

## A FRENCH MARKET IDYL.

SUNDAY MORNING IN NEW ORLEANS.

"Oh! nice bread, un peu pour bouillie!"  
 "Lemonade, with dozen you take for a dime!"  
 "Sausages, they are good, but a little more!"  
 "Bull's head, so fresh, jump sex every day!"  
 "May I have better my goss you no stand?"  
 "Go to the devil, get out of my way!"  
 "In, voulez-vous acheter watimyon?"  
 "Hugs! Grole aig! youst laid kister!"  
 "Want buy ginger, ver fine Mehicanno!"  
 "Sausages, vine sausage! fraish liver and!"  
 "Want buy mussek-box? play like!"  
 "Slope! cant-slope! cheap, sweet and!"  
 "Want buy elgias, tree fel wan nickel!"  
 "What in the world are you tryin to!"  
 "Cucumbers! vary fine pickle!"  
 "Want go coat there, you'd Chinese!"  
 "Look at those breeches, here, only one!"  
 "Sausages! onyone! look, it's a pile!"  
 "Your pure butter now, none of your!"  
 "Fish swamps here! fresh swamps here!"  
 "Want smelt! am a mile!"  
 "Want get out of here now, that's if we are!"  
 "For that bates the devil's old Tower of Babel!"  
 —Jack Homespin in New Orleans Times.

## A MAN WHO RAISED THE DEAD

## And Another Who Was Afraid.

St. Gabelle is a small village not far from Toulouse, in France, much affected in olden times by Spanish "merchants," as it was the fashion to call smugglers. At the inn of this village one night during a thunderstorm the talk, as usual, changed from the terrors of the natural to those of the supernatural in general, and ghosts in particular. As is the wont on such occasions, the company was divided into believers and unbelievers. Amongst the former was a Spanish merchant, whose singular remark, made in a tone still more singular, that sorcerers, witches, and ghosts preferred moonlight nights to such an inky-black and stormy night as the one in question, drew general attention. On his being asked by a young man for his superstitious opinion, the Spaniard first threw it in his opponent's teeth that he would not dare to look on a ghost if he saw one, and then bet a considerable sum that he, the speaker, could bring before him the spirit of any friend he chose to name, how long soever he had been dead. The bet was at once taken up, and an adjournment made to a small pavilion perfectly isolated in the garden, so that there could be no deception. It was minutely searched with all its surroundings, the only opening besides the door being a small window securely fastened. All placed themselves at the door save the young man, who was left alone in the pavilion, the lights having been removed and writing materials placed on the table. All kept a profound silence, eagerly watching for the end, the more so because many had contributed to the amount asked, save \$220.

The Spaniard, who had remained among us (says one present), then began to sing in a sweet and sad voice a song, which may be rendered as follows:—

Noislessly cracking, the coffin has broken in the half-opened tomb,  
 And the white phantom's black foot is resting on the grass, cold and green.

And after this first verse he raised his voice solemnly and said:

"You have asked to see your friend, Francois Violot, who was drowned three years ago in crossing the Penagosles Ferry. What do you see?"

"I see," replied the young man, "a pale light which has risen near the window, but it has no form and is only an indistinct mist."

We stood stupefied.

"Are you afraid?" said the Spaniard in a strong voice.

"I am not afraid," replied the student in a voice no less confident.

We scarcely breathed. The Spaniard was silent for a moment, then he stamped on the ground with his foot three different times, and began all at once to sing again, in a higher and more sombre voice:

"And the white phantom, whose face has been withered by the surge of the waves, wipes with his shroud the water from his garments and hair."

The song finished, the Spaniard turns again towards the door, and giving to his voice an accent more and more solemn, he said:

"You, who wished to pry into the mysteries of the tomb, what do you see?"

We listened with anxiety. The student replied in a calm voice, but like a man who is describing a thing as it happens:

"I see this vapour, which grows larger and takes the form of a phantom; this phantom has the head covered by a veil; it remains in the same place where it arose."

"Are you afraid?" asked the Spaniard in an insulting voice.

The proud and brave voice of the young man replied "I am not afraid."

We dared not look at each other, so great was our surprise, so occupied were we in following the singular movements of the Spaniard, who began to raise his arms above his head, while invoking three times a name horrible to pronounce, after which he chanted the third verse of his infernal song, but in a voice singularly triumphant:—

"And the phantom said in leaving the tomb, in order that he may recognize me I go towards my friend, proud, smiling, and beautiful as in my youth."

