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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1879.

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PLATONIC.

WM. B. TERRETT.

I had sworn to be a bachelor, she had sworn to I had sworn to be a bachelor, she had sworn to be a maid.

For we quite agreed in doubting whether matrimony paid.

Besides, we had our highest love,—for science ruled my heart.

And she said her young affections were all wound up in art.

So we laughed at those wise men who say that friendship cannot live.

'Twixt men and woman, unless each has something more to give:

We would be friends, and friends as true as e'er were man and man,
I'd he a second David, and she Miss Jonathan.

We scorned all sentimental trash,—vows, kisses, tears and sighs;
High friendship, such as ours might well such childish hearts despise;
We liked each other, that was all, quite all there was to say,
So we just shook hands upon it, in a business sort of way.

We shared our secrets and our joys, together hoped and feared,
With common purpose sought the goal which young ambition reared;
We dreamed toke her of the days, the dreambight—days to come.
We were strictly confidential, and we called each other "chum."

And many a day we wandered together o'er I seeking bugs and butterflies, and she the ruined mills

And rustic bridg s, and the like, that picture makers prize, To run in with their waterfalls, dark groves and summer skies.

And many a quiet evening, in hours of silent we floated down the river, or strolled beneath the trees
And talked, in long gradation, from the poets to the weather, While the western skies and my cigar burned slowly out together.

Yet through it all no whispered word, no telltalegiance or sigh Told aught of warmer sentiment than friendly sympathy, We talked of love as coolly as we walked of

nebula.
And thought no more of being one than we did of being three.

"Well, good-by, chum !"I took her hand, for the time had come to go. My going meant our parting, when to meet we did not know; I had lingered long, and said fare well with a very heavy heart; For although we were but friends; 'tis honest friends to part. friends to part.

'Good-bye, old fellow!" don't forget your friends beyond the sea.
And some day when you've lots of time drop a line or two to me.
The words came lightly, gayly, but a great sob just behind,
Welled upward with a story of quite a different kind.

REV. FATHER NUGENT IN LINDSAY.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH-HOME AND ABROAD- A NOBLE WORK IN LIVER-

The announcement that Rev. Father Nugent of Liverpool was expected on a short visit to Father Stafford, and that he would in all probability eddress the congregation in the morning and evening, drew to St. Mary's church unusually large audiences, among whom, particularly in the evening, were many Protestants. All were deeply impressed with the Toronto Globe yesterday I read of two the simple eloquence of Father Nugent, especially as he gave a brief but effective and touching description of the noble work he is carrying on in Liverpool. We give below a report of the morning discourse :-

Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people! -Jeremiah, ix. 1.

Father Nugent said; As the Prophet uttered these words he sat weeping over the desolation of Jerusalem. It was clearly portrayed before his mind; not only the ruin of that city which was called Beautiful, but the desolation of its people; the terrible state into which they had fallen and come under the purging hand of the Lord. If, my brethern, the prophet Jeremiah lived in these our days what would be his grief, what the poignant sorrow of his heart if he came to consider the desolation of the children of the Church. I have been asked by your pastor to address a few words to you, and the deep obligations under which I feel bound to him for the generous and powerful co-operation which he lent to me when he sojourned for a short time on the other side of the ocean, make me willing to render him any service in my power. Therefore have I taken the very first opportunity of showing how sensible I am of the services which he rendered to me. There are many subjects which a stranger might select to address you on; but there is one subject to which both he and I are bound for the rest of our lives, and you will forgive me if I give some attention on this occasion to that subject. Oh, my brethern, if we come to

THE CONDITION OF OUR RACE,

how applicable are the words which I have chosen. Who will give water to my head and a fountain of tears to my heart that day and brethern, run back in your mind in the various best he can by any form of knavery. Quest that every action is that every action is so life to God. Then the life to God. The life

and the species of the Almanda and the Section of t

tenaciously they clung to that faith which was their bright inheritance. Neither persecution nor the sword, nor death itself in all its varied and revolting forms, could shake them in their adhesion to it. Famine and grim death stared them in the face, and laid his cold hand upon them and struck them and their children down in thousands, yea tens of thou ands, nothing could shake them or make them waver in their allegiance to their faith. Oh, some of you have tasted trial in its bitterest forms; some of you possibly have seen tather or mother sinking into the arms of death, and can appreciate their trials. Every inducement, every temptation was held out to them to change, but no. I could give you example after example showing a heroism equal to that heroic virtues which the martyrs exercised in the early ages. I remember one in particular which took place on the Island of Achin. A tamily of three daughters form of pottage. The tempter came with tempter came with every inducement; and the father turning to his faithful wife, said, die before my eyes with hunger, I will take the food." "Michael, you may take the boys with you; but here in the name of God I will lie down with my three darling daughters; I have faith in God." And there the mother lay down with her three daughter to die. But she had faith in God, and next day a ship sailed into the harbour and she had food. Is there in the history of the church of God anything written that shows such

STRONG ADRESION TO THE FAITH.

such heroic constancy as the Irish people have shown at home. Come with me into the land of the stranger, into the thickly populated cities of England where our people are in their tens of thousands, into the city in which it has been my duty to labour for three-and-thirty-years. We have a population in Liverpool of 170,000; and the chief portion of them are children of the Irish race. It has labour in the prison of that city, or as you call it here, the penitentiary. During that time upwards of 120,000 Catholic prisoners have passed under my hands. Every year there are at least 13,000 prisoners within those walls, and what do you think is the Catholic population of that 13,000? Generally speaking, between eight and nine thousand each year, and in the number there are generally over 5,000 women. And if you ask me what fills the prison with our people, I answer ry your minds back to the vears old country, and that they never saw the strong drink. In the days of your childhood girls of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years the perils of the ocean? I took up a Montreal paper only two days ago in the cars on my way to Kingston, and I tound recorded there that a boy named Higgins, eleven years of age, was found in the broad daylight absolutely insensible from strong drink. In boys with names that unmistakably spoke of to occupy much of your time further; but their creed and their race-one eleven and the other thirteen-who broke into some room and there they found a bottle, and believing it to be whiskey at once indulged in it. It was some poisonous oil; and the two children now lie at the peril of their life.

THIS DEMON DRINK

is the spiritual, social and moral enemy of our people; and what neither fire nor sword nor famine nor plague could effect, this does amongst our people. Nothing could strip us nor rob us of our faith; but this drink, this curse, this scourge, this pestilence has left our people a spiritual and social wreck. Do you doubt it! Run over in your mind and see day by day the havoc it is creating. Go through the cities of this continent and see how it enslaves the propects and hopes of a great people. In this country there is room for every man; the path to success is open to every man that has ability, energy and perseverance; the man who inscribes on his banner "I intend to succeed" can succeed if he is only faithful to his God, and if he tramples under foot the power of his enemy. Why should I ask you to go into the cities of New York or Boston or Philadelphia or New Orleans, or away down south ; rather let me ask to turn to your own memory and judgment and see how many opportunities have been lost even round-about yourselves. How many men could have succeeded but destroyed the labor as well as the hopes of years by indulging in intoxicating | this abstaining from drink must be faithful to drinks. How many fathers and mothers have the Church, and they will prove themselves wept not only over the shipreck of their chil- good citizens of this rising town. Avoid drink wept not only over the shipreck of their children, but have wept over their premature and you must succeed in life just in propordeath. Come with me and let me open to you the portals of that prison-house in which I daily labor. You may be terrified at those large gates covered with iron. Listen to them as they swing upon their heavy hinges. night I may weep for the slain of the daugh- Walk into that immense fabric-a large place, ters of my people? If we come to consider covering several acres of ground. What a the fortunes and condition of the Irish race death-like stillness reigns around. Is it poswherever they have been scattered by the sible that there are twelve hundred people merciful designs: of an All-wise God, we see here. All seems to be hushed as in the stillthat one enemy—a demon—has tracked their ness of death. Let me open to you this door, steps. The children of our race have fallen and their stands a boy not fifteen years of age. not by the sword, not by relentless persecu- Ask him his sad history. He gains a living tion, but by the demon Drink. Yes, my on the streets, picking up a few coppers as brethern, run back in your mind in the various | best he can by any form of knavery. Ques-

stronger and a mightier power, but see how letter of the alphabet; nor does he know the existence of a God. He cannot repeat "Our Father." In fact

HIS MIND IS A PERFECT BLANK.

Ask him is this the first time he has been withpestilence swept over the land, and though in these walls; the child will shake his head and tell you "No." Why is he there? For stealing some article only worth a few pence. And what forced him to do it? His drunken, maudlin father forced him to steal in order that he might get a few coppers for drink. Why? Come into the next cell and there you will find a man somewhere between forty and fifty years of age. What is he there for? In his mad delirium of drink he struck down his wife and left her a weltering corpse; and there he is awaiting his trial. Oh, I could take you around and you would hear the one sad harrowing tale of drink, drink, drink! Ask the felon what brought him there and he will answer you, drink! Ask the murderer and he will answer, drink! Come into the other and two sons and father and mother had been | side and let us see if it is any better. Here is five days without food—nothing except sea. a girl under seventeen years of age. She is wood which was boiled down and made some most outrageous in her language, uttering in her lawlessness the most horrid blasphemies. meal; the tempter came with money; the Ask her what brought her at such an age to such a condition She will answer you, drink. Here is the mother of a family of "Mary, I cannot, I cannot see my children seven children; and wha thas she not suffered in such a sad, eventful, criminal life! She, though the mother of seven children often robbi g and stealing in every form, and giving herself up to every form of wickedness, has actually allowed the year. hair of her head to be cut off in order that she might get a pint of ale with it! Her, in in the next cell, is a woman who raves and tears her hair, and says the cell is on fire; that she is already feeling the flames of the damned. What is her history? for seven years she has lived with a man to whom she was not married, and in one of her drunken bouts they had a quarrel. She struck him a dangerous, a fatal blow. He begged other for God's sake

NOT TO LET HIM DIE AS HE HAD LIVED, bring a minister of religion to him that he might at least confess his sins, and be reconciled to God. But she in her devlishness and been my duty for the last sixteen years to madness laughed at him; and so he died. He labour in the prison of that city,—or as you lived like a beast, and he died like a beast with all his sins upon him. Oh, these are terrible and harrowing pictures; but the hand of man is incapable of portraying the beauties of nature; he cannot throw in that beautiful light which is shining upon those green, changing leaves, neither can the tongue of man describe to you the realities of everyday life. It is not merely that this drink is destroying our people physically and socially, and leading them into every form of crime; Perhaps the tears meant friendship, but I'm of your childhood. If any woman are listensure the kiss meant more.

of your childhood. If any woman are listening to me-old women who were born in the many hear Mass? how many take the sacraling to me-old women who were born in the | many hear Mass? how many take the sacraold country-they could tell you they never | ments? In Liverpool, with a population of knew the taste of strong drink when in the 170.000 Catholics, I will venture to say that there are not more than 50,000 who attend mother that bore them under the influence of to their Easter duties and go to Mass. If, then, the parents are so indifferent, what must do you ever remember seeing a woman in the | be the condition of the children? You love town in which you were born under the in- your country; you love your creed. We have THE CURSE OF DRINE-THE IRISH PEOPLE AT | fluence of drink? But come with me into | patriots amongst us; we have men on both crowded cities of England and you will find sides of the ocean that love the green flag and feel proud of it as they look upon it; we have of age the slaves of drink. But, my dear pleuty of men who profess that they would brethern, is it necessary to carry you across | die for their country,-but give me the man who is prepared to live for his country. Give me the man who is prepared to show by his virtuous life, by his integrity, by his truthfulness, by his honest, hearty spirit that he has the true ring of an Irishmen. I prefer that man to a hundred men whose prefessions simply come from the lips. I will not attempt

allow me to give you A FEW WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT, and to ask you to go on and prove that you are true Catholics and a true Inshmen by your lives. Here, in this country, there is a glorious future for the Church. The mind of man cannot measure the designs of God; but, looking from a human point of view, the opportunities of the church are greater on this side of the ocean than in any other part of the world. You are not hemmed in by ignorant prejudices; the minds of the people of this continent are in some measure as free as the air they breathe, and the people have beaten down those barriers and prejudices that have been carried across the ocean against us. The American people, the people of this continent, the people of Canada, are of a noble, open disposition; they judge of a person not according to old stories about him, but according as they find him; and, if they find a Catholic truthful, it he is true to his friends, and if he is not false to his enemies, they respect him; and if they find his word is his bond, they will have confidence in him and will trust him. It is for you then to live up to your religion; be faithful to its precepts, and let the light of your good works shine, that others may give giory to God the Father that is in heaven. I have been informed that a great portion of this congregation are total abstainers. I give thanks to God for it. A compact body like tion as you are faithful to God. There are no no harriers, no impediments to success in this country if a man is determined to labor; and labor is the birthright, the inheritance, and the condition of every man. But labour re-membering that you have to give an account to God; that you are Hisstewards. The man laboring from morning until night in the fields, the man standing behind his counter in his store, the lawyer in his office the public man guiding and directing affairs of state—each one, if he is honest, if he has the love of God in his heart, if he is not a materialist, but living by faith and remembering that every action is a consecration of his life PERFECTION IN OUR LIVES.

Labor, then, my dear brethren, each in your condition, and when you rise in the morning consecrate to God every thought and word and action of the day. Never forget to go down on your knees and pray to God: Oh my God, I offer to thee all my thoughts and words and action, of this day; and every action every thought that passes through your mind, every little grief that comes upon you is a consecration of yourself to God and a preparation for eternal life. It is not necessary that your lips should be constantly repeating prayer; but the poor girl who is working by the hearth-stone, the mother who watches over her little children, the laborer in the field, the lumberman cutting dow the forest trees, or guiding the timber down your impetuous streams.-no matter what you are doing, you are doing your duty to God in your condition in life. And every action that is thus cousecrated to the pefection of your lives is much more pleasing to God than if you had the prayer-book in your hand and your lips were constantly moving in prayer, because to have your prayer-book in your hand and to be constantly praying would be neglecting that daily toil which is your duty. I therefore congratulate you upon being members of the total abstinence association. It is the greatest blessing in these times that could come to the congregation. Yesterday your pastor took me on a visit to your prison, and what was my consolation to find that during the past

ONLY THREE CATHOLICS had entered within its walls, and these three were very bad old cases that were formed year ago. Before you adopted total abstinence principles you had three times as many inmates in that prison as the rest of the population; now the rest of the population find the vast majority. I am a stranger to you in one sense, but through the kindness of your pastor I am not. He is laboring on one side of the ocean; I am laboring on the other. He sees the fruits of his work here; and I have thousands and tens of thousands to save; and we say to people ready to join in this movement : let us, as we cannot succeed in crossing the ocean, at least be nuited before the altar of God .-- the same God who rests in this humble tabernacle is in the hearts of his people wherever they are gathered together, and His eye will look down upon the desolation which this drink has brought upon his people. Go to the graveyards on the heights of Quebec, and ask what has filled these heights with the bones of the Irish people, and the answer from the angel of death will be plague and famine. Go and ask the angel that has charge of the And then she raised her eyes to mine—great liquid eyes of blue, Filled to the brim, and running o'er, like violet cups of dew;

One loo go long glance, and then I did what I be saddened by the answer; but

ASK THE ANGEL OF DEATH to give you the numbers of the Irish race that

have been slain or have perished by drink, and where one hath died of plague and famine thousands have fallen by the hands of the demon drink. You will remember how Nehemish went to Artaxerxes, the King, and asked him if he might leave the court and go to the land of his birth, and, having obtained the King's permission, went into Judea to the chosen city, serusalem. He walked about it by night and stood upon its crambling ruins and went. He asked God to give the people spirit and strength to rebuild the sacred city. And so, my brethren, do I, a stranger to you, but a minister of the Lord, come to you this day and ask you to join in the work, not only the crucifixion of your appetites and the total denial altogether of strong drink, but I ask you, just as Nehemiah called upon the people to help him to rebuild Jerusalem, to build up in your own land the position of the Church and of the Irish race, not with material stone, but by your strong, unswerving faith. Father Nugent concluded by stating that the saintly Father Kelly, of Dublin, obtained the sanction of the Holy See for a plan by which all who wished his work to prosper should three times a day pray; first for grace and perseverance; and secondly for the conversion of all drunkards. There were hundreds associated in the confraternity, and he asked them to pray for him and his work in this way. He did not ask for money though he knew if he did he would receive a generous response. He did not want money, what he did want was to have our people praying in the north, in the south, in England, in Ireland, in America, against this ter-rible evil of drunkenness. We cannot master it by human means; but by the grace of God, as it is a spiritual evil, the united prayers of our people scattered around the face of the world must prevail, though it is such a terrible evil. Let me ask you again from this day forward, if you have not already begun, young and old, the drunkard, if there is such a one, and those who have never tasted a drop,-let us all pray for perseverance, for grace, and for the conversion of all drunkards.

Agrariaulem-Tenaut Right Mosting. Dunlin, October 4.—The son of an evicted shepherd was arrested on suspicion of being

concerned in an outrage near Castlebar. CORK, October 5, -Fifteen thousand people were present at the land meeting to-day. Mr. Shaw, M. P. for the county, and one of the Home Rule leaders, extolled Gladstone's Land Act. He declared that those who worked the soil should own it, and landlords should be fairly bought out. Mr. Parnell, Home Rule member for Meath, declared tenants required no Acts of Parliament; they should rely on passive physical resistance to unjust demands. So long as Englishmen governed Ireland they would resort to robbery, and oppression. Colonel Colthurst, Sir Joseph McKenna and Patrick, Smythe

Corydon, the Fenian Informer. There is a bit of news which will interest

many in Ireland. Corydon, the Fenian informer, is in London. I happened to visit with a friend the block museum at Scotland Yard. When we had seen the ghastly arsenal of weapons with which the murders of the last half century have been done, the dreadful vestiges of each tragedy, and the rope with which its finale was rounded off, and were passing the gate with the inspector, a stranger came up, saluted the officer with a tipsy nod, and entered the criminal investigation department, Something peculiar in the stranger's appearance—it might be the fact that he was decidedly under the influence, it might be a vague remembrance of his appearance in Green street in 1867—anyhow I questioned the inspector, and learned that it was Corydon himself. He had grown quite stont and dark, and greatly altered from the slim and sandy youth of twelve years ago. Further inquiries gleaned curious particulars regarding this worthy. Immediately after he had played his part he claimed his reward and got it in the shape of two hundred a year, at home or abroad. Corydon desired to seek obscurity either in America or Australia, but suffered himself to be convinced that his life would not be worth an hour's purchase in either and that the safest spot for a gentleman of his peculiar notoriety was London. He took a small house at Acton, but quarrelled with his next door neighbour about a patch of garden, was thrashed, and fetching a revolver fired two shots at his assailant. He missed his aim, and had to pay a round sum to hush up the matter Then removed to the Bow, and was there recognized. A notice to quit, of the death's head and coffin pattern, appeared one morning on the door of the house, and he moved to lodgings in Grey's Inn, and Red Lion street. Here he lived very secretly. But he was traced, and a poor soldier who resembled, and who, while on furlough, happened to be in the street one evening in plain clothes, was shot dead. A man was tried for this murder. Another man was attacked at Storey's Gate soon after, but escaped through the approach of some persons. He swore in his depositions that his assailants addressed him as Corydon. In consequence of this state of things two detectives were detailed to keep special watch on the informer. In company of these officials he ventured to appear abroad. Soon after an amazing change developed in his conduct. Instead of lurking until night, and then stealing abroad in disguise, he now appeared at all hours, and seemed to the officers to be utterly reckless of his lite. He took to drink also; and often in his intoxication would halt in the street, cool, dry weather is urgently needed proclaim himself aloud, and dare any Fenina to check the spread of the potatoe proclaim himself aloud, and dare any Fenian to face bim. I am assured that it was only a few days since he performed a remarkable rather favorable reports have been received escapade. A number of Irish workmen, associated by the Church and by God. In London Go where you will and ask the recording ated in a society which I take to be of a trade suffered less than any other cereal both in there are over 200,000 Catholics, and how langel of death the number of people who, in or social character, but which my informant the United Kingdom and on the Continent. 46, 47, and 48, died of famine, and you will suspected to be more political than anything Supplies of home-grown wheat at the counelse, mave been for years in the habit of meet- try markets have again been exceedingly ing in a room in a public-house in Red Sun | light, last week's deliveries at the 150 prin-Street. They were assembled there as usual some nights ago, when the room was dashed violently open, and Corydon appeared, holding ponding week last year. The average price a revolver in each hand, and furiously drunk. He announced himself, and with foul epithets and abuse threatened to blow the brains out of the nest of traitors. It is probable something tragic would have happened had not one of the detectives in attendance followed and got him away. The landlord wanted to prosecute, but was dissuaded, and so I am told did the men whose lives were so menaced; but pressure of some sort or other was likewise brought to bear to bear on them. One reason of Corydon's confidence is that he never stirs abroad without a pair of revolvers. Notwith. standing he is so often abroad, especially at night, the officers cannot keep an eye on him, their attendance being of a prescribed and routine sort, and it is their belief their charge will end either by putting a bullet in somebody, or by coming to harm from the vengeance he dreads .- London Correspondent Irish

Commercial Relations with Brazil.

A private letter from Rio de Janeiro, written by a gentleman whose position enables him to acquire an intimate knowledge of the trade of Brazil, thus refers to the opening up of commercial relations between Canada and that Empire: - "The agent of the proposed line of steamers is now in this city, and it seems probable that it really will be established. I have, however, some doubts about the permanency of a Canadian steamer If intended to be worked as a mail line it would require a heavy subsidy from both Governments and the experience of the Roach Line has shown how difficult this is to obtain. Without a subsidy a regular line is really worse off than a company which can put on its ships just to suit the market as Lamport and Holt do now. The regular lines must sail on a certain day, full or not, while the outsider will wait a week if necessary to get a full cargo; or may be put on against the barley and oats sixpence, and beans and liner to run down freights which may be raised again as soon as the liner is out of port if a glut of cargo comes down. Again, I doubt if the trade of Canada is sufficient to support a line running direct to Halifax, and if the steamers called at a United States port they would soon become carriers to that the week at the highest point yet touched, country, taking on some cargo to Hali-As regards freight from Canada to Brazil, I presume the bulk of the improvement, prices rising sixpence per it will be flour, which generally pays very quarter. There has been a very large business poorly. The sewing machine business is so thoroughly worked here by old-established houses that it would be up-hill work to push anything new. One line of manufactures might do something—agricultural machinery -but that to a small extent, for the preparation of coffee. This is our staple, and hardly anything else of consequence is raised in this province. Wheat is not grown. Ploughs are not quite unknown, because I think there is

A Hebrew Legend.

From an ancient, learned Rabbi comes this legend full of grace,
Floating down through countless ages, from a lost and scattered race;

Far away, where the horizon forms a line twixt earth and sky, There arose a gli-tering city, with its peaks and turrets high,

Flooded with a wondrous glory, which in spien-der downward rolled. Seeming like the way to heaven, through a country paved with gold.

sweet as odors from the tropics was the free, life-giving air, Fraught with the divine ellxir—making all im-

And the tame of that fair city, seen above the sunset bigh—
Pointing with its sparkling fingers, ever upward to the sky—

mortal there.

Went abroad to all earth's people, and they clasped their dear ones tight. And they journeyed from the valleys up towards the golden light.

And for long, long years they dwelt there, with Hie's goblet brining o'er; Deep and deeper though they quaffed it, full it sparkled evermore.

But a strange and restless yearning woke at last as cars went by, And they stole away in silence, one by onethey stole away in continuating might die.

—Boston Transcript.

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

riew of the British corn trade, says :- "The

carting and stocking of wheat and barley dur-

ing the past week were somewhat delayed by

intermittent showers. The condition of the

new grain has not improved to any appreciable extent. Threshing has made but little progress, as most of the grain already secured is in an unfit state, and some weeks must clapse before the offerings of new wheat will show any material increase. It is pretty generally admitted that the wheat crop of the present year will be about 30 per cent below the average. Home requirements between now and the next harvest may be expected to absorb sixteen or seventeen million quarters of foreign produce. Neither mangles nor Swedes can be average crops, and the turnip crop generally presents a wretched appearance. Potatoes in many localities are not worth the expense of lifting. The out fields in Scotland are still green, and night frosts have prevented barley from filling out, while disease. From the south of Ireland as to the out crop, which appears to have cipal towns, showing a decrease of over 47, 000 bushels as compared with the correswas 4d a quarter less than the preceding week, which is of much significance as regards the defective quality of the offerings when the strong upward turn in prices is taken into consideration. The samples shown at Mark Lane were likewise few and inferior, but with the reserves of last year's crop at the lowest ebb sales have been made readily at an advance of 2s a quarter on the week, white wheat realizing from 50s to 52s and red from 45s to 49s per quarter. The imports of foreign wheat into Loudon have been very moderate, last Friday's return showing only 36,720 quarters, and the week's trade has been marked by a degree of animation and even excitement which was not altegether expected. The most sanguine operator could scarcely have foreseen the extent and suddenness of the unward movement. The improvement has been a daily one, on some days indeed even to an extent which has allowed the same parcel of wheat to hange hands twice at a respectable profit in each case. Such activity has not been seen at Mark Lane since the spring of 1877. All descriptions of foreign wheat improved fully 2s per quarter, making the total advance about 7s from the recent lowest point. The cause of the rise has been present for some weeks past, but the effect has been delayed until recently, as millers held back as long as there was any possibility of the home crop turning out more favorably than had been predicted. Such a probability no longer exists, and the fact suddenly forced itself upon the minds of the buyers with the result recorded above. The amount of business done in wheat and maize in all positions has been exceptionally heavy, and the slight reaction which took place during the middle of the week has been more than recovered. Nearly all descriptions of cereal produce shared in the upward movement; maize to the extent of four shillings per quarter, peas one shilling. During the early part of the week, the trade for wheat off coast ruled very strong, and the advance was considerable. On Tuesday a reaction ensued, which was brief, as the trade speedily recovered, and it closed firm at the end of say from two to three shillings per quarter advance on the week. Maize participated in done in forward wheat, principally California and red winter American, for both of which the quotations indicate an advance of fully 3s per qr. Maize and barley were also in good request at 6d advance. The sales of English wheat last week were 14,186 grs at 46s 5d, against 70,791 at 41s:5d at the same time last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending September 20th were 1,692,731 cwt. of ! wheat, and .. 208,712 cwts.

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By MRS. HENRY WOOD: Author of " East Lynne," " Oswald Gray," &c.

CHAPTER XIV. -- CONTINUED.

The gentleman smiled again. Had it been only that, he thought he could have managed the job himself, without troubling her, provided she had supplied him with needle and

"No," he continued, "it is something that requires more skill. I want a shade made for the eyes.'

Sophie raised her own to the eyes looking at her; clear, bright eyes they were, of a dark gray, and she wondered what they could want with a shade.

"It is for my fellow-passenger," he proceeded to explain. "I have been to his room, and all his cry is for a shade for his eyes. He suffered with them during the voyage, I observed, and the light of the room this morning effects them much."

"Ob, I'll soon make that," said Sophie. "Who is he, sir?"

"You must ask himself that question," was the reply, "A large shade, he said, made of thin cardboard, covered with dark-blue er green silk, any color, in fact, and tape to tie it with."

"Tape l" ejaculated Sophie; "you mean

ribbon, sir."
"Anything. He will not care what the roaterials are, provided his eyes are shaded. I asked him about breakfast, but he seemed o ily anxious for the shade."

