at the horizon with that of the heavens. But this rich country was empty then. Everywhere deserted towns. No more of those Siberian peasants, amongst whom the Slav type predominates. It was the desert, and, as is known, the desert by order.

The weather was fine; but already the air, cooled during the night, became scarcely warm in the sun's rays. In fact, they h. come to the first days of September, and in that region, of an elevated latitude, the diurnal arch shortens visibly below the horizon. The autumn is there of short duration, although this portion of the iberian territory is not situated above the fifty-fith degree of parallel, which is that of Edunburgh and Copenhagen. Sometimes, even, winter succeeds summer almost suddenly. These winters of Russia must be early, during which the thermometrical column falls to the point where mercury freezes, and where twenty degrees centigrade below zero is considered quite a

supportable temperature. The weather, therefore, favored the travelers. It was neither stormy nor rainy. The heat was moderate, and the nights fresh. The health of Nadia and that of Michael Strogoff kept good, and, from the time they had left Tomsk, they had by little and little recovered

from their past latigues. As for Nicholas Pigassof, he was never in better health. This journey was a pleasant walk for him, an agreeable excursion, a vacation during the temporarily suspended effice-

" Decidedly." said he, "this is better than remaining twelve hours a day, perched on a chair, manipulating the telegraphic ma-

Meanwhile Michael Strogoff had obtained from Nicholas that he should impress on his horse a quicker pace.

To arrive at this result, he had confided to him that he and Nadia were going to rejoin their father, an exile at Irkutsk, and that they were in a great hurry to reach that place. Certainly, he must not overdrive that horse, since very likely they would not be able to change it for another; but, by being careful to give it frequent halts-for example, every fifteen miles—they could easily make sixty versts in twenty-four hours. Besides, this horse was strong, and from its breed, very able to endure great fatigue. Fat pasturage was not wanting to it along the route; the grass there was strong and abundant. Hence the possibility of increasing his work.

Nicholas had given in to these reasons. He had been much moved at the situation of these two young folks who were on their way to share the exile of their father. Nothing appeared to him more touching. Hence, with what a smile he said to Nadia:

"Divine goodness! what joy shall fill the heart of Mr. Korpanoff, when his eyes shall perceive you, when his arms shall open to re-ceive you! If I go as far as Irkutsk—and that now appears very likely-will you permit me to be present at that interview? Yes,

will you not?" Then, striking his forehead:

"But, I do not forget it, what grief also, when he shall perceive that his son is blind! Ah! everything is well blended in this world !"

In fine, from all this, it resulted that the kibitka went forward quicker, and according to Michael Strogoff's calculations, it was now making ten or twelve versts the hour.

It followed then that, the 28th of August. the travelers had passed the town of Balaisk, which was eighty versts from Krasnoiarsk, and by the 20th that of Ribinsk, forty versts from Balaisk.

The next day, more than thirty-five versts, they arrive at Kamask, a more considerable town, watered by the river of the same name, a small affluent of the Yenisei, which descends from the mountains of Savansk. It is only, however, a town of little importance, whose houses of wood are picturesquely grouped around a square; but it is commanded by the high belfrey of its edral, whose gilt cross was shining in the sun.

Empty houses. Church deserted. Not an inhabited inn Not a horse in the stables, Not a domestic animal on the steppe. The orders of the Muscovite government had been executed with the most absolute rigor. Whatever could not be carried away had been desproved.

On going away from Kamask, Michael Strogoff informed Nadia and Nicholas that they would find only one little town of some importance, Nijni-Oudinsk, before Irkutsk. Nicholas answered that he knew that there was a telegraphic station in that town. Therefore, if Niini-Oudinsk had been abandoned like Kamsk, he would certainly be obliged to seek for some occupation in the capital of eastern Siberia.

The kibitka was able to ford and without much trouble, the little river that cuts the route beyond Kamsk. Moreover, between the Yenisei and one of its great tributaries, the Angara, which waters Irkutak, they had not to fear any obstacles from any considerable watercourse, if it were not, perhaps, the Dinka. The voyage could not therefore be retarded on this head.

From Kamsk to the neighboring town, the halting place was very long, about a hundred and thirty versts. We do not say that the regulation-halts were observed. " For in that case," said Nicholas, " there would have been some just claim on the horses part." It had been agreed on with this courageous animal, that he should have a rest after every fifreen versts, and when a contract is made, even with animals, equity requires that one be bound by the terms of the contract.

After having crossed the little river of Biriousa, the kibitka reached Biriousinsk on the morning of the 4th of September.

There, were fortunately, Nicholas, who saw his provisions becoming exhausted, found in an abandoned bake-house a dozen of "pogatchas," a kind of cake prepared with mutton fat, and a large supply of boiled rice. This increase went to join at the right time the reserve of koumess, with which the kibitka had been sufficiently supplied since Krasnoiarsk.