The Spaniard finished his verse and repeated his terrible question:

"What do you see?"

"I see," replied the student, "the phantom advances; it raises its veil; it is Francois Violot; he approaches the table; he writes; he has written; it is his signature."

"Are you afraid?" cried the Spaniard furiously.

There was a moment of inexpressible silence, and the student replied, with more strength than assurance, "No, I am not afraid!"

Immediately, as if seized with a fit of madness, the Spaniard commenced to sing with a strange howl this last horrible verse:

"And the phantom said to the mocking man, come, then, that I may touch you, put your hand in my hand, press your heart to my heart, your mouth to my mouth."

"What do you see?" cried the Spaniard in a voice of thunder.

"It comes—it approaches—it pursues me—it extends its arms—it will seize me. Help! Help!"

"Are you afraid?" cried the Spaniard with a furious yell.

A piercing cry, then a smothered groan was the only answer to this terrible question.

the Spaniard to us in a cruel voice. "I have, I think, won the wager, but it is enough for me to have given him a lesson. Let him keep the money, and be more prudent in the future."

He went away rapidly after these words. We were utterly dumbfounded. We opened the door and found the student in the horrible convulsions. The paper, signed with the name of Francois Violot, was on the table. Scarcely had the student recovered when he demanded to know who was the infamous sorcerer who had subjected him to this horrible profanation; he wished to kill him. He searched for him all through the inn, and started off like a madman in pursuit of him. And that is the story, my children.

We were all trembling with fright, huddling closely about our Uncle Bayle, not daring to look around us. Jeannette herself had forgotten her roast, which had fallen into the fire, and smelled very strongly as it burned. No one had the courage to speak; then I gathered strength enough to say to my uncle, "And how is it, after this, you do not believe in ghosts?"

"Because," said my uncle, "neither the young man nor the sorcerer were ever seen afterwards, nor the beautiful quadruples which the other travellers and myself had turned to cover the wager proposed by the pretended Spaniard; and because these two rogues carried them away, after having played under our eyes a comedy which we believed in like a pack of simpletons, and which I found very expensive, but which will have cost too much if it enables me to fully persuade you that none but imbeciles or rogues believe or pretend to believe in ghosts."

## FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The feminine hearts of Port Hope were all in a flutter yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the prospect of a wedding. For an hour before the appointed time, streams of well-dressed ladies were seen wending their way towards St. Mary's Church, where Miss Maria McCabe, daughter of Peter McCabe, Esq., was to be united in holy wedlock to Mr. G. J. Flunkett, merchant, Cobourg. Shortly after four o'clock the carriages containing the guests began to arrive, but it was nearly half-past four before the carriage with the bride and her father and sister arrived. On the entrance of the bride party, Mr. Singleton, organist of the Methodist Church, played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" in grand style, and made the organ speak in the sweetest and best tones of which it was capable. The bride took her place at the altar and proceeded with the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Anna McCabe, and the groomsmen were Mr. Peter McCabe, brother and sister to the bride. The bride looked charming as she knelt at the altar in her green silk trimmed with the same shade. Miss McCabe was dressed in pale blue French silk, trimmed with cream-colored silk. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity with the beauty and fashion of the city, mingled with a sprinkling of school children. On account of the great rush and the disorderly conduct of some thoughtless youngsters, we could not hear a word of what was said by the officiating priest. After the wedding dinner was over, the happy couple went east on the express to Montreal.—Port Hope Guide.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 2,885 barrels. The market is quiet but firm. The following sales were reported to-day: 50 bbls Superior Extra at \$5.20; 120 Extra Superior at \$5.10; 100 do at \$5.15; 100 Spring Extra at \$5.25; 100 Superfine at \$4.75; 100 Medium Bakers' at \$5.25.

MEATS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.30 to \$4.40 per bl; Cornmeal, \$2.70 to \$2.75 per bbl. Assa is easier at \$4.75 to \$4.80 per 100 lbs. for Pota.

All lines of provisions are meeting with a slow demand as far as the shipping trade is concerned. Jobbers are more frequent in enquiries about fancy butter, which is small way has sold 1c above the limit of our quotations, but very little is reported to be passing into exporters' hands. At the public retail markets to-day, notably Bonsecours and St. Anne's, fresh print and tub butter was in very fair supply, but the demand readily absorbed all that was offered. Fresh prints, in baskets, changed hands at 28c and 30c with the bulk of sales at 28c. Good tub butter was worth 23c to 26c by the tub, and in one to four tub lots.