Sophie soon got her necessary materials; a sheet of card-board, which she fished up from somewhere, and some purple silk, the remnant of a dress; and set to work. The gentleman sat himself on the aim of an old horse-bair sofa opposite, and watched her fingers. His orders were, he said, laughingly. not to go up again without the shade.

"And so you and he met on board as fellow-passengers!" cried Sophie, as she worked. "Strangers, I suppose, to each other until then."

"We were on board, fellow-passeugers." "It's strange, how intimate people grow upon a sea voyage!" resumed she, "just as it they had been friends for years. The old gentleman seems ill."

" Very ill. Very ill, indeed, he has been all the voyage" "What is his name? what was he coming to England for?" proceeded Sophie. "I sup-

pose he's an American?" "His name-his name!" deliberated the gentleman, as if casting back his thoughts. I am not sure that I heard his name mentioned during the time we were in the ship. As to his motive for coming to England, I cannot speak. Gentlemen travelers do not unceremoniously inquire into each other's

private affairs. Mrs. Ravensbird. "I hope you will let me have the gratification of knowing your name sir," continued Sophie, nothing daunted. "I'm sure it's a pleasant one."

"Do you guess so?" laughed he. "I do not discorn much in it myself. Lydney." "Lydney!" repeated Sophie, after him.

"And you are an American, too, sir? And have you come over on business?" "I have come over on pleasure—to look

about me, never having had the honor of seeing old England before," answered he, goodhumoredly. "How many more questions would you like answered, Mrs. Ravensbird?" "Ab, hah! it's my French nature, and I "We must not part with ask you to excuse it. I am not English; you name," said Miss Bordillion.

may tell that by my tongue; and we Gauls are always curious. Do you speak French, Mr. Lydney?"

mother was a Frenchwoman."

Sophie's eyes sparkled with delight; her heart had warmed to him at first, she said, and for hwith she commenced a rattling conversation in her native tongue. He sat there till the shade was finished, and then went up stairs with it.

In the course of the morning Lord Dane walked into the Sallor's Rest, to inquire after the rescued. Richard Ravensbird was not in the way at the moment, but Sophie was quite equal to receiving his lordship. In earlier days, when he was plain and poor Herbert Dane, she had been rather fond of chattering to him, or he was to her: and her man ners to him still retained far more of ease than did those of some of the inhabitants of Danesheld. Sophie began pouring into his ear all the news she had been able to collect, as regarded the two passengers, coupled with her own additions: for she was one of those who form conclusions according to their active imagination, and then assume them to be

They were both Americans, from the United States, she said; the old gentleman traveling over here for his health, especially for a weakness in the eyes; and the young one for pleasure. They had first met on board, and got friendly together. The old gentlemen's name she had not come at yet, but the young one's was Lydney. Such a pleasant young man |-spoke French like an angel-and as rattling and free as my lord himself used to be, in the by-gone days Aud Madame Sophic casta half-saucy glance to my lord when she said it.

Are they gentlemen?" inquired Lord Dane. "Or people in business, merchants, and that sert of thing?"

"The young one's a gentleman, if ever I saw one," returned Mrs. Ravensbird, warmly, "In looks and manners he is fit, every inch of him, to be what you are, my lord-a British There's no mistaking him for anything inferior. And, do you know, his face puts me in mind of somebody, but for the life of me I can't tell who. As to the other. the old man, I don't know whether he's a gentleman or not; I have seen little of him, ex- talking of," cried the invalid from the bed. cept his shoulders and his purple shade-the one I made him; for there he lies, buried in his pillow and the bed-clothes, his face to the I tell you at the castle." wall, and his back up; and all you can discern of him, barring the shade, is his white hair When we go in with a tray of refreshment, he tells us to put it on the table by the bed, and helps himself when we are gone."

"The younger one is up, I suppose," remarked Lord Dane. "Oh, up hours ago, my lord; up and out. He seems in a fine way about some box being last that was on board, and is going toward the wreck to hear if there's any chance of things being got up. Does your lordship

think there is? "A few things may be, perhaps; I cannot. tell. I wish to send a me-sage to this old gentiemsn, if you will convey it to him." continued his lordship. "Say that I, Lord Dane, shall be happy to render him any assistance, and if he would like me ro pay him a visit, I

cen do so now." · : chamber, and came back again, shaking her been heard of?

"I'll lay any money he's a cross-grained old Pachelor," cried she, "he speaks up so sharply. stranger was cognizant that he, Rishard He answered me quite rudely, my lord. 'My service to Lord Dane, but tell him I am a charged with the murder a point upon which middling size—a tin one, japanned. Wilfred

even with his lordship. You might speak it the family vault."
more civilly. I thought to myself, as I took it "How did they recognize it?"
from him." from him."

"Oh, very well," said Lord Dane. When. these disastrons circumstances occur, it is die Dane's servant." I was Captain from my position to show courtesy to the latter it was a nasty pitch-over, that fall from sufferers; but if it be refused, of course the obligation is at an end. It is the last time I stall trouble your old gentleman, Mrs. Ravensbird." -The wind was less violent this morning.

and many people were gathered on the heights, watching the spot where the wreck had been. At low-water part of the ship could be seen, and she lay with her larboard side to the rocks. Quantities of chips were floating about, and pieces of iron might be discerned on the beach. The masts and yards were gone, and there was no symptom of a bowsprit. Something more appalling than wood or iron floated in occasionally—a of the struggle; otherwise he preferred to terrify away the watchers on the heights; relating to that night. some of whom were ladies.

Standing most imprudently on the very edge of the heights, in their eager sympathy, their and curiusity, were Miss Bordillion and Maria Lester.

The latter, who was a little apart, bent forward to look at some bustle right underneath. when a gust of wind, more furious than any they had experienced that morning, suddenly swept over them, swept over Maria, and-

"Take care, Marial" shricked out Miss

Bordillion in an agony of terror.

Whether Maria could have "taken care, must remain an unanswered question. Certain it is, that the wind shook her, and she had all but lost her balance, when, at the very moment of peril, just as Miss Bordillion called out, a strong arm was thrown around her, and snatched her into safety. She had felt her own danger, and her face was perfectly white, as she turned it to her preserver.

She saw a stranger. A young, aristocratic man. who had "gentleman" stamped on every motion and lineament. "I thank you very greatly," she said to

him, from between her agitated lips. "I did not know the wind was still so high."

Miss Bordillion, in her gratitude, laid hold of the stranger's hand.

"Let me thank you! let me thank you! I do believe you have saved her from destruc-tion! Ah, Maria! you may well weep!" she added, as Maria, overcome by the fear and agitation of the moment, let fall a few hysterical tears. "How could you be so imprudent? How could you advance so near? Thank him better, child, for there's no doubt he has saved you from death!"

"Not from death so certain as I was saved from last night," he smiled, hoping to reassure Miss Lester. "I was a passenger in that illfated ship," he said, in answer to the inquiring looks of Miss Bordillion, "and was one of those rescued by the life-boat."

"Is it possible?" "But for a gentleman who took command of that life-boat, and shamed the sailors—as I hear-into manning her, sharing himself the danger, we should all have perished," he proceeded. "He was but a strippling, no older than myself; but he showed a braver heart than the inured-to-danger sailors."

Maria's face was glowing as a damask rose, and the tears rested on the eye-lashes.

"Shall I tell you who that was?" she said. "It was my dear brother, Wilfred Lester." And in a few minutes it seemed as though they had been conversing together for years. There are certain events that break the barriers of restraint more effectually than time

"We must not part without hearing your

can do.

"William Lydney." "And I am Miss Bordillion And this is my address," she added, giving him a card, for "Quite as well as I do English. My she, like many other old-fashioned ladies, kept her card case in her pocket. "I hope, Mr. Lydney, that you will call upon us."

"That I will be sure to do," he answered, a gratified expression lighting his countenance. And he lifted his hat as Miss Bordillion and Maria moved away.

The chamber in which the invalid lay at the Sailor's Rest, was a commodious room, the bed at the farther end of it, opposite the door, and the fire-place in the middle, between the two. It was very comfortably furnished; a sofa, a centre-table and side-tables, besides the requisite furniture for a sleeping-room, but its space afforded good accommodation. On this same evening at dusk, Mr. Ravensbird himself was in the chamber, attending to the fire, when the sick gentleman suddenly addressed him:

"What sort of a neighborhood is this?" Mr. Ravensbird probably wondered in what

light he was intended to take the question, whether as to its natural, its social, its political features, or any others. But he did not

"It's a dull neighborhood rather," said he. Except when it gets enlivened by any such event as that last night, or by a poaching or smuggling affray. Lord Dane's having abandones it for several years did not tend to make it gayer."

"He is your great man of the locality, I conclude, this Lord Dane?"

"Oh, yes, sir. The Danes have been the lords of Danesheld from times unheard of. And plenty of state they have kept up. But, to have the castle closed, or as good as closed, has been like a blight upon the place. "The present Lord Dane has been absent

from it?" questioned the invalid. " He went abroad almost as soon as he came with the title, within two or three months of it, and has not long returned. Eight or nine years he must have been away?"

"Is he married?" "No, sir. His sister is with him at the castle, at present-Miss Dane. And will stop, people sprmise, unless his lordship should give it another mistress."

"Perhaps you'll inform me what you are Lord Dane has no sister."

"Yes, he has, sir. And she is with him. as

*Then I tell you he has not a sister," was the sick man's irritable answer, but delivered in a subdued, quiet tone as the rest of his conversation had been, as though the voice stuck in the throat. "ome years ago I was in this part of the world and knew all the Danes. The present lord I knew very well; there was no sister then."

Richard Revensbird thought is as well to drop the contention and suffer the stranger to have his own way, for he did not appear one likely to relinquish it. He stretched his head up to get a sight of the sick man's face, but did not succeed; the upper part was under the purple shade, and the lower part under the bed-clothes.

"Yes, I know a good bit of the Danes then." went on the invalid. "My lord and my lady, the two sons, the cousin-in short all ofthem. Sophie ran up the stairs to the invalid's Has the younger one, William Henry, ever

"How, do you mean, sir?" quickly cried Ravensbird, who began to doubt whether the Ravensbird, had been suspected of, and cover a certain box, describing it as one of

am not desirous of forming acquaintance, that his body was found, and was buried in

By certain mgrks," replied Ravensbird, was ento

the heights," sollioquized, the stranger: "it took place while I was in Danesheld-" "I beg your pardon, sir, you are never Colonel Moncton?" breathlessly uttered

Ravensbird. "What if I am?" coolly asked the stranger.

Ravensbird paused. He did not know what," but felt in much doubt and surprise. Convinced, moreover, that, whatever it might | nature." be, whether Colonel Moncton or another, his own suspected share in the affair was known. He therefore set himself to speak of it calmly and openly, as he always did, to those aware human body; not near enough, however, to maintain a complete reticence on all points

"Yes, it was a fatal fall, a nasty struggle," Ravensbird observed: "and who the adversary was, remains a mystery to this day. Two or three were suspecsed. I, for one, and was taken up on suspicion; and a packman, for another, who was seen in angry contest with the captain on the heights, that same night; but I, in my own mind, suspected somebody

else." " Pray whom did you suspect!" "I should be sorry to tell," answered Ravensbird.

"What were the grounds for suspecting you l" inquired the invalid, after a pause.

"That quarrel I had with Captain Dane which I suppose you heard of, if you heard of the rest. It occurred in the morning, when he kicked me out of the castle, and the catastrophe took place in the evening. People's suspicions—and naturally enough, I acknowledge—flew to me. But they were wrong. I would have saved my master's life with my own; I would almost bring him back to life now at the sacrifice of my own were it in my power. I was much attached to him, and I am faithful to his memory." "In spite of the kicking out?" put in the

stranger. "Pshaw!" returned Ravensbird. "A dispute of a moment, in which we both lost our tempers, could not destroy the friendship of years. Yes, sir, I presume to say it-friendship. He was the Honorable Captain Dane, and I but his servant; and though he never lost his dignity any more than I forget my place, there was a feeling between us that might be called friendship."

There ensued a long silence. The gentleman broke it.

"What has become of Herbert Dane? He was to have married Lady Adelaide Errol. There was some-some-some talk of such a thing, I fancy."

"He did not marry her. Ah! that was another mystery. She would not have him. after all; and she married Mr. Lester. She has a whole troop of children now.

"And where is Herbert Dane? What has become of him?" Ravensbird turned round to the bed in as-

tonishment. "He is at the castle now, sir; I have just said so."

"He at the castle! what for?" "The castle is his home, sir," replied Ravensbird, beginning to wonder whether the

sick man was in his right mind. "Whose home? I am speaking of Herbert Dane. What should bring the castle his home? Does Lord Dane tolerate him there ?"

"Why, sir, is it possible you do not know that Herbert Dane—that was—is the present Lord Dane? uttered Ravensbird. "He succeeded the old lord."

and peered at Ravensbird under the purple shade.

The stranger raised himself on his elbow,

-the eldest son bert Dane should inherit?" " He died at the same time as his brother," answered Ravensbird, shaking his head. Before the body of my master was found. the remains of the other were brought home,

and interred in the family vault." "Where did he die? What did he die of?" reiterated the invalid, who appeared unable to overcome his shock of astonishment.

"He died of fever, sir. I can't take upon myself just to say where, for I forget; but he was put on board at Civita Vecchia. My lady went almost as quick; and the old lord did not live above a month or two."

"I know, I know," cried the stranger with feverish impatience. "I saw their deaths announced in the newspapers; and I saw the succession of the new peer, 'Geoffry, Lord Dane.' Not of Herbert."

"His name is Herbert Geoffry, sir. As soon as he became heir, he was no longer called Herbert, but Geoffry. It is a favorite name with the Lords Dane."

The invalid laid down and covered his face. Ravensbird was about to leave the room,

when he spoke again. "This Herbert-Lord Dane, as you tell me

he is-is he liked?" "He has not given much opportunity to be liked or disliked, air, stopping away so long." was the rejoinder of Bavensbird. "He behaved generously in the matter of my lord's will. The will left presents and legacies to servants, and fifteen thousand pounds to Lady Adelaide Errol, and my lord died before he signed it; consequently it was void. The young lord, however, fulfilled all the bequests to the very letter, as honorably as though he

had been legally bound to do so." " Why did he not marry Lady Adelaide?"

sharply put in the invalid. "She turned round, sir, as I tell you, and would not have him. It was exactly like a sudden frenk, a change of mind that nobody could account for. My present wife was maid to her at that time, and I heard of her refusal; but it was not generally known that there was anything between them."

"Perhaps there never was anything between them," remarked the invalid. "Oh, yes, there was, sir; when he was plain Herhert Dane," significantly replied

Revenshird. "Ah! he little thought then to be what he is now-the Lord of Danesheld!" The stranger turned his face to the wall. and put up his back ; and nothing could be seen of him but his white hair and the purple

CHAPTER XV.

THE days went on, and the divers were busy, striving to fish up articles from the wreck. The coast presented an unusually stirring appearance, so many idlers flocking constantly to the scene—the preventive-men being in charge, so that no depredations could take place. As the divers' exertions, however, appeared likely to meet with but poor reward, the idle spectators got tired of thronging to the spot, and the operators and coastguard were left comparatively in peace.

One visitor they constantly had, and that was the young stranger, Mr. Lydney. He expressed himself as being most anxious to reprivate individual, seeking only repose, and he was sensitive. "He was heard of, so far as | Lester, between whom and Mr. Lydney an in- lordship re-appeared, followed by an empty

timacy was springing up, laughed at him one day, and rallied on his disquiet. "One would think all your worldly wealth

was entombed in that chest, Lydney," he ob-"And it is-in a measure, ' was the answer,

for it contains valuable deeds and documents, without which my worldly wealth will be of little value to me." "Suppose it is gone forever?" returned Wilfred. "Would the loss be totally irreme-

diable?" "Upon my word, I cannot say," replied Mr. Lydney. "Some of its documents might be replaced, but others-I would rather not dwell on that possibility; I am of a hopeful

And he appeared, in this instance, not to be of a hopeful nature in vain. One morning, a fortnight after the night of the wreck, Mr Lydney found, upon going down, that the divers had brought up several things. They were of various and opposite kinds, as you may well imagine. A part of a beam of wood; a gold Albert chain; a small cask which contained salt mest; a sealed case, holding letters; and there were divers boxes. Once, they thought they were hauling up a poor little baby, but it proved to be a huge wax doll, dressed in lace and satins; its young mistress was colder and more lifeless now than the doll.

With an eager step, when he saw the re-covered things, did William Lydney hasten to inspect them. Owners had been found for none; not for one of those articles lying on the beach. The owners had gone with the wax doll's little mistress, and would awaken no more in this world.

"Is it among 'em, sir?" asked Mitchel. the preventive-man, coming up as Mr. Lydney stood over the boxes; for his anxiety to recover the chest was no secret. "There's one tin case, you see, sir, but I fear it's larger than you describe yours to be."

William Lydney lifted his head, and his face expressed keen disappointment.

"It is not among them," was all he said. "What's this?" rejoined Mitchel, turning around to speak as he was walking away, for he perceived that something else was coming

up, to be added to the relics. It was a japanued box, about two feet square, with the initials "V. V." surmounted by a Maltese cross, studded on it in brass nails. Mitchel scarcely need have asked what it was had he glanced at the countenance of Mr. Lydney; the eager, trembling expectation; the intense joy that lighted it up, proved it was the much-wished-for chest. In the moment's excitement he took it, he alone, from the grasp of the men who bore it. William Lydney was a strong man, but not strong enough to lift that heavy case in ordinary moments.

"It's the one ye've been looking out for, ain't it master," asked one of the bearers, as it

was deposited on the beach. "Yes it is." replied Mr. Lydney. "I will reward you and the divers well.'

"But them letters don't stand for your name, sir," cried Mitchel, as the men moved

away again. "I have not said they did," laughed Mr. Lydney. "But now, to get it up to the Sailor's Rest. I'll leave you guard over it, Mitchel, while I go and find somebody with a truck or barrow; or get Raven-bird to send.

Mark you, my good man, it's very precious." "I'll take charge of it, sir," smiled Mitchel; it's all in my duty and my day's work. Where you leave it, there you'll find it, untouched."

You spoke there without your host, Mr. Preventive Mitchel.

Hardly had Mr. Lydney quitted the beach when Lord Dane appeared on it. He was in sporting attire; but underneath his black velvet coat, linen shone out of the fluest and most costly texture. His keeper-not the one who was wounded-had gone to the preserves with the guns and dogs, and Lord Dane "Then what on earth has become of Geoffry | had been following him, when a rumor met him that the diwers were now beginning to flud. His lordship turned off his way for a short visit to the beach. There stood Mitchel, keeping watch over the things, in pursuance of his duty.

"Is this all they have got up?" uttered his lordship to Mitchel, in a tone of surprise. "I thought it must have been half the ship full. Young Shad came grinning up to me, and said the beach was covered.'

"A light-fingered young monkey!" apostrophized Mitchel. "I drove him off from here, for it would require a man with ten eyes to watch him. No, my lord, they have not got up much, and I don't expect they will, though they have been more fortunate the last few hours thon they have been all along. That hox has turned up at last, my lord, that the young gent has been so worried after."

"What young gent?" asked his lordship. " That fine young man who was saved in the life-boat, and is stopping at the Sailor's Rest, replied Mitchel. "How anxious he has come here, day after day, a watching and waiting. all for this japanned box! Had it been crammed full of thorsand-pound bank-notes he couldn't have been more eager. That's it, my

lord, behind you." Lord Dane was standing with his back to the box, and turned around at the words What could be find in it to attract his notice? Something apparently; for he remained gazing down at it. Like one transfixed stood he: and when he did rouse himself and lift his head, it was only to walk around the box survey it on all sides, touch it, shake it, and, in short, look like a child does at a new toy, as if he would very much enjoy the pulling it to pieces to see what was 1u it.

"Who do you say this belongs to?" cried he presently to Mitchel. "That young American, my lord, who was brought ashore in the life-boat. Your lordship must have seen him many times; a fine,

handsome man he is, pleasant to speak to.

I mean Mr. Lyduey.' " Is it his chest?" "It can't well be anybody else's," returned Mitchel, "as your lordship would say, if you had seen his auxiety over it. When it came up this morning it was just as if he had found a treasure; all a-tremble he was, with de-

"Lydney?-Lydney?" repeated his lordship to himself, as if oblivious of the presence of Mitchel. "Lydney? Have I heard that name ever? It does not strike upon my memory. Neither does, it answer to-to-Lord Dane stopped; he was looking down

up, possibly beli-ving he discovered the drift my lord, as I remarked to him just now; and he answered me, merrily like that he had not said they did. He is gone to send down some

at the initials on the box, and Mitchel spoke

men to remove it to the Sailors Rest." Lord Dane stepped to the rest of the things and glanced keenly at all ... "Does any of this belong to him?? he questioned of Mitchel. "Nothing else, my lord; nething but that apanned box that seems so precious to him, He has not appeared to care at all about any

he says he had a good bit on hoard." Lord Dane walked away without saying more, Mitchel stayed in charge. Presently. somewhat to the surprise of the latter, his

cart and two men. The cart belonged to a miller on the Dane estate, and was on its way to fetch wheat to be ground. Lord Dane encountered it as he turned off the beach into the road, and commanded it into his own ser-

vice, for what purpose you will see.

Down came the cart, its two attendants and his lordship, and halted close to Mitchel and

cess. None of the articles were heavy, save complexion, and a soft, rose-color on her the japanned box. That went in with the rest, cheeks—altogether looking very much more but the barrel of pork and the beam of wood youthful than she really was. Her dark. his lordship told them they might leave on brown hair, beginning to be sprinkled with the beach. Then the cart and its contents silver, was worn, as carelessely as a child's, in proceeded to move away again.

off the things, especially that tin chest. 1 am left here to see that nobody does it." "I have ordered them to the castle for

safety," replied Lord Dene. "But that tin case, my lord-it's owner is coming down for it directly. And I passed my word that be should find it here safe and untouched. If he complains to the super-

"Lose your place for yielding the authority rested in you to mine!" returned Lord Dane | match, jointly set off with many trimmings in a good-humored tone, which seemed to and silver buttons. chaff at Mitchel's simplicity. "We don't know yet to whom these things may belong, and they will be in safety at the castle." "But_I hope your lordship will pardon

me for speaking—this tin box has got its owner," persisted Mitchel. "When the gen-

visor I may lose my place, your lordship."

bim " "Mitchel," said his lordship, quietly, "you must understand one thing which you do not its attractions to admit soft impressions just yet appear to be aware of. As lord of the then, even though he had been as susceptible manor, I possess a right to claim all and as the lady. He gave her a concise history of everything fished up from that wreck, whether the original owners be saved or not. I give orders that his box should be restored to do not wish to exert this privilege; I should him. not think of doing so; but I do choose that these things shall, for the present, be placed

in the castle, that they may be in safety. You may say that to Mr. Lydney." Lord Dane strode off after the cart, and Mitchell remained where he was, as still as did he do it for? what did he want with though he had been changed to a petrification. | them?" The procedure did not meet his approbation : and, in defiance of Lord Dane's assurance, he teared he might get into trouble over it. He neither spoke nor moved, but just remained dear sir, I fancy there must be some error. staring and thinking. Neither did he when, some time after, Mr. Lydney appeared. Ravensbird came with him, and a man with a

truck. "Why, where's the box?" exclaimed Mr Lydney, gazing around. "Mitchell, what have you done with the box?"

"I don't know," replied Mitchel, speaking helplessly. "I have not done anything with it. Lord Dane came down, and sent it away,

and the other things also."
"Sent it where?" asked Mr. Lydney. "Up to the castle, sir. He was lord of the manor, and possessed a right to claim what was got up from the wreck, he said. Not that he should think of claiming them, but they must be put in the castle for safety till the owners turned up-which, of course, they are never likely to do; but perhaps he meant

their friends." "The owners of that japanned box had turned up," cried Mr. Lydney. "His lordship had no business to interfere, so much as to put his finger upon it. How could you think of allowing it, Mitchel. You are to hlame."

"If you were not a stranger here, sir, you would never ask how we can think of allowing sway to Lord Dane," was the reply of the preventive-man to Mr. Lydney. "He is master of everything; of Danesheld and the people in it. I had no more power to

keep your box back, when Lord Dane said it was to go, than I have to stop that sea from flowing "Nonsense," said Mr. Lydney, who appsared much provoked. "Lord Dane cannot

be allowed to play the martinet over all the world." " Well sir I assure you it was no fault of mine. But if you go to the castle, of course he will give the box up to you; it can be of

no use to him. Ravensbird looked around at Mr. Lydney. I don't think you'll get it, sir," he said.

"At any rate you must go cautiously to work." With a haughty toss of the head and contemptuous curl of the lip, not directed at Ravensbird—but ill or underhand doing always excited the scorn of William Lydneyhe proceeded immediately to the castle, the man and the truck following in his wake. Not Ravensbird; it was rare, indeed, that he troubled the castle. He rang a sounding peal

on the bell, just as Mr. Bruff, who was quitting the house, opened the gate. "I wish to see Lord Dane," said Mr. Lydney. And Bruff thought that no man had ever appeared at that castle yet, possessing more of the bearing and tones of a chieftain.

He bowed low. "His lordship is out, sir." "I was informed his lordship had just returned, in charge of some property got up

from the wreck. Bruff looked curiously at the visitor. Who could be be, presuming to speak in those scornful tones, palpably directed toward Lord Dane and his doings? Bruff did not resent it, but he felt convinced that the gentleman betore him was a contleman, and an honorable

man. " My lord did return here sir, with the men who brought up the things. But he has gone out since'

" Amongst those things was a hox, which I claim," proceeded Mr. Lydney. "I must request you to deliver it to me.' "It is not in my power, sir. I dare not

meddle with anything against the orders of Lord Dane." "I say that I claim it," quietly returned Mr. Lydney, "and I must have it given up to

"I am sure, sir, when you remember that I am Lord Dane's servant, you will see how, impossible it is that'I can meddle with anything contrary to his lordship's orders" "The things are in the castle?"

"Certainly they are, sir. His lordship had them put in the strong-room, that they might oe in safety; he gave them the key, and charged me not to let them be touched; the death-room we'used to call it; but the name, not being an agreeable one, has been

"Do you know that you may do me an irreparable injury—an injury that can never be removed—by refusing to deliver up that property?" pursued Mr. Lydney. "I am sorry to hear you say so, sir, and if it depended on my will, you should have it

this instant; but this is a matter of duty to

my lord, which I, receiving his wages and living under his roof, must not violate."

the castle to whom I can apply?" he inquired.

sister; but as to authority—you can see her. if you please, sir."

The visitor motioned with his hand in reply, and Bruff, led the way to the drawingrooms.

What name, sir ?" he asked, pausing, with his hand on the door.

"Mr. William Lydney."

the recovered things. Lord Dane pointed to them with his fingers "Hoist them in; said older than her bother; in fact, in her forty-second year; but she assumed the dress and the manners of a gill of twenty. She had of Mitchel, and made short work of the proa profusion of long ringlets all around her "My lord," uttered Mitchel, in a perfect head; and her blue eyes had a habit of shyly ecstacy of consternation, "they must not take sinking from the gaze of other eyes, especially those of gentlemen. Putting her vanity and her affectation aside, Miss Dane was not to be disliked. She was simple and kind-hearted -not overburdened with strong intellect; and the most marked peculiarity about her was, that she fancled every stranger fell in love with her at first sight. Danesheld called her an old maid; Miss Dane would have been mortally offended had she heard them. She was attired in a light-blue silk, and jacket to

"I have the honor of speaking to Miss Dane?" began Mr. Lydney. Miss Dane curtaied and simpered, and simpered and curtsied again.