After a reasonable halt, they continued their journey once more on the afternoon of the 8th of September. The distance to Irkutsk was not more than five hundred versts. Nothing in their rear signalled the advance-guard of the Tartars. Michael Strogosi had therefore settled down to think that his journey would not again be interrupted, and that in eight days, or in ten at the most, he would be in the presence of the grand duke.

In coming out of Biriousinsk, a hare ake kibitka.

· Ah!" said Nichelas. "What is the matter, friend?" asked sagerly Michael Stregoff, as a blind man whom the least noise held on the watch.

"Did you not see?" said Nicholas, whos smiling face anddenly became cloudy. Then be added:

"Ah! no! you could not see; and it is oappy for you, good father!" "But I have seen nothing," said Nacia.

"So much the better—so much the better! But I_I have seen !" "What was it, then?" asked Michael Srro!

with the state of the state of "A hare that came across our path!" an- while the children sang "part songs" with wered Nicholas.

a tra veler, popular belief looks upon it as a the following address:-

sign o. approaching evil.

Nich las, superstitious as are the greater part of the Russians, had stopped the kibitha. Michael Strogoff unnerstood the hesitation of his companion, although he did not share his credulity regarding bares crossing the path, and he wished to reassure him.

"We have nuthing to fear, friend," he said to him.

"Nothing for you, nor for ber, I know, good father," answered Nicholas; "but for me." And continuing: "It is my destiny," said he.

And he again put his horse to the trot. Meanwhile, in spite of the sad prognostications, the day passed by without any accident.

Next day, 6th September, at noon, the kiditka bulted at the town of Alearevsk, as deserted as was the surrounding country. There, on the threshold of a house, Nadia

found two of those knives with long, sharp blades, used by Siberian hunters. She gave father during that time. We were delighted one of them to Michael Strogoff, who hid it under his coat, and she kept the other for herself. The kibitka was not more than sixtyfive versts from Nijni-Oudidsk.

Nicholas, during the last two days, had not been able to regain his usual good humor. The evil omen had affected him more than one could have believed, and he who up to that time had never remained an hour without talking, had now long spells of silence, from which even Nadia could with difficulty withdraw him.

After leaving Ekaterenburg, the route for Irkutsk follows almost in a parallel line the fifty-fifth degree of latitude, but, from Biriousinsk, it quickly turns towards the south-east in such a manner as to cut in two the onehundredth meridian. It takes the shortest line for reaching the capital of Eastern Siberia, by traversing the last slopes of the Sayansk Mountains.

The kibitka ran, then, on this road. Yes One understands that Nicholas now no longer dreamed of driving the horse himself, and that he himself was now very anxious to come to the journey's end

In spite of all his somewhat fatalistic resignation, he would not believe himself safe except within the walls of Irkutsk. Many Russians would have thought like Nicholas, and more than one, pulling the bridle of his horse, would have turned back, after seeing a hare cross their path.

However, some observations made by him, the justice of which was weighed by Nadia, as she transmitted them to Michael Strogoff, led to the belief that the list of their troubles had not been perhaps closed.

For indeed, if the natural productions of the country since leaving Krasnoiarsk had fire and steel, the meadows which stretched along both sides of the route had been devastated, and it was evident that some large body of troops had passed that way.

At thirty versts before coming to Nijni-Oudinsk evidences of a recent devastation could not any longer be mistaken, and it was impossible to attribute them to any others than the Tartars.

For, it was not only fields trampled down by the hoofs of horses, and forests cut down | Gorton, and the Very Rev A J De Clerc, presiwith the axe. The few houses scattered along the road were not only empty; some were in part torn down, others half destroyed by guest at dinner. In the evening his lordsnip fire. The bullet marks could be seen on the the Bishop of Montreal left for Leeds highly wall.

One can conceive what must have been the uneasiness of Michael Strogoff. He could not doubt but that body of Tartars had passed along that part of the route and yet it was impossible for them to have been the soldiers of the Emir, for they could not have passed without having been perceived. But then, who were these new invaders, and by what road over the steppes had they been able to rejoin the highway to Irkutsk. What new enemies had the courier of the Czar to again

encounter? These apprehensions Michael Strogoff communicated neither to Nadia nor to Nicholas. not wishing to make them uneasy. Besides. he was resolved to continue his journey, unless some unsurmountable obstacle should prevent him. Later on, he would do what was the best to be done.

During the following day, the recent passage of this important troop of horse soldiers and infantry became more evident. Smoke was seen above he horizon. Tho kibitka proceeded with caution. Some abandoned houses were still burning, and they certainly had not been on fire more than twenty-four hours.