The exports of butter from New York last week were 17,780 pkgs, of which 15,928 went to Great Britain. Of this amount a large proportion is said to be oleomargarine cleared as butter. Here we quote:—Choice Eastern Townships, 23c to 24c; fair to fine, 21c to 22c; choice Morrisburg, 22c to 23c; fair to fine, 20c to 21c; choice Brockville, 21c to 22c; Western, 18c to 21c; Creamery, fancy fresh, 26c to 27c. Cheese is worth from 12c to 12½c, with very little selling. At Utica, yesterday, there were sales of 9,000 boxes at from 12c to 12½c. Quotations at Little Falls the same day were 12c for farm dairies, and 12c to 12½c for factory. The exports from New York last week were 40,712 boxes. Hog products in this city are quoted as firm as ever. Inspected mess pork, \$18 to \$19; thin, \$17.50. Fairbanks' lard, 12c to 12½c. Bacon, 10½c to 11c. Bams, 12½c. Eggs easy at 12½c by the case. Fresh eggs sold to-day on the city retail markets at 18c per dozen. Apples are still in over supply and holders have great difficulty in moving them even at current low prices. The exports from Montreal for the week were close upon 3,000 barrels, all of which went to Liverpool and Glasgow. We quote \$1.20 to \$2.50 per bbl. Private cable advice sales in England at 11s to 14s per bbl.

## THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, September 13.

A better class of shipping cattle was offered at St. Gabriel market to-day, for which there was a brisk demand at a fractional advance upon last week's rates, prices ranging from 4½c to 5½c per lb live weight. Butchers' cattle at 3½c to 4½c per lb for fair to good stock, but small and lean beasts brought lower prices. Steamer room was engaged to-day for cattle at £3 10s per head. About twenty carloads of cattle were received at St. Gabriel market this morning, part of which was forwarded to the Vigor market. Alderman McShane bought about 300 head of cattle since Friday last at 4½c to 5½c per lb; Bromell and McIntosh bought to-day for shipment to-morrow 4 carloads of cattle at an average of 5c per lb. N. Kennedy purchased 25 cattle from W. Sullivan, 8c from Joseph Stone, 16c from T. Crawford, and 24c from Roberts & Wilder at 4½c to 5½c per lb. John Ryan bought 2 cars at 5½c. Henry Wood sold a carload of small butchers' cattle to Saml. Price at \$28 each. Hogs, although not in large supply, were dull and prices were easy at \$5.12½ to \$5.60 per 100 lbs. The sale of a carload was reported at \$5.12½, and a lot at 5.60, but choice hogs are held at \$5.50 to \$5.80. Good sheep were quoted at 4½c to 5c per lb, and lambs at \$2.50 to \$3.75 each. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were 102 cars of cattle, 13 cars of sheep, 18 cars of hogs, and 2 cars of horses.

Craig and Kennedy ship by the steamship Canadian 280 head of cattle, and by the steamship Lake Maritima. Alderman McShane ship by the steamship Madras for London 275 head, and by the steamship Strathairn for Glasgow 179 head, Messrs. Bromell & McIntosh shipping by the same steamer 100 head.

## Agricultural.

"Sweaty.—To apply remedies to the shoulder only in a case of so-called 'sweaty' is totally useless. The shrinking of the shoulder muscles is due to want of use by the limping of the animal from lameness in some other part, probably in the foot. Find out what part of the foot is affected and treat that. When the lameness is removed the shoulder may be rubbed briskly, and any stimulating liniment, or even alcohol alone, applied with the rubbing."

APPLICATION OF LIME.—It would be of greater use to drill with the wheat 350 pounds per acre of bone phosphate than 10 bushels of lime. If phosphate is used no lime should be applied at the same time, as the lime would injure the phosphate. Two bushels of salt would be useful in all probability. If the soil needs lime, that may be given early in the Spring with the salt with benefit.

APPLE JELLY.—It would probably pay to boil cider down to jelly when it can be bought for \$1.50 per barrel. It will help the cider to jelly more rapidly if a quantity of apple parings are boiled with it. The cider may be boiled best in a shallow sheet-iron pan; 10 gallons of cider will make one of jelly. The jelly is put up in glass jars or wooden pails.