"What an attractive man!" quoth she to herself! and forthwith fell right in love with tleman returns for it, what am I to say to him, and fondly hoped that he was returning the compliment. Mr. Lydney, however, was too much engrossed by his tin box and then, even though he had been as susceptible the affair, and inquired whether she would not

> "I never heard of such a procedure," cried she, in a pretty little weak voice, and shaking her ringlets affectedly. "Geoffry—my bro-ther—went down to the beach, and ordered the recovered things up here, you say? What

> "That is precisely what I should be glad to know. Miss Dane." "I don't think they can have come here

> Allow me to ring for Bruff." She tripped to the bell before Mr. Lydney could forestall her; and Bruff-who for some reason, best known to himself, had delayed the errand he was departing upon when Mr. Lydney appeared at the castle-gate-came in

answer to the summons. "Bruff," asked Miss Dane, "have any boxes and things been brought here this morning. belonging to that wrecked ship?"

"Yes, miss," answered Bruff. For Miss Dane, though living at the castle as its mistress, never would submit to be addressed as "ma'am." In her opinion it would have taken from her appearance of youth; and woe be to the servant who transgressed, for he fell under her stern displeasure; at least. as stern as simple Miss Dane could show. "Is this gentleman's box here, then?" sho

"I can't say that miss; I did not remark particularly what came. It was all put in the strong room. If the box was in the cart with the other things it's here." "It is of the very utmost consequence that I should have it, Miss Dane," struck in Mr. Lydney. "Lord Dane would surely not ob-

proceeded.

home.

"Of course not, sir," warmly acquiesced Miss Dane. "Bruff, you cannot do wrong by giving up to this gentleman his own pro perty."
"My lord's orders were that the things

ject to its being returned to me, were he at

should not be touched, under any pretence whatever, miss," remonstrated Bruff. "Yes, I can understand that; when there were no claimants for them, he naturally would cause them to remain in security. But

this gentleman claims his box and requires it; so you must give it to him." "Not upon my own responsibility, miss. returned the butler. "If you order me to do

so, that of course alters the case." " Dear me, Bruff, how tiresome and precise you are!" ejaculated Miss Dane, with her childish simper. "It stands to reason that his lordship, in taking possession of the property, could only have had regard to the interest of the owners: therefore I cannot do wrong in desiring that what belongs to this

gentleman should be given up to him." Mr. Lydney rose. "It is a japanned box," he said to Bruff, " with initials and a cross on the lid in gilt; you cannot mistake it. But I may as well go with you, and point it out."

Bruff seemed to hesitate still, and at length turned to Miss Dane. "Miss," he said, "you know what my lord is, if he is disobeyed. Now I really dare not do this of my own accord—though I'm sure I ask pardon for saying so, in the face of your orders. Perhaps, miss, you would not mind coming to the strong room, and delivering up

the box yourself, as it were." Miss Dane did not mind it at all; she rather liked the expedition, especially when the handsome young stranger gallantly offered his arm as an escort. Down stairs they went, through the passages to the strong room, she mineing and chattering by his side, Bruff produced the key, and unlocked the

When the reader first saw that room, it had trestles standing in its middle, bearing something cold and heavy. Now the trestles had disappeared, and in the same place, thrown in a hasty beap on the floor, were the relics fished up by the divers. Mr. Lydney released Miss Dane, and strod an instant his eye mpidly scanning them one by one. A look of angry perplexity rose to his face.

"It was a contretemps that neither Mis-Dane nor Bruff had expected-normaps the latter felt rather relieved than otherwise Certainly no japanned chest was amongst the articles. Mr. Lydney turned to Bruff. "Where has it been put to?" he inquired,

it than many a louder tone. "If it is not here, sir," promptly responded Bruff, " it was not brought to the castle. The things were removed from the cart straight to this room and I can be upon my word that no

"It was brought to the castle safe enough returned Mr. Lydney. "If you saw ti things taken out of the cart you must remen ber it." A japanned box, you say, sir," coglists Bruff, casting his thoughts back, "I cauno be certain that I did see it; I took no p

ticular notice what the things were, though can attest that they were all placed in the

test; sir, and in the mest positive manner, the that could not be. The key has not been

"My box is not here," he exclaimed with sternuese.

his quiet tone carrying more command with body has been near them since.

"Then it has been removed since," replied Mr. Lvdney. To And and I am I can equally

"Miss Dane is at the castle, sir; my lord's out of my possession.

Mr. Lydney silently acquiesced in the good room. faith of the reasoning, and perceived how useother part of his luggage being found, though less it would be to argue the point further." "Is there any one who holds authority a

Mr. Lydney felt sure that the box had been removed, and he began casting his eyes for hiding places. They fell upon the door of a closet, and he pulled it open, for the key was in. A dark closet, with nothing in it but some trestles, which leaned against the wail. There were no signs of the box.

"It is like magic," observed Miss Dane "If the box was positively brought up in the cart, as you affirm, dear sir, the cart must have taken it away again; that's the only solution I can come to. My brother, hearing it was yours, may have sent it to your lodgings."

But this hypothesis was destroyed by Bruff, who declared that when the cart drove away from the gate it was perfectly empty. Mr. Lydney appeared to be thrown up. He inquired at what hour he could see Lord Dane.

"He would probably not be home before the dinner-hour," Bruff rejoined-" six o'clock. His lordship dined at six when in the coun-

"Rut, my dear sir," interrupted Miss Dane. as Lydney was wishing her good-morning, uif the box has been so long in the water its contents must be saturated and useless. You may be disturbing yourself for nothing.

"I expect the contents are intact," was the "The box contoins another, which is herm-tically sealed, and is impervious to fire and water. I have the honor, madam, for the present, to wish you good-day.

Outside the castle, Mr. Lydney paused to consider what he should do in the emergency. He came to the determination to seek out the men belonging to the cart, and proceeded to the beach to inquire of Mitchel who they were. Mitchel gave the necessary information, adding (when he heard the box was missing) that it did go away in the cart. And Mr. Lydney found the men.

But it afforded him very little service. They were a couple of dull, stupid clodhoppers, of that species of rustic whom we are apt to marvel at-to question, almost, whether they can be human beings. They had just sufficient brains to get through their day's work at the miller's, and that was all.

"A tin box, japanned, wi' gilt marks outside on't? They didn't know; my lord telled 'em to pick up the things what laid on the shingle and take 'em to the castle, and they did so. There couldn't be no box missing out of 'em, twarn't likely."

"But I tell you that it is missing," said Mr Lydney; "and, as to your not recollecting it, if you lifted it into the cart, and then removed it from the cart to Lord Daue's strongroom, you must have observed it. It was a

peculiar-looking box."
The men scratched their heads. They moved the things for sartain themselves, but they didn't mark one thing more nor another

"Was the box taken from the cart between the beach and the castle!" impatiently interrupted Mr. Lydney.

The two fellows stared, evidently considering it a foolish question. Not it, they answered. They had drove right from the beach to the castle, the one walking by the cart, t'other behind it; where should they be likely to leave a box, when my lord had ordered 'em to the castle? By token, my lord hisself was near 'em. and must have kept the cart in sight, and could say whether they had stopped or not.

"And you left all the things at the

They left 'em all, and come away with the empty cart to fetch their sacks of wheat.

And nothing more satisfactory than this could Mr. Lydney get out of them. Though he believed they were too stolid to tell anything but the truth.

CHAPTER XVI.

MR BRUFF entertained an idea that there was no policy like that taking the bull by the horns. Accordingly he quitted the castle, and contrived to cross that portion of the him he went boidly up and told his tale of the occurrences of the morning, deprecatingly dwelling upon the fact that the room had been opened by Miss Dane's orders, against his own will.

Lord Dane was sitting on the stump of a tree, solacing himself with a sandwich and something good from a flask. Bruff stood humbly before him, expecting little less than that his head would be snapped off. Few peers visited disobedience of orders more sharoly than he of Dane.

"As a general rule, Bruff, you know that what I say is law, and may not be violated with impunity," cried his lordship, with his mouth full. "In this instance the matter was not momer tous; but I shall speak to Miss Dane, who appears to have been more in fault than you. Did you give the young man his box?"

"The box was not there, my lord; leastways the one he said he was looking after," replied the amazed and relieved Bruff. "A improvements in connection with it, will cost tin box, japanned, with with initials outside, £17,000. It was also agreed to provide a he described it to be; there was nothing answering to the description, your lordship."

"Then what brought the fellow intruding after it?" cried his lordship testily. "That's just what I expected it would be,—that every man, woman, and child who might have ever so remote an interest in the ship, would be poking themselves up to view the relics; and therefore I ordered you to keep tham closed. Let them go down with the divers and hunt there."

(To be Continued)

Pith and Point.

-- Honor thyself in a stern devotion to integrity and principle. -4 Rest, rest, perturbed spirit!" as the dis-

tiller said to the incipient whisky. -Sheer exhaustion-cutting the wool from

a sheep's back .- Widett Gray. -The annato-my of highly-colored butter is an interesting study. 'Tis not all carrot that

gleams like topaz. -Nat. Burbank says that the average person who asks to be clothed with humility, thinks of it only as under-clothing.

-By this time the American paragrapher has learned that common tame is uncommon hard on natural modesty.

-There is a sublimity of indifference about the manner in which a " heavy swell" strokes a light mustache.

-A very clever man is the individual who carries out his intentions without taking in his fellow-citizens.

-The press is stopped to remark that the man who has an overcoat to loan can find a customer at this office .- . Des Moines Hegister . -A fisherman is a very irresolute and unreliant person. He won't even sit down on

his own hook .- Boston Post. -"We berried him deeply at dark of night," said the restaurant waiter, " for he was awful fond of fruit at all hours in its season.

-"Best be yourself, imperial, plain and trae!" Such the advice Rob Browning gives

-The people of Detroit claim to use 15,-000,000 gallons of water every day -N. O. Picayune. Then it is painfully evident that Detroit is not in Kentucky.

Pay the Rent.

THE LANDLORD SPEAKS: Live you serfs, on vilest food; Live in hovels beas and rude; Live and die like swinish brood, · But pay the rent

Fret and grieve from day to day. Sweat and toil from June to May; I have my "pound of flesh," I say; Pay you the rent.

" My wife is sick," you whine and cry;
"The harvest fails, the cattle de!"
Should lightning waste them, what can I;
Pay you the rent.

Though you and yours in fever raved; Though one hort hour your lives had saved I'd grant it not, though wildly craved,

Without my rent. The land is mine, and mine alone; And you, but beasts of burthen, grown To shape of men, that men disown; So pay your ren.

And if one spark of 'reedom rise, Revenge to kindle in your eyes, 1 know who'll queach it—so be wise, And pay the rent.

Roscommon Messenger.

IRISH NEWS.

SELLING BREAD BY WEIGHT .- The order promulgated from the Drogheda bench on Morday, that the bakers should sell bread by weight, or, in default, the law in regard would he put in force by the authorities, has created much dissatisfaction amongst the trade. Steps are being taken for holding a meeting of the trade to confer as to what course to take to meet this innovation.

THE FISHING OF THE MULCAIR RIVER .- The riparian proprietors in the river recently asked for an enquiry by the inspectors into the propriety of extending the clase season for fishing with red and line for salmon. Accordingly Mr. Brady and Mr. Hayes held the inquiry as requested, when evidence was given that the month of October was the best in the year to fish with rod and line. The rebult of the inquiry is that the inspectors have extended the close season to the 1st of November in each year.

UNDAY CLOSING AND DRUNKENNESS .- At Limerick Petty Sessions on Tuesday, during the disposal of cases of drankenness by the magistra.es, Mr. Ambrose Hall. J. P., said it was evident, from the number of cases brought daily before the court, that there were more drunken cases in the city than before the passing of the Sonday Closing Act. "That," said he, "is so much in favour of the vintners." Mr. Felix M'Carthy, R. M., said he doubted the increase. Mr. M'Donnell, J. P., believed in it, and was glad to find Mr. Hall a convert come to the conclusion that the desideratum to the views he always entertained and ex is the creation of an intelligent, energetic, pressed with regard to the Sunday Closing thoroughly Catholic middle-class. This, Act.

Suppen Deaths in Waterford .- Early on Monday morning, 15th September, Mr George Power died suddenly at his residence, Kerry Park terrace, Summerland, Waterford. Deceased was in his usual health the previous day, and was out during the evening. He retired to bed about 11 o'clock at night, and slept until a little after 3 o'clock, when he got up and complained of illness. In a few minutes he became very faint, and died shortly after. Dr. T. Arthur was sent for, but, although he was in the promptest attendance. death had ensued before he arrived. On Monday evening Mr. J. Lawrence, boot and shoe merchant, Broad street, took suddenly ill, and died in a few minutes. Deceased had not been previously complaining.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING -On Saturday, 13th September, an inquest was held in Lurgan, before Thos. G. Peel, Esq., Coroner, on the body of James Levingstone, a fishmonger, who died on Friday evening from the effects of an overdose of brandy. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased and another fishmouser, named Robert Anderson, were under the influence of drink in the fish Dane preserves where he deemed it most market Anderson procured a bottle of brandy likely Lord Dane would be. Upon seeing | containing five naggins, and agreed to let degot the bottle and commenced to drink, but when he had taken about seven glasses Anderson strove to get it from him. Another fellow named Hugh Duff, who also wanted a drink then snatched the bottle from deceased and ran off with it, pursued by deceased and Anderson. He gave the bottle to deceased's son, who ran home with it, and with his mother, drank the remaining three glasses Deceased afterwards went bome and went to bed. He died in the evening. Dr Gribben deposed that the cause of death was coma, produced by alcoholic poisoning, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

> BELFAST HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS .- At the meeting of the Belfast Harbour board on Puesday an important discussion took place relative to the erection of a new bridge across the Clarendon Dock, in order to accommodate the Central Railway. It was finally agreed to go on with the bridge, which, with the other new steam ferry boat, at cost of £750. It transpired that a portion of ground had been taken near the Spencer Basin for the erection of a new shipbuilding yard. A letter was read from Mr. R L. Patterson, of the Chamber of Commerce, stating that on the 11th just the coucil had passed a resolution placing on record their sense of the deep obligation they were under to the Harbour Commissioners in having granted the use of their rooms to the Associated Chambers at the recent meeting The Mayor said that, as the board had gone to a large amount of expense in providing slaughter-houses and other accommodation for the American steamers, he had made inquiry of the assistant-secretary as to the amounts realized from the vessels. He had been informed that in the case of the Langshaw, the second steamer which arrived from New York, the amount realized was £143 17s. He thought this result was most satisfactory. The Chairman said it was a very good thing to encourage the steamers by giving them every necessary accomodation.

PLACE AUX DAMES.-The Drogheds bench have instituted a ladies' court-a special petty RENGIOUS for the bearing Rolely in cases which women are litigants. Sessions after sessions the bench became unpleasantly impressed with the necessity for establishing this branch of the local judicature as an agency of social reform. The example might be followed in other towns, too, with advantage. The great bulk of the husiness of the ordinary sessions was found to be made up of cases in which litigants of the gentler sex belied that flattering appellation. The termagants of the suburbs waged war in their localities, and had an open air competition in vituperation, while a critical audience of their neighbours, skilled in the niceties of such encounters, formed an admiring circle, to hear which had the best of it. Invariably the finale was the issuing of summons and cross-summons. The ladies dressed themselves in their best, for court presentation; and, attended by a beyy of their respective partisans and witnesses, came he fore bench, where they fought their battles over again, and culled fresh boquets of the recharche epithets to present to each other, for the edification of the public at large. The result has been to bring this school of female

benches of the court, and took the greatest interest in these displays. In order to supply a corrective, the bench have been wisely determined on relegating all such cases to a special sessions. The first of these courts was held on Saturday. The Mayor presided. There were a large number of cases. In the larger number of these the scolds were, with a few words of sensible advice, sent about their business to the houses they adorn, and left the court much disgusted with having spent their money on summonses and being defrauded of the large audience before whom they hoped to figure. The same evil is no doubt, felt equally, if not more so, in other large towns from this class of litigants belonging to the lower walks of life. Drogheda is in advance in establishing a special court for such cases.

AGRARIAN TROUBLYS IN IRELAND. A Man Shot Near Castlebar.

DUBLIN, October 1.-It is reported that in an affray near Castlebar, Ireland, to-day, one

person was killed on each side. The second despatch of the affray near Castlebar, in which two men were reported to have been killed, is believed to be an agrarian outrage. It is reported that four men fired on the Marquis of Sligo's agent. The fire was returned. The accounts are very con-

flicting. The Marquis of Headfort and his agent have received letters threatening death unless rents are reduced.

Later-Only one man was killed in the affray near Castlebar. The agent, Smith, and his son, driving near Mulranney, were fired on, and the younger Smith immediately returned the fire, killing one of the assailants. All the assailants were disguised, and a fierce struggle ensued. The Smiths escaping, went for the police, but when they returned the body of the killed man had been removed.

"A DEFECT IN CATHOLIC EDUCA-TION." Something for the Hends of Colleges to

Remedy. A correspondent, writing to the London Tablet, proposes for reform a subject of which American experience could tell something, we fear, not wholly dissimilar from that

affirmed of some Irish colleges in this

Anyone considering the condition of Catholic society in these countries will readily resting on, informing, and leading the working closses on one hand, and touching and mingling with the professional and aristocratic ranks on the other, would form the bond between both; the backbone, as it were, of the body politic. Now, it is not too much to say that provision in the educational order for forming such a class is all but entirely wanting; and this defect has a power little suspected in preventing its formation and development. This is especially true as regards Ireland. Those who are familiar with Irish life will acknowledge the frequency of such cases as the following: A tradesman or

tion, he desires to give his son a better, He looks around him, and finds his choice confined to a national school where the three "R's" may be learned, or a college whose curriculum is framed to be the beginning of a liberal education. To the latter, perforce, the boy goes, he grinds away at classics for five or six years with more or less success. The time comes when his services are wanting at home, and then the parent finds, often to his amazement and disgust, that as far as business is concerned his money and his boy's time have been lost. Very frequently the lad cannot write a decent hand, or cast up a simple account; while writing a fair business letter is entirely beyond him. Often is it found too that he has acquired a vulgar snobbish contempt for business of any kind, or at least such a distaste as makes him unfit for it. He wants to be a doctor or a lawyer, or

shopkeeper realizes a few thousand pounds.

Mindful of the deficiency of his own educa-

a walking gentlemen, three professions quite overdone in Ireland. The parent dies; the business drops or passes into strange hands, its continuity is lost or its development arrested, and as a result it languishes or leaves the country altogether. It is literally true that lucrative handicrafts, such as cabinet-making and its kindred trades, are now all but extinct in Ireland. In England or Scotland a man makes ten or twenty thousand pounds in business. His properly trained sons think they have got a fair start, a good opportunity for developing their father's business. In similar circumstances in Ireland the college-bred lads cut the shop and too often despise the man and

the business which made them. Above all things, then, we want at this moment, in every large town, in every centre of population, a good grammar school where the sons of tradespeople, shop-keepers, and better class of farmers can get a sound practical education, and be fitted for the various careers they are intended to follow. Any well considered scheme for establishing such institutions would have a prompt and certain success. But it should be well considered and carefully worked out A Bishop, whose name I give you, visited, some years ago, a town of 7,000 inhabitants in his diocese which offered an excellent field for a middleclass school. He directed a religious order, which had a large convent in the centre of the town, to establish one. Not being a teaching order, they reluctantly complied. On the day of opening between sixty and seventy boys, paying each four pounds a year, attended. But the the teaching power was wanting, and after languishing for three years -the pupils having decreased to twentythe school was closed. The Bishop who directed its foundation never saw it again, nor has the experiment been renewed in any other direction.

THE ORDER OF MILEASE. Mitigation of sentence of the Glasgow Bank Directors.

London, October 1 .- The Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, who, at the conclusion of their trial for misappropriation or the funds of the institution, and for publishing false reports of its condition. Were sentenced to imprisonment some months ago, were today released, a mitigation of the sentence having being obtained through the influence of their friends and families. News of the approaching release had circulated through the city, and considerable crowds of persons had assembled in front of the prison doors When the released prisoners appeared they were greeted with groaps and exclamations of contempt and batred, and it was with some difficulty that the large force of police, who had been ordered to the place in anticipation of a disturbance, protected them from personal violence. The released prisoners were conducted in carriages which were waiting for them, and driven to the railway oratory to a high degree of proficiency and station from whence they dimmedia polish. A lot of idlers thronged the back their departure from the city. station, from whence they dimmediately took

SCOTCH NEWS.

A Scotch girl recently succeeded in swindling three Glasgow lawyers, which the Scotch | and no such consent had ever been given. 1t press puts on record as a heretofore unprecedented feat.

The Empress Engenie, it is stated, will go to Abergeldie early in October, the Queen having placed this Highland residence for the time at Her Majesty's disposal.

A birth of triplets at Biggar on Monday is additionally remarkable as being the third deceased. By them or by the executors only similar birth announced as occuring in a comparatively small area of Scotland within a week. PENALTY FOR A Kiss.—The tramp who

kissed Miss Paul and attempted to kiss Mrs. Ross, wife of the Rev. Mr. Ross, some days ago in Haddington, was on Monday sentenced to ten days' imprisonment by Prevost Steven-CRIEFF .- Town Council .- At a meeting of this Board held on recently the accounts for last year were submitted. From these it

police, water, and drainage schemes amounted to £992 98 1d. HEALTH OF EDINBURGH -The deaths for a week amounted to 75, and the rate of mortality was 18 per 1000. Three deaths from fever were registered in the Old Town, and four deaths from hooping-cough, one of which

occurred in the New Town. Of the 146 births,

appeared that the total assessments for the

five were illegitimate. The nomination of candidates for the vacant seat in the representation of the counties of Elgin and Nairn took place on Wednesday, when Sir. Geo. Macpherson Grant, Bart, of Ballindalloch, was proposed in the Liberal interest, and Brodie of Brodie by the Conservatives. The polling was fixed for the 17th

BOTTLE FROM THE SEA PICKED UP .- A telegram from Lerwick states that a bottle was picked up at East Yell recently, containing paper with the following report:—September | ground. 1, 1879 — The ship Amrora is in distress; Captain Taylor; 28 men; mate, William Arnold. Ship will come in on the east coast of Skerries; cargo timber; masts cut down; deck cargo gene." No vessel answering the above description can be traced.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT PRESTONDANS -A young man named James Mutchead, 16 years of age, residing at Cuthil Houses, a pony driver, employed in one of the pits belonging to the Prestongrange Coal and Iron Company. while engaged in bringing out a trip of loaded boxes a few weeks ago, fell off his seat on to the line of rails. The whole of the trip went over him, breaking one of his legs, and seriously bruising him.

THEFT FROM EDINBURGH SOLDIERS Sallors' Home .- At the Edinburgh Police Court on 8th inst, before Sheriff-Substitute Gebbie, John M'Leod, apparently about 30 years of age, pleaded guilty of having, on Thursday the 4th inst, stolen a pair of boots, belonging to a marine, from the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Mound Place; and, on the following day, a silver watch from a house at Caledonian Road. He was sent to jail for one month.

SEVERE PENALTY .- A blacksmith named John Grant was found guilty at the Inverness Sheriff Court on 6th inst, of having game in his possession in close time, and was fined in the sum of £20, with the alternative of eight mopths' imprisonment. The Sheriff, in passing sentence, gave the cutprit a severe lecture on the beinous character of his offence, and impressed upon him the duty of bringing to justice other persons who had offended in a similar manner.

CHURCH BROKEN INTO AT HELENSBURGH .-The Park Free Church, Helensburgh was i's missionary box. The police have as yet got no clue to the

guilty parties. A bread riot in Glasgow-such is the burden of a telegram received from that city recently. It appears that some three hundred men of the unemployed class broke into a number of shops in the northern part of the city in the afternoon and belped them elves to whatever they required. Bread vans were also seized in the streets and rifled of their contents. For months past the distress among the unemployed of the city has been very keen. Statistics collected by the staff of a Glasgow paper demonstrate the fact that there are at least 30,000 fewer persons at work in the city now than there were two

DENIS COPPERS' GRAVE.

Can a Freemason Be Buried In a Catholic Cometery - Sepulches Gentilities -Judge Westbrook Asks For the Papers In the Case-The Guibord Pamp det.

The famous Coppers case again came up for argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Westbrook yesterday, Mr. Charles W. Brooke appearing on the one side, and Mr. John E. Develin on the other. In opening his argument Mr. Develin reminded the Court that in this case there is one action and one proceeding-the latter, of course, for a mandamus to compel the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to receive and bury the body of Dennis Coppers. These trustees were incorporated by a special act of the legislature. In summarizing the history of the case Mr Develin assumed that Coppers was a non-Catholic, to which Mr. Brooke assented with apparent satisfaction.

"They may take either horn of the dilemma," Mr. Brooke said to the Herald reporter. "If coppers was a Catholic, then there is no provision in the decrees of the Plenary Council against Freemasons; if he was not a Catholic, he was not subject to excommunication, and is entitled to be buried in his family plot by the side of his relatives, who were Catho-

These words were uttered during an interruption in Mr. Develin's argument caused by the bulging in of council in other cases, a practice which is making Supreme Court Chambers a perfect bear garden. Mr. Develin, however, did not allow himself to be disturbed by the interruption, and only remarked :-"I am always willing to oblige my brothersin-law."

While the delay continued messengers were sent in every direction for additional authorities, and on the table for counsel was an array of law hooks seldom seen in a New York court. There were, for instance an authorized copy of "Concilii Plenarii Boltimorensis II"; a copy of Smith's "Elements of Eccleriastical Law," and a pamphlet report of the Guibord C 48e.

IS THE RECEIPT A DEED?

Resuming, Mr. Develin contended that this was not a question between relatives as to where the body of Coppers should be buried. It was a question as to whether the trustees were compelled to receive it... The paper on which the right of the Copperses was, based was not a deed, for it had no seal and it could march to the church when notice was received don't I'am afraid it'll take me all next week."

not be a conveyance of any kind. Indeed, there could be no conveyance in such cases as this without the consent of the Chancellor, was at best only an easement, and even as such it is void under the statute of frauds. It is an incomplete contract, and its terms can only be established by parole testimony. No court would undertake to enforce it. Whatever the right conferred by this receipt, there can be no action under it. If any right at all exists, it is in the heirs or devisees of the can such right be enforced. These parties can have no standing in court-they are not next of kin. Suppose we consider this contract as complete. Then it is a conveyance of real estate and goes as any other real estate goes, to the heirs of devisees. The duty of of enforcing the provisions of Coppers' will is then thrown upon the executors, and they are not the parties to this proceeding.