At length, on the 8th day of September, the kibitka stopped. The horse refused to advance. Serko barked piteously. "What is the matter?" asked Michael

Strogoff. "A dead body!" answered Nicholas, as he

jumped down from the kibitks. The corpse was that of a moujid, horribly

mutilated and already cold.

Nicholas crossed himself. Then, aided by Michael Strogoff, he carried it to the side of the road. He would have wished to give it a decent burial to bury it deep in the ground in order that those unhappy remains should not be torn to pieces by the ravenous animals of the steppe, but Michael Strogoff did not give him the time.

"Let us go forward, friend, let us go forward," cried he. "We cannot delay, not even for an hour!"

And the kibitka continued its journey. Moreover, if Nicholas had wished to render the last duties to all the dead bodies he was now about to come across on the high-road, his task would never be finished! As they approached Nijni-Oudinsk, those bodies were found in scores stretched on the ground.

' (To be continued.)

Visit of the Bishop of Montreal to Ashton. [From the Ashton Reporter, Lancashire, Eng., July 12, 1879.]

On Thursday the Bishop of Montreal arrived by the 1.35 p.m. train from Manchester, accompanied by his secretary, the very Rev. Canon Lesage, of Montreal, and the Rev. Dr. De Splenter, of St. Edmunds, Munchester. They were met by the Rev. W. J. Cromblehome and the Rev. L. Schrieber, of St. Ann's. They drove to St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Wellington road, and, after viewing the edifice, went to St. Ann's, and there partook of some refreshments, visited the church, examined the beautiful stained windows, and h'08sed the road, about thirty paces in front of afterwards drove to Mesars. Meller and Son's mills, in Gas street and Whitelands, which Mr. John Mellor very kindly showed them through. Upon returning from the mills to St. Ann's. they visited the schools. The children were very anxiously waiting for this visit, and on his lordship entering they rose to salute him, and one little girl, six years of age, stepped forward, bowed to the bishop, and said, "My Lord,-We, the little children of St. Ann's, thank your lordship for coming to see us, and beg your lordship's blessing." The bishop, smiling, gave his benediction. His lordship was then conducted to the girls' school. Here the children were all expectation. His lord.

Y'u Russia, when a hare crosses the path of from her seat, and, bowing to the bishop, read

May it please your lordship,-We, the children of St. Ann's schools, are all filled with juy and delight at being so highly honored as to receive a visit from the Bishop of Montreal. We have been told how very Catholic is your lordship's diocese, and how very many flourishing schools, filled with diligent scholars, belongs to your lordship; and so we feel afraid that you will think us very small compared with them; but we beg to assure your lordship that we have got hearts as faithful and true as they have, and that we have made up our minds to be as good, as attentive, as industrious, as persevering, and as virtuous as they are. Our good pastor, Father Crombleholme, has told us a great deal about Canada and Montreal, and what very great kindness every one, especially your lordship, showed to him during his stay in Montreal, and we are so glad now to be able in our names, and those of our parents, to thank your lordship for all the kindness shown to our rev. to hear all the good things he told us about Canada and the Canadians; but we confess we are become a little jealous. We are afraid sometimes he likes the Canadians better than he likes us. My lord, we have been told that you are on your way to Rome to visit our Holy Father Leo XIII. We should be so glad if we could express our profound respect, devotion, and love towards his holiness, and tell him how we pray that God may bless and strengthen him. In conclusion, we thank your lordship for this your very kind visit. We will pray that your lordship may have a pleasant journey, and that you may return safely to your flock. We ask your lordship's blessing.-St. Ann's schools, Ash-

ton-under-Lyne, 10th July, 1879. The children sang again, after which his lordship replied: My dear children, I am very pleased to receive your address, which I shall keep as an agreeable souvenir of my visit to St Ann's, Ashton-under-Lyne. It is true we have many schools in the diocese of all kinds, and your good pastor has no doubt spoken in very high terms of them partly to excite your emulation, and partly to keep you from thinking too much of vourselves. You fear Father Crombleholme's heart is more attached to the Canadians than to yourselves. I think these schools and the care he takes of you proves that you have no need to be jea-Certainly you owe a great debt of gratitude to him, which I feel you can never repay. It is clear Father Crombleholme is the same whether at St. Ann's, in Ashton, or far off in America; he is ever the friend of education and the religious training of youth." The bishop then gave his benediction. The girl who read the address approached and again saluting him, begged his lordship in the been suspected, its forests now bore traces of name of all the children to grant them a holiday, which he did, to the great satisfaction of all. His lordship now visited the boys' school, where he was similarly greeted, and where they sang, among others, "The Canadian Boat Song." His lordship went to see St. Ann's hall, which pleased him very much. Returning to the presbytery, he was met by the bishop of Salford and his secretary, the Rev F Gaddy, the Very Rev Father Father, guardian of the Franciscan monastery, West dent of the Catholic grammor school, Salford. The Rev W J Crombleholme entertained his pleased with his visit to Ashton.