WHICH IS THE BEST FOWL?—The best fowl under ordinary circumstances for eggs and flesh, is the light Brahma, beyond any question. It is a handsome, large, has good flesh, is hardy, docile, and quiet; lays large eggs plentifully, the young ones mature early and make the best of broilers. For eggs alone the White Leghorns are the best, but the flesh is lean and poor, and they are nervous, flighty, and will wander over a 300-acre farm, no fence keeping them in. The light Brahmas can be kept within a three-foot fence.

## CULTIVATION OF THE APPLE.

BY DAVID C. VOORHEES, OF NEW-JERSEY.

In getting ready for an orchard, first should be the proper location. Select sloping rather than level, flat land.

Second—Order trees from the most reliable nurserymen.

Third—Buy first-class trees, but of medium size, with good roots. Beware of the bark or scale louse. If you should receive such a tree you had better burn it at the start.

Fourth—Pay extra and have your trees packed in damp moss.

Fifth—What kinds to plant: They should be selected from those known to succeed in your locality. If you have no experience, you had better seek the advice of a good practical man near you.

Downing gives more than 3,400 names and synonyms of apples, recorded and described in his work on "Fruits and Fruit trees," from which the American Pomological Society have selected 322 as the most desirable for cultivation. Which may be reduced to 30 or 40 for this locality, or if for profit perhaps 10 or even less. But what shall they be? Summer, Autumn, or Winter varieties? White or red in color? Sweet or acid? Color will be referred to further on under the heading of profit.

I would recommend planting largely of sweet apples, of both Autumn and Winter varieties. You will find now that it is almost impossible to buy at any price a barrel of first class sweet Winter apples.

Sweet apples are of greater value for making cider, which, when clarified and bottled, sells for a high price. And perhaps for this the Canfield apple heads the list. A prominent fruit-grower near Newark sold 1,600 bushels of the Canfield two years ago for a price two and a half times greater than any other variety was worth in the New York market. This year his Canfields brought 44 cents per bushel in the orchard, which took in the wind-falls.

Sweet apples, and the cider made from them, can be made into marmalade, (originated in Philadelphia markets as apple butter, formerly used by farmers themselves, to eat on bread instead of butter, the butter being carried to market and sold; hence the appropriateness of the name is apparent,) for which the taste needs but little cultivation to make it a very palatable table dish. It can be packed in pails and shipped even to foreign markets, where a trifle of royal favor would give it caste and create for it a good foreign demand, which would add largely to the profit of the apple crop.

Sixth—The trees should be well pruned before planting, take off all broken and diseased roots, and cut the tops off so as to make them form low heads, as both the trees and fruit will be less liable to injury from high winds. And the fruit will be much easier to gather.

Seventh—The arrangement and plan of an apple orchard: I would plant the trees at 30 feet apart each way, which would take 48 trees to the acre; then, between them at 15 feet, plant peaches, early Richmond cherries, quinces, or plums, which would take 117 trees to the acre, or in all 165 trees to the acre. According to the old mode of planting apple trees at 40 feet apart, 27 trees only go on an acre.

Among the many advantages gained by introducing the small-growing trees, aside from the great profit, is the economy of land, and you can head the tree low so as to shade the trunks and the ground, which is indispensable to successful fruit growing, and then the farmer has no inducement to sow his orchard in grass, as he cannot turn in his stock without the certainty of having his orchard destroyed, and I contend that young fruit trees are not profitable food for stock.

Eighth—Do not plant too deep; remember the apple tree depends for its nourishment upon surface roots. If you attempt to improve on its natural habits by deep planting (many do this with the idea of getting the roots out of the way of the plow striking them) the tree will be apt to die, but if it does grow, it will form new surface roots, and the old root will decay and die and leave the tree in an unhealthy and diseased condition.

Ninth—At the time of planting make a map of the orchard, number all the trees from the same side, do not depend on the labels, but have a book, and record by row and number every tree as planted.

Tenth—Occasionally we have a severe Winter, when many fruit trees are frozen and die. This should be guarded against by planting a belt of evergreen trees for a wind break on the north, east, and west. Perhaps for this purpose the best tree is the Norway spruce, which can be purchased very cheaply now in quantity.

I would state that some varieties are more susceptible to freezing than others. First on this list are sweet Bough, then Greenings, and Baldwins. The reason is obvious, the Sweet Bough is a rank grower, and does not sufficiently mature its wood, but take the Smith Cider, which is a slow grower, but fully matures its wood, and it hardly ever is winter-killed.