But even if they have a standing in court

they are not entitled to this writ. A writ of and the like is kept secret. mandamus will never issue to enforce a contract. It only issues in a case of clear legal right where there is no other remedy. The trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral are incorporated as a private religious corporation. They may change their doctrines, and yet it will not affect their religious corporation. When the Roman Catholics of New York became incorporated, in 1813, they became a religious corporation as Roman Catholies. The Legislature intended that all the rights in the corporation should be enjoyed only by Roman Catholics. In the gravevards belonging to the corporation no one was entitled to be buried except Roman Catholics. Denis Conpers must be held to have known when he purchased the property that it was a Catholic cemetery and that no one was entitled to be bu jed there except as Roman Catholics. It was his duty to know that, under the decrees of the Church non-Catholics and Freemasons were not entitled to be buried in consecrated

DECREES OF THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

Quoting from the decrees of the Plenary Council of Baltimore, " Porro sepultura ecclesi astica privantur infideles, hwretici -t schismativi, Mr. Develin contended that the word "herelici," prevented the burial of anybody who was not a Catholic. And then referring to the clause of toleration- Ex mente Sedis Apostolica tole ratur, ut in sepulchris gentilitiis, que videlicet prevata et peculiaria pro Cathologia laicorum amilies v dificantur cognatorum et affinium ctiam Acatholicorum corpora tomulentur"—ho argued that the controlling word is "wdificantur," which means, to build. It must be something more than a mere grave in the ground -it must be built. He explained that the toleration contemplated by the Plenary Council was only in private cemeteries. "Seput chris gentilitiis" Mr. Develin translated as meaning "family vaults," whereas Mr. Brooke contended for "family plots," and all at once the whole case resolved itself into the interpretation of a phrase in the language of the Church In conclusion, Mr Develin contended that there was no analogy between this case and the Guibord case. Then the court took a recess of half an hour.

When the court again convened Mr Develin presented a number of points, claiming. first, that the writ of mandamus is a discretionary one; that the association was a voluntary one; that Denis Coppers was bound to inform the trustees that he was a none Catholic and a Mason, and that because he failed to do so, the act of selling him a plot in the cemetery was an unauthorized one

MR BROOKE'S LAST SPEECH. Mr. Brooke then combatted the argument

of counsel on the other side relating to the claim that the executors of Coppers were the broken into early on 7th inst, but the thieves | proper parties to bring the present action and got little for their trouble. Entrance was not the next of kin, and that the relators were effected by breaking a place-glass pane, and not even next to kin. He said that when this being once in, the depredators could get action was begon the will of Denis Coppers nothing worth taking except the contents of a had not yet been probated, and that, conse-This they broke quently, they were in no position to take any open, and took away about £1 10s in coppers. | part in it. | He denied the control of executors over the disposition of the body of the decedent and then quoted authorities to prove that in the sale of a cemetery lot a right of perpetuity passed. The trustees of Calvary Cemetery are entitled, under the Act of 1864, to own certain lands in Queens county for cemetery purposes, and the lots are disposed of by the custees and described by metes and bounds. It was not necessary that any map should be fyled anywhere. Denis Coppers purchased a lot as other persons did, and received the customary evidence of title. This Mr. Brooke called "a deed," while Mr Develin contended that no description by metes and bounds was contained in the deed-that these followed the signature on the paper. To this Mr. Brooke answered that the numbers of the plot and of the graves were in the same handwriting with the rest of the paper and part of the decd. Through these many devious ways he came back at last to his original proposition, that Denis Coppers had a perpetual right in the cemetery plot, and that his next of kin were the persons charged with the burial of his body in his own burial ground. If the law gives the right, it gives it to those who

exercise. A warm discussion of the Guibord case ensued, in regard to the force of which counsel differed. Mr. Develia contended that Guibord was not excommunicated; Mr. Brooke, that he was excommunicated in the same way that Freemssons are. At this point Judge Westbrook interrupted the argument with an intimation that he was anxious to keep an engagement at half-past three o'clock, it being then within fifteen minutes of that time.

This suggestion hastened the conclusion of the argument, which ended with a somewhat unique scene.

"Will you please send all the papers in to me at Kingston?" asked Judge Westbrook "Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law?" isked Brooke.

" Үен.' "And the Concilii Plenarii ?'"

"Yes."

"And the 'Guibord' pamphlet?" "To that I object," put in Mr. Develin. The case is much better presented in the regular report."

"It doesn't give the proceedings in the court below," said Brooks. " I will take both," interposed the Court and the Coppers case is at an end for the present.—American Paper.

NOT A RECHET MOCIETY.

Position of the Cetholic Church toward the Grand Army -Views of Archbishop Wood, of Phtiadelphia.

A question has been at issue for the past month between the Grand Army of the Republic and Father Walsh, the Vicar Ganeral of the Archdiocess of this State, that has considerably agitated its members and the general public. On August 23, last, Michael Ward a member of Schuyler Post, No. 51, died at St. Joseph's Hespital, professing belief in the Catholic faith. It was arranged by his late late comrades to carry out the tuneral services was only a receipt for purchase money. It with due honor They were preparing to he gets it I'll be done to-morrow; but if he

Later a see to ball another and some and the our radicences and become account for the later than the configuration as a

from the Vicar General, the Archbishop being out of the city, to the effect that they would not be permitted to enter the church or in any way take part in the funeral ceremonies. The leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic considered that a serious question had been raised, and thought the difficulty arose in consequence of an impression that the order was a secret one, and accordingly authorized John Taylor, Commander of Post No. 51, to draw up in writing a state-ment of the objects of the organization and present the same to the Archbishop upon his return home, and ask a decision upon the matter. It is claimed by the Grand Army of heirs, they are not devisees, they are not even | the Republic that their organization is not secret, and that there is no oath or obligation exacted from any soldier upon joining that would in any way interfere with his religious tenets or in any form disqualify him from performing his duty to any church. The secret of the Order only consists of a password, as was customary in the army, and only that portion of their business relating to charity

THE ARDREISHOP'S VIEWS.

Archbishop Wood returned from Mauch Chunk on Wednesday last, and the instrument containing the above particulars was presented to him, but he has not yet replied to it. Yesterday he was waited upon by your correspondent in reference to the matter and was asked for his views in the premises.

"In the first place," said he, "the matter of secrecy does not enter into the question in relation to the funeral services. It matters not whether an organization be open or secret i cannot enter the church as an organization with its pharaphernalia, unless it be in some way religious in its contemplations Catholic Church has certain prescribed forms to be observed in the burial of the dead, and we cannot permit of any other ceremonies from temporal organization. The military may march from the church after the services to the place of burial, and even fire volleys of musketry over the grave, but futher than that we cannot allow any observance."

In relation to the question of the secrecy of the organization he said :-- "The mere observance of secrecy in relation to the executive business of any order whose aims are purely honorable and lawful is not enough to denominate it a secret organization. Therefore, if the obligation demanded of a person becomming a member of the Grand Army of the Republic is specific and for the simple purpose of concealing from the outside world private business and is not a general sweeping oath covering all the purpose, acts and intentions of the organization, we do not consider it a secret society. All well regulated corporations and societies have their private business, and the fact that they maintain this privacy does not render them secret organizations. For instance, I was at one time an officer of a bank, and I took an oath or obligation not to reveal the secrets of that institution, that is-not to say or make known whether John Smith or Thomas Jones had dealings with the bank. Such obligations we, of course, do not consider injurious. If it is true, then, that the obligation of the Grand Army of the Republic is of this nature, I see no reason to prevent a Catholic from becomming member."

It will be seen according to the explanation of the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic as given above, that they do not come under this definition of a secret organi-Eulion. The position of the Archbishop will be received with gratification by many Catholics who are members of the Order, as well as by thousands of Catholic Union soldiers who it is stated, have been anxious to join their comrades, but have refrained from doing so on account of the position of the Church in relation to the organization.

Foreign Notes.

The birth of a son and veir to the Duke of Nortold is an event of no small importance; to the Catholics it is of the numost, as not only does this secure the direct transmission of the enormous property in the most devoted family the Church of Rome numbers among her followers in England, but the birth of the child itself is considered as a miracle, having been announced as an answer to prayers offered up at the shrine of the Virgin at one of the numerous holy wells which are implicity

believed in as blessed by her sacred influence. Cerdinal Manning addressed an audience of about four thousand people recently in Liverpool on the influence of women. Of all the powers upon earth, he said, there was in the hands of mothers and daughters and sisters a power which could control the greatest strength of man, and this was the power of good example, of a good life, of true Christian love, the persuasion of their patience in waiting until the faults of those whom they tried to win to better ways should be wiped out. Men might reason and wrangle, and might convince one another, but they had not the nower of persuasion that a mother or sister or daughter possessed over a father or a brother. They could do sometimes, what priests could not. The good Bishop of Ferns, who had gone to his rest, had told them that he bad often seen women kneeling beside men and taking have the legal age and other requisites to its | the pledge along with them for the purpose of giving them courage and strength to do that which many of them were so cowardly that they dare not promise to do. Many a man had been brought to heaven and the sacrament and a holy death by the influence of wife or mother or sister. It was most certain that the character of man was formed for life by the mother, and he had rarely known a good mother who had a bad daughter or a bad son. Speaking of drunkenness he described it as the sin of the Christian world, saying that among the Africans and the people of the drunkencess only came in when we brought

it. During all the time he spent abroad, in France or Italy or Rome, he never saw a drunken woman, though here and there a drunken man, but very few. When Frenchmen and Italians came over to England they often, for the first time, saw men and women drunk in the streets. Toward the conclusion of remarks he condemned the employment of married women outside their own households, saying that when a woman married she entered into a solemn contract for life that she would give her time to her bushand, her home and her children, and if she did not do so it destroyed the whole domestic life.

"No, sir," said the gentleman from Pittsburg, "I was not in the war, but my brother was, and he was wounded. Yes, sir; he was

shot in the horse." Bulkins, in referring to the time his wife complimented him, says the coal fire needed replenishing, and she pointed to the firenlace with a commanding air and said, "Peter, the

grate. "What we want now," commenced a confused and timid speaker at a meeting of a dehating society, "is-is-not-not-so much what we don't want as that which we most require." His hearers agreed with bim.

"How long will it be before you get this work done?" said a lady to an apprentice who was painting her house on Third street. "Well, I don't know, ma'am," said he, "the boss has just gone to look, for another job. If

True Witness

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CALENDAR.

THURSDAY 9-SS. Dionysius, Rusticus, and Eleutherius, Martyrs
FRIDAY 10-St. Francis Borgia, Conf. Bp Galberry, Hartford, died, 1878.
SATURDAY 11-Votive of the Immaculate Conscious 11-Votive of the Immaculate Conscious 11 ception.

SUNDAY 12—Nineteenth after Pentecost. Epist.

Epist. ix. 23-23; Gosp. Matt. xxii 1-14. Bp.

MoFarland, Hartford, died, 1874.

Monday 13—St. Edward, King of England,
Confessor. Cons. Abp. Purcell, Cincinnati,
1833. TUESDAY 14—9t. Callistus, Pope and Martyr. WEDNESDAY 15—St. Theresa, Virgin.

NOTICE.

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Botice to Farmers.

Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds change hands every year, more especially during the fall and winter, and in order that buyers and sellers may be brought together as much as possible, the propeletors of the TRUE WIT-NESS-a paper which has a large circulation amongst the tarmers of the Dominlon-are prepared to offer reduced rates for advertising farms, lands, live stock, &c., during the coming fall and winter. Terms made known on receipt of copy for advertisement.

Publishers' Notice.

Mr. W. E. MULLEN, of this paper, is at present travelling through the Province of Quebec in our interest. We recommend him the bind consideration of our friends and subscribers, and trust they will aid him in every possible way to push the Evening Post and True Witness.

The Ferry Education Bill.

The latest news from France informs us that Jules Ferry has declared the French Government were prepared to stand or fall by the seventh clause of his Education Bill. This now famous, or infamous, clause reads: "No person belonging to an unauthorized reliwhatsoever order, or to give instructions in therein." There are just at present a good many orders unauthorized in France, but the orders chiefly aimed at are the Dominican and the Jesuits, the formidable Jesuits above all. The seventh clause discriminates against those orders for the reason, it is presumed, that they bitterly opposed the Republic, for whereas the authorized religious communities give instruction to 1,650,000 children, the Jesuits, Dominicans and Marists only teach 60,000, so that the blow has evidently been directed against them. It will take France a long time before she falls into the real grooves of Constitutional Government. She seems disinclined to understand that minorities have rights as well as majorities, and will persist in being absolute, whether the country is governed by an Imperialist, a Bourbon, an Orleanist, or a Gambetta. Frenchmen have generous ideas, but charity towards the clergy under the present infidel regime is not one of them. They allow Paul de Cassagnac to speak treason against the Republic in the Chambers; they pardon the Communists, who, in their blind fury, did their best to aid their national enemy in destroying France, and they reserve their wrath for the Jesuits and Dominicans. They cannot prove that they are hostile to the Republic, they merely take it for granted. It is very natural that the "unauthorized" would be hostile to the present Atheistical regime while friend y to the Republic, as no doubt they are, and it remains to be seen whether the great bulk of the French nation, which is still intensely Catholic, will submit to the oppression of the foremost champions of their faith. M. About, writing in the Nineteenth Century, hazards the declaration that the Government of France in their crusade against religion have two-thirds of the country with them, but as the question of education has never been submitted to the electors this assertion is not sustained by proof. The proper course to adopt would be to take the voice of the country missioner in Ireland says the condition of the in a matter that agitates all Europe through, and then, if their irreligious conduct were endorsed the Jesuits might have reason for complaint, but would have to bow to the national verdict until such times as a revulsion in public feeling takes place, and a more Catholic sentiment obtain. But, suppose two-thirds of France aid countenance the measure, has the other third no rights which the majority is bound to respect? This, surely, is not Democracy, and yet France prerends to be the champion, par excellence, of European Democracy. The present Government have made a number of mistakes in their time, but the insertion of the 7th clause of the Education Bill may turn out to be the

vulsion of feeling which will make them keepers of the country towns, whose customwish they had not tampared with the reli- ers disuppear, except those who seek the gious education of the people, and may end necessaries of life, too often on credit. Those, in depriving them of the power they so badly and they are many, who have advanced goods, misuse. It is extremely doubtful if the clothing, food and seed to the farmer see no obnoxious clause will pass the Chambers, and if the Government are beaten—as it is the great question of the day—they will have to fall with their measure. It is the hope of all lovers of justice and fair play that they may fall and give place to more worthy menwho, besides being sound Republicans, will they are, the banks suffer from the loss of the at the same time respect the religious opinions -or even prejudices-of all Frenchmen.

Scene in the Orange Grand Lodge.

place. The Orange Order claims that its raison d'etre is for the preservation of civil and religious liberty and the maintenance of Protestant rights. It scouts the idea th t politics has anything to do with the workings of the organization. Now, considering that the Imperial Government is essentially a Protestant Government, that the large majority of the Canadian Government is Protestant, and that WITNESS regularly should complain direct to all except one of the Ontario Government are of the same religious belief, it may be asked against whom have the Orange. men to preserve themselves. What body of men professing another faith is powerful enough-were it so minded-to wrest from them their civil and religious liberties, or attack their religion except by theological argument. The scene in the lodge room at Ottawa is a very strong proof that the Orange order is as purely a political organization as the Tammany faction of New York city. True, there is a respectable portion of the order in Ontario, as regards numbers, which does actually think it is hammering away at the Pope when it is merely being manipulated by political wire-pullers for selfish purposes. The portion we refer to, if ignorant and bigoted, is at least honest and sincere in its opinions, and more deserving of pity than blame. But what shall we say of the leaders of the Lodge, the men with half the letters of the alphabet as a tail to their names, and who now and then, in proportion to their usefulness to the Conservative party in Ontario, drop into fat situations and become liberal in their religious opinions? And, above what shall we say of the all. clergymen who enter the hot atmosphere of an Orange Grand Lodge and there inquige in such expressions as "whiskey barrel, liar and scoundrel?" Of course he does not go there in the capacity of Chaplain, for there are scores of Chaplains there already in the persons of youths who swear like our army in Flanders and chew tobacco like an army on the Potomac, youths who carry a bible round with them on the glorious twelfth, gious community is allowed to govern a pub- and in so far as religion is concerned lic or private educational establishment of will not give way to any Chaplain Christendom. Can any one doubt for a moment, that if the clergymen and the politicians left the lodges to-morrow the whole organization would utterly collapse the day after? The quarrels in the Grand Lodges arise, not upon points of theology, tor, to do the brethren nothing but justice, these trifles give them no trouble, but upon differences in politics. A few Reformersseeing that they are all Conservative Orangemen who obtain places, and thinking that they are just as religious deserving as the best Tory in all Canada, join the association in order to share the spoil; and then the trouble begins, for the others naturally imagine they should have a monopoly now as in times past. They point to this Province and say "Go to Quebec, that is your proper field, elect Joly and prosper; Ontario is ours, and has been from time immemorial." In this connection our own esteemed citizen, County Master David Grant, W. G. M., &c., &c., appears on the scene and has something to say, for we believe David is a staunch Quebec Liberal. Mr. Grant was created a hero last July the 12th, and his opinion at Ottawa as to who was right and who was wrong is worth a good deal. Mr. White says "Mr. Grant is a Liberal." Of course he is, bless his dear heart, but if he removed to Ontario a startling metamorphosis would take place and the illustrious County Master would change into a fierce Conservative. Well, well, human nature is a queer thing, but if there is anything queerer in this wicked world, it is the politics of an Orange

The State of Ireland. The eyes of the British Government are ance more fixed upon Ireland, and that unfortunate country is the subject of numberless editorials in the London press. Together with Afghanistan it is the all-absorbing topic of the day. The Daily News' Special Compeople is deplorable; the Times is hopeful that the agrarian epidemic will not spread; the Pall Mall Gazette fears a revolution, and the Daily Telegraph is unusually truculent. The situation may be described in a few words: A succession of bad harvests renders the tenant farmers unable to pay their rents. but the majority of the landlords, the absentees especially, will persist in obtaining their pound of flesh, or eviction. When the crops tail all classes suffer. The laborers who, in ordinary times, would have received their most remunerative gains in reaping the harvests, are at present left without the resource which would enable them to lay something by for the dark days of winter.

most damaging of all. It may cause a re- Then comes the turn of the traders and shop-

prospect of payment under present circumstances, and not only that, but the situation brings requests for further advances. As a matter of course the predicament of the country traders is sure to react on the wholesale dealers in the cities whose customers wholsale houses, and shareholders lose part of their incomes; in fact the whole country is involved in the ruin brought agricultural country, and has to depend exceeding great anger. We have not up to this commented on the upon the crops for subsistence; the people fracas that took place in an Orange Lodge are forced to live from hand to mouth by the room at Ottawa towards the end of last July, necessities of their situation; the year must which resulted in Mr. John White, M.P., support itself as is there is no reserve like striking a clergyman on the face, but a letter that what trade and commerce supplies to from the offending gentleman, which appeared in the Toronto Globe, giving his statement of the people of other lands. In this crisis the landlords are requested to abate their dethe case, is of so strange a nature that a few mands and allow the people to live on the remarks upon it may not be deemed out of soil of their ancestors. Some of them comply, but the majority refuse, and drive them to despair and desperation. In their extremity they look to their leaders for advice, and are told pay your rents if you can, if not all, pay a part, and if the landlords refuse an abatement, pay nothing; for you commit a crime if you allow your children to die of hunger before your eyes, as did your fathers in their generations. Some of them go further, and say it is manlier and nobler to die like men fighting for their rights than to die like dogs in the ditches as did hundreds of thousands in the terrible years of '47, '48, '49. The remedy suggested by some of the London papers for this state of affairs is brutal, as might be expected from the past, when the Times, alluding to the flight across the Atlantic of a third of the Irish nation, said exultingly, " the Celts are gone, gone with a vengeance." Divide the land among the people, say the friends of Ireland, and give the proprietors a fair value, then will they be able to save enough money during years of prosperity for the years of famine. "Place the country under martial law," says an absentee landlord, gambling in the hotels of Baden-Baden, "do anything, but send me a remittance from my tenants." And no doubt martial law it will be, evictions, landlord shooting, military occupation civil war. History repeats itin Ireland as well as in Afghanistan. The only hope for the country is in a change of government with Bright and Gladstone at the head of the new Administration. These liberal statesmen have their eyes open, and realize that the great change—a revolution in the land —is necessary not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland. If the Tories obtain a new lease of power the oligarchy will stand face to face with the people of the three Kingdoms, starving and defiant as they are, and it is easy to prophecy the result. There will surely come a time when their patience will become exhausted, and they will submit no longer to the spectacle of their little ones starving while the noble dukes are ablaze with the glory of riches and fine raiment.

The William Street Murder.

Susan Kennedy, Jacob Meyers her husband, and Michael Flanagan were arraigned for murdering Mary Gallagher in July last. Meyers was acquitted and so was Flanagan, but the unfortunate woman was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, on the 5th of December next. The following is the judgement:-

Susan Kennedy: You have been found guilty by the jury sworn to try your case of a terrible crime. It becomes now the painful duty of the Court to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law. I do not wish to offer any unnecessary observations to add to the sorrows and anguish of the mind which you must necessarily teel in your present awful position, but some things must not be for-Your victim was at gotten or overlooked. the same time your friend; when the poor creature was under your roof with her wretched paramour, and when you two were alone with the deceased, the jury have found that you, and you only, butchered and mutilated your victim on the very spot where you three had been carousing up to the moment of the murder; your dreadful threat of what only too soon occurred, and your cry of exul tation at the finding of the vengeance you had so long sought points to you as the chief actor in that bloody and fearful tragedy. You are now about to expiate your crime by an ignominious death; it is but just that this should be so; the jury have recommended you to mercy; you had none, your fearful, fiendish and murderous hand was prompt and unerring in the work of death. You listened to no supplication then; no time for prayer was extended to your victim. You have been convicted on the clearest evidence, and, in despite of this recommendation of the jury, I can hold out to you no hope whatever. I implore you to prepare for the inevitable fate which awaits you. You have no appeal available now, except one, and that is to a tribunal far different from this; it is to the Throne of infinite mercy where sits the eternal and unerring Judge. Seek, and seek early, the only means of consolation which you can now find on earth. You will have time for repentance and for contrition, and let us hope, for reconciliation with an offended God. You gave no time to the poor fellow creature, one of your own sex, whom you so foully murdered. But you will have time to prepare for death, make good use of it. This is the only mitigation, the only hope the Court can hold out to you, and the sentence of the Court is, That you be taken hence to the gaol, whence you came, and thence on Friday the fifth (5th) day of December next, that you be taken to the usual place of execution within the precincts of the common hil of this district, and that you be then and there hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul. On leaving the court after the sentence had

been pronouced, the condemned woman entered the inil van lightly, and without betraying the slightest nervousness. On the road to the jail she questioned the policemen who accompanied her concerning Ler sentence, and on being told that she was to be hung on the 5th of December next, she burst into tears. Recovering herself shortly afterwards she maintained her composure until | to English interests; and then, as in the case the juil was reached.

Insulting Canada,

The ex-British Minister, Mr. Bright, has taken occasion to fling an insult at the Dominion of Canada, in a manner altogether abrupt, unprovoked, and overbearing. The letter, it appears, is addressed to "a gentle-man in New York," and the "gentleman in New York" was obliging enough to request permission to publish it, whilst Mr. Bright was beneficent enough to allow that honor to

be done it. There is no mistake about the vivacity of Mr. Bright's sentiments. He is deeply, darkly, dreadfully in earnest. The fact is that the Canadians have trodden under foot the idols of the English Whigs, they have cast out the Fetish of Free Trade, they have imposed an import tax on English manufactured goods in order to develop their own industries, and about by bad harvests. Ireland is an the Manchester manufacturer is wroth with

> " Dear sir," says he to the Nameless Gentleman in New York, "the policy of the Canadian Government seems to me injurious to the inhabitants of the Dominion"-from which one might fancy that the said Government was a tyranny imposed upon th people by alien force. But it happens that the "inhabitants of the Dominion" elect their own Gov. ernment, and they may be trusted to know what is wholesome for them quite as much as an ex-English Minister, who is anxious to sell them English calico.

The writer goes on rapidly and menacingly, somewhat like a schoolmaster speaking to a number of schoolboys. If this policy be "persisted in it will be fatal to its connection with the mother country." But—does it not | are mere approximations. In face of the seem rather feeble for the schoolmaster to threaten his wayward boys that, if they do ing on a subject which may absorb all attention not conduct themselves according to his views, he will punish them by stopping lessons,

and turning them into the playground. "To shut out the manufacturer of England is bad enough," quote the English Manufacturer, and surely it is a strange piece of iniquity on the part of Canada to shut out the English Commercial Traveller—an act of flagitious profanity for Canada to take measures to foster and develop Canadian trade and commerce!

But, there is worse to come. Canada. it seems, is resolved to persevere in her desperate career, and to do even more to develop Canadian resources. To this end, she has decided to make a great railway, and the British Government is requested to guarantee the loan which, as a matter of course, Canada will pay in due time, and all the more easily because her own manufactures will have multiplied and her commerce increased.

The idea of such a project sets the English manufacturing ex-Minister wild, and he goes as near cursing Canada as a quiet Quaker dare. What, shall British money be loaned two millions, and even of this total a very to help that audacious colony to rise from being an humble purchaser of English goods into the proud position of a producer? Forbid the thought! May Canada be execrated, excommunicated, anathematised, and—refused her loan. "To shut out the manufacturer of England is bad enough," groans Mr. Bright; then, waxing furious, he exclaims. but, at the same time, to seek to borrow money from her on a guarantee for a loan is a scheme and a policy so impudent that it cannot succeed.

Canadians may possibly think that this Manchester-Manufacturer-Minister is passably 'impudent" too, and may even call him so Nay, the inhabitants of Scotland and Ireland have some right, in this matter, to feel offended at his language. It is to be presumed that Canada seeks this loan from "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and asks for the guarantee of the Government thereof. Mr. Bright makes this mean England and the English Government, excluding disdainfully all thought of Ireland or Scotland.

Throughout the letter the same arrogant exclusion of Ireland and Scotland is constantly kept up. Nothing but England is thought of-nothing but England is spoken This, of course, is of a piece with all ways so very bluntly expressed.

It appears hard for the wrathful ex-Minister to keep up even the sham of a semblance of care for Canadian interests. Yet this is the proper English programme. Whatever Eugland does, or declines to do, must be done or refused, in the interests of her victim-"for his own good." When this pretext is abandoned, or kept up so poorly that it is impossible not to see through it, then, indeed, the English writer has grown very recklessand the benevolent Mr. Bright can scarcely affect that he is denouncing Canada for its own good—the attempt he makes in that direction is a flimsy one.

"The great railway project of Canada." he says, "can only add to the debt of Canada, and this can only cause heavier taxes"-so far the pretext is kept up; but hearken, and the secret motive is recklessly revealed, "and this," says Mr. Bright, "can only cause heavier taxes, which will be made the excuse for still higher protective duties on imports; so that England's generous but foolish help to the colony, it further given, will tend directly to cripple the trade between them." There, the secret is out, with scarce a shred of disguise. The Manchester ex-Minister foresees that, when the railway shall have been made, Canada will more and more develop her own resources, and consequently require less from England-and thus " cripple the trade between them-that is, the English trade.

For, with the aid of this magnificent railway, Canada will be able to bring the products of her far and fruitful western territories, and pour them out through her eastern ports into England-vastly increasing her trade, but sure " to cripple the trade between them "-that is, the English trade.

Then Mr. Bright concludes by a solemn vaticination. "I believe," he writes, "the present policy of the Canadian Government is inflicting a wound on the union between the colony and England from which, if it be not speedily reversed, great changes must come." Ay, the commercial independence of Canada-and perhaps the political independence of Canada. Awful prospect!

