SCOTCH NEWS.

John McLaren, Lord Advocate of Scotland, will be raised to a Judgeship of the Court of

The Clyde shipbuilding returns for July show that seventeen vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of about 26,000, were launched during the month, as compared with 29,000 tons of new shipping last month.

On 9th of July the Carlisle Coroner held an inquest respecting the death of Mr. Thos.
M.Queen, formerly of Greenock, whose body was found lying on the floor of a carriage in the Midland which arrived in Carlisle Station at 5 A.M. on Friday week. It appeared that he was on his way from London (where he had been staying with his daughter, Mrs Marshall) to Kilmarnock. It was clear his death was due to bronchitis and heart desease, which Dr. Lediard, by post-mortem examination, found to exist very markedly in his system. The jury, therefore returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

It has been announced that Lord Bute has intimated his intention of giving a sum of £100 to be divided among the poor of Bothesay and the island of Bute, other than those receiving parochial relief. The money will be distributed among the clergymen of the various denominations. The childeren belonging to all the Sabbath-schools are also to be entertained to a holiday excursion and treat, and for this the clergymen have been asked to make the necessary arrangements. In addition to this, all the workmen on the Bute estate are to be presented with a halfsovereign each. These gifts are given in honour of a recent son and heir to the Bute estate. This generosity on the part of his Lordship is very much appreciated throughout the island.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the invitation of Mr. John Burns, the President of the Cumberland training ship, stationed on the Clyde, to distribute the prizes to the boys next month. This intimation fa-voures the idea that, in the event of the Prince of Wales declining the invitation of the Corporation of Greenock to lay the foundationstone of the James Watt Dock, that arrangements will be made to permit of the Duke of Edinburgh performing the ceremony. APrepa-perations are already in progress to give fitting prominence to the proceedings .- Glasgow

CARDINAL MANNING'S METHODS. WHY HE HAS NOT YET BEGUN TO BUILD A

CATHEDRAL-REY, LORD AROHIBALD DOUGLAS. London, July 20 .- Some few years ago a general impression prevailed in London, and, in fact, throughout England, that Cardinal Manning was about to erect a magnificent cathedral through the munificence of the Marquis of Bute. Recently His Eminence had indirectly admitted this fact while passing through Cologne to view the completed great cathedral of that place, by stating he had a fund left to him for a similar purpose.

But, instead of building a great cathedral amid the West End palaces, his Eminence has been gathering into reformatory and industrial schools at various places in Middlesex, the neglected and incorrigible Catholic children of the vast city. He has also been instrumental in detaching from the workhouses of the various London parishes the pauper Catholic children, and placing them under his own jurisdiction, so far as teaching and training goes. There are now at North Hyde, Middlesex, a place distant from London about twenty miles, 600 Catholic boys assembled in one great institution, whose maintenance is being defrayed by the respective workhouses from which they have been taken. They are subjected to learn trades, and are also drilled regularly in military tactics. Their tuition is under the control of a religious society of Brothers, and everything is avoided that has had the barbarous stigma of pauper ism attached to it. In another beautiful location, on the

boarders of the Epping Forrest, another great institution has been established for boys found guilty of small offences against the law. In Wood Green, Hammersmith, an English mansion, right in the centre of the Green, has been utilized for the same purpose. Establishments for females have also been erected in like proportion, and attached to all may be seen simple temples, with a resident clergyman, where the ancient rite of the mass is daily performed, and where every child must attend. Owing to the great number of wealthy

converts (some of them members of the Church of England ministry, who have of late years been in a silent way coming into the fold of the Roman Church), much of the great work which the Cardinal has been doing has been facilitated. No doubt his great personality and his earnest and preaching, especially in the proliberal cathedral at Kensington, and the fruit which his immense labors are abundantly bringing forth, must open the eyes of English men and women as to the secret of this great success. No week in England passes away without a stone being laid upon which a temple to the glory of the Roman Church is to arise, and it would seem that the beginning of the great Macaulay's words was about being realized when he wrote his criticism on Von Ranke's History of the Popes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth conturies that "he was not sure that the Roman Church was not destined to see the end of all the religious systems," etc.