## BIRTH.

KELLY.—At Carleton, on the 8th inst, the wife of John Kelly, of a daughter.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



## Dominion of Canada Branch

## IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the League will be held in ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Craig Street, on

Sunday, 19th inst., at 7.30 P.M.

(SHARP), for the purpose of electing a President, to read communications from Michael Davitt, and other general business in connection with the League.

All Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen are cordially invited to attend.

M. O'B. WARD, Vice-President.

## NOTICE.

## A GREAT VARIETY

OF  
Albums, Books, Pictures and Mirrors,  
Stationery and Fancy Goods.

ALSO

## SONG BOOKS AND BALLADS

J. McARAN, Bookseller,  
196 Murray Street,  
Two Doors off St. Joseph Street.

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## WEEKLY TEST!

Number of Purchasers served during week ending September 11th, 1880..... 6,095  
Same week last year..... 4,501

Increase..... 1,591

## TALK ABOUT KID GLOVES!

Go to S. Carsley's and see for yourselves. Thousands of pairs of elegant Kid Gloves to choose from.

## HOUSE PREPARATIONS

are now going on for the reception of visitors to the exhibition.

## KID GLOVES

In one, two, three, four, six and twelve buttons. Prices as follows—3c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27c, 28c, 29c, 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c, 51c, 52c, 53c, 54c, 55c, 56c, 57c, 58c, 59c, 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.

## KID GLOVES.

In opera, white, colored and black.

In the most novel styles and shades.

Elegant Kid Gloves, with Puffed Red Armlets.

Elegant Kid Gloves, with Lace Armlets.

## KID GLOVES.

Children's two-button Kid Gloves, white.

Children's two-button Kid Gloves, colored.

Children's two-button Kid Gloves, drabs.

Children's two-button Kid gloves, black.

## KID GLOVES.

Ladies' elegant Kid Gloves, with twelve buttons, for 85c.

Ladies' splendid quality perfect fitting Kid gloves, in white, black, colored, and opera, with four buttons, for \$1.10 per pair.

## HOSIERY.

Don't fail to visit S. Carsley's for Winter Stockings.

S. Carsley's own make of winter stockings for boys are going to take the lead. Why? Because they are stronger, and therefore, more desirable than any other stockings that have been offered in this market, and can and will be sold at one half the price that you have been paying for them previous years.

## UNDERWEAR

a specialty at S. Carsley's. Come and see them, give them a trial, and you will say the same as others have said, that there is no place like Carsley's for Underwear in all grades, styles, color and prices.

## S. CARSELEY'S,

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

## Dominion Horticultural Show!

OPEN TO THE

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Annual Exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society and F. G. A. of P. Q., will take place in the VICTORIA RINK, on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th SEPTEMBER, during the first week of the DOMINION EXHIBITION. \$1,500.00 are offered in prizes. Tickets close THURSDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER. The Exhibition will open to the public on Tuesday the 14th inst., at 7 p.m., and the three following days at 9 a.m., remaining open each evening till 10.30 p.m.

## EXCURSION TICKETS

will be issued by the different Rail and Steamboat Companies during the Exhibition.

For further particulars apply to

HENRY S. EVANS, Secretary and Treasurer.

P.O. Box 1978.

## Q. M. O. &amp; O. RAILWAY

## DOMINION EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL.

The Q. M. O. & O. Railway will issue First Class Return Tickets from all Stations on the Line to Hochelaga and Mile End at Single Fare. Tickets available from the 11th to 25th September inclusive.

L. A. SENECAU, General Superintendent.

## TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE,

A young gentleman of large business experience, who leaves this city the latter part of the present month, for the Western States and thence to England, and will visit the principal cities and towns in both countries, is desirous of taking commissions and executing business for Canadian houses. References furnished from leading houses here as to integrity, character and ability. Address DAVIDSON, this office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR

INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHOIDS.

## Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as POND'S EXTRACT. Our Extract is invaluable in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (50 cents) for use when external dressing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

## Hemorrhages.

Bleeding from the Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Syringe (25 cents) and our Catarrh (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal discharges.

## Diphtheria &amp; Sore Throat.

Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

## Catarrh.

The Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; it is a Nasal Syringe, available for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unexpensive.

## Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises.

It is a healing and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

## Burns and Scalds.

It is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent scars.

## Inflamed or Sore Eyes.

It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

## Earache, Toothache and Faceache.