When the Englishman's pocket is touched how quickly he drops all affection of love of freedom and liberality. Here is the benevolent Mr. Bright, who vents his wrath and threatens vengeance (after his thinking) on the Dominion of Canada, and all because the inhabitants of that country take a different view from himself on the question of free trade! He rails at them as "impudent" for asking a loan, as though it were a grant, for which they were not ready to give good security and good interest.

However, we have no doubt that he is correct in his recognition of the fact of Canada daring to think for herself, as the beginning of the end of the union between the countries. It is dangerous to "English interests" when one of her dependencies begins to think for itself. Then, it is discovered that the interests of the natives differ from the interests of England; and that if the country is to prosper, home welfare must, be cared for to the harm of the English profits. The fissure soon widens into a chasm. England insists on the colony knocking under of the United States, the colony lises, shakes | paign. Perhaps an account of the entry of arteries open and streaming.

off the grasp of the greedy vendor, and rises erect into perfect freedom.

Query: Why should Ireland still allow English writers to blindfold the people against the evils of free trade, that English traders may pick their pockets?-Dublin

The Military Strength of Russia, France and Germany.

Our London correspondent says Your middle-aged readers will be old enough to remember that just before the Franco-German war of 1870 the papers were full of estimates of the military strength of France and Prussia. Oldest inhabitants, who can carry recollections still further back, will recall how the same ominous comparison of warlike capacity as between the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg hearlded the struggle decided at Sadowa. Bearing these sinister coincidences between calculation and conflict in mind, it is of evil augury the journals, Contifind all nental and English, elaborately discussing the slaughter-power of Germany and Russia. I see that several organs profess to base their figures on the official returns of the German and Russian War Offices. But this correspondents who telegraph the doings at the Vatican, though, to parody Descartes, all they know of these doings is that they know nothing. The strength of the legions of the great nations is known only to the few who manipulate each military machine, and very contradictory statements now circulatsooner than is suspected, it will be interesting to give a few totals from the reports of the British military attaches. I have confidence in my authority, who has official facilities for verifying his facts. Germany stands far and away the first as regards fighting trim. She could put into the field, in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, twelve hundred thousand men of the line, the reserve, and the Landwehr. The strength of the Second Landwehr and the Landsturm is much exaggerated. It does not exceed a million, but the men are thoroughly efficient soldiers. The grand total of the German army is two millions two hundred thousand men, exclusive of two hundred thousand not reckoned on the field strength. but deducted as garrisons, &c. The nominal strength of the Russian army is four millions, but she could not march more than eight hundred thousand, while, exlusive of the Cossacks, not more than two millions are to be regarded as trained soldiers. France has

a nominal strength of three millions and a half, but practically it must be decreased to large proportion is still in process of organization. It is not believed that France could place in the first line more than eight hundred thousand men. Such are the deductions and calculations of our experts in the wind-pipe slitting art. But, inasmuch as the newspaper gossip on this subject is immediately inspired by the possibility of a war with Germany on the one side and France and Russia on the other, there are other points to be considered. It is the conviction France that in spite in spite of wonderful rehabilitation she is stili utterly unfit to cope single-handed with Germany. So far as I hear the Republican discipline has been deprayed by demagogy, Gaul is not as good a man as he was at Jena or Malakoff, and it is doubtful whether Napoleon himself could have annihilated the army of Brunswick that October day, seventy-three years age with such material as that Gallifet and his brethren are trying to work up. I am only saying what many patriotic Frenchmen sorrowfully admit, that the gallant spirit any attempt at revanche would be madness As to the German army, there is but one opinion. It is the most splendid engine of war the world ever knew. But the interest of all this bellicose babblement consists in which preceded and presaged the two previous great wars in which Germany figured.

THE WAR IN AFGHANI. TAN.

SIMLA, October 4.—The British camp at Shutergarden was unsuccessfully attacked yesterday by some of the independent hostile tribes of that district. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of twenty killed. The British loss was six wounded. The 3rd regiment of Sikhs and 21st Punjaub Native Infantry hold a strongly intrenched position in Shutergarden Pass. The Ameer strongly urges Sir Frederick Roberts to delay his advance on Cabul, as he fears the Afghan troops will sack Bala Hissar on the approach of the British, especially as he believes only one of his regiments is trustworthy. General Roberts will not act upon the Ameer's representations. General Gough, with a detachment of Guides, the 9th regiment and four mountain guns, has arrived at Bazawal. He is promised every assistance from the Governor of Jellalabad.

LONDON, October 6 -A despatch from Kushi says British troops are within 15 miles of Cabul. A cavalry reconnaissance has been made towards Cabul. Communications with Shutergarden have been re-opened. An expedition is organizing to punish the hill tribes very severely. The Governor of Jellalabad has submitted to the English.

London, October 5 .- The Standard's correspondent says the Ameer having failed to stop the advance is now very anxious to return. The general opinion in camp is that he was only allowed to leave Cabul on the condition that he would do his utmost to block the way to its gates. He is now anxious to get home as speedily as possible and put himself at the head of his mutinous regiments, there lies his one chance of safety. None of the London papers believe he will be allowed to quit Roberts' surveillance, although his entry into Cabul with the General's forces will ruin him irretrievably in Afghan estimation, and in the end, even if he escapes death, there can be little doubt that England will have to set up another ruler in his place.

The report that the garrison at Shutergarden is entirely cut off from Ali Kheyle and Kushi is false. Reports state that the forces were detained by the difficulties of transportation, but will arrive at Cabul today. The Afghan artillery did not join the mutineers, but at present protect the Ameer's property and family. They now threaten to sack the city and disperse unless the Ameer returns. Orders have been issued to shoot marauders in Afghanistan wherever seen.

Letter from the Lete Sir Louis, Cavage ueri. British Envoy at Cabul-The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the Belfast News Letter :-

CABUL, AUGUST 11. DEAR SIR,-You have been good enough to once or twice write in very flattering terms of

the Embassy I have the honor to preside over may be worthy of insertion in your paper. -Yours faithfully, LOUIS CAVAGNARI. THE ENTRY OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY INTO CABUL.

On the 18th of July, His Excellency Sir Louis Cavagnari, K.C.C., C.S.I., the British Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, left Ali Khel, the advanced cantonment of the Khurum field force, escorted by a squadron of calvalry, four guns and about one thousand infantry. A halt was made at Karatiga, the boundary between the newly-rectified frontier of India and the territories of the Ameer of Cabul. On the following morning an Afghan chief, deputed by Ameer, waited on the Envoy at the Brittish camp, and informed him that he had been sent by the Ameer with a cavalry regiment and some irregular levies to escort the representative of the British Government with all honor to the capital of Afghanistan. A start was shortly afterwards made, and under a salute of 15 guns, and a present arms from a guard of honor which was drawn up in front of Major Cavagnari's reception tent, the Envoy, accompanied by Roberts and a large number officers from the Khurum force, left Karatiga. About four miles from the frontier a camp was pretence is as apocryphal as that of the special pitched for the use of the Embassy, and a royal repast was prepared by the Afghan officers for their British guests. As the officers of General Roberts' force wished to see the crest of the famous Shutargardan (camel's nest) Pass, some 11,000 feet high, the expedition was made in that direction, and after a even at the Horse Guards the figures | tolerably good view of the valley of the Logar River, the party returned to camp and partook of the Afghan hospitality. The Khurum officers then took leave of His Excellency the Envoy and staff, and the British Embassy then felt fairly launched into the important duties they have been deputed on.

The march from the Shutargardan was entirely uneventful. Though it had been predicted that some of the hill tribes were determined to oppose its march, the Embassy during the whole of its journey experienced nothing but the most marked civility. The hospitality of the Afghan chief, Sidar Khoosh Dil Khan, at one time Governor of the Province of Afghan Turkestan (or Balkh, as it is sometimes called), could not possibly have been exceeded. Fruit of several kinds and loads of ice were ready waiting at each camp as the Embassy arrived. A very cordial friendship began to spring up between the British officers and those belonging to the Atghan cavalry regiment which formed the escort, and it is to be hoped that by degrees this healthy state of things will increase, and that the proverbially deep rooted rancour of the Afghan nations against Europeans may dissappear after intercourse with British ventlemen.

On the morning of the 24th July the Embassy marched from Char Asiab, the last stage into Cabul. A few miles from the city an Afghan Sirdar, son of the famous Sultan Jan of Herat, with a party of cavalry, came out to meet the Envoy and staff, and after the latter had dismounted from their horses, and seated themselves in the gold and silver howdahs, a very imposing procession was formed, and moved off towards the city. First came a large number of Afghan cavalry, then the Envoy's elephant, and that carrying his secreof military men warmly friendly to tary, Mr. William Jenkyns, of the Bengal Civil her Service; then followed on horseback Lieutenant Walter Hamilton, of the corps of Guides commanding the Envoy's escort, and Dr. Kelly, the Embassy's surgeon; after them rode the spirit has spoiled the French soldier. His Guide cavalry escort, and last of all two regiments of Aighan cavalry. Close by the city his fiery valor by Imperialism. In fact, the | the troops of the Cabul garrison were drawn up, and as the cortege passed they presented arms, and their bands played the British national anthem. As the Envoy's elephant passed under the gateway of the Bala Hissar, or citadel of Cabul the guns from a siege train battery fired a salute of seventeen guns.

The chief Minister of State waited on the Envoy shortly after he had alighted at his reof the nation is demoralized by evil in sidency, and the usual Oriental presents of fluences, and, till a better tone prevails, fruit and sweetmeats were produced in great

In the evening, His Excellency Sir Louis Cavagnari, with the officers of the Embassy. naid a formal visit to the Ameer, who asked after the health of the Empress of India and fact that it is a recurrence of a symptom the members of the royal family. He also expressed his condolence about the death of the Prince Imperial, Louis Napoleon.

Since their arrival at Cabul the officers of the Embassy have frequently gone out riding about the environs of the place. A detachment of the Ameet's body guard always accompanies them, as does also a party of the Guide cavalry, The only thing worth seeing close to the city is the tomb of Sultan Baber, the tounder of the Mogul dynasty. The gardens in which this beautiful little marble mosque lies are now in complete decay. Just sufficient of their former grandeur remains to invoke regret at the neglect that has been permitted to take place. Nothing remains of the former cantonments held by the British army during the occupation of 1839-41. The city of Cabulitself is perhaps the dirtiest in Asia, and to clean it out would be work not even second to the Augean stables in ancient mythology. The Ameerisat present engaged in reforming his administration. As soon as this is fairly completed he purposes visiting Balkh and Herat in company of the British Euvoy. In the winter he hopes to visit the Viceroy in India, when it may be hoped that he will have an opportunity of witnessing signs of the greatness of that nation whose friendship he has just obtained.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purtive Pills.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSE-NESS .- All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprisd at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of " Brown's Bronchiat Troches."

WORMS IN CHILDREN LEAD TO other Diseases which sympathetically attack the whole system. Drive out the cause by BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, the system recuperates, and the child becomes healthy and vigorous. A box of these lozenges costs only 25 cents.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA: and Family Liniment. It always drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.
THE MOTHER CAN RELY UPON MRS.

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only releives the child form pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

The Dublin Irishman proposes a short but effective, remedy for the land trouble in Ireland: Evict the absentee landlords. This is the true solution : give the absentees a fair compensation, but take the land from them unless they reside on it and cultivate it. No country can live and pay sackrent to absenthe services I have had the good fortune to tees, every cent of which is spent sbroad render in connection with the Afghan cam- As well expect a man to live with one of his

Alexander Mitcheil's Views on the Enropean Wheat Demand.

Mr. Mitchell, who just arrived home after a three months' visit to the old country, on, being interviewed by a Times reporter, spoke as follows in regard to the European demand for our breadstuffe:—

Rep.—In your opinion is there yet oppor-

tunity for the Democrats to redeem themselves with reference to the financial policy Mr. M .- Yes, if they are honest about it, think the Democrats may yet become truly representative of correct financial principles. But drop politics for a moment, and I will talk business—something that the whole country is interested in. I refer to the European crops, and to the general condition of affairs in En land and upon the continent. I I am sure that over here we underestimate the food wants of Europe this year. They will need, and indeed must have, every bushel of grain and every pound of produce of all kinds that we can spare. The reports sent to this country are curtailed. That is, they do not represent the European crop condition as bad as it really is. We haven't anything to spare in the way of food but what they need and will take at good prices-not famine prices, of course, for that we do not wish to pay, but good, remunerative prices for everything. In my opinion the circumstances were never before so favorable for this country. Business will fairly rush, and we are on the eve of greater prosperity than we have seen since the war, at any rate, and, indeed, a better prosperity, for this increase in the business of the country will be healthful. I also investigated the question of future immigration, and I can assure you that the tide of people that will pour from the old countries to this the next season has never been equalled. The class of immigrants that will come will prefer Western homes, for they will be mostly small farmers, and if we of the Northwest stir ourselves we can get the great bulk of that immigration. I look on the present condition of business affairs and prospects that are in the certain future as by far the most favorable this country has ever seen. I do not think our business men really, or at least fully, appreciate the extent of the needs and depression in the old world.

A Netorious Duelist.

In most countries where the practice of the duello still prevails, there are a few persons who individually illustrate the absurdity of this mode of settling disputes. They pass their leieure time in shooting galleries and fencing saloons, and when any one calls them out they pink him or shoot him for a certainty, thus proving, according to the test of trial by battle, that they must be always right, though, as it happens, they generally are not. France abounds in such individuals, and Spain possesses at least one in the person of the Marquis de Gil d'Olivares. This hidalgo is master of all possible weapons. and has the mania of fighting for his friends. It is, no doubt, an amiable feature in a man's character to defend the absent; but when be carries the principle to the length of slaying the backbiters one is compelled to admit that virtue in the superlative degree has a strong resemblance to its opposite. The Marquis bas just fought a duel at Ostend with a French gentleman who ventured to steal the good name of Marshal Martinez Campos. As always happens when the Marquis d'Olivares is a combatant, his adversary got the worst of it, receiving a fearful sabre cut, which renders his recovery extremely doubtful. If M. de Bouvie dies, he will be the third victim offered up by the Marquis on the shrine, not of friendship merely, but of his friendship for Spanish Marshals. In 1858 he killed his man for backbiting Marshal Narvaez, and in 1862 he avenged an insult to Marshal O'Donnell in similar deadly fashion -Weekly Irish Times.

Joseph Gould's Piano Wareroo

deal depends upon the surroundings in influencing one's judgement in anaking purchases. At least that seems to be the prevailing impression, which is gradually becoming more extended on this Continent as well stores, some of them palatial in their proportions, than existed ten years ago. The old word "shop" is growing into disuse as trade and art flourish and become combined. This idea is practically realized in a visit to Mr. Joseph Gould's piano warerooms, at No. 1 cosy and refined privacy seems to strike one plate glass doors of the hall way. Engravings of musical subjects, are studies in their pleasant contrast against the soft green tint chairs give you a sense of comfort, and as you lounge comfortably in them, you are apt to forget the old-fashioned word "shop," and to associate the surroundings with the idea of seem to be the least part of the attraction except when your ears are treated to the delicious strains from the key-board, and you revel in an ecstasy of delight and ease, free from any jar of inconsistency to the sight; to the senser. Mr. Gould has struck the true key-note of buriness success, for he has combined all its elements towards favorably impressing the intending purchaser. Everything is Erst-class, nothing could be improved are of a piece in their entirety. The roughness of the workshop resounding with the clang of hammers and discordant notes are hidden awar in the rear of the building. But should you desire a quiet ha!f hour of musical reading and study your wishes can be at once gratified, for there is at your service a richly carpeted room, supplied with piano, easy chairs and lounge, where you can make your selection from a dozen of the first musical journals of the day, and read to your mind's content, as cozily as in the privacy of your own dwelling. This room is at the service of the public and members of the musical refession free of charge. Thus is contained in the four stories every requirement one need desire. As for the instruments, Mr. Gould's well-known skill as a musician is a guarantee. Nothing but a first-class instrument, from the grand plane to the cottage planeforte, will be tolerated ... You can make your selections from the celebrated manufactories of Strinway, Decker Bros., Chickering, Gabler, Fischer, Emerson and other makers. In organs, Mason & Hamlin's best are at your service. The cost of the instruments, too, can be accommodated your means Indeed, there seems nothing to be desired, and in proof of the fact that Mr. Gould's efforts for the public comfortate appreciated we have. his assurance that the season's success, has been larger than for three years past. Those who have not done so should pay a visit to it. I hate lawyers!" he exclaimed emphatithese elaborate rooms, and they will find cally. 'I hate lawyers; they do more misplenty of material to claim their admiration | chief than their heads are worth !

and pleasure. In addition to other rooms apartments for the use of teachers in giving private tuition are provided .- Witness.

The English Cotton Trade.

LIVERPOOÉ, October 3. This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says:—Cotton was in good demand in the early part of the week, with advancing prices, but on Tuesday business became quiet, and on Wednesday depressed, with a decided decline in prices. In American descriptions on Thursday there was a quiet feeling, and prices were irregular, but American was in fair demand, and after considerable fluctuation the quotations show generally an advance of ad on last Thursday's prices. Sea Island was in limited request made thorough investigations while there, and and unchanged. Futures opened with some excitement in the September and September-October deliveries, which advanced 1d to 5-32d respectively. Later positions improved 1 16 to 3-32d. Since Tuesday a weak feeling has prevailed, and prices close 1-32d lower for October, and generally ad lower for later positions than on last Thursday.

The Canadian Bubber Trade The rubber companies in Quebec and this city have advanced prices 4 per cent since last Wednesday, in consequence of the rise in value of crude rubber, which was preceded by an advance of 5 per cent in the States, established on the 25th ult. The Montreal Gazette savs:-"The trade at the moment is extremely dull, owing to the remarkably fine weather we are getting, and retailers are look-ing for lower prices. Trade 18 also seriously checked by large quantities of American rubbers, called seconds, being smuggled across the border into the Eastern Townships, where they are freely sold at prices which show that no duty has been paid on them. The loss to fair traders and the revenue is therefore considerable."

Bullets of silver.

The mines recently discovered in the Sierra Mojada, Mexico, about which so much has recently been said, were found by a Mexican lieutenant and squad while in search of Indians. Believing that Indians made their abode in the rough and almost unapproachable region, the lieutenant proceeded to investigate, and came upon several squaws and children, and two worn out warriors, who were congregated about the mouth of a cave moulding bullets. The reds were taken in tow, when the cave was searched, and quite a quantity of silver bullets and other roughly made silver articles were found. So astonished was the lieutenant to find the precious metal put to such common use that he made further search, discovering the very locality at which they obtained the natural ore. Their mining tools consisted principally of two or three old hatchets and axes, with which they cut the ore loose as it clung, an almost solid mass, to the side of a gigantic mountain. For years the Indians had visited many Mexican towns, even going as far as Monclova, with cargoes of bullets of pure silver, which they almost gave away. But no one knew, anterior to the discovery made by the lieutenant above referred to, where they manufactured the bullets. Now the locality is swarming with seekers after wealth, and the richest silver discoveries known have there been made.—San Antonio Express.

Russiau Hypocrisy. [Liverpool Times.]

On a recent occasion the Czar of Russia, replying to a communication of His Holiness the Pope, thought he would seize the occasion to whitewash his country's reputation. With brazen hypocrisy and in defiance of the most widely-known truth, he wrote the following sentence :- " Religious toleration is a principle consecrated in Russia by political tradi-tions and national customs." By way of commentary on this extraordinary language the directors of the organization for assisting There can be no doubt about it, a great Polish priests in exile publish a document which shows that the toleration which custom and tradition have consecrated is a most undesirable kind of toleration. A list is given of the Polish priests massacred, shot, hanged or poisoned at different times, and also of golden arrows. By a remarkable coincias in Europe; hence we find more elaborate the religiouses tortured and assassinated. The facts are drawn from incontestable historical sources, and the record is enough to make the reader shudder. The total number of priests put to death-ind the list is far from complete-is over 140. The best idea we can give of the tortures which many, if not most, Beaver Hall square. A pleasant sense of of these priests underwent will be conveyed by citing a few of the barbarous atrocities directly as you pass the noiseless swinging | chronicled in the published list. One priest, Simon Maffon, was seized in the church as he was giving Holy Communion. He was way, involuntary attract the eye, forming a nailed to a seat, his breast scalped, his body covered with pitch and set fire to, and his of the walls on which they are hung. Easy | throat cut. On the 7th of July, 1705, Peter the Great arrived in the town of Nieswiez and proceeded to the church of St Sophia connected with a convent of religieuses of St Basil. Vespers were being chanted, and the privacy and refinement. Indeed, the planes ciborium was exposed. He laid hold of it and dashed it on the ground. Whilst the Abbe Kolbierzycki gathered up the Hosts, the Emperor ran him through with his sword In 1837 the Abbe Sierociuski was condemned to receive six thousand strokes of a stick for from the flooring, artistically inlaid with Whilst the sentence was being executed, ash and walnut, to the ceiling, with its appropriate frescoed designs, there is a Abbe Manka, a renowned preacher of the Order completeness of tone, harmony and comfort at once grateful and pleasant moment when he was preparing an agonizing Pole for death. Felix Wasilewski was burned alive at Tunka in Siberia Maximilian Tarejewa, Secretary of the Polish Province of the Capuchins, was arrested in his cell and hanged in his habit on the 19th of July, 1864. Mgr. upon. The apartments containing his organs, Kalinski, a Bishop of the Greek United Rite, being exiled, went to join another Bishop at Wiatks, but the Governor compelled him to take up other lodgings in which he died from the effects of poison, on the 19th of October, 1866. We might give many other cases of a similar character, but we have already given

Morace Greeky on Lawyers.

not one particle of truth to support it.

enough to show that religious traditions in

Russia are blood-stained and revolting, and

that the assertion of the Czar given above had

"I well remember when I first met Mr. Greeley." says Prof. V.B. Denslow of Chicago, concerning Mr. Reid's great predecessor. "I was just 21, and had recently been admitted to the New York bar. I was at the residence of one of my first clients, Mr. Partridge, when Greeley called. When I went into the room he stood with his hands under his coat tails, looking at some pictures ... Mr. Greeley said Partridge, this is Mr. Denslow, a young attorney.' Greeley uttered a short grunt of recognition, but did not even look around. embarressed, shrunk away to one corner, and took a chair. He went on around the room, looking at the pictures and whatnot, and in about five minutes, when his back, was turned on me, an ! I thought he had forgotten me, he suddenly, without looking at me, said, 'Hem !... So you're an attorney, are you?" I confessed. ad his share of the common junds-fifteen mil-

"'I suppose they are a necessary evil,' I enggested, depreciatingly.

"'Wholly unnecessary,' he insisted. "'I suppose you will acknowledge,' I said, that they promote good order and remove impediments to good government.'

"'Just the contrary! just the contrary!' he squeaked, in his old falsetto; 'they cause

disorder, and they are the obstacles to good government. "I thought the man was crazy. 'Perhaps you will tell me,' I suggested, 'how debts

would be collected without lawyers.' "'Don't want 'em collected! don't want 'em cotlected!" he squeaked; if A lets B have his property without payment, I don't see wby C, D, E, F, and all the rest of the alphabet should be called on to serve as a police force to get it back! No debt should be collectible by law. It's monstrous! Let a man trust another man at his own risk. Even a gambler pays his debts that he isn't legally, obliged to pay, and calls them debts of honor but men will put their broperty out of their hands to prevent the legal collec-tion of their grocery bills. Abolish all laws for the collection of debt, and that would abo-

THE ROTHCHILDS.

A Sketch of the Celebrated House

lish lawyers—good riddance!"

A short time after the battle of Jena, in which Napoleon broke down the armed opposition of Prussia, William I., Elector of Hesse Castle, flying through Frankford, summoned to the audience a prominent banker of the city.

" I am one of those," he said, " who trusted to the faith of that faithless perjurer and enemy of his race, Napoleon Bonaparte. He promised to preserve my territory from violation and to treat me as a neutral prince. He has forced me to fly from my own domain. has already seized it, is to obliterate it and make it a part of the kingdom of Westphalia. I have with me about five millions. Take them! Keep them in security until my rights are restored and recognized. How much interest will you allow me?"

"In the disturbance of the time," replied Mayer von Rothschild, "I can promise nothing. It must be a very low rate, if any. You will have to trust me to pay what I can, when I am able to afford it." "Very well," replied the Elector, "my chief purpose is to secure them. From what I learn of you I cannot do better than trust you.

I must bid you adieu." Rothschild departed, received the Elector's money on deposit, was enabled to loan it and reloan it to some advantage, but paid no interest on it for eight years, after which he paid two per cent for nine years, and returned

it to the Elector's son in 1842. Such, at least according to the legend, is the origin of that wonderful house of Rothschild, whose existence and operations are surrounded with something of the mysteries and dazzling speculative display found chiefly in

fairy romances and Arabian Nights' tales. During all the troubles of Europe in the early part of the century Rothschild remained undisturbed. He negotiated two loans of four million dollars each for Denmark, contemptible now, was enormous then. A large wholesale "Yankee notions" or dry goods house might surpass them to-day. Mayer Rothschild had the faculty of turning all chances to good account.

Just before his death, in 1812, he called together his six sons-Nathan, Solomon, Anselme, Karl, Mayer and James—and said to them:

"I want you to promise me on your solemn oaths always to remain united in carrying on the operations of our house."

They swore, as he asked, but after his death separated, or rather they divided Europe between them. They established their homes at Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna and Naples. Each one shared in the general operations of the house, but had individual supervision over his particular field. It was central bank there were five different houses, which, if occasion required, acted as one.

The Emperor of Austria ennobled all of them as if they were all the eldest, which is an Austrian custom. Their arms are five pence, an ancient writer predicted that Charon, who, according to the old myth, ferried people over the Styx, or river of death, and who gets his pay from the passengers, would have a large income in the year 1855 and in that year, Nathan, the eldest, and Solomon, and Karl, all died. Everybody expected, as each one dropped off, to learn at last the secrets of that awful banking-house. But there was not the smallest chance to look into their big books. Another Rothschild stood ready to take them from the dead man's hands. The firm is a dynasty. You can learn from it only that it has a secret of making money.

One of the great strokes of the Rothschild house was made when Nathan, the London banker, and an English citizen. followed close in the rear of Napoleon, in 1815, as if he foresaw the fall of that giant. The sun had not set on the battle of Waterloo before the banker was well on his way to London. He bought English consols at that time very low in price. When London heard the great news, consols rose, and Rothschild sold. This transaction was entirely Rothschild-like. In their transactions chance is eliminated as much, perhaps, as it is possible in human affairs. The conception of these grand schemes is clear and simple, however vast. The accomplishment alone is difficult, because it requires a rapid glance over the whole fleld, and large capital But there are in them indications of genius. In most of these first great operations there is the peculiarity of Christopher Columbus' famous egg trick. Dollars, like soldiers, need to be hurled en masse, and at once, against a designated point. The Rothschilds in this respect have been the greatest captains of the century.

Capital has displaced men in the world of industry. Formerly a man was a producer or negotiator, a borrower or a lender. Now, by the substitution of capital, he may be all of these at the same time. In Belgium and Spain the Rothschilds are producers of coal and quicksilver. By virtue of the railroads they own they are also carriers; to-day they will be the largest buyers, to-morrow the largest sellers in Europe. Speculation is the fairy of the nineteenth century, and the Rothschilds are its godsons. Life at the present day has been almost tripled in intensity. A man who dies at forty years of age has cortainly lived more; than centenarians of the seventeenth century.