In another and unique way Rev. Lord Archibald Douglass is making "his light shine before men." His resolution to become a priest took place while performing the humble duties of a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Soclety. A few years ago he purchased a freehold property on the Harrow road, Paddington, for £10,000, a sum realized from his own and his sister's (Lady Gertrude's) estate, for which he purchased a site, upon which he has erected a church and orphans' home for 150 boys. He states that the most dangerous period for a boy to be thrown on the world is between the ages of 13 and 19, and hence his home is constituted chiefly of boys ranging between He has erected fifteen those ages. shops in honor of the fifteen stages the Cross, each shop representing a trade, and so one can see passing this institution all the substantial common trades represented. All the boys are apprenticed to Rev. Lord Douglas, and when out of their time are to be detained a couple of years to pay for their childhood's mainte-nance and tuition. Great success has attended the solemn work that Lord Douglas is carrying to a successful issue, and he is esteemed and admired by all classes in the parishes where he is known in the West End.

A Methodist minister at London, Ontario, complains because, after going three times to perform a twice postponed marriage ceremony and finally tying the knot, he re-ceived the following note from the bride-

THOUGH THE SICK COVET HEALTH, they frequently and fruitlessly seek to obtain it by irrational means. Misled by false representations and absurd pretensions, they neglect those genuine restoratives which true science has placed at their disposal. No proprietary remedy has met with greater approbation from the medical faculty, and none has given more satisfactory proofs of its efficiency than Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The conjunction of these latter salts with Cod Liver Oil of warranted purity gives the preparation a great advantage over the ordinary cough mixtures, since the phosphorus, lime and soda are potent auxiliaries of the oil, invigorating the system, remedying poverty of the blood induced by waste of tissue, and increasing bodily substance. Price, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, August 16, 1881.

The money market rules quiet. Loans on call are negotiated at 4 to 5 per cent. and on time at 5 to 6 per cent, while the discount rate is unaltered at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange was inactive to-day at 81 prem. for 60 day bills between banks, 81 counter, 83 demand. Drafts on New York were drawn at

The stock market at noon was steady to firm for bank stocks. Bank of Montreal exhibited again of 13 per cent; Montreal Telegraph a rise of 2 per cent and Merchants one of per cent. Richelieu declined 3, deter termined efforts on the part of the "bears" being the cause. Ontario and Commerce

were steady.

Morning Stock Sales—50 Montreal, 1963 75 do, 195; 99 do, 1971; 25 do, 1973; 100 Ontario, 811: 75 do, 811; 7 Union, 92; 50 Commerce, 144; 600 Montreal Telegraph, 130; 25 do, 130½; 150 do, 131; 300 do, 131½; 30 do, 131½; 200 do, 131¾; 100 do, 132½; 45 do, 132½; 40 Richelieu, 66½; 39 do, 66; 120 City Passenger, 130; 30 Gas, 149; 21 do, 148¾ This afternoon Rept of Montreal and

This afternoon Bank of Montreal advanced \(\frac{1}{4} \); Ontario, \(\frac{3}{4} \); Merchants, \(\lambda \frac{1}{4} \); Commerce, \(\frac{1}{4} \), and Montreal Telegraph, \(\frac{1}{4} \). Other stocks are steady to firm

Afternoon Sales: -25 Montreal; 1981; 25 do 1981; 25 do 1983; 140 do 199; 5 do 1981; 150 do 198; 75 Ontario 81½; 25 do 150 do 81½; 175 do 81¾; 225 do 82; 11 Toronto 1551 20 Jacques Cartier 105; 25 11 Toronto 1353 20 Jacques Cattle 105, 225 Merchants 126; 10 do 126\; 105 do 126\; 225 Commerce 144\; 475 Montreal Telegraph 132\; 125 do 133; 75 do 132\; 50 do 132; 6 Dominion Telegraph 94\; 50 Richelieu 66; 35 do 60]; 100 Montreal Telegraph 1323.

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET MARKET.

THE GENERAL STOCK MARKET-WEEKLY REVIEW The week's markets have been dull, and stocks generally have been weak. The reaction predicted in our last review has been felt by many prominent holders of large lots, who have been vainly attempting to unload a part at least of their heavy holdings with but little success; buyers evidently exercise caution, and do not readily take hold of stocks at their present inflated prices, which are far beyond their intrinsic worth, as many of the bank statements recently published abundantly prove. The decline in prices are not as heavy as might have been expected, and can only be accounted for by small sales at each session of the Exchange board between brokers to keep up prices and prevent a call for extra margins, which would be the inevitable result were prices to drop a few points. Every exertion has been used outside the board to keep prices up and entice new speculators, such as mid-summer duliness, livelier by-and-by, autumn activity, improvement in trade, &c., &c., but all to no purpose, the reaction has made itself felt, and will contimue to do so until bank stocks find their proper level in money value. The sales during the past week, as reported each day, are insignificant and wanting in weight; the closing prices for the week are: Montreal, 196; Merchants', 125; Commerce, 144; On-