The Devil.

The Rev. Mr. Weirich was preaching a weird sermon on the devil, in the Methodist church at Ephrata, Pa., and a wicked young man was struck with the notion that the congregation had been wrought up to just the condition of mind for being easily terrified He slipped out, gathered some equally wicked companions, and unfolded his plan, which was suddenly to introduce a long-horned cow

in athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the 28th ult., said: "I have to state that, in my opinion, the best physical performances can only be secured through the absolute ab stinence from their use. This is my rule, and I find that after three years' constant work at the oar during which time I have rowed many notable match races. I am better able to contend in a great race than when I first commenced. In fact, I believe that the use of liquor and tobacco has a most injurious effect upon the system of an athlete-by irritating the vitals, and consequently weakening the system. I cat wholesome food, take regular and moderate exercise, avoid violent exertions, and generally strive to cultivate a cheerful state of mind, in order that sweet sleep may follow my daily work. This embodies, I helieve, an answer to your enquiries. I am, faithfully yours, Edward Hanlan, champion sculler.

Hon. Mr. Joly on Expenditure, We give the following extract from the

Hon. Mr. Joly's speech in the provincial legislature last Wednesday night:-

With reference to the Item of \$40,000 for the administration of justice, he desired to state that, though it had been necessary to spend \$40,000 in ore than they had expected for this service, it was, at all events, \$22,00 less that what was expended the previous year by their predecessors. He asked how it could have been possible for the government to have controlled such expenditure as was necessitated by the payment of three panels of jurors in one court ferm of 50 days in Montreal for instance? Referring to what Mr. Chur hisd stated of the satisfactory state of the railway department when the late government, went out of office, he could say that it was hard to find what part of it was satisfactory. As to the Q. M., O. & O. R. the watern half was in the hands of a gintleman who was making money for himself by running out the riad, while as to the eastern section, one half of it was well advanced, while regarding the other half, it had not been decided whether it was to go by way of Terrebonne or of Bout de L'Isla, though his predecessors had been two years trying to decide it. Having alluded to the satisfactory, manner With reference to the Item of \$40,000 for the Terrebonne or of Bout de L'isle, though his predecessors had been two years trying to decide
it. Having alluded to the satisfactory manner
in which the government had completed this
great rallway enterprise; he contended
that if they had nothing to boast of,
this in itself was a matter of which they might
well feel proud. Concerning the question of the
settlement of the claims against municipalities,
he said that the fight had already been waged
once, and that life was too short to wage t now
over again. He alluded to the Hull bridge on
the Ottawa, and recalling the operation remarks of what they called his mad railway
schemes, he congratulated himself, that he had
not been mad enough to be led away by the
Rocklyffe bridge scheme; which would have
required a 142 leat plor at a depth of 80 feet below the children were all expectation. His lord, required a 142 leot plor at a depth of 80 feet below a led to a "fauteuil," where the reposed low water, and which had been urged upon him nations of the directors met with the children sang "part songs" with an interview in "Montreal." He could in great precision. Them a little girl sprang torms the house that the government every sense a harmonious one.

had already an offer for the use of the vidge at Hull, which would pay at least a ridge at Hull, which would pay at least a ridge at Hull, which would pay at least the piece pay the station ground of the cansula Central of half their station ground of 26 acres at he price which they had paid for it, and they were also to pay one-half of the price for the building of the station. Then, with that bridge, our railways would not become the feeders of the Ontario railways as Mr. Church had stated, but the western railways would become the feeders of ours, and would send the produce of the west to our scaporis over our road, which is the shortest. The hon, gentlemun then shuded to the balance due on account of municipal suscriptions. The city of Montreal had owed about \$650,000, and had found that it was not worth its while to pay this amount for two lines so near together, and almost parallel, that the smoke of one engine would have been seen from the other. This view, at least, was that which had been expressed by the municipal representatives of the city by several votes carried by a majority of twenty against five or six. He held that in the arrangements which he had made with the city of Montreal he had acted fairly both to the city and to the province. The city had acted wisely in deciding not to waste \$50,000, while, if it had been paid, it would have been all absorbed, and more too, in the building of the bridge and completion of the line by way of St Vincent de Paul. It must be remembered that of those \$650,000, Montreal gives \$50,000 for the Ottawa bridge.

The American Union Telegraph Lines The contract for the construction of the direct line of the new American Union Telegraph Co. from Saratoga to this city, ria St. Albans, has been awarded. The contract requires the work to be completed within 60 days from the 1st August next. The line between this city and St Armands, Que., is already completed, and it will be forwarded from thence ria St. Albans, Burlington, Rutland and Whitehall to Saratoga, from which point the line is already complete to New York. Poles for the new line have been contracted for and are being placed along the route. The link between St. Armands and Saratoga, a distance of 180 miles, only remains to be covered to complete the connection. All the poles have been purchased in Canada, and the work is now prograssing rapidly under the superintendence of Mr. C. R. Hosmer, of the Dominion Telegraph company. The contract for the construction of the direct

A Large Wheat Shipping Market. The Stockton (Cal.) Independent has this to savot its rapidly growing wheat trade:—"The extension of the agricultural productions of the gran Jonquin Valley during the past ten years has been remarkable. In 1898 the shipments of wheat from Stockton aggregated 657,380 centals, valued at \$1,163,425, while the entire yield of was estimated at 1,274,880 centals, which included almost the entire yield of the san Jonquin Valley. The shipments from Stockton from the 1st of 1nly, 1878, to the 3-st March, 1879, amounted to 3,012 centals, valued at \$1,870,592. The total receipts at San Francisco from all paris of California for the harvest year reached 10,612,022 centals, and the shipments by sea during the same time were 8,351,647 centals, showing that Stockton from this city, about 700,000 centals came from points on the San Jonquin Valley railroad, south of the Stanishaus river. Many ships have been loaded direct from the wharves of Stockton, thereby saving wharf charges in San Francisco." The Stockton (Cal.) Independent has this to

The London Silk Trade.

Plik as a dress fabric in England has lately gone very much out of consemption; colored silks being soid very spare by though large quantities of blacks are disposed of, many being of rich qualities. At pres m, however, the sale of these is musually restricted, fashion there being against the use of silk as a dress material. The reason assigned is that the fashion being for women to wear dresses which cling in casy-setting folds to the figure, which some of the superior all-wool dress goods of Roubaix manuscure do so admirably, silk is not an appropriate material. A London trade journal suggests that this difficulty co-dd, however, be got over by silk manufacturers making afresn the old triftets that once were worn, though not in the memory of the present generate in. The article which passes muster as a taffeta in Englistic Consists of a silk warp shot with cotton, and is a somewhat stiff and commonplace article. But the genuine taffeta is exactly the reverse, and consists of the purest and brightest silk entirely, being perfectly soft and lustious. This article would admirably futfill the conditions demanded by the present mode. The London Silk Trade. ditions demanded by the present mode.

Transportation of Cattle.

Mr. Henry Bergh has received a report from the sgent whom he sent to Europe to investigate the condition and treatment on shipboard of American cattle exported to England and el-ewhere. Concerning the treatment of those shipped in regularly appointed steamers, the agent has little fault to find except in the material conditions which is shown the investigation. was suddenly to introduce a long-horned cow into the church. They brought a black one from a field near by, twisted her tail to make her give an unearthly below, and thrust her through the door into the centre aisle. The light was dim, the preacher had excited his hearers by descriptions of eternal torture, the horns and black face of the bellowing cow were not recognized for what they really were and the impression created was that the enraged devil had dashed in for vengeance. Several women fainted, and the rest screamed; but the clergyman was not deceived. It is only a cow," be instantly explained. The jokers have been arrested.

Alcebel and ashievic Exercises.

Addressing a correspondent whe asked his opinion as to the use of alcohol and tobacco in athletic exercises, Mr. Hanlan, writing on the 28th nit. said: "I have to state that." of ventilation, which is almost universally and room. The agent says:-"It is said t necessary to record them.

The Whest Corner in Chicago,

A despatch from Chicago to the New York Times says:—
The K-ene wheat "deal" has probably closed, after an unusually long existence of about nime months. Last tectober 'ames Keene intered this market as a buyer, and, after picking up several million bushels here, found it neessary, or advisable, to extend his operations to other cities. Nince last autumn he has par tially controlled the world's supply of wheat, and few persons have been able to trade in it without paying him tribute. In the past nine months he has handled perhaps 30,00,000 bushels of wheat in this and other markets, about two-thirds of the whole being bought and sold in Chicago. The operation closes with about four and a half million bushels of No.2 spring here and in Milwaus ee, which has been de terously "unloa ted" to the trade during the last 30 days, and is row in process of delivery on July contracts. The operation has certainly been conducted with consummate ability, as the whole world of wheat dealers has been effected. It would seem, however, that some persons in the exporting line must have obtained an inkling of the inten ion to wind up, as they were prepared to lary heavily of the wheat when off red, and did pick up all they could get hold of to-day for shipment. This arresed the break in prices, and the result may be a much less disas rous state of things than may y feared would ensue from lea ing so much old wheat on hand to compete with the new wheat now being harvested. Times says:—
The K. ene wheat "deal" has probably closed, wheat now being harvested.