Money no, longer has a country. The Rothschilds would lend it to Belgium and to Holland when they were mutual enemies; to Austria and to Italy. Though empires go down with a crash the house of Bothschild remains unmoved. They furnish the money to make war, they furnish it to make peace. The conquerer owes them for his guas; the conquered owes them for his ransom.

Only once was there any disagreement known to have arisen between them. When Naples crased to be a capital, the Baron Adolphe de Rothschild removed his banking-house from the city, and demanded, in cash,

lions. Yet perhaps recollecting the oath required by the founder of the house, the affair was arranged, and the different Rothschilds in all times of confusion and trouble have continued to utter the same distinct watchword of business, even as at night the clocks of large cities, regulated by one hand, strike the hours at the same moment.

When steam and electricity came into use the former great strides of speculation were no longer possible. But the Rothschilds anticipated these inventions. The Baron James at Paris, it is said, hastened to seize and use these new levers, which otherwise would have destroyed him. He was the principal projector of the French railways, and is said to have wept tears of joy on sending the first telegram to San Francisco. He had calculated the difference of time between Paris and San Francisco, and he knew that the answer would come during the day. He awaited it in feverish silence. It came at the hour he had calculated.

The Rothschilds are for the most part Jews. The temb of the Paris family is opposite that of Rachel in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. An "R" is sculptured in relief on the white stone of the modest chapel. The enclosure in front is sown with pebbles. Every Jew who visits a grave leaves a stone. The project of buying Palestine and reinstating the Jews has been attributed to the Rothschilds, but as they have never taken any steps towards it, it is probable that they either

never thought of it or speedily abandoned it. Many stories are told of their shrewdness, and while some of them are true, more are legendary. One of the best known is that of the Paris

banker, who when two Communists entered his bank demanding that he should share his crushed and broken by its own weight, and property with them, gave them each a fivefranc piece and told them that was their share as near as he could calculate it.

It was a Rothschild, too, who, while playing cards, was much annoyed by another player, who stopped the game in order that he might find a piece of money that had fallen upon the carpet. Rothschild thereupon folded a bank note, lit it and held it for him, saying, "There, my good man, hurry up, while I hold the light."

Hints for the Housenold. The days have arived when fore-thoughted

housewives look to their preserves and pickle

jars, and put away the sweetmeats and other

condiments for winter use. Yes, I do believe in "putting up" fruits. With a well-stocked

preserve closet, the housekeeper has always a

"reserve force" to fall back upon, in case of an

emergency. There is always something very nice for tea, and then you can make such delicate desserts and puddings with the assistance of preserved fruits, jellies, and jams In the first place, be careful about the kettle you use. I prefer the porcelain ones, even to the bell-metal, which was always used before the porcelain-lined ware was invented. But such care has to be taken when the metal kettles are used; I remember seeing the process my mother used to put her preserving kettle through, for when I was a little girl the porcelain-lined cooking-dish was a thing of the future. No matter how carefully it had been put away the year before, it would be sure to collect rust, or rather the peculiar green formation which always gathers on the metal so just before preserving day it was taken from its place, thoroughly washed and secured with sand, then put over the fire, a pint of vinegar and a cup of salt put into it, which was allowed to boil, then the kettle was thoroughly washed. It did not do to let the preserves stay in it one minute after they were done, else they would take a taint. If these precautions were not taken the preserves would have been poisoned, and have been fatal eating. But there is no danger of that kind with the porcelain-lined kettle; so it is kept sweet and clean, it is not harmful, and there is no danger from poison; your preserves will be as wholesome as possible. ver use taste in putting up fruit; it is one of the things that must be done with care, else you will lose your time, your labor, your fruit, and your sugar, and putting all together it will sum up to quite an amount. No. vou will have emphasized in preserve making what, no doubt, you have already learned in other branches of housekeeping, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Prepare your fruit with great care, weigh accurately use only nice sugar, for otherwise your iellies and preserves will not look clear as you would have them. Small stone jars are the best vessels in which to keep preserves, glass tumblers for jelly. You can get the so-called "jelly tumblers," with metal tops fitted to them, but I do not like them. I used them one year, and then went back to the oldfashioned way of using plain tumblers. When the jelly is well set, cut pieces of tissue, or thin letter paper, to fit the tumbler, wet with brandy, and lay on the jelly, then paste thick paper over the top of the tumblers. This will keep the jelly well. I have seen tumblers opened that have been set away, covered in this manner for five years, and the jelly has tasted as fresh as if it had just been made. The rules which I shall give you are all for the old-fashioned sweetmeats; many of them my grandmother used in her housekeeping days I shall have nothing to say about canned fruits for those can be bought so cheap and so good that it seems to me a waste of time and material to put them up for one's self. But these real old-fashioned preserves, which no country housekeeper thinks she can be without, and which city housekeepers are beginning to value, cannot be bought at any price. In making them, great care must be taken not to let them "catch" on the bottom of the kettle, for the least flavor of smokiness is fatal to them, and if the fruit gets the least bit touched when you are making jellies, you can't make it "set." To insure success, then, the weights must be accurate, and great care must be taken in making. You can't do anything else the day you make preserves; they are very exacting, and won't endure a divided attention But you'll be amply paid when you are done, and the rows of filled jelly tumblers and jars of preserves, set in a cool, dry, dark closet, ready for use whenever you want to use them, will be your reward for tired arms and hot faces.

To PRESERVE PEACHES. Pare the fruit, cut t in halves, and extract the stones, unless you happen to be using the "cling stones," when you simply pare them and use them whole. Allow a pound of granulated sugar to a pound of fruit. Put a layer of sugar at the bottom of the kettle, then a layer of fruit, and so on, until both are used up; set where it will warm lowly until the sugar is melted; boil steadily until the peaches are tender and clear, taking off the scum which rises to the top with a perforated skimmer. When the fruit is sufficiently tender take it out with the skimmer and lay on flat dishes, taking care not to crowd it so that it will become broken, or lose the shape. Boil the syrup until it is thick and clear, pack the fruit in jars, and pour the boiling syrup over it: When it is quite cold cover with brandled paper, then tie a cloth over the mouth of the jar before putting on the cover. It will take halfan hour of steady

crab, make a delicious preserve. For my own part, I think it one of the nicest. It requires some patience to make it, but if you are willing to give time to it, you will feel paid when it is done. You needn't make quite such work of it as a young housekeeper 1 know once did. She sat down and peeled with a pen-kife a bushel of these apples. It took her -I've forgotten how long-but I believe it was the better part of three days. I'll give you an easier way. Pick out those that are nearly perfect as possible, and be sure to leave the stems on. Put them into a preserve kettle, cover with warm water, heat slowly to a boil, and let them simmer until the skins break. Drain them and skin them, you'll find it quite easy work now, and cut the core from the blossom end with a pen-knife. Having done this weigh the fruit, and allow for every pound of it a pound and a quarter of sugar and a teacupful of water. Boil the water and sugar together, until no more scum arises; put in the fruit, and let it simmer until the apples are tender, and a clear red in color. Take them carefully out with the skimmer, and spread upon dishes to harden and become cool; add lemon-juice to the syrup, allowing the juice of the lemon to three pounds of fruit, boil until thick and clear. Fill a jar three quarters full of the fruit, and pour over it the hot syrup. Tie it up when it is thoroughly cool. It may seem like too much extra work to spread the fruit upon dishes, and I dare say some of you want to ask why it should be done, -why it is not just as well to put them at once into the jar. Simply, my dear, because you want your preserves to look as well as they will taste, and if you pack the fruit into the jars while it is hot and soft, it will be lose its dainty appearance. Letting the fruit stand on flat dishes exposed to the sun and air cools it, and makes it firm at the same time, so that when it is well cooled and packed, it will retain its form, and even the hot syrup poured over it will not soften it sufficiently to break it. In order to have your preserves look appetizing, the fruit must be unbroken, and the syrup clear and thick. You need to watch your preserves very closely, and if you see the least sign of fermentation, scald them at once, and add a little more sugar. You should look into all your preserve jars at least once in six weeks, to see that they are all right. Also you should keep the closet in which they are cool, dry, and dark, and free from every odor and from dust. If the jars begin to collect mildew, you may be sure that your first duty is to find another place for them, for they will not gather it in a closet that is perfectly dry. I have done so much general talking on the subject of preserves. that I haven't given you all the rules I intended; but I felt that I must say just this, and now the next time I will give you more rules.-Boston Pilot.

It is often desirable to know on what day of the week a certain date falls. We find a method suggested by a correspondent of the London Times, which we publish for the curious rather than for the practical:

The following old couplet, committed to memory, affords an easy rule for ascertaining without reference to an almanac on what day

of the week any day of the month will fall: "At Dover Dwells George Brown, Esquire, Good Christian Friend, and David Friar."

Explanation.—The couplet dontains twelve words, one for each month in order, beginning with January. The initial letter of each word corresponds with the letter in the calendar for the first of the month represented by the word. The key to the use of the rule is the knowledge for the Sunday letter of the year, which this year is E.

Example 1.-On what day af the week did March 16 fall this year?

Answer .- D, the first letter of "Dwells," stands for March I. But D is the letter or day before E-that is, D, the 1st of March, was Saturday. The calculation is instantaneous that March 1s was the third Saturday in the month.

Example 2 .- On what day of the week did December 3 fall? F is December 1. But F is the day after E-i. e., Monday; therefore December 3 will be on a Wednesday.

Tue Oursee Tree - In many minds the idea is current that in its native clime the orange tree is constantly budding and blossoming, and as constantly ripening its delicious fruit, thus presenting a most interesting and beauriful sight. A gentleman just returned from Florida gives a somewhat different account of the tree. He says it does not blossom continuously throughout the year, but has its regular time of flowering, like our apple or pear trees. This is the month of March. Following the fragrant blossoms comes the growing fruit, which ripens about November. The fruit does not fall at maturity, but by a strong stem holds fast to the branches, even till the following May, thus hanging during, and after another period of bloom. In this manner comes about the combination, so strange to us in a northern clime, of opening flowers and perfect fruit on the same tree. The fruit thus continues for a long time after maturity, at length withering and drying, and finally falling to the ground if not plucked. The orange grower is thus ready for orders at any time after his crop is ripened, and he never picks save according to orders received. His entire store is kept upon the trees, and he is thus able to furnish a perfect fresh article until his whole crop has been sold. The fruit is removed from the tree by a man ascending portable steps, and carefully cutting the strong stems. It is afterwards carefully packed in the boxes in which we receive it.

Superstition about Storms.—Caverds were

supposed by the Romans to be secure places

of refuge during thunder-storms, and they be-

lieved that never penetrated more than two yards into the earth. Acting on this superstition the Emperor Augustus used to withdraw into some deep vault of the palace whenever a tempest was feared, and it is recorded by Suctonius that he always wore a skin of take place. seal as a precaution against lightning. That both precautions were equally unavailing needs scarcely to be mentioned. Lightning has been known to strike ten feet into the earth; but not even the marvellous accuracy of modern science can determine at what dis tance from the surface a safe retreat may be found from the descending fluid; and evenwere this ascertained, the dangers from ascending electric currents remain the same. With regard to seal-skins, we find that the Romans attached so much faith to them as non-conductors that tents were made of them beneath which the timid used to make refuge. It is a somewhat curious fact that in the neighborhood of Mount Cevennes, in the Languedoc, where anciently some Roman colonies were known to have existed, the shepherds cherish a similar superstition respecting the skins of serpents. These they carefully collect, and, having covered their hats withal, believe themselves secure against the dangers of the storm. M. Labossiere is disposed to see a link of interesting analogy between the legend bdiling to cook the peaches; the syrup will yet lingering in the mind of the peasant of probably take officen or twenty minutes Cevennes and the more costly superstition provement. Flour was freely dealt in at 18d longer. Be sure and take off all the scum. held by his Latin ancestors. The Emperors of per sack advance. Corn was quiet."

Crab apples, especially the red Liberian | Japan retire into a deep grotto during the tempests which rage with reverity in their lattitude; but not satisfied with the profundity of the excavation, or the strength of the stones of which it is built, they complete their precautions by having water in intended to extinguish the lightning—a measure equally futile, since many instances have been preserved in which the fluid has fallen upon the water with the same destructive effect as upon land.

> THE Irish journals contain long and animated accounts of the great Galway leap, of which we made mention some days since. It seems to have revived the memory of those feats of the Galway Blazers which Lever immortalized in his "Harry Lorrequer" and "Charles O'Malley," and Maxwell in his Wild Sports of the West;" and to have excited no small interest among our rising foxhunters of Newport and Long Island. The two gentlemen who made the wager are both Blazers-Mr. Bodkin, of Quarrymount, a son of a former M.P. for the county, and Mr.Joyce, the son of a gentleman also of fortune and position in Galway. Mr. Bodkin, who keeps a small pack of hounds, wagered £50 that his whip, on a horse of his called Droncen, would pound Mr. Joyce on his brother-in-law, Mr. O'Neill Power's horse Ruction; that is, would take a leap that Mr. Joyce would not take.

> The first jump taken was down a railway embankment of 25 feet descent to the track, with a similar rise on the other side. Droneen tock the down leap, but failed in six trials to mount the embankment. On the seventh he succeeded in clambering up. Mr. Joyce took the jump and mounted the embankment on the first trial. It was then proposed by Mr.Joyce to try a similar feat with a descent of 50 feet, but the populace, who were present in vast crowds, interfered. Droneen was then ridden at a six-foot three-inch copeand-dashed wall, but refused it: Mr. Joyce cleared it without a touch of the iron, win-

> ning the wager amid enthusiastic cheers. This last naturally recalls many other daring exploits of the same kind in the same district. Some sixty years ago a wager of £500 was laid that no one would be found to leap over the west bridge of Galway at a certain point, a descent of twenty feet at full tide. The wager was accepted by John Kilroy, the proprietor of a well-known sporting hotel in the town, who at the appointed hour and place appeared mounted on his black mare Moll. The party making the wager, however, withdrew on a forfeit of £200. About the same time a Mr. Earle, of Athenry, in the County of Galway, rode for a heavier wager over the bridge of Athlone, a descent of fifty feet to the Shannon, and was carried safely to the banks. On another occasion, not more than twenty years ago, Mr. John Dennis, Master of the Galway Blazers, rode his horse Heart of Oak for £300 over the race course of Rahasue with spur, saddle or bridle, guiding his borse with his whip at racing speed and clearing five five-foot double stone walls Nor have these feats of daring been confined to Galway. In the town of Waterford, the late rather notorious Marquis of Waterford, whose pranks during a visit to New York, some thirty years ago, many will remember, rode his horse Blueskin up the steps of the Waterford Hotel, in through the hall and out of the back window-a jump of twenty-five feet. -N. Y. Sun.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE TEA TRADE. What has Caused 1t—The "Benarty," so

Long Overdue, Arrived at New York.

During the past month prices for teas, especially for low grades of Japans, have been tending upwards, but on Saturday last this market became feverishly excited, and under an almost unprecedented active demand quotations immediately advanced 2c to 5c all round. The increased activity continued all day yesterday, and speculation was brisk, but stocks are somewhat short, and teas are not easily obtained in this market at present Of course the sudden advance is chiefly due to the upward tendency in the English and New York markets, as well as a steady advance at the place of growth.

TELEGRAMS FROM YOKOHAMA

to-day report the crop completely used up and the remaining stocks selling freely from second-hands at an advance of about \$5 per 'picul" for all grades. Advices from New York yesterday by wire quote the market there extremely strong, all kinds advancing, and dust, which three weeks ago was begging at 5c, is now scarce at 15c to 20c. Some of our largest importers, who are familiar with all the "ins and outs" of the trade, attribute the present extraordinary demand to the exercise of the general principle of economy

ALL OVER THE WORLD

during the past few years, which has in a great measure allowed stocks to run out; certainly, the crop in Japan and other places of growth is no lighter this year than previously, but from all accounts even greater than in seasons gone by. But although prices have taken such a sharp bound up. ward, they are not yet considered high, or dear, and those who lay in their stocks now will be apt to buy a great deal cheaper than they will be able to buy later on.

THE LOCAL MARKET

continues rampant, and an active enquiry prevails for invoices of Japans at 40c to 45c per pound. Within a week past over 10,000 packages have changed hands,-having been sold and resold—at all prices, from 24 cents up to 55 cents, for low grades of Japans. Congous are selling in large quantities, at from 25c to 70c, and greens at from 22c to 65c per lb. A large proportion of the goods has been bought for immediate consumption; stocks here have been reduced to very limited proportions, and doubtless a further rise in values will soon be announced. There is a great shortage of black teas, and as the English markets are buying from the American, it seems inevitable that a material advance in prices will shortly

THE SS. BENARTY, o long due, arrived with her cargo at New York yesterday.

-4,573 boxes of cheese were shipped from Belleville during last week. Receipts grain there Saturday were about 8,000 bush barley at 55c for No. 1, and 52c for No. 2.

-Last week's Liverpool grain circular says :- "The continuance of wet weather completely interrupts harvesting. At the country markets, during the past two days, there has been an active trade in wheat at advancing prices. A large business has also been done in cargoes for shipment at an improvement of fully 1s per quarter. Business here and in the neighboring markets since Tuesday has been rather large in wheat, both for arrival and on the spot, at 1d to 2d sd-vance. Corn is dull and unchanged. Today's market was well attended, and there was an active business for consumption at an advance of 3d on wheat, and some parcels to arrive were taken to hold over at that imgreat this and stated in the

THE GREY NUNS IN THE NORTHWEST

Their Discipline—Their Labors and Their dians and their Influence-Terrible Stories - The Long Winters of the North-West-Hanger and Cold-Four Months of Aight.

The tollowing article has been written in the shape of a letter by one of the Grey Nuns to a Sister of the order in Montreal, and through the kindness of a friend has been procured for the Post and True WITNESS. We have no hesitation in laying it before our readers in its completeness, just as it was written, and still less in saying it is one of the most interesting, not to say enthrilling, accounts of the extreme north of the great North-West ever seen in print. Cynics and sneerers many learn from it of the fine lazy times the Sisters of Charity enjoy in their march through this vale of tears, and per-haps also learn to be more charitable themselves in their opinions.

On the 25th of last August the Rev. Sister Assistant Charlebois, of the Grey Numbery, with another young Sister left for Manitoba, where after a short sojourn the Rev. Sister will proceed to St. Albert's Mission. This is the second time that she has been delegated by the Mother House to visit the North West missions under the care of the Grey Nuns. Her first trip was in 1871, but she was unable to complete the task for which she went, having been recalled at the expiration of a year, owing to the unexpected death of the Superioress General, the Rev. Mother M. J. Slocombe. Sister Assistant Charlebois now returns after a lapse of seven years to resume the same work, which on account of the difficulties in travelling will occupy about

three years. The first Grey Nuns left the Mother House, in Montreal, to settle in St. Boniface, Manitobs, at the desire of Bishop Provencher in 1844, where, isolated in the wilds of nature, they devoted their lives to the relief of the Indian tribes and the education of youth. From Winnipeg to McKenzie River the whole of British North America is now dotted with these homes of charity and self sacrifice. A life of constant abnegation falls to the lot of each member of the Sisterhood in these missions, yet, withal, recruits are never wantthe task she has undertaken, the Rev. Sister Charlebois will visit all the northern establishments situated in different dioceses and vicaiates, yet all under the jurisdiction of the Superioress-General of the Grey Nunnery. On arriving at St. Bonifice, Red River Territory, where the Sisters have four establishments, she will have only time sufficient to prepare for the caravan, which leaves in September for the St. Albert's mission. Here also does the traveller bid farewell to those luxuries of civilization, comfortable rail-cars and cushioned vehicles, which are now replaced by the antique cart, with high wooden wheels, drawn by oxen. During the five first days of the route a small habitation may be seen looming in the distance in the midst of the vast prairie, then nothing but seas of waving grass, wild woods, a few streamlets, and finally a river that intercepts the way.

the river wide, a small raft is prepared from ened to the horns of an ox, and the Sister has to guide her car to the best of her ability. When the weather is tavorable the caravan proceeds on in this manner during ten days, halting only at sun set. The oxen are then let loose to graze-search is made for fuel, the fire is lighted, the kettle put on, and the evening meal prepared. After the repast, prayers are said, a small tent is raised for the Sisters, and the bed made by spreading a robe on mother earth. On this not over soft couch the Sisters repose as best they may, to rise again at three on the following morning. As soon as all | the Indians in their native wilds. are ready, the tent is lowered, prayers said, the men go in search of the oxen, which have been left free during the night, the fire is chirping of the locusts, the murmur of the breeze, the rustling of the leaves, the creaking of the cart wheels, the call or shout of the driver and the cracking of his whip as he urges on some stubborn beast. If the weathern be fine the journey is completed in ten more days, and with a sense of enjoyment experienced by all, who alone in the midst of nature feel a touch of that liberty which the Creator had intended for man, but which he lost by his fall. When the tempest rages, with the wind blowing, the lightning flushsimple tent with no other bed than a buffulo pleasant, yet such has been the lot of some of the Sisters on their way to the different mis-

The Rev. Sister Charlebois will be exposed to the same trials her missionary sisters have undergone when, on leaving St. Boniface, she goes with the caravan through the prairies on her way to St. Albert's, where she hopes to arrive before October.

The St. Albert's mission is situated in the valley of Saskatchewan River, on its northern branch, and was founded in 1858 by His Lordship Bishop Grandin. The Crees, the travel were many dark eyes turned on them Assiniboines and the Blackfeet reside in the with pitying looks. locality, and children of the three tribes are under the care of the Sisters, some orphans, others day scholars. They are taught both French and English, as the two languages are necessary. The Sisters receive young boys and girls of different ages, who, through patient training, learn the the customs of civilized life, and afterwards intermarry with half-breeds. None but they who live amongst the Indian tribes can form an idea of the degradation to which the human species falls when devoid of religion. Misery of all kinds exists amongst these unfortunate beings. One of the disters' letters, dated June 4th, 1879, gives the following account:-- We have had a very warm spring, sufficient rain to fertilize the ground, with a promise of a good crop; but if storms like that we experienced on the 27th of May happen again, we shall or dried meat to live on. "I have never gone. We had been several days journeying when we have labored in vain. On the day I mention to bed without feeling hungry," said came in sight of Permillion Biver, over which we had a frightful hall-storm, thunder and one of the Sisters in a letter to the our road lay. There was at least, two lightning. Our fields of grain were severely Mother House. "I am hungry when I following day, there remained heaps of hall at night. The dainties on our table cannot The poor animal, held on bravely, and, stones as large as bullets, here and there, satisfy us, because they are insipid, and not though I thought each moment would be following day, there remained heaps of hall awnight. The dainties on our table cannot

where the strong wind had collected them. Indians suffered terribly from famine and Fratts-Experiences Among the In- small-pox, They are still coming to us from all directions, for food, and you know how little we can afford to give. There have been so many deaths that our orphans have increased in number, while our means diminish accordingly. An Assiniboine of another branch of the tribe came to this locality and camped outside of our grounds a few days ago. My words cannot give you an idea of his appearance, which was accounted for, when it was found out, or rather I should say, he is accused of having killed his wife, his mother, his mother-in-law and his two children, whom he devoured. He has been seized by the men of the Fort and put into custody. The unfortunate man says nething, nor does he give any answer to the questions asked of him. He is not more than 30 years of age. Who would ever believe that beings of his type could be trusted? Here are we, unprotected nuns, surrounded by hundreds almost similar, and yet we are fearless, for the "woman of prayer" is respected and obeyed. We go from tent to tent, tend the sick, or to teach, and we are listened to with the docility of children."

As already stated, the Rev. Sister Charlebois hopes to arrive at St. Albert's mission towards the end of September, where she is to pass the winter months, leaving there in March, 1880, for Red Deer Lake, or Lake Labiche where the Crees of the woods and some Montagnais camp. In order to reach this settlement a sledge, drawn by dogs, replaces the ox and cart of the prairie. The cold is often intense, and when night comes on a hed in the suow with the starry vault overhead is all the lodging the place offers to travellers.

In 1872 the Rev. Sister Charlebois, having the same road to travel, though at a bad season of the year, wrote the following notes in a journal kept at that time:—"I left Re! Deer Lake on the 16th of November, when the thermometer was 36 degrees below zero, to undertake a voyage which, I was told, no woman, save a squaw, had ever risked before. If any other motive than that of duty guided my steps, I would have sincerely repented the undertaking. The cold was intense, and the fear I felt was equally great, as I heard the wolves ing to fill a vacant place or to continue the bowl in the distance and saw their footprints good work. If nothing happens to hinder all around. I had been warmly wrapped up by the Sisters before leaving, and, strapped into my sledge, I glided over the snow as rapidly as the dogs could be forced to go. The sledge is a simple board turned up at both ends, having thick skins fastened to its sides and perforated with holes a short space apart. The traveller once seated, or rather stretched at full length, is then laced in by means of a strong cord of catgut and remains in the same position, perfectly helpless, till freed at the halting place, when he or she escapes from the narrow prison with fatigued and benumbed limbs. It was four o'clock when we camped near a wood, and I was glad to ease my aching joints. The men set instantly to work, lopping of branches for the fire, searching for leaves, felling small trees, so that in less than half an hour's time the fire was burning brightly. A vessel filled with snow was placed over the blaze into which, as On arriving at this barrier the caravan soon as it became boiling water, a piece must halt, but as neither bridge nor boat ex. of "tira" (this is buffalo flesh dried ist means have to be devised to reach the in the sun) was thrown along with opposite shore. If the current is strong, and a handful of flour. This dish is called "Reabibou," and I assure you after a long branches of trees on which the Sisters and day's fast, and an appetite sharpened by the baggage are carried across. The raft is guided cold air, it is considered delicious. Hunger and sent onward by men who swim on each is the best sauce. When the me 1 is ended, side. If no wood be found in the vicinity of a robe cast over some branches of firthe river, a cart wheel is taken from one of trees, and another to keep out the cold or the the vehicles, and throwing a buffalo robe over snow when it falls, you have a bed for the the wheel, the Sister aits in the centre and night. The fire is kept up throughout, by one thus entrusts herself to the watery element. or more watchers, to frighten off the wild from our dear convent home in Canada, One of the men either draws the wheel with animals, and also to temper the cold. Al- muslin, lace, flowers, etc. No wax tapers a cord or propels it forward, swimming at the though the smoke incommoded me, and the illuminated our alter or crib, only simple At other times the cord is fast wolves still howled, I gazed on the bright tallow candles, made from the fat of the starry sky overhead, and trusting in God's moose, deer and other wild animals. The mercy, I slept as calmly as if each star was an | wax Infant sent us seven years ago by our angel's eye keeping guard over the lone wanderer.