Miscellaneous shares are quoted lower. Richelieu is gradually settling, and the holders of this stock will probably find a further ahrinkage in store for them shortly, the interim dividend being still in the distant future. City Passenger has suffered a reaction without much fluctuation. Telegraph has not followed the general tendency to weakness, it has reacted in the opposite direction, moving up as much as 6 per cent in one day, through apparently the well circulated reports that the injunction would be quashed by Court, and that the President of Company had recently visited Ottawa, and arranged with the Government to take control of the line, we hope at a valuation, as a quantity of the poles and wire are rather ancient. The present presumptive value of this stock based upon rumors, show a weak foundation, which is now tottering and may collapse at any moment, and the recent buyers find themselves minus their margins, and the banks (as has been the case before), a part of their advances.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. The general merchandise markets continue unusually active for the season of the year. The month of August in former years has been one of summer duliness in trade, however, not only here, but in the leading markets of the neighboring Republic. Reviewing our American Exchanges we find glowing reports as to the trade situation both present and prospective. At St. Louis, the Globe Democrat tells us " business continues to grow in proportions, and is really wonderful for susstained health and expansion at this time of year. So far the unfavorable prospects of the maize crop have had no depressing influence on trade, which on the contrary, gathers fresh volumes as the closing days of summer glide away." New York has rarely presented such a busy appearance during the summer months, the reason for this being that the large 'longshore hotels at Coney Island, Long Branch, Rockaway, and elsewhere, have enabled merchants to be in the city during business hours and at the shores of the ocean in the evening, thus combining business with recreation. In Philadelphia and district the "boom" in the iron trade is having a good effect on general merchandise markets, and in Boston there is great activity in the leather, boot and shoe and wool trades. Evidences of a decided business continue to revival in multiply, in fact, on all hands, and the movement of goods has received a decided impetus by reason of the reductions in freight charges. Wholesale

will, in all probability, be even more suc-cessful and better patronized than it was last take up their paper early, in order to save the discounts allowed on prompt settlements.

GROCERIES.—As the harvest is now engaging attention in the country the out-of-town movement is not large. Wholesalers report a quiet business, but the city jobbing trade is active for the season.

Teas.-The better grades meet with a fair demand, especially those ranging above 40c, and the market throughout may be called steady, as stocks are light. As new crop Japan tea is not equal in quality to last year's crop, prices for upper grades are expected to be well maintained. Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 40c; fine to choice, 41c to 53c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to ficest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,-The amount of business at present being transacted appears quite satisfactory to manufacturers, who are still in receipt of orders and are making large shipments of fall goods. T.avellers are returning home from some sections from their early fall trip, having succeeded in securing more orders than at this period last year. We quote: — Men's split boots, \$1.75 to \$2.25; do, split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.80 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.30 to \$2.75; women's split balmorals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.10 to \$1.40; do prunella, 50c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and pebble balmorals, 90c 10 \$1.15.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There is a fair business passing in a jobbing way. Opium has declined in consequence of an expected large crop. We quote: Bl-carb soda at \$3.05 to \$3.25; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.65; bi-chromate of potash, 13½c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 31c; ditto ground, 31c to 33c; caustic sods, \$2.50 to 3.60; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; salphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; quinine, \$3.25 to \$3.50: morphia, \$3 to \$3 30; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$5.90 to \$6.20.

Sugars-There is a fair business doing at about steady prices. Granulated, 94c to 101c; Grocers "A," 95c to 10c; Extra Bright Yellow, 9c; Low Yellow, 84c. Raw, good to bright, 75 to 8c. Fruits-Prices are high, and stocks still

9}c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$2.70 to \$2.80; loose muscatel, box, \$2.30 to \$2.40; seedless, 9½c to 10½c; prunes, 5½c to 6½c; S. S. tarragona, 15c to 16c; walnuts, French, 91c to 10c; filberts, 10c to 11c.

Coffee. The market rules quiet. quote:-Green mocha, per lb, 31c to 38c; Java, 26c to 28c; maracaibo, 21c to 23c; cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 27c; chicory, 12c to 121c.

Spices.—The market is firmer under a better enquiry. Cassia, per lb., 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to 51; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; white, 20c to which was about cost price in the country; 23c; pimento, 17c to 18c; mustard, 4 lb jars, he also sold 35 mixed store and heavy hogs 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; at 63c. Hugh Kelly sold 10 cattle at 34c. nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to

Syrung and Molasces .- Business is quiet Syrups-Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 53c to 60c; fair, 48c to 52c. Molasses-Barbadoes 56c to 58c; Trinidad, 45c to 50c; sugar house, 35c to 37.

LEATHER.—Prices of all grades are generally believed by holders to have touched bottom, and Spanish sole, by reason of light stocks and a growing demand, is firmly held. Manufacturers are more on the look-out than they were, and a fair number of transactions have resulted, but business can only be called moderately active. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24c to 25lc; No 2, B A, 27c to 2, 11c No 2, 2 cylinger 22lc to 22lc 23c to 24lc; No 2, ordinary, 22lc to 23lc. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough, 26c to 28c.

Wood .- Manufacturers are showing some interest in foreigns, and there is a moderate movement. Domestics are dull. Greasy Cape, on this market, is quoted at 18c to 19c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 31 to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

HIDES are steady at \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firmer at 70c to 75c; calfskins, 12c. PETROLEUM has advanced in car lots. Broken lots are queted at 23cl to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 24 to 25c.

SALT firm-Coarse, 55c to 58c; factory filled, 90c to \$1 00; Eureka, \$2, \$1, and 50c for bags, halves and quarters.

Holders ask 45c for Newfoundland cod. oil, but a lot of 100 lbs. has sold at 43c, wine measure.

IRON AND HARDWARE -The hardware market continues active, enquiry existing for shelf goods, agricultural implements and builders' material. A card issued by the hardware trade, states that leading makers of iron in England and Scotland having lately advanced their rates materially, prices here for bar, hoop, sheet and plate iron will be ten cents per 100 lbs higher than the rates hitherto charged. There has been some movement in pig-iron. Gartsherrie sold at \$20.50 to \$21; Summerlee at the same figures and Eglington at \$18 50 to \$19.

The city flour and grain market to-day was dull. No sales of flour were reported, but prices were steadily maintained. As high as 66c was bid for a cargo of corn on spot or close at hand, and 68c was asked for a cargo on passage here. A lot of 60,000 bushels of No. 3 red Wabash wheat was held at \$1.34

with no bids. FLOOR, per bb'-Superior Extra, \$6.15 to \$6.20; Extra Superfine, \$6.05 to \$6.10; Spring Extra, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Superfine, \$5.60 to 5.65; Strong Bakers', \$6.00 to 6.75; Fine, \$4.85 to 5.00; Middlings, \$460 to 5.70; Pollards, \$4.25 to 4.30; Onturio bags, \$2.85 to 2 95; City bags (delivered), merchants in our own city are now earnestly \$3.25. Other Produce. -Oats-43c. Rye

Dairy.—Butter in improved demand, with cessful and better patronized than it was last year. Notes now being protested are few in number, and renewals are seldom asked for, customers, generally, making it a point to quote 16½c to 18½c for common to fine. Eastern Townships ranges from 19c upwards; Morrisburg and district from 17c to 20c, and creamery from 22c to 23½c. Cheese in fair demand and firmer, owing to the further advance of one shilling in England. We quote 10 to 11c.

Lard-15c to 153c for pails. Pork—Heavy Mess, \$21 to \$22. Hams— Uncovered, 132c to 14c. Bacon—12c to 13c. Ashes-Pots, per 100 lbs, \$5.25 to \$5.30 for

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-Aug. 16.

The supply of grain, with the exception of cats, was not large, but fruits and kitchen stuffs were plentiful and cheap. Eggs, butter and cheese brought a good price to holders. DAIRY PRODUCE. Best print butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, in baskets, 18c to 25c.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.20 to \$3.30; Buckwheat flour, \$2.50 Oatmeal, \$2.50; Cornmeal, \$1 55 to \$1 65; Bran, 90c per bush; Barley, nominal, at 80c to 85c; Oats, per bag, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Peas, per bushel, \$1 to \$1.05; Buckwheat, per bag, \$1.20 to \$1.25.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .- Apples, per brl, \$1.50 to \$3.00; Potatoes, new, 55c to 60c per bush; carrots, 20c to 40c per doz bunches; onions, 25c to 30c per doz bunches; cab-bages, new, per doz, 25c to 50c; Montreal tomatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel; cucumbers, 15c to 30c per dozen; Southern water melons, \$1.50 each; nutmeg melons, 15c to \$1

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 80c; turkeys, \$2 to \$2.50 per pair; geese, \$2 to \$2.52; beef, per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; lamb, per lb, 8c to 12c; veal, per lb., 8c to 10c; pork, 13c; ham, 13c to 15c; lard 14c to 16c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Aug. 13. There was only a moderate local demand for horseflesh this week. A pair of fine carriage horses realized \$365, and another pair \$210. Sales are also mentioned of a pair of ponies for \$180, and a grey mare for \$80. A few old nags brought \$25, \$31 and \$45, respectively. Veterinary surgeons report a number of deaths from affections of the lungs, supposed to be caused by the sudden change in temperature early in the week. The export demand was fairly good, but the supply of serviceable horses at a reasonable rate restricted operations, and shipments to the States were not large.

Among American traders in town since last week were :-W Moore, Cohoes, N Y; S T Nute, Lowell, Mass; O Moore, Millers' Falls, Mass; Hunt & Fay, Athol, Mass; A M Esdaile, Saratoga Springs; B McCloskey, Boston; P S Fuller, Ayer, Mass; J G Noyes, Lowell; John C Bunn, New Jersey; W C Bunn, New Jersey; H C Bawker, Hogansburg, N.Y.

List of shipments for the week :- August 6th, 1 horse, \$200; 12 do, \$1,527.50. August Fruits—Prices are high, and stocks still 9th, 4 do, \$461; 7 do, \$694.50. August 10th, scarce. Currants 7c to 7½c; valencias 8½c to 2 do, \$5.00. August 11th, 7 do, 326; 5 do, 9½c; layers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; London layers, \$460; 4 do, \$342; 5 do, \$502; 4 do, \$380. August 12th, 1 do, \$60.

> MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—Aug. 15. For week ended August 14th the receipts of live stock by rail at Montreal amounted to 1,340 cattle, 1,750 sheep and about 60 hogs. The supply of export cattle to-day was limited and trade was mostly confined to butchers' grades at 31c to 4c. The following drovers were in with stock:-E Devlin, Ottawa; A Brown, Compton; M Chute, do; Alex Elliot, Kingston; Geo Webber, Cobourg, and P B McSihargey, Lindsay, one load of cattle each. J K Wilder, of Lennoxville, had two loads.

Mr. Webber sold 8 cattle at \$40 per head, and Mr Sinclair, 12 steers at 4c per lb. live weight. The former held 30 head for higher prices. J K Wilder disposed of two loads of small cattle at \$25 per head. Mr Sam Price bought 22 good cattle on the local markets at 4c to 4\frac{1}{2}c. On Saturday he purchased 142 head in the Eastern Townships at 5c to 5\frac{1}{2}c for export. Messrs Craig & Sons will have about 140 cattle in from the country this week for export, and Mr Kennedy will export two large lots of cattle. Advices from British cattle markets are scarcely so encouraging, if anything.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Chimbley sweeping must be an agreeable business, for it suits everybody who tries it. "There must be punishment," said the country schoolmaster, as he ate the stubborn boy's dinner. When the Bey first hears the "Marseil-

laise,' he will, of course, want to know what that Tunis. It is proposed to change the language spok-

en in Boston to moderate Greek.

Why does the new moon remind one of a giddy girl? Because she is too young to show much reflection.

The estate of a rich man is hallowed ground to the lawyers, and they will travel for miles to pray upon it.

The man who was "waiting for something te :urn up" was rewarded when he steped upon the edge of a barrel hoop.

It is proposed to change the language spoken in New York to English, if the New Yorkers can be efined up to it.

The New York Express has an article upon fashions in harness. We are glad to learn from it that bridles and martingales have not changed at all.

Table bear sold hear." was the eign over the door of an ale-house, and a wag, on seeing it, said that he "thought the bear must be the Landlord's own bruin." There was once in the neighbourhood of

Rouen, says a French writer, a millers daughter so pretty and so cruel that the sighs of her lovers alone served to turn the sails of her father's mill. "The shallows murmur while the deeps

are dumb," quoted an anti-stalwart for the benefit of a Conkling man. "Yes," retorted the latter, "you appear to have a good deal to A man of tact always manages to get out of difficulty. The clerk of a parish, whose

business was to read the " first lesson," came across the chapter in David in which the names Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego ocour twelve times, and finding it extremly difficult to pronounce these names, he went through the chapter referring to them as " the aforesaid gentlemen."

" I assure you gentlemen," said the convict. upon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demand all my time and attention, and I may truly say that my selection to fill this position was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interest, I should have groom: "I hope you will excuse me, but I directing their attention to the fail trade, and will give you \$5 as soon as I get a job. I am out of work now."

| September, particularly as the Exhibition | September, particularly as the Exhibition

Peter Joubert, the Boer General, is called in

Tonic.

Every one, at times, feels the necessity of some restoratives of the vital powers, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. In such conditions, let every one, instead of flying to the alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, which must be followed by depression equal to their excitement, reinvigorate his deranged system by the natural tonic elements of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. Sold by all druggists.

G. A. Dixon, of Frankville, Ont., says he vas cured of chronic bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years by the use of DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Number of purchasers served during week ending August 13th, 1881.................6,479

CARPETS!

S. Carsley's is the place to buy your Carpets. TAPESTRY!

Good Tapestry Carrets only 50c per yard Very good Tapestry Carpets only 55c per yard. Beautiful Tapestry Carpets for 67c per yard. Splendin Tapestry Carpets only 50c and 93c per yard.

JUTE BRUSSELS!

Jute Brussels Carpets only 67c rer yard. SCOTCH UNION!

Scotch Union Carpets only 50c per yard. Very good Scotch Union Carpets 6tc per yd. Beautiful Scotch Union Carpets 85c per yard. Splendid Scotch Union Carpets only 95c per yard.

COCOA MATTING! Cocoa Matting, in all widths, and at prices' from 3ic to 75c per yard.

S. Carsley's is the place to buy Old Fashioned Scotch Table Linen, in all widths and at all prices.

DAMASK!

S. Carsley's is the place to buy Bleached Table Danicsk at very low prices. NAPRINS!

S. Carsley's is the place to buy Dinner Nap-kins from 50c per dozen up.

S. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL.



GENERAL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PRO-VINCE OF QUEBEC.

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are:—

1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted.

2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12
3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52.
4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigand, Vaudreuit, and other private lands. Ses. 14, 50, ct seq.
5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, t seq.

Vate lands. Ses. 18, 05, ct seq.

5. For the sale of lands as mining locations.
Sec. 23, ct seq.

6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, ct seq.

Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of free grants" the whole price of two collars per acre must be paid. Censitaires in the seignories in which the Crown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying one dollar and a half per acre for the whole of theiland, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceded portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and

hundred agres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being performed, the sale may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in tull as a mining location.

and be paid for in full as a mining location. Sec 12.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in snecial cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown

dressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and ransmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate of three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of time (this price fixed by O.C. of 21rd March. 1881); two dollars per acre. If to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct.. 1880); one dollar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value. value. A specimen of the mineral for which the

land is to be worked, with an amdavit identifying it as having been taken from

identifying it as having been taken from the land applied for.

Mines of gold or silver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves and their employees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars if on public lands. The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector according to directments are chefly found are as follows:—

lows:GOLD,-Eastern Townships, especially the
countles of Beauce and Compton.
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.-Countles of Ottawa ASBESTOS.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfe.
ASBESTOS.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St.
Maurice, Champlain, Charlevolx and Saguenay.
Copper.—Counties of Bagot, Megantic and

Sherbrooke.
GALENA.—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temiscamingue), Gaspe and Rimouski.
PLUMBAGO.—County of Ottawa.
MICA.—Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and

E. J. FLYNN,
Commissioner C. L.
CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 1st June, 1881.
14-DD m

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DERSONAL.—INFORMATION Wanted of Andrew Byrne, a native of Cross-keys, Co Cavan, treland; came to Montreat about 18th July, 1881, and lett for Toronto, Ontario, 28th of same month. Any 1c formation will be thankfully received by addressing Mrs. Byrne, care of P. Dinahan, 115 St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal, P.Q.

[Toronto and Hamilton (Ont.) and U.S. papers will confer a favor by giving insertion to above notice.]

notice.] POSTPONEMENT.

The Grand Drawing of Prizes in connection with the Bazaar in aid of the erection of the New Catholic Churches in Bathurst (Town and Village), is postponed to the 15th day of December next. The Bazaar will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th inst.
SAMUEL MELAUSON, Secretary.
Bathurst Village, 10th August, 1881.