The Grand Trunk Ballway. A special meeting of shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway was held in London, Eng., on Monday, the 14th inst., to consider the sale of the Riviere du Loup branch of the road to the Canadian government, and the amount to be received therefor. There was a large attendance, and Bir Henry W. Tyler. president, was chairman. Several shareholders were of opinion that the sum offered by the Dominion government was insufficient, and Sir Henry Tyler also concurred in this view, but nevertheless considered it advisable to close with the offer; finally the meeting adopted his suggestion, and decided to accept the terms proposed. When it is remembered that the amount to be received for this branch line-which has been published heretoforeis to be applied towards forming western connections, which will open up a probably extensive traffic with the districts to the west and north-west of Chicago, as well as give an independent entry of this road into that city, this sale, now confirmed, must be regarded as one of the most important events in the history of this company and road. The explanations of the directors met with the approval of the shareholders; and the meeting was in

The Biltish Grain Trade. The Mark Lane Express in its weekly re-

view of the grain trade says :- In conve-

quence of the continuance of rain, wheat has made little, if any, progress. The ears have scarcely begun to appear. The bulk of the hay remains uncut, or in cases where it has been cut it has been left lying to rot. In Scotland the crops are fully three weeks behindhand. The pastures are mostly well covered. Potatoes are looking fairly. On the whole agricultural prospects there, though far from promising, are less gloomy than they are in England. The grain trade has not been so animated since the spring of 1877. The falling off in the deliveries of English wheat having once started an upward movement, buyers responded with a rendiness which proves that they are fully aware of the existence of conditions tending to create a rise. Fine samples of home-grown wheat are now becoming so very scarce that in many instances holders have refused to accept a rise of 2s. per qr., which has been readily obtained in Mark Lane and in the country markets, and now hold for 3s. to 4s. per qr. advance. There have been extensive imports and transactions in foreign wheat during the week, the imports being principally from the American Atlantic ports. There has been no lack ot speculation. The milling demand has a-sumed large proportions. Those conditions but in great poversy, caused an improvement of 1s to 2s per qr. In Cabland Cul. The inquiry has been chiefly for American and Russian descriptions, but any variety of sound wheat has sold easily. Owing to the scarcity of fine English, there has been much demand for choice qualities of foreign fit to replace it, such as Dantzic and New Zealand. run independently by a separate engine. These are held for very full prices. The recently published official return of the stocks of grain in London on July I was, notwithstanding the heavy imports of the last six months, nearly 134,000 qr. less than at the corresponding time last year, showing the large extent of the purchases made by millers to arrive. Barley, maize and oats also show a considerable diminution. Flour advanced is per eack and bbl, in sympathy with wheat. descriptions of feed corn have favored sellers. The sales of English wheat last week were 27,727 qrs at 43s 4d per qr, against 15,661 grs at 44s 8d at the corresponding period of last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending July 5th were 962,259 cwts of wheat and 134,914 cwts In to-day's (Monday's) market the unsettled weather had a decided influence All the choice lots of home-grown wheat met with a ready sale at an advance of 2s per or The foreign arrivals have been unusually heavy, but American realized an advance of Is per qr Russian was steady. Flour was in good request at an improvement of 1s per sack and 6d to 9d per barrel. Barley was steady at last Monday's extreme prices. Maize was quieter and a shade weaker in consequence of the very beavy imports.

County of Hochelaga Agricultural So-

cleiy. After long deliberation the judges appointed for the inspection of green crops and best managed farms in the county of Hochelaga have handed in their decisions. They express great admiration for the manner in which the local agriculturalists conduct their farms, and state that they experienced no small difficulty in selecting the prize winners. The judges were R. A. R. Simard, of L'Assomption; Charles Dannais, of Terrebonne : and James Muir, of St. Laurent : and. after six days of unceasing labor, they prepared the following report :

AWARDS. AWARDS.

Rest managed farms, 1st class—James Drummond, Pelite Cote, 159 points, 1st prize; Thos Irving, Petite Cote, 149 points, 2nd prize; Dame Louis Lapointe, Longue Pointe, 129 points, 3rd prize; George Ridd, Petite Cote, 120 p-ints, 4th prize; George Buchaman, Cote St. Michel, 119 points, 5th prize; Mathew Jeffrey, Lingue Pointe, 102 points, 6th prize; Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, 101 points, 7th prize.

Best managed farms, 2nd class—Hubert Vanier, Cote St Michel, 106 points, 1st prize; Michel Raymond, Longue Pointe, 100 points, 2nd prize; Renjamin, Cormier, Points aux

Michel Raymond, Longue Pointe, 60 points, 2nd prize; Benjamin Cormier, Pointe aux Trembles, 97 points, 3rd prize; David Scott, Cote Bt Michel, 88 points, 4th prize; Godfroi Defoy, Longue Pointe, 84 points, 5th prize; Joseph Delorme fils. Cote 81 Michel, 81 points, 6th prize; James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, 71 points, GREEN CROPS.

GREEN CROPS.

Wheat.—John M Crawford, Verdun, 19 points, 1st prize; Thomas Irving, Petite Cote 9 points, 2nd prize; Damase Murtineau, Cote St. Michel, 8 points, 3rd prize.

Barley.—Jamer Drummond, Petite Cote, 10 points, 1st prize; Thomas Irving, 9 points, 2nd prize; I ame L 1 ap inte, Longue Pointe, 8 points, 3rd prize.

Oats.—James Drummond, Petite Cote, 10 points, 1st prize; Michel Raymond, Longue Pointe, 8 points, 2nd prize; Dame L Lapointe, Longue Pointe, 8 points, 3rd prize.

Peas—Lame L Lapointe, Longue Pointe, 10 points, ist prize; George Kild, Petite Cote, 9 points, 2nd prize; Francois Minette, Pointe aux Trembles, 8 points, 3rd prize.

Horse beans—Dan el Drummond, Petite Cote, 10 points, ist prize; Tuomas Irving, do, 9 points, 2nd prize; no competition for 3rd prize.

prize.
Indian corn—Calixie Roy, Cote des Neiges, in soints, ist prize; Thomas Irving, Petite Cote, 9 points, 2nd prize; Migio re Delorme, Cote St. Michel, 8 points, 3rd prize.

Michel, 8 points, 8rd prize. Potatoes—George Buchsian, Cote St. Michel. 10 points, 1st prize; Thomas Bown, Petite Cote. 9 points, 2nd prize; Thomas frying, do, 8 points, 3rd prize.

Turnipe—David Scott, Cote Sf Michel, 10 points, 1st prize; George Kidd, Petite Cote, 9 points, 2nd prize; James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, 8

points, 3rd prize Carrots—George Buchanan, Cote St Michel, 10

Carrois—George Buchanan, Cote St Michel, 10 points, 1-t prize; John M. Crawford, Verdun, 9 points, 2nd prize; George Ktdd, Petite Cote, 8 points, 3rd prize; George Ktdd, Petite Cote, 10 points; 1st prize; George Kidd, Petite Cote, 9 points, 2...i prize; George Kidd, Petite Cote, 8 points, 2...i prize; H. W. Nesbitt, Petite Cote, 8 points, 3rd prize; Oniona—Theophile Collarette, Cote St. Michel, 10 points; 1st prize; J. B. Dagenala, Cote St. Michel, 9 points, 2ni prize; Callate Roy, Cote des Neiges, 8 points, 3rd prize.

Best Market Garden—Ouezime Dagenals, Cote St. Michel, 10 points, 1st. prize; James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, 9 points, 2nd prize; Thomas Irving, Petite Cote, 8 points, 3rd prize.

The Irish Linen Trade. The improvement in the linen trade of

Belfast, and the North generally, continues, and in linens-both bleached and finishedmatters bear an encouraging aspect. For brown power-loom lines advanced prices have been sought, and a reduction has taken place in stocks. Several large orders have been taken for damasks, and some factories are certain of being engaged to the autumn. In prices the tendency is still upwards. In yarns, the demand is not so active, still keep firm. Stocks in the hands of spinners are, in many cases, limited in dimensions. No change has taken place in flax. The supplies in both the home and foreign markets are limited. Pernam and Rige flax have advanced considerably in price. All over Ulster the flax crop for the present year promises well.

The crockery merchants of New York com plain that the tea merchants who award crockery as prizes for purchases of tea above one pound have ruined their business. To get even, it has been determined that each crockery dealer constitute himself a tea meachant and that a part of his store be devoted to the 'sale of 'teas and coffees at strictly wholesale prices. They propose to show what profits are made on tess, and that, although a cheap article of crockery is given to the purchaser by the tea merchant, the buyer is actually paying more for such an article than is asked for it in a crockery store.

American Notes.

Men milliners are on the increase in New York, but no ladies have yet gone tailoring. The convicts in the Connecticut State prison hie and jeer at those who try to preach revival services to them.

A cave of great size has been discovered a few miles from Nashville. It is a labyrinth of long passages and immense rooms, with many lakes and streams.

"Look out, I'm going to shoot you," said a twelve year old boy, as he aimed a gum at some school girls, at Lexington. The girls laughed, but the boy fired, killing one of

A poor fisherman at Tallahasse, Fla., while digging worms for bait the other day, came upon an old brass kettle containing \$1,400 in gold coin. He can keep his pot boiling now.

A little boy of Providence, not yet out of his short clothes, was asked by his grandmother the other day how he had torn his dress. He replied that it had "got caught on a clover-

Alexander St. Martin, who was a great and valuable curiosity to physicians forty years ago, by reason of a hole in his stomach, through which the process of digestion could ne studied, is still living at Oakdale, Mass.,

In Cakland, Cal, they are building what they call the largest ferry-boat in the world. Her dimensions are :- Length, 424 feet; height in centre, 18 feet 5 inches; width over guards, 116 feet. She is a doublender and has four rudders at each end. Each wheel is

Edood hounds.

Lord Chelmsford has now within two thousand of the number of English soldiers the Dake of Wellington had when he crossed the Douro and won the battle of Talavera. Notwithstanding this, it is rumored, I know not with what truth, that Lord Chelmsford has requested that bleedhounds be sent out to him. Dynamite and bloodbounds! War, indeed, is losing all its chivalry."-London Truth.

Bean Stanley.

Dean Stanley, in a late sermon, noticed the great improvement that has taken place during the present century in the habits and moral character of seamen in the British navy, and also in the merchant service. Proinne oaths, which were once thought even nacessary in the case of efficers, have almost caused to be heard; the orgies which used to accompany the departure and return of a vessel are no longer recognized as part of a sailor's enjoyment; and if here and there brutal passions and reckless folly are still seen, they are regarded as a disgrace to the British seamen.

Unprecedented.

It is related that during a call made on the sultan by Mrs. Layard, wife of the British minister, the sultan invited her to ride with him. In a few minutes a light basket carriage drawn by two dashing bays, stopped in front of the palace. The sultan gave Lady Layard his arm, opened her parasol himself, and assisted her down the steps, shading her the while. Not only this, but during the entire course of a half hour's ride through the palace grounds, notwithstanding her remonstrance that the sultan would fatigue himself, he sioutly held the parasol over her head, while she handled the reins-an act of courtesy to a woman, and a Christian at that, unprecedented in the annals of the Ottoman empire.

Talmage's Impadent Agent.

I have seldom read anything more impudent than the reply of the agent of Dr. Talmage to the request of a small town for a leoture: "I have upward of 1,000 letters all wanting Dr. Talmage to lecture for them. Some contain fabulous offers. Now, there is but one way of getting the Doctor. If your society can afford to pay what larges places offer, I may be able to drop out a larger place, and give you a date in July. The lowest terms I care to take are £100. I know it is a high price, but Dr. Talmage is a great man," &c. This may be legitimate in the eyes of a New York "Christian," but it hardly looks like "good faith" to "drop out" the large places in the manner proposed. Perhaps, however, the frantic applicants only exist in the imagination of the agent,-London Brush.

Darwin.

Mr. Darwin has been entertaining at breakfast the French dramatic critic, M. Sarcey, and the French translator of Mr. Darwin's works, M. Barbier. In a letter to a Paris journal, M. Sarcey expresses his surprise at anding Mr. Darwin so tall and vigorous as old man. Mr. Darwin spoke of his age, and regretted that, though in good health, be could not hope to live long enough to complete the work he had in hand. He has given the last finishing touches to his "Origin of Species," which will be no more revised; but he is occupied with a life of his grandfather, the physician, and a work on the mobility of plants. He cannot speak French, and explained the circumstances which prevented him learning it. Mr. Sarcey does not venture to speak a word of English. M. Barbier was the interpreter, and the two French visitors left highly delighted.

Orangeism. To the Editor of the Toronto Globe:

Sir. - I repeat that the Orange processions and Orange harangues, bringing back periodically the bitter memories of national and religious strife, are neither conducive to our social happiness nor national development, nor our unity as a professedly Christian people. I again aver that the results of these commemorations have been, and are, antagonistic to the Christian law as embodied in the teaching and the example of our blessed Redeemer, and so far from aiding the growth of the virtues that characterize the higher Christian life they stunt and destroy them. Not only so; they have been only truitful in producing an abundant crop of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, and have caused in numerous instances, in Ireland and out of it, the shedding of innocent blood, and have made the name of Ireland a synonym for discord. Not thus has it been with the Protestants and Catholics of Scotland. Their forefathers fought with each other for the houses of Stuart and Orange, and in "'45" for Charles Stuart and the house of Brunswick, but they have wisely buried those feuds where they

> I am, sir, AN IRISH PROTECTARTION TO BE

wise.

were born, and have united to promote the

glory of their common country, and the good!

of each other. Let Irishmen go and de like-

July 19, 1879. https://doi.org/10.10.10.10.10.10 ____ither D. FRASER, the Brockville oarsman, has been presented with a boat by a fellow towns-man.— ** xchange.** Suppose he de-frays her expenses out of the winnings on the local boat race. - Gazette. No, his aquatic fraps-are

profitless.