Five Sisters reside at Red Deer Lake (Lake Labiche) amongst whom is Sister Carroll, first | Mass began, and the harmonium in the corcousin to Rev. Father Reddy, who was secretary to His Excellency the late lamented Ablegate, Bishop Conroy. This young Sister left her home in Ireiand to join the Grey Nuns, and after her religious profession went to aid in the cause of Christianity amongst

The Rev. Sister Charlebois will pass the winter with the Sisters of Lake Lubiche, quitting only in the month of May, 1881, as soon again lit, the morning meal prepared and as the ice breaks up in the lakes, leaving the taken. Once breakfast over, the fire is carethe passage free. Her next destination is fully extinguished, the order to mount and that of McKenzie River, which she will reach to proceed issued, and the caravan starts on another day's journey. On, on, through the immense solitudes, whose silence is relieved only by the song of the birds, the River, is situated in the 70th deg., north River, is situated in the 70th deg, north latitude, and was founded by Bishop Farand in 1866. Five Sisters were selected for this

place, one of the number being Sister Ward, born in Montreal, of Irish parents. It was supposed, when this mission was first spoken ot, that, owing to the distance—1,500 leagues—the rigor of the climate, whose general winter lasts nine months, and is almost throughout as severe as are our coldest days here, the many privations to be undergone, &c., that the Sisters would not have sufficient courage to go so far. The route we ing and the rain pouring in torrents, a halt have a ready trod was accomplished with unin the prairie or in the wild woods, under a abated ardor, and the Sisters were on the point have a ready trod was accomplished with unsimple tent with no other bed than a buffulo of entering the barge, which was to carry robe on the wet ground, is far from being them a short distance up the lake, when a Mitis, or half-breed, whom the Sisters had remarked for his attention along the route, now came to them, and, with tears in his eyes, implored them to go no farther. "You have no idea of the dangers that are before you," said he; "the fatigue will be unbearable, for we who are accustomed to this life can hardly stand

it. Don't go on, don't go on. Return and I will guide you back." The warning was well meant, though unheaded. The Sisters continued their toilsome journey, and often during the succeeding weary three months of

As already remarked, the winter lasts nine months; during the remaining three spring, summer and autumn blend. Notwithstanding the shortness of the three seasons, the Sisters succeed sometimes in reaping a good harvest of potatoes, beans and turnips. When the crop fails nothing remains but fish, and the meat of the moose deer, which is becoming rarer every year. No salt can be had, in these far off lands, to preserve the fish or meat. The only process used to save them are to cut them into strips and dry them in the sun or smoke them. If the weather be rainy or unfavorable, both meat and fish spoil, but fond is too scarce to cast even the tainted away. Bread is a delicacy unknown in that latitude, and the Sisters since their stay in Providence have had no other tood but fish

even sufficient in quantity. This is vis our my last, I arrived safely on the opposite bill of fare :- Boiled fish and potatoes, for shore. Out of Scylla into Charybdis, mig t Pray, that the Almighty may spare us this bill of fare:—Boiled fish and potatoes for year, for the last was so severe that the breakfast; potatoes and boiled fish for din-Indians suffered terribly from famine and ner; boiled fish and roast potatoes for supper. When tired of boiled fish we rosst it. Having neither butter nor salt to season it, we use a little tallow, that is when we have any.: (Our

tallow is the fat of the moose deer.)" Let us now add to the pangs of hunger a constant darkness which lasts during four months. Neither gas nor coal oil have as yet made their appearance at Providence. The only illumination is that produced by floats burning in fish oil, which the Sisters have not yet found means to clarify, and which, emitting a vacillating light and a good deal of smoke, are very trying to the sight. After emerging from the four months' darkness the sun still seems to pout, for he neither rises nor sets during six consecutive months. The light is constant day and night, but his majesty never appears visible above the horizon.

As soon as the ice-bound season is over in Providence Island, Sister Assistant Charlehois will bid farewell to her sister missionaries of McKenzie River, and resume her peregrinations towards Devil's Lake, Athabaska.

It is too bad to have anything to do with his satanic majesty, so, rather than use his name, the Sisters of Athahaska call their mission "Convent of the Holy Angela," and the Directress, Sister St Michael. They have need of those celestial protectors. Ranking around the Archangel's standard and led by his war cry: "Who is like unto God?" they go bravely forth to combat infidelity which reigns in these wilds. Montagneis Sioux, Beavers, Blackfeet, Piegans, Crees of the Woods, Crees of the Prairies, and Assini-boines, are the Indian tribes scattered all around. The Sisters reside in the midst of these terocious beings, occupied teaching their children or tending the sick.

From Athabaska Rev. Sister Charlebois will proceed to Isle a la Crosse. The mission of Larose Island was established in 1860 by Bishop Tache, but it is now in the diocese of Bishop Grandin, and occupies seven Sisters. From one of their letters to the Superioress-General we extract the following:-" You ask, Rev. dear Mother, from whence come the means to provide for all our household? We are seventy-four in number, counting Sisters, girls, orphans, boarders, and infirm. We have had a good harvest, and we enjoy it, as it is the fruit of our own labor. We are farmers as well as Sisters of Charity. Our crops consists of potatoes and buckwheat. Since we have had our little grinding machine we are able to give once slice of buckwheat bread morning and evening to the Sisters, girls and other hard workers. We are fortunate in having that much at least, after passing several years without bread of any kind. We were also able to purchase from 80 to 100 pounds of fresh meat (caribou) and some hares for our great festivals. The lake gave us plenty fish, which enables us to support, over and above the number I mentioned, our fisherman and his tamily, an Indian widow with her child, an old Cree Indian and his squaw, who were the first to teach their dialect to the missioners. We have also a Montagnaise, a remarkably intelligent squaw, whom we keep to help in the translation of the Sacred Scriptures into the Montagnaise language, which is exceedingly hard to learn, and still harder to pronounce." Leaving out other details which followed, we resume. If you could only witness the plety and fervor of our neophytes, Rev. dear Mother, you would say we are amply repaid for all our sacrifices. The misery has been great this winter, and many calls have been made on our little provision. Alas! we have so little to give, yet with all their misery the Indians never flag in their devotion. Christmas came. Our chapel was decked in all the finery brought late Rev. Mother Slocombe was placed

the manger prepared to receive Lights and flowers surrounded it. in ner played the symphony to the well known Christmas hymu, in which Sisters, orphan boys and girls joined. Every spot of the chapel was filled. Indians and squaws from far and near had come-poor pariahs of society, clothed in rags, but whose tatters covered souls agreeable in the sight of the Most High. They came after a fast of one, two, and more days, to offer homage to their Infant King and receive the food of life As the moment of Holy Communion approached, the full, rich tones of the Montaguais voices took up the hymn in their own language. which the Crees did afterwards in their dialect. A moment of silence ensued, then each dusky form arose, and, with stately and measured tread, approached the altar and knelt around to receive their God. In silent adoration with arms respectfully folded, clasping, as it were, the Divine Host now residing in each living tabernacle, all returned to their respective places, and the "Gloria in excelsis" burst forth in full chorus, the language of the Church blending with the guttural though harmonious tones of the newly regenerated. Our whole hearts beat with overflowing joy as we sang Glory to God, who had gathered these children of the forest into the one fold, and Glory also to the good God who had deigned to select us, humble Sisters of Charity, to co-operate in the great and glorious work. Oh! dear and Rev. Mother, moments like those give a foretaste of Heaven and repay us

for our many, many sacrifices. If the Rev. Sister Charlebois' voyage succeeds, according to the plan she traced out on leaving Canada for the North-West, she will have visited Isle a la Crosse and be prepared to leave it in the spring of 1882, to return to her first starting point, namely : St Boniface. We cannot tell what may be the events of her second trip on this route, but from her journal of 1871 we subtract the following details :-

"My dear Sisters, here am I in the immense wilds, wandering homewards, it is true, but yet with many dangers before me. I am now writing in my little journal, seated on my trunk and scribbling away on my knees.] can only write during the time we halt to partake of a meal of "pemmicar," or to rest our wearled animals, otherwise we ruu the risk of being left on the road, and what a dreary one that is. It is early spring in the prairies. Snow and water all around; not even a footprint to prove that a human being has enlivened these solitudes with his presence. : Difficulties and perils innumerable meet you at every step. At one moment the worn out horses are unwilling to advance at another the waggon smashes while drawing its load over some rough part; here you are launched into the water, or there upset in the damp snow. But all these are trifles compared to the crossing of rivers. feet of water on the ice, and I shuddered as I visited, and, notwithstanding the heat of the rise, and hungry when I retire guided my horse through the watery path

be added here, for the danger, passed seemed nothing to that I. experienced shortly after in crossing Buffalo River. This river, being situated at the head of a rapid, presented still greater diffiguities. As I sat for a sorted still greater diffiguities. As I sat for a moment looking on I felt my courage diminish, but, rallying, and, like the Christians of the primitive ages of faith, I made the sign of the Cross, breathed a short prayer, and started. The attempt was a bold one, for I had scarcely reached midway when my horse re-fused to advance. The current was so strong that the poor animal was drawn hackwards. Igave myself up for lost, when fortunately an Euglish half-breed who was travelling in the same direction came to my assistance, unhitched my beast and placed his own in its stead. Through this young man's assistance I landed safely, and as soon as the caravan had crossed and fire could be made, I prepared him, what he greatly needed, a "prairle warmer," that is a drink of essence of peppermint and hot water.

In reading these details we can only repeat what the Rev. Sister already said: "That were such a voyage undertaken through any other motive than that of duty, the luckless traveller would have reason to regret it." May the Sister's trip which has been marked out for her, thus bearing the impress of "duty," be a successful one, free from danger or accident, and may her return be equally so. We heartily wish her God-speed.

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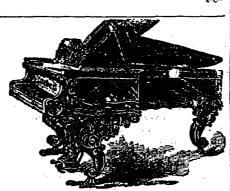
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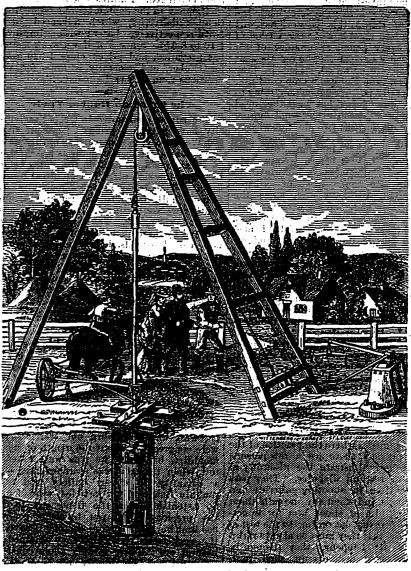
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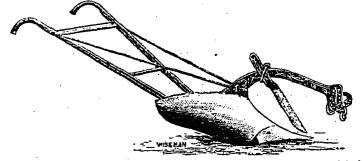
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The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of bumanity's concerned, is CARBUINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical curin cases of buildness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fail out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings bask the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glunds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical, virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it safter it has been chemically treated and completely de-dorlized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in fur-off tusris that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially haid-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besoneared hands in his acanty locks, any the result was in a few months a much fine head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their bair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had failen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world: but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely build and gray, as no one in civilized society roul buiera e the use of refined petroleum, wh

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healthy gro th of hair, which has every appearance of continued grawth; and I contidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS E. WHITE,

Davisville, Can Davisville, Can Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878.

JAMES D. KING.

JOSEPH E. POND. JR., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of me head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard boll, but some eight weeks ago! was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth MR. W. S. G. LD., No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, N. Y., says: My wife has tried CARBOLINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years.

SIRS,—By the persuusion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE to my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow h of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.

A. G. WILLIA MS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.

I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.

W. H. McELHANY, Druggist.

W. H. McELHANY, Druggist.

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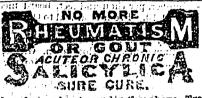
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will be made with the trade as quickly as possi
forced, to refire. The above statement has

AFGHANISTAN

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Details of the Cabul Massacre.

Simla, September 26.—The 23rd Punjab Pioneers, who hold the crest of the Shutar-Gardan Pass, have been reinforced by No. 2 Mountain Battery and by the 5th Goorkhas. The Government has sanctioned the construction of a broad gauge railway from Sukhur to Dadur. It is expected that it will be completed at the rate of a mile per day. Beyond Dadur it is possible that a mountain tramway will be carried as far as possible up the Bolan Pass. The cholera in South Afghanistan has now disappeared. Cold weather has set in, and the troops are in excellent health and spirits, and eager for the advance. The Khyber column will be of greater strength than was anticipated, and will push forward through the Jugdullah Pass to Cabul. It cannot arrive in Cabul in time to take part in the capture of that place; but it will hold the line of route between Peshawur and Cabul. This line will be available, therefore, for transport of stores to Roberts' force stationed there through the winter. Major-General Bright will have 6,000 men under his orders, in addition to a reserve of 5,000 men at Peshawur. Reports of a general rising continue to come in, and the frontier tribes appear to be unsettled and excited, but no acts of hostility have taken place. It is hoped that the large reinforcements marching up from Kohat to Thull will awe the Waziris and the tribes of the Khuram into order.

London, September 30 - The Central News says large drafts are to be prepared with all despatch by the 1st Battalion, 8th, 37th, 47th, and 52nd Regiments, now on home service, o proceed immediately to India to make up the strength of the 1st Battalion 8th, 67th, 81st, and 85th Regiments for active service in Afghanistan: Volunteering is to be opened generally for the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, whose regiments also proceed to Cabul. Col. F. E. Appleyard. C.B., left England on Thursday for India to assume command of the 85th Regiment, ordered on service with the Cabul expedition. Brigadier-General A. H. Cobbe, C.B. who was severely wounded at the attack on Peiwar last winter, and who has just arrived in England, returns at once to India to assume a brigade command. Major-General R. Hume, C.B., is about to leave England for India, to assume a divisional command.

London, September 30.—A Kushi corresoud at learns from one of the Ameer's followers that the Anieer left Cabul surreptitiously; his intended departure was kept a strict secret. The Ameer was received by the British with a guard of honor. He appears dejected and careworn.

"LUND! KHOTAL, 15TH.—Taimur, Sowar, 6 troop of Guides, arrived late last night from Cabul. He states he was in the Bala Hissar, with Cavagnari and other officers. On the 3rd about 8 a.m., the Turkestani order regiments in Bala Hissar paraded for pay. Daoud Shab gave them one month, they claimed two and broke out. They were close to the Residency, and another regiment was with them. A soldier shouted out: Let us kill the Envoy, then the Ameer! They rushed into the courtyard of the Residency, and stoned some servants. The guides opened fire without orders from the British officers who were inside the house. The mutineers then went for weapons, and returned in a quarter of an hour, during which time the British officers might have escaped. On their return the mutineers besieged the Residency, and from s commanding position made the roof untenable. The defenders made a sort of shelter trench on the mud roof, and fired from the windows. The city people joined the mutineers about 10 am. About 1 p.m. Cavagnari, who was in the shelter trench, was nari, who was in the shelter trench, was struck by a ricochet builet on the forehead, but only wounded. Jenkyns came up and sent for the Munshi to write to the Ameer, but Munshi being too frightened to do so, Taimur wrote stating that the Residency was attacked, and asking for help. The letter was sent by Gholam Nubbi afterwards told answer came. Gholam Nubbi afterwards told Taimur that the Ameer wrote on the letter—

"If God will I am just making arrangements."

I was unable, in the summer, to walk any distance without much falgue of an ow take the or twelve years of age, he was one day standing in the market square with his grand-father, when four Irishmen came up, one of whom asked the distance to Pawtucket. He was told by the eld gentleman that he was about four miles. "Well, faith," said Pat, in a mock to e of encouragement to his three the summer was 13 ibs., and tow it is nearly the summer was 13 ibs., which is pretty well up to my former was 15 ibs. · If God will I am just making arrangements." Cavagnari was helped into the Residency, and was attended by Dr Kelly, and Jenkyns then sent another letter to the Ameer, stating that Cavagnari was wounded and demanding speedy assistance. It was sent by a Hindoo, who was cut to pieces at once. About 3 p.m. Hamilton sent Taimur, with a letter promising six months' pay. By that time the muti-neers had reached the roof of the Residency. Taimur went armed into the middle of the crowd, who disarmed him, but his life was the same time that Mr. Burns would accomby an officer. Taimur informed saved them that he hore a promise of six his own being out of repair. (As I am inmonths) pay. They threw him down vited, answered the poet, to the same months' pay. They threw him down trom the Residency, and he felt on the roof of a lower house, and became insensible. He was robbed of all he had, and on recovering was taken before General Karim Khan, who commanded the mutinous brigade. Karim Khan was sitting on a bed, surrounded by fifty or sixty men. On Taimur telling him that he, would get six months' pay be replied that he was helpless, and ordered him to be confined. Taimur personally knows nothing of what occurred after he left the Residency, which was just being set fire to. A wounded havildar of the Ameer was brought to the house where Taimur was confined, and, in return for his extracting a bullet, allowed him to escape about daylight next morning. He then went to the Residency, and first saw the corpse of Hamilton lying over a mountain gun, which had been brought up. The troops there said that Hamilton had killed about three men with his pistol and two with his sword before he was shot. The The hedy was stripped and cut to pieces but not dishonoured. A short distance off lay the body of Jenkyns, similarly treated. Taimur did not go into the Residency but was told that Kelly was lying dead inside, and that Cavagnari was in the room among the wounded when the building caught fire and fell in on him. His body had not been discovered when Taimur left Cabul, but the other three officers were burnt in a garden about one hundred, yards from the Residency. Talmur believes that no other defender of the Residency escaped. Gholam Nubbi, to whom Cavagnari gave the letter, is alive and in Cabul, and still has the letter with the Ameer's answer in it. The grass cutters, are, in safety with Sirdar Yahaya Khan. There, are no troops on the road from Cabul, nor are there any in Jellalabad or Dakka, nor, as far, as Taimur knows, are any coming. Daoud Shah did his best to stop the mutiny, having been sent by the Ameer, but be was pulled off his horse, stoned

will be made with the trade as dilekty as possis, such the unsutnances out, which has ble.

TRADY BEWARE—An infringement of this been rather, hurriedly taken so as to allow of Patent, and under the style of the thromograph been rather, hurriedly taken so as to allow of Slate, may be offered in the market. An eper Taimur first proceeding to Peshawir, but it is son found offering such will be prosecuted to the substantially correct. He is a very intelligent fullest extent of the law.

AND Patentee.

The above statement has been rather, hurriedly taken so as to allow of Slate, may be offered in the market. An eper substantially correct. He is a very intelligent man, and gave a clear account of what occounts of the law.

Odds and Fnds.

An Iowa woman has invented a spanksphone. She likes it, but the boys don't. To forget a wrong is the best revenge, particularly if the other fellow is bigger than

vou. The most useful pedestrian is the man who

walks up and down the room all night with a Are you a Son of Temperance? Toper-

No relation at all, I can assure you, sir; not even an acquaintance. A dancing-master is introducing a new dance expressly for fat people. All the per-

formers have to do is to sit on the floor and It is true that wealth don't make a man vertuous, but I notis there ain't enny body who wants tu be poor jist for the purpose of being

good. Why is playing chess a more exemplary occupation than playing cards? Because you play at chess with two bishops, and at cards with four knaves.

A Washington correspondent wrote that the adjournment of Congress had cast a general gloom over the retail liquor business in the nation's capital." A young lady in Lancastire being asked

how she could possibly afford, in those hard times, to take music lessons, replied, "Oh, I confine myself to the low notes." It is not the necessaries of life which lead us into temptation so much as the luxuries.

As Jerrold said, "Honest bread is very well; it's the butter that gets us into trouble." "What is the chief use of bread?" asked the examiner at a school exhibition. "The chief use of bread," answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the

inquiry, "is to spread butter and treacle on." Two ladies who contended for precedence at the court of the Emperor Charles V., apperled to that monarch to decide the matter. Let the elder go first," said the Emperor. He was never troubled with such a dispute

again. A traveller on a Hudson river steamer was making away, at dinner, with a large pudding near him, when a waiter stepped up and told him it was a part of the dessert. "I don't care," said the traveller; "I'd eat if it was an

entire wilderness. "Nineveh has departed and Palmyra is in ruins; when Imperial Rome has fallen and the pyramids thems lves are sinking into decay it is no wonder," sighed the gallery check-taker, "that my old black coat should

be getting seedy at the elbows. A professor lecturing on "English Industries" to a class of juveniles, informed them at all. that it took seven men and a boy to make a

man hastened to her assistance. After clean ing her clothes as much as possible, he asked her if he shouldn't escort her home. "No thir," answered the dignified little damsel, quickly; "if you please, we ain't been introduced."

A young brick of the soap-lock order, who wore an unshaven face, because, as he said, it looked foreign, lately accosted a Yankee at one of our hotels as follows:—'I say, fellow, some individuals think I'm a Frenchman, and some take me for an Italyene, now what do you think I am? Why, I think you are a

tired companions, "that's not bad at all-only a mile apiece for us." "Whom do you want to see in Pawtucket?" inquired Mr. Lester. "Be jabers,' was the quick reply, "I want to see myself there the most of anybody?"

In severity of sarcustic remark Burns was perhaps unrivailed. In company one evening the conversation turning on the death of a friend, one f those present observed that he meant to attend the funeral, requesting at modate him with the loan of a black coat funeral, I cannot lend you my coat, but I can suggest a substitute.' What is that?' asked the other. Throw your character over your shoulders,' said Burns, 'and that will prove BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and five phials of the the blackest coat you ever wore in your lifetime.'

RIGHTS OF WOMEN .-- Women have certain rights which are inalienable. Every woman has a right to be of any age she please; if she were to tell her real age no one would believe her. Every woman who makes pudding has a right to believe she can make better puddings than any other woman in the world. Every woman has a right to think her child the prettiest little baby in the world; and it would be folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it. Every young lady has a right to faint when she pleases, if her lover is by her side to catch her. And, finally, every woman has a right to gossip a little when she nleases.

Signora B., who has been singing in the Vienna opera house, had been the object of the importunities of a certain Count F. The cantatrice, who had the other day to go to Berlin on business for a few days, was followed to the banks of the Spree by her ardent admirer, who again pressed his suit and begged most piteously for a definite answer. prayer was heard, and to his great delight, he received a "mignoli" not containing a first class ticket to Vienna-voila tout! He took the hint and made use of the ticket. Count F. loves a joke, and has therefore been unable to deprive his triends of this one. although the laugh is raised at his own ex-

Mr. Hockskip, a benevolent guardian of the St Pancras Union London conceived recently the happy idea of giving a banquet to the aged ward of its poorhouse, numbering 600 old men and women, all over 70 by regulation. A dinner of rosst beef, plum pudding and goosberry ples was discussed to the music of Moody and Sankey's hymns, one of which was sung with great effect by an old man over 80 In the midst, to the surprise and delight of all. the ex Premier, Mr. Gladstone who had come host purposely to attend the festival appeared have a dollar would be saved, and much pain in the doorway, and claiming the privilege of by attending to this radice. Especially as a cotemporary—he has just passed his 70th children are reaching puberty are they liable year—delivered what is conceded to be one in attack from whatever cause, which can be of the more total and harmited water and the passed of the children are reaching puberty are they liable year—delivered what is conceded to be one up from the country on the invitation of the of the most touching and beautiful addresses | reated most happly by their use. | Every which ever came from his lips. La le reger en dit meglesta densibles and les est selles

There are two very pretty fashions in Paris. One is to have cups for afternoon tea decorated by friends or presented by intimate friends and decorated by good artirts, so that every cup has a sentiment. If one has not friends enough to make up an interesting set, cups are painted in memory of some celebrated person connected with the family of some historical aucestor, and the cups are thenceforth designated by their names. This gives an opportunity for having some remarkable crest or cost of arms on a cup. The other fashion is that of having a boudeir or small room illuminated by artificial flowers and plants which are treated by a "process chimique," and which in the dark throw out a soft phosphorescent light, just as the faces of clocks in this country are made to shine in the dark so that one can see the time at any hour of the night without striking a light.

American Vines in France,

The phylloxera is causing severe ravages in the vine districts of France, and particularly in the Department of Gironde. Of the 2,000,-000 hectures planted with vines throughout the country it is estimated that nearly 400,-000 are utterly destroyed and 200,000 others seriously affected, and that the total loss of the State will not be less than three milliards. In the Gironde alone the produce for the year is believed to be diminished by 50,000 tons of wine. M. Leonce Girand, the President of the Nimes Chamber of Commerce, bears testimony to the value of American vine stocks which have been planted in that neighborhood to the amount of 500 or 600 hectares, and which, though of course not equalling the yield or quality of the old vines, have yet shown great resistance to the disease; and he recommends that their cultivation should be pursued on all poor land. The treatment by sulphuret of carbon has been followed with great success, and especially where the vine yields more than forty hectolitres to the hectare, or where the quality of the vine secures it a high price. The cost of applying it is at the rate of about 250f. to 300f. per hectare for two dressings. Where feasible, alongside the banks of rivers, it is advised to turn the water over the vineyard and submerge it, it being found that the mud which is deposited has a good effect in killing the phylloxera. The brandy vintage, says the Wine Trade Review's correspondent, cannot be a great one in the Grande Champagne or fine champagne districts. In the outlying regions, commonly denominated bois, there will be a moderately mir crop, and some brandy will be made. But inasmuch as the finer qualitities will be lacking it will be impossible to produce good brandy this year, and the probabilities are that the leading houses will not quote 1879's

that it took seven men and a boy to make a pin. "I guess," said a little fellow, "that it's the seven men that make that pin, and that they use the boy to stick it into, to see it it's sharp enough."

Judge—Prisoner, you are accused of having kicked and trampled upon your wife. What have you to say? Prisoner—I am innocent, your Honor. I can litt my hand and swear. Judge (severely)—That will do, sir; that will do. Do not add perjary to aggravated assault. Content yourself with having lifted your foot.

A prettily dressed little girl fell in a muddy street crossing the other day, and a gentleman hastened to her assistance. After cleanman hastened to her assistance. After clean-

Extracts from a Letter from C. H. S. Cronkwhie, Faq.

CANTERBURY STATION, York Co., N. B., October 10, 1876.

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON. Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of enoutry, would -ay that your Phospho-ized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto Prosphate of Lime

of Col Liver Oil with Lacin Prosphete of Lines is the best preparation of the kind I have ever seen or taken.

I was ordered by my physician to take it, and commenced about the last of Augu t, and since that time I have felt a different man, and also look a different man, and all for the better, as

The foregoing is a correct statement, which I am prepared to swear to, and hereby authorize you to give in publicity in my name.

I am, cear sir, yours truly,
(Signed), C. H. S. Cronkhitz.

We, the undersigned, hereby consent to have our names published as witnesses to the effects of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion on the person of M. Cronkhite, and do assert that the foregoing statement is correct in every particular.

(bigned, ALEXANDER BENNETT, J. P. WILLIAM MAIN. REV. THOMAS HARTIW.

Prepared solely by J. H. ROMINSON Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B. For sale by Duggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.

I HAVE BEEN CURED OF A CANCERous sore on my left side by seven bottles of Phils. The sore had troubledme for a year and a half .- George E. Stone, Ballarat, Victoria." MURRAR & LANMAN'S FLORIDA Water

probably the simplest and purest perfume

ever made, being absolutely nothing more

than the delicious fragrance of rare flowers,

reserved and made permanent, and it is doubtless, to this purity of composition that its immense popularity is in a great measure to be ascribed. As calorie, electricity and phosphorous are are induced and supplied by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, it only re-

quires the administration of this successful invention to fortify the feeble, give sprightliness and motion to the torpid, and bring about a condition which not only secures tenaciousness of life BUT MAKES LIFE REALLY BN-JOYARTE.

REV. A. WEBSTER, editor of the Christian Era, writes: "I have used Davis' Pain Killer for many years in my family with much satis-

faction. Medical Aid Cannot Always be Mad!

In the sparsely populated districts; in the Dominion there are many places where there is difficulty in getting medical aid. A' sickness slight at first, is neglected, because it is o much trouble to go for the doctor, and the disease takes on a stubborn form, which often defies the talent of the practitioner. ; " Why was I not called in sooner?" is the question asked. 3." Why, dootor, I thought it was only a little thing which troubled me, and it is a great way to your house," is the answer. Every family, especially, in such districts, should have a supply of DE, Hersick's Sugar Coated Pills, which may be profitably used in the first stages of almost any disease, because the majority of diseases flow directly from derangement of the stomach and liver.

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? Thomas Ecunorate On does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. Note. - Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE,
TUESDAY, October 8.

Financial The money market continues in a dull and unsatisfactory condition. Rutes are easier; good commercial paper is discounted by the banks at 7 to 71 per cent, and loans on collaterals are made at about 6 per cent on call short dates. In Sterling Exchange there is very little business doing, and rates are quoted at 81 prem. between banks, and 81 te customers.

The demand to-day for Ville Marie and Exchange Bank bills was fair, but for the other suspended bank bills there is very little enquiry, and no sales at all reported in Mechanics'. The rates paid by brokers are: For Exchange, 97c to 99c; Ville Marie and Consolidated, 93c to 95c; Mechanics', 20c.

-The Inland Revenue receipts at the port of Hamilton for the month of September were \$32,919 74; for 1878, \$19,774 71; showing an increase of \$13,145 03 for this year.

-The Customs receipts during September at the port of Hamilton amounted to \$71,-665.22, corresponding month of last year \$87,225.39, showing a decrease for this year of \$15,560.17.

-The Bank of England lost £266,000 rate remains 2 per cent or about double the actual rate; the reserve is now 56 9-16 per cent of liabilities against 59] per cent last week. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 19,750,000 france during the past week. The withdrawale from London and Paris were all for New York.

-The Grand Trunk Railway earnings for the week ending Saturday last show an increase of \$6,579, compased with the returns for the corresponding week of 1878:—
1879 1878

 Passengers, mails and express
 577.5%

 Freight and live stock
 125.490
 115.901

amounts to the sum of \$92,378.

The Fxchange Bank.

The Fuchange Rank.

It is announced that this bank will resume business on the 3rd November next. The institution suspended payment last August, and the management have ever since been busily en gaged overhauling its affairs, and theroughly examining the branches and head office. The good business connection which the bank enjoyed it attested by the prompthers with which customers' notes maturing have been retired. By prudent management, and confining the operations to legitimate business, a prosperous career, we hope, may yet be the fate of the bank.

Business Troubles.

—C. Beausoleil, E-q-, assignee, has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Edouard Dozois, trader, for \$1,554.84. -John Taylor, of Taylor & Simpson, has

been appointed assignee to the estate of A. A. Deshaine, hatter and furrier, of Quebec.

trader, for \$139.78. John Taylor, assignec. -Mesars. Beveridge & Helliwell, woollen merchants of Montreal, have received coufirmation of their deed of composition and discharge by the Court. Arthur M. Perkins,

assignee.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLISALE TRADE.

Tuesday, October 7.

The extreme depression in trade which has prevailed throughout the Dominion during the past five years seems now to be rapidly passing away, and an era of renewed prosperity has evidently dawned upon us. Merchants in nearly every branch of commerce report increased improvement in the demand for goods and prices are undergoing a healthy advance, though in some few lines spe ulation has no doubt influenced values. Fortunes have almost been made during the past fortnight by a few of our largest dealers in tess, hardware, iron. dairy produce, etc., and the market for some of these are becoming more active than ever, as will be seen by reports which follow. Among the different branches of trade now rejoicing in the advent of good times and pleasing effects of the N. P., the lumber trade must not be forgotten. Every day brings news of increasing activity in the lumber trade of Canada, the demand being mainly from the United States. Then there must of necessity be an unusually large demand for Canadian grain from Europe this winter, and thus the prospects grow brighter. In sympathy with advances in the English and American breadstuffs markets, values for flour in Montreal went up 15c to 20c per brl. on the finer grades of spring extra yesterday. Large quantities of Canada grain are now changing hands on this market at firm and advancing prices:

The following are the city pri	ces	101	nour:
Superior Extra	\$5 90	•	6 10
Extra Superfine	5 95	Õ	6 00
Fancy	ŎÖ	õ	
Spring Extra, new ground	6 85	õ	
Spring Cana, new Ground	5 50	ø	
Superfine			
Strong Bakers			
Fine	4 75		
Middlings	3 76		8 90
Pollards	3 25		8 40
Ontario Regg	2 78	5 6	280
City Bags (delivered)	2 89	5 0	2 90
On meal, Ontario	4 50	ā	4 60
Off Dest' Offerro	n ix	ā	2.50

fall goods continue to be received, and the 000 boxes, against 350,000 at this time last factories here are all kept busily engaged filling them. Stocks throughout the country, however, are as yet pretty heavy, and the present fine weather is to some extent delay- are very few sales beyond the small lots ing the demand. The further advance in changing hands for the local trade, and values for leather has caused a much firmer prices meanwhile remain nominal. feeling in prices for manufactured goods, and at a meeting of manufacturers held in this city the other day it was unanimously resolved to advance the prices 100 to 15c per pair for all leading lines since Thursday. Dealers here anticipate increased activity before long even at the advanced prices. Remittances 81c to 10c. are not so good as could be wished, still we

do not hear of many complaints.

good demand from country dealers. So far no advance in prices has taken place, but they are very firm, with indications of an advance, in sympathy with the English markets, where prices for heavy chemicals are higher all round. Freights have also advanced. Remittances are fair and improving.

DRY GOODS-A steady trade, rather of a sorting-up character, in woollens and winter goods generally has been done during the week, but the wave of prosperity seems scarcely to have reached this branch yet. Travellers are about starting out on their regular fall trip for sorting-up orders. Remittances are gradually improving.

FURS.—The recent fine weather which continues has rather checked the demand, for the time being, for manufactured goods, although a very few furs of any kind are coming forward to this market, and the prospects do not seem very bright. The Hudson Bay Co. will sell by auction 10,000 buffalo robes to-morrow, 8th

instant. GROCERIES .- Trade during the week has been increasingly active, and prices for many of the staple lines have been steadily advancing. Dealers state that as regards life and the general demand for goods, they can only compare the present period to the times they enjoyed immediately after the American war. For so many years past the times have been so had that merchants bought only from hand to mouth each season, and now they are finding themselves uncommonly short, and are obliged to make a rush for goods. Not- dozen; \$9.00 per case; oranges, none in mar-withstanding the advance, prices as ket; cranberries, 50c to 70c per peck; cocoawithstanding the advance, prices as compared with years of prosperity, are still low. Teas are rampant in this market, and an article dealing specially with this department of the trade will be seen elsewhere. Coffees have not shared in the advance with teas here yet, but they have gone up ic tolc in New York. They are in rather limited demand just now. Molasses have advanced about 2c per gal since our last, and are not yet even with prices in New York. Barbadoes are pretty much in first hands here now, and large lots are in demand at 31c; Sugar House worth 221c to 27c; Trinidad, 27c; Porto Rico, 29c to 30c; Centritugal, 25c to 27c. Sugars are steady; refiners keep prices about the same as last, quoted for all kinds; the enquiry has been less acspecie during the week; its posted discount tive this last week. Ance is very firm, owing the advance in breadstuffs, and an advance in prices is looked for. Sales of round lots have been made at \$4 20 to \$4 30 per cwt. Spices are also firm, for all kinds, at an advance of about ic on last week's quotations. Pepper, 83c to 9c for black; white do, 18c to 20c; cloves, 40c to 42c; nutmegs, 75c to 95c. Syrups are as yet unchanged.

HARDWARE, IRON, Erc.-This market has been excited all week, and prices for heavy hardware, of all kinds, have advanced almost daily. The cause arises from the active demand from the United States for pig iron, every ton here in bond having been cleared off, and also a large proportion of the shipments to arrive this Fall. The heavy purchases in Scotland, on United States account, during the past month or more have wonderfully stimulated that market, and prices of best brands advanced over 30 per cent. Freights also went up considerably, and many orders were can-celled in consequence. These causes have acted on our market with redoubled effect, and some of the best brands which were unsaleable in July at \$16, are now in active demand at \$25 per ton. The improvement has extended to all kinds of iron and heavy hardware, and so rapid is the advance and unsettled the market that we refrain from quoting prices of to-day for fear they might be altered to-morrow. And it is evident that the higher prices in the English markets, and very high outward freights will prevent any decline here for months to come. A leading wholesale firm here was advised by corres noon. Messra Ritchings and Johnson had Deshaine, hatter and furrier, of Quebec.

—Joseph Frappier has caused the issue of that an American firm had cabled a writ of attachment against Alexis Frappier, to Birmingham for 21,000 tons of pig and bar iron, and an order for 300 casks of trace chains has been placed by a New York house in Birmingham. In shelf hardware an active business has been done here, but prices have not advanced much yet. Stocks are well assorted. Cut nails are an exception to the improvement, being sold at very low prices. One large dealer states that if the market had to purchase their raw material to-day, the present quotations would show a clear loss of thirty cents per keg.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Since our last reference to this branch of trade prices have advanced 50c, and there is a good demand for butchers' green hides at the advance. Quotations now are :- \$9.50 for No. 1; \$8 50 for No. 2, and \$7.50 for No. 3. Sheepskins are also higher, prices being quoted at 65c to 75c. Calfikins rule quiet, at about 10c per lb, and lambskins are worth 50c to 60c each.

LEATHER.—The market is active and higher, nearly all grades having advanced from 1c to 3c since last week. Stocks are unusually light, as they have been greatly absorbed of late by manufacturers. In the principal cities of the United States an advance has also been established. Dealers report a very satisfactory demand from cus-

tomers.	<u> </u>		0 20
Hemiock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B. A., per ib	0 23		0 24 0 22
Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 20	••	0 21 0 19
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1	0 23		0 25 0 39
Waxed Upper light & medium Do. do. heavy	0 84		0 37
Grained Upper, light	0 33		038
Do. small	0 20		0 25
Calfskins, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb			0 65 0 60
Sheepskin Linings	0 20	٠	0 30 0 28
Buff Cowper foot.	0 13		0 16
Enamelled Cow do Paient Cow do	0 15 0 15		0 18
Pebbled Cow do Rough Leather do	0 12 0 23		0 16 0 25
TACHET TENETHORY IN THE	- 20	• ••	

PROVISIONS .- The butter and cheese markets have not been nearly so active since we last wrote. Prices for cheese in Liverpool have been steadily declining until to-day, when it took another bound and advanced to 49s, as per latest cable advices. This together with the knowledge that bad prospects at the beginning of the season caused farmers to put more than the usual quantity of milk into butter, has strengthened the local market, and imparted a feeling of confidence in the future BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large orders for of this article. Stocks in New York are 125,year, while a short time ago there was only 40,000 boxes in Liverpool, against 170,000 last year. Bu ter re naine quiet, and unsettled; there quote: Cheese, according to make, 9c to 11c; Eastern Townships' butter, 16c to 17c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 14c to 16c western, 121c to 14c. Chicago mess pork, \$13 to \$13 50; Fairbanks' lard, 91c to 10c; Canada, 8c to 910; hams, 11c to 12c; bacon,

WOOL .- Business quiet and steady, at unchanged prices. Canada country fleece 20c DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Trade in to 21c; lambs' wool, 20c to 22c; greasy Cape, this market has continued steady, with a 1161c to 17c.

THE PARMERS MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmer's Waggons, Etc.

TUESDAY, October 7.

There was a rather lively business done at the farmers' markets this forencon. The weather was lovely, and both buyers and sellers of all descriptions of farm, garden and dairy produce attended in large numbers. The demand was good, and large quantities, in small lots, of vegetables, fruit, etc., changed hands, at last Friday's quotations. We are unable, except, perhaps, for some kinds of grain, to note any change of prices. Oats were abundant, and brought 75c to 80c per bag, for good qualities; peas sold at 72c to 80c per bushel. Buckwheat was cheaper, being bought at 45c to 50c per good fall trade is confidently expected. In bushel. We revise our quotations for dressed raw furs thure is nothing doing, scarcely; poultry. Common soup beef is very cheap, selling at 4c per lb.

The following are the prices, corrected up

to date :--VEGETABLES-Potatoes, 30c to 35c per bushel carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 75c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel; turnips, 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; radishes, 10c per dozen; cabbage, 25c to 30c per dozen, or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches; cucumbers, 40c to 75c per barrel; cauliflowers, 75c to \$1.20 per dozen; tomstoes, 25c to 30c per bushel; sweet corn, 5c to

8c per dozen ears. FRUIT-Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, and 15c to 20c per peck; lemons, 30c per nuts, 80c per dozen. Pears—Flemish beauties, \$5 to \$8 per barrel; Louis de Bon, \$5 per barrel; mushmelons, \$1 to \$3 per dozen; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; blue and green plums, 30c to 40c per gal; green guages, 40c per gallon; peaches, \$1 to \$3 per crate, for Western; Crawfords, \$1.50 per basket; grapes, Concord, 4c to 50 per lb., by the basket.

GRAIN, ETC.-New oats, 70c to 80c per bag buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bush; new peas, 72c to 80c per bush; bran, 70c per cwt; commeal \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; barley, 45c to 50c per bushel; corn, \$1.30 to 0 00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; flour, \$2.80 to 2.90 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE .- Butter -- Prints, 18c to 25c per lb; lump, 10c to 12c per lb, Eastern Townships, tub, 16c to 20c. Fine cheese, 10c to 121c per lb; ordinary, 8c to 10c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 9c to 91c. Fresh eggs, 20c to 25c per dozen; packed do, 16c to 18c.

POULTRY AND GAME. - Turkeys, \$1 to 1.50 each; geese, \$1 to 1.20 per pair; ducks, tame, 50c to 70c; pigeons, 15c to 20c per pair; chickens, 25c to 50c per pair; quails, \$2 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c to \$1.00 per pair; snipe and plover, \$2 per dozen; partridges, 80c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef-Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; mutton, 6c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 9c to 121c; Bologos sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

THE CATTLE MARKET. St. Gabriel.

Monday, October 6. About 9 carloads cattle and 2 do of hogs were offered for sale at the St. Gabriel market to-day, as follows:-Wm. Rivington, Ottawa, 1 load; W McClenshan, Perth, 1 load; Matt Elliott, Kingston, 1 load; Wm McIntosh, St Thomas, 1 load; J Johnston, Windsor, 1 load; W Kinnear, Toronto, 1 load; F W Ritchings, Toronto, 2 loads; and J Hilliker, Ingersoll, I load hogs, and John Cochlin, London, 1 load do. T Bonner, Toronto, arrived with a load cattle at 11 o'clock, and he had not yet sold them at both the cattle and pork was good, and there was a very fair representation of shipping grades, but the demand was light. The season having so far advanced, exporters can now only ship under cover, and they are generally holding off, in anticipation of lower freights and prices. Messrs Ald McShane, Dan Cochlin and John Ryan were on the market, but neither of them made any purchases. Matt Elliott sold his load cattle to DeSola Bros & Collins at 4c per lb. The same firm also bought Mr Kinnear's load at \$4 15 per cwt. Mr McIntosh sold his load of 20 head cattle to Robert Nicholson, for shipment, at \$53 each, or about 41c per lb; they weighed about 1,150 lbs each. There were no other sales of cattle of any importance, and only a few head of cattle were driven to Viger market. Hogs were scarce and in good demand; Mr. Hilliker sold his load to Wm. Masterman at \$4 80 per cwt; Mr. Cochlin sold his load to R. Bickerdike at \$4 60 do, and Mr. McIntosh sold 14 hogs, averaging 240 lbs each, to Mr. B. Roy at \$4 80 per cwt.

SHIP WENTS.

Last Saturday Mr. Dan Cochlin shipped 21 head cattle to Liverpool per the S. S. Dominion. Mr. McShane shipped on Saturday 152 head cattle to Glasgow per the S. S. Manitoban, and on Thursday next he will forward 100 head more per the S. S. Corinthian. Messrs De Sola Bros. & Collins will also ship about 130 head cattle to London per the S. S. Brooklyn on Thursday next.

Viger. TUESDAY, October 7.

The amount of business done at this market since our last report has been small, the receipts being considerably smaller this week than last. The arrivals yesterday comprised about 100 head cattle, of which 46 head were from the St. Gabriel market; 680 sheep and lambs; 10 calves and 17 hogs. There was a good attendance of local butchers, and the quality of the cattle being generally good for grass-fed animals, all offering were sold before noon at from \$30 to \$35 each for the best, and \$14 to \$25 for inferior qualities. There were no cattle weighed, but prices paid would average about 4c to 41c per lb. About forty sheep were bought for shipment by Messrs. Taillefer & Delorme at \$4.50 to 6 each. The lambs were generally of good size and in first class order; from \$2 50 to 3 50 each was paid for all offering. The calves, on the contrary, were small and in poor condition; they sold at from \$2 to 2.50 each. Hogs were in slow demand, and for a few rough ones \$4 50 per cwt. was paid.

To-day (Tuesday) the market bore a de-serted appearance; the offerings comprised only 21 cattle, driven from the western market, 8 milch cows, 22 sheep and lambs, and 33 lean hogs. Collections by the clerk amounted to only a little over \$4. The beeves were all sold at yesterday's prices.
Three milch lows changed hands at \$35 each and the remainder, very poor, sold at from \$15 to 20. Sheep continued in good demand, and all offering brought \$5.50 to 6 each, while lambs commanded \$3 to 3.50. The hogs were quite inferior, however, and not wanted; they were offered freely at \$4 per cwt, and even \$3.75 do was accepted. Up to one o'clock only 10 out of the 33 offering had been sold.

Montreal Herse Market.

The supply of horses offering on the markets here during the past week has been fair, still the class most in demand-grod "drivers" and large working horses—are still somewhat scarce, consequently orders are not filled so repidly as is desired. There were shipped from this city to the United States during the week 123 horses, valued at \$9.044.50, against 124 horses, costing \$9.75 for the week previous, showing a decrease of one horse, and \$50.50.

At the American house yards there has been a good demand a 1 the week; over 20 buyers were at these yards, and four carloads were bught an shipped, the majerity to Massachuseits and New Hampshire. Early next week Mr I Frank Wilson will ship a carload of drivers to Pittaville, New Hamp-hire, for which be paid from \$30 to \$100 each. Mr. Wilson and other dealers stated to our reporter to day that they could buy much cheaper in this market and generally better horses than in the States. There are at present six or seven buyers at these yards, and the stables are we I diled with horses.

At the College street market 4 carriage horses were sold by auction yesterday, at \$50.00 12.00, 15.00 and 50.00 each, respectively. Another was sold privately at this market this morning for \$60. The following are the shipments of horses during the week as entered at the office of the U. S. Consulate General:—September 29—2 horses at \$100; 13 do at 1,031; 11 do at 1,032; 6 do at 483. September 30—20 horses at \$1,753; 8 do at 356; 12 do at 460.50; 6 do at 332.50; 18 do at 1,312 October 1—3 norses at \$100; 21 do at 1,651.50; 4 do at 30.7.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, October 4. The offerings of hay and straw at the College street market during the past week have been comparatively light, not exceeding 300 loads, if that number, and the quality of hay has been generally poor, half filled with weeds, we understand. The cemand continues good, and first-class timothy hay now commands an advanced price, \$8 per too, but there is very little of it coming forward. Purchasers are advised to inspect both sides of a load of hay now offering on the market, as some farmers dress one side only. spect both sides of a load of hay now offering on the market, as some farmers dress one side only, and buyers are sometimes deceived. Common hay brings \$-50 to \$6 per hundred bundles. The quality of straw offering is fair to good, and prices are unaltered, quoted at \$4 to \$5.50, the last-named figure being rarely paid; about 70 loads of hay and straw were sold on the market yesterday (Friday.) Pressed hay is in good demand at \$8 per ton, and pressed straw rules quiet and steady at \$6 do.

Halifax Markets. HALIFAX, N. S. October 6 .- The trade of the port of Halifax for the past week has been apparently languid, yet the figures of receipts do not warrant the impression, as receipts of dry fish do average that of last three months, say 12,000 quintals, and shipments are also up to the average in the same period of 800 quintals. We sent out in the week 10 West Indiamen with 8,200 quintuls of dry fish, 1,143 barrels mackarel, 2,133 barrels nerring, and 173 barrels alewives. Only two West Indiamen were reported; one inward, with 121 hogsheads sugar, the other from Deme-

rara, with molasses. The influx of visitors to the exhibition has made business unusually brisk. In the dry goods and grocery trades Hallfax has seldom had a week for some years in which business has been so brisk.

DRY FISH-Unchanged, and receipts 11,959 quintals, against a reported export of 8,460 quintals. Herring areas before, 2,087 barrels, syainst shipments of 2,433 barrels. Mackerel -Receipts, 769 barrels, against shipments of 2,166 barrels; the prices have made a further step unward. Salmon unchanged and receipts small. Fish exported to the West Indies during the week, 1,813 tierces, 1,356 rums, 1,018 boxes, 1,128 half boxes dry, and 3,074 barrels, 168 half boxes pickled fish, making the total exports for the season 36,064 tierces, 49,916 drums, 25,902 boxes, 19,367 half boxes dry fish, and 73,174 barrels and 2.577 half barrels pickled fish.

Molasses .- Firmer, and Boston market advancing; several holders have begun to ship there, which must affect this market, as the

stock is light. Schar.-Firm; very little more choice grocery can come from Porto Bico this season, and prices will probably advance, as the stock on hand is moderate. The total receipts of molasses and sugar during the season have been 8901 puncheons, 660 tierces, 543 barrels molasses, and 10,022 hogsheads, 229 tierces, 1,688 barrels and 171 bags sugar.

BREADSTOFFS.—Flour has again advanced 10c a barrel on all grades, and the demand is limited. Holders are firm, as the stock on hand is light. Cornmeal firm and unchanged. Oatmeal and ryemeal unchanged.

PRODUCE.-Fair demand for oats, and a alightly firmer feeling in butter; no other change to note.

The Quebec Markets.

QUEERC, October 2.-LUMBER-Not much ctivity has prevailed in lumber market during the past week; a few rafts are reported sold, but prices have not transpired; some considerable contracts for cut, during the coming winter, are also reported in course of negotiation.

FREIGHTS .- The prediction that fall freights would advance has been verified, and we can now state that much higher figures are procurable, with a still further tendency. This rise, however, comes too late in season to attract further tonnage than what is now actually affoat, although it is barely possible a few of the vessels which put into lower ports for orders may be induced to come up; only about thirty vessels are now affort bis port, and of these not half a dozen are open. The only transaction reported is to Drogheda, Ireland, 27s for timber, 70s for deals. To Montreal, sait, 6c to 7c per sack; coal, 60c to 65c per ton; sawn lumber, per thousand feet, board measure, \$1 to \$1 10. From Montreal to Quebec, flour, 8c per barrel, 4c per bag; pork, 10c per barrel; heavy goods, \$1 per ton; from Quebec to Summerside, Charlottetown, Gaspe, Pictou, &c., 50c per barrel, and \$5 per ton per steamer: per schooner, 25c to 40c per barrel.

SALT-Receipts during the week have been 618 tons; one cargo is reported sold at about 48c; the market is much firmer, selling in

lots, ex-store, at 55c to 571c.

COAL—The receipts during the week past have been 1,140 tons, exclusive of some 700 tons of American grate coals. There being but three more cargoes of Scotch affoat to arrive this season, the market remains firm; transactions have been at \$4 30 for Scotch and \$4 for English; Lower Ports, \$3 50.

Pic Iron-Receipts since last report have been 100 tons of Eglinton; dealers having had but very little in stock when the recent advance took place, they did not derive any benefit from it. The market is firm, and in the absence of any transactions, may be quoted as worth \$22 for No. 1 Sumerlee and \$21 for Eglinton.
Firebuicks — There have been no re-

ceipts since last report, and no business of any consequence is doing. A few small lots to consumers have been sold at \$37 for Kerr's best braud, and inferiors sell at \$25. FISH.—Very little doing; receipts during

the week have been 310 barrels green codfish, 278 barrels Anticosti herrings, and 60 harrels salmon; sales have been at \$4 50 for former; ; \$1 50 to 2 50 for herrings, and \$12 to 15 for salmon; dry fish sells at \$2 50. Ons.—Seal oil is scarcer, and has advanced in price. Cod is more plentiful, and prices are weak; 30 barrels of the latter have been received since last report; rates are 30c for beth cod and seal.

have again to quote our market dearer this week on choice parcels 6s to 8s per cwt. As we are still about 4s per cwt below the New York quotations, there is a probability of a further advance next week, but some dealers here are beginning to think that the unprecedented advance of the last fourteen days of about 50 per cent. has been too rapid, and must cause a reaction. The ranks of those buyers who are holding back, and stating the advance will check the consumption, are increasing daily, and as many dealers are now temporarily stocked up, it will have some effect on the market, especially as dealers are looking more after home makes-but we are bound to admit that the unprecedented low prices have brought on a large consumption, and the stock here to-day is small. We quote finest colored 40s to 45s, and white (scarce) 42s to 46s. Second quality (just below finest) at 34s to 36s are not so much asked for as choice quality, and though buyers freely enquire for medium at 26s to 30s, the quality offering at this figure does not satisfy them. Total shipments leaving New York and Canada this week is about 83.500 boxes.

BUTTER has also very rapidly advanced, and for choice creamery 100s to 105s is now asked, being 10s per cwt. over our last week's quotations. Continental and Irish has not advanced in equal proportion, and this week's imports of kiel butter cost under the above quotatien for American and Canadian. Buyers are now holding off somewhat, and if present prices release the accumulated stocks somewhere, we may see a reaction sooner than most people expect. We observe the American and Canadian shipments this week—total, 37,000 packages. Second quality, such as choice to wnship, 80s to 85s, do not sell so well as creameries, and medium grades are quoted at 60s to 70s per cwt.-Hodgson's Bro.'s Circular, Sept. 20th.

Canadian Cattle for Belgium. A regular cattle and grain trade between Antwerp, Belgium, will likely be established next year. As reported in the Post yesterday, buyer for the Belgium markets was at the St Gabriel market on Monday, selecting the choicest grades for shipment to that country; and Mr. Girard, of this city, will ship to-mor-raw per the SS Herworth 60 head cattle for Antwerp, and Mr. Bernard will send 40 head more by the same vessel. This is the first consignment of cattle that has ever left a Canadian port for Belgium, and therefore the enterprise is an experiment. The distance from Antwerp is greater than to Liverpool, and the cattle, on reaching their destination, will probably be re-shipped to one or other of the English markets. One great advantage in shipping to Antwerp lies in the superior facilities offered for grazing and fattening up the animals after their journey, and otherwise preparing them for the English market.

-Wheat sold at Guelph yesterday at \$1.10 to \$113, Rye has also advanced in that

-There continues a good demand for potetoes in this market for shipment to Great Britain, but the supplies throughout the country are large, and they are coming forward freely. Yesterday there were sales here of 1,000 bags Early Rose (delivered) at 50c per bag of 90 lbs., and of 250 bags Chili at 50c per bag.

-The Utica cheese market yesterday was very dull; 2,000 cheese sold, 1,000 being consigned. Leading price, