.—An event of the utmost interest to Catholics all over the United States will be the meeting in this city, Oct. 16th, of all the Roman Catholic Archbishops, headed by Cardinal Gibbons, for the purpose of deliberating in regard to the affairs of the Church in this country. The interest of the meeting will be enhanced by the fact that Archbishop Satolli, of Rome, will be present as the Pope's special delegate. He is a man of great ability and learning and enjoys special intimacy with the Pope, from whom he will probably come clothed with extraordinary powers. It is possible that the results of the conference will be of unusual importance. There are a number of subjects which will naturally come up for discussion, among them being the controversy over Archbishop Ireland's Faribault School system. If it is true that Dr. McGlynn has finally decided to make his submission to the Roman Propaganda in order to secure an opening of his case, this fact will give increased popular interest to the coming ecclesiastical gathering.

It has so many times been erroneously reported that Dr. McGlynn's case was to be reopened, that I would hesitate to give currency to the report now, were it not for the fact that this time it comes from sources entitled to more than ordinary respect and credence. Just what terms Dr. McGlynn has made for himself is not stated, but he could not secure a reopening of his case and a hearing of his side of the controversy unless he should promise to accept the decision of the ecclesiastical body appointed to try him, and it is believed that Dr. McGlynn, in order to recover his lost position in the Church, of which he was once an honored priest, is at length willing to make some submission to the authorities.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

The Irish Landlords try to Embarrass Gladstone.

A cable despatch received on the 27th, says:—The Irish landlords have now entered upon their plan of campaign, which they confidently trust will prove more successful than did that captained by Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. John Dillon. As long as the Conservatives were in office evictions were kept down to a minimum, with the consequent cessation of outrage and disorder. Mr. Arthur Balfour's strong personality prevailed to keep the landlords quiet, while he and his colleagues were responsible for the quietude of the country. As Mr. William O'Brien shows in a letter to the papers, he early in the year moved an adjournment of the House of Commons to call attention to the wholesale evictions pending on Clare Island. Within a fortnight an emissary of the Irish Secretary visited Clare Island, saw the land agent, the threatened evictions did not take place, and Mr. Balfour's claim that his policy had resulted in bringing peace and prosperity to Ireland was not weakened. It is different now with Mr. John Morley in the Secretary's Lodge. He has suspended the operation of the Coercion Act, declaring that he can rule Ireland without it. Very well, say the landlords, we shall see, and straightaway breaks forth an epidemic of eviction over the country. The real character of this outbreak and its true meaning appears from the fact that in every case the indebtedness proceeded upon consisted of ancient arrears. If these evictions were necessary, or are reasonable, they should naturally have taken place last year or the year before. That they should simultaneously and in increasing number be proceeded with in these early weeks of the new Government is a fact that tells its own story. What makes it all the more pitiful is that, just now, owing to hopeless harvest weather and the low price of stock, the coming winter will be the worst Ireland has passed through since 1886. How Mr. John Morley will meet these threatening and critical circumstances is a

question anxiously asked. Will he consent to the engagement of police and military in order to hold back the half-starved people while the bailiffs storm cottage or loot farmyard? The law here, as in the case of Shylock's pound of flesh, so decrees it, and it is difficult to see by what means Mr. Morley can avoid being dragged in to take a hand at the game primarily designed for the destruction of himself and the Government of which he is a member. The leaders of the Irish Nationalist party are fully alive to the dangers of the situation. They perceive that the only chance of avoiding or minimizing it is that they shall cordially work with the Chief Secretary in endeavoring to keep the peace and to tide over the winter. Mr. O'Brien has raised a note of alarm in the letter alluded to, in which he desires the people of Great Britain to note that if, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Nationalist leaders, Ireland should, to any extent, be disturbed during the winter, it is the allies of the late Government who have, of malice aforethought, deliberately organized the trouble. Mr. Tim Healy, speaking at a public meeting, has declared his full belief in the honesty of John Morley's purpose, and has besought for him the assistance of the Irish people in his endeavor to carry out his plans. That such a reference to an Irish Secretary made by a Nationalist member should be loudly cheered at a public meeting in Dublin is a notable sign of the new times.

Miraculous Cure at Knox. Knox, Sept. 6.—Dean Wagner, of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, came to Knox some time ago in wretched health, completely broken down, and had no earthly hope of recovery. He promised Our Lady of Knox that if she, in the exercise of her glorious prerogatives of mercy and charity, restored him to health he would have a pure white marble statue placed on her altar as a testimony of his gratitude. He has been cured, and sent \$500 for the statue to Archdeacon Cavanagh, and this week Mr. Farrell, the sculptor, of Dublin, is engaged in erecting a marble altar to the Blessed Virgin and another to St. Joseph. He has two lovely statues ready to be placed on the altars. A lady of high rank when in the world, but now for many years Superioress of a convent near Glasgow, was the victim of a terrible disease which baffled the scientific skill of the ablest physicians, but she has been perfectly cured by the Knox cement and by the Novenas to our Blessed Lady. Another young lady, a convert, came here accompanied by her uncle, from London, who was at one time a Protestant minister, but now a humble and fervent Catholic. The surgeons had ordered her leg to be amputated, as they said mortification had set in. She was perfectly cured here and hung up her crutches, and that without surgeon or lance, pain or operation of any kind.—Irish American.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Dr. Thomas Arnold, one of the fellows of the Royal University of Ireland, enjoys the double distinction of being the Son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and the father of Mrs. Humphrey Ward. He is a devout Catholic.

Australia has one Cardinal Archbishop, 1,000 priests, 405 Brothers, 2,805 Sisters, 2 ecclesiastical seminaries, and a Catholic population of 700,000. The Church has found this land a rich and kindly soil.

Probably the largest convent in New England will be the one which the Fathers of the Dominican mission in New Haven, Conn., intend to erect in that city. It will be a handsome stone structure, and will cost over \$100,000.

The death is announced of Baron de Habert, a convert from Judaism to Catholicity, as well as his wife, Mme. Beer, niece to the celebrated composer, Meyerbeer.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, M. P., is not only a historian, author, journalist and dramatist, but a most accomplished linguist. He has just mastered Arabic, and is now turning his attention to Japanese.

The Reverend Mother-General of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus arrived at New Orleans recently with four Sisters, making eight now in that city. These Sisters intend to open a school for the children of Italians in this fall.

Brother Menke, S. J., who is attached to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Boston, is eighty-six years of age and for nearly fifty years has been attached to that church. In a short time the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Society of Jesus will occur.

At the last meeting of the Sacred Heart of Foresters, (Catholic Order of Foresters, Chief Ranger L. V. Lechman, presiding, the following resolution was unanimously carried: Moved by Brother Ph. DeGruchy, seconded by Brother T. Louerzan, that whereas since his death, after a lingering illness, borne with patience and Christian fortitude, of the Reverend T. O'Mahoney, Bishop of Endocia (I. P. I.), auxiliary Bishop of Toronto. His learning, erudition, eloquence and piety were his valuable members of the Church, the doctrines of which, in the land of his birth, in Australia, Italy and Canada, he unceasingly taught, and for the promulgation of which he gave up his youth, his manhood and finally his life. His death deprives our beloved Archbishop of a valued friend and untiring assistant, and the Catholic population of this city of a learned instructor and guide. His life has gone out from amongst us to a better sphere, and we warmly and gratefully accept and the burning words he taught, as well as the noble monument he created, will be for ever.

Be it therefore resolved that the members of the Sacred Heart Court No. 201, Catholic Order of Foresters, be respectfully requested to record our appreciation of his worth, our grief for his loss, and our recognition of the good created by his removal by draping our charter in mourning for the term of three months, and retiring up at each meeting prayers for the repose of his soul.

His respectfully tender to His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto the sympathy of the Court for the almost irreparable loss sustained by the clergy of the Archdiocese, and the Catholics of Toronto generally, in the death of Bishop O'Mahoney; whilst at the same time reiterating that we have another added to the long list of those gone before, as mediators and intercessors for us at the Divine Mercy seat. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution and preamble be forwarded to His Grace, be inserted upon the minutes of this meeting and given to the Irish Canadian, Catholic Review and London Record for publication.

From Douglas, Ont.

Not since the solemn consecration was our holy Mother Church, with white marble facades, visited by such a throng of devout worshippers as that which attended the exercises of the mission given here last week by Father Conroy, S. J., of Montreal. It was indeed a week of prayer for the parishioners of St. Michael's. Every morning the crowded teams came in from all sides, to return at evening when the round of devotions in the church was closed. The families of the farmers carried with them their mid-day meal, which they partook of in the grass around the church. The attendance kept constantly increasing till the end, and was marked by a good sprinkling of Protestants. One of the attractive features of the mission was the Father's clear and forcible setting forth of the fundamental dogmas of our faith—the Church, Atonement, Confession, Real Presence—and the many very practical applications he drew from them. The closing sermon on the grounds of Catholic devotion results as a fruit of the mission, and was listened to with rapt attention by a packed church.

In his instructions of a very practical nature the mission insisted on devotional reading and Catholic periodicals, the latter especially, in order that actual questions and current events be judged from a Catholic standpoint.

How well his appeals went home to the heart was testified to by the large demand for copies of the constitution of the Society. Over five hundred persons approached the secretaries, among them many workmen on the

new branch of the C. P. Railroad. Some two hundred were invested with the various scapulars, and the Children of Mary received a fresh addition to their ranks. By the mission our pastor, Father Marion, who had already placed our parish on such a flourishing basis, has added another to his many claims on our gratitude and esteem. Sept. 19.

Charitable Bazaar.

Rev. Father Moyny, P. P. of Stuyvesant, earnestly requests the many persons to whom he has sent books of tickets to make their returns as soon as possible. He does not wish to follow the example so frequently set in similar cases of postponing the date of drawing. He is determined that the drawing shall be held on the dates announced. It is therefore hoped that to this end his friends shall bestir themselves and endeavor to give the good priest the gratification of his laudable enterprise so well deserved.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—There was a large market today. Wheat—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Flour—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Corn—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Beans—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Peas—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Potatoes—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Apples—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Pears—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Grapes—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Raisins—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Dates—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Figs—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Walnuts—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Almonds—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Pistachios—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Cashew nuts—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Brazil nuts—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Copra—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Coconut oil—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Palm oil—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Olive oil—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Castor oil—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Tallow—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Butter—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Cheese—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Eggs—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Hides—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Tanned skins—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Wool—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Cotton—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Linen—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Silk—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Iron—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Steel—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Copper—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Lead—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Zinc—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Tin—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Silver—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Gold—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Diamonds—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Jewels—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Clocks—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Watches—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Toys—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Games—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Books—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Newspapers—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Magazines—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Stationery—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Printing—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Advertising—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Real estate—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Insurance—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Banking—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Finance—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Law—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Medicine—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Education—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Religion—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Art—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Music—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Sports—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Amusement—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Fashion—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Food—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Drink—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Tobacco—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Games—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Books—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Newspapers—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Magazines—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Stationery—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Printing—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Advertising—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Real estate—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Insurance—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Banking—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Finance—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Law—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Medicine—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Education—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Religion—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Art—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Music—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Sports—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Amusement—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Fashion—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Food—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Drink—The market was quiet, and prices were steady. Tobacco—The market was quiet, and prices were steady.

MONTEPELIER, Sept. 29.—WHEAT—No. 2, spring, 63 1/2; No. 1, 64 1/2; No. 3, 62 1/2; No. 4, 61 1/2; No. 5, 60 1/2; No. 6, 59 1/2; No. 7, 58 1/2; No. 8, 57 1/2; No. 9, 56 1/2; No. 10, 55 1/2; No. 11, 54 1/2; No. 12, 53 1/2; No. 13, 52 1/2; No. 14, 51 1/2; No. 15, 50 1/2; No. 16, 49 1/2; No. 17, 48 1/2; No. 18, 47 1/2; No. 19, 46 1/2; No. 20, 45 1/2; No. 21, 44 1/2; No. 22, 43 1/2; No. 23, 42 1/2; No. 24, 41 1/2; No. 25, 40 1/2; No. 26, 39 1/2; No. 27, 38 1/2; No. 28, 37 1/2; No. 29, 36 1/2; No. 30, 35 1/2; No. 31, 34 1/2; No. 32, 33 1/2; No. 33, 32 1/2; No. 34, 31 1/2; No. 35, 30 1/2; No. 36, 29 1/2; No. 37, 28 1/2; No. 38, 27 1/2; No. 39, 26 1/2; No. 40, 25 1/2; No. 41, 24 1/2; No. 42, 23 1/2; No. 43, 22 1/2; No. 44, 21 1/2; No. 45, 20 1/2; No. 46, 19 1/2; No. 47, 18 1/2; No. 48, 17 1/2; No. 49, 16 1/2; No. 50, 15 1/2; No. 51, 14 1/2; No. 52, 13 1/2; No. 53, 12 1/2; No. 54, 11 1/2; No. 55, 10 1/2; No. 56, 9 1/2; No. 57, 8 1/2; No. 58, 7 1/2; No. 59, 6 1/2; No. 60, 5 1/2; No. 61, 4 1/2; No. 62, 3 1/2; No. 63, 2 1/2; No. 64, 1 1/2; No. 65, 1/2; No. 66, 1/4; No. 67, 1/8; No. 68, 1/16; No. 69, 1/32; No. 70, 1/64; No. 71, 1/128; No. 72, 1/256; No. 73, 1/512; No. 74, 1/1024; No. 75, 1/2048; No. 76, 1/4096; No. 77, 1/8192; No. 78, 1/16384; No. 79, 1/32768; No. 80, 1/65536; No. 81, 1/131072; No. 82, 1/262144; No. 83, 1/524288; No. 84, 1/1048576; No. 85, 1/2097152; No. 86, 1/4194304; No. 87, 1/8388608; No. 88, 1/16777216; No. 89, 1/33554432; No. 90, 1/67108864; No. 91, 1/134217728; No. 92, 1/268435456; No. 93, 1/536870912; No. 94, 1/1073741824; No. 95, 1/2147483648; No. 96, 1/4294967296; No. 97, 1/8589934592; No. 98, 1/17179869184; No. 99, 1/34359738368; No. 100, 1/68719476736; No. 101, 1/137438953472; No. 102, 1/274877906944; No. 103, 1/549755813888; No. 104, 1/1099511627776; No. 105, 1/2199023255552; No. 106, 1/4398046511104; No. 107, 1/8796093022208; No. 108, 1/17592186044416; No. 109, 1/35184372088832; No. 110, 1/70368744177664; No. 111, 1/140737488355328; No. 112, 1/281474976710656; No. 113, 1/562949953421312; No. 114, 1/1125899906842624; No. 115, 1/2251799813685248; No. 116, 1/4503599627370496; No. 117, 1/9007199254740992; No. 118, 1/18014398509481984; No. 119, 1/36028797018963968; No. 120, 1/72057594037927936; No. 121, 1/144115188075855872; No. 122, 1/288230376151711744; No. 123, 1/576460752303423488; No. 124, 1/1152921504606846976; No. 125, 1/2305843009213693952; No. 126, 1/4611686018427387904; No. 127, 1/9223372036854775808; No. 128, 1/18446744073709551616; No. 129, 1/36893488147419103232; No. 130, 1/73786976294838206464; No. 131, 1/147573952589676412928; No. 132, 1/295147905179352825856; No. 133, 1/590295810358705651712; No. 134, 1/1180591620717411303424; No. 135, 1/2361183241434822606848; No. 136, 1/4722366482869645213696; No. 137, 1/9444732965739290427392; No. 138, 1/18889465931478580854784; No. 139, 1/37778931862957161709568; No. 140, 1/75557863725914323419136; No. 141, 1/151115727451828646838272; No. 142, 1/302231454903657293676544; No. 143, 1/604462909807314587353088; No. 144, 1/1208925819614629174706176; No. 145, 1/2417851639229258349412352; No. 146, 1/4835703278458516698824704; No. 147, 1/9671406556917033397649408; No. 148, 1/19342813113834066795298816; No. 149, 1/38685626227668133590597632; No. 150, 1/77371252455336267181195264; No. 151, 1/154742504910672534362390528; No. 152, 1/309485009821345068724781056; No. 153, 1/618970019642690137449562112; No. 154, 1/1237940039285380274899242224; No. 155, 1/2475880078570760549798484448; No. 156, 1/4951760157141521099596968896; No. 157, 1/9903520314283042199193937792; No. 158, 1/1980704062856608439838877584; No. 159, 1/3961408125713216879677755168; No. 160, 1/7922816251426433759355510336; No. 161, 1/15845632502852867518711020672; No. 162, 1/31691265005705735037422441344; No. 163, 1/63382530011411470074844882688; No. 164, 1/126765060022822940149689765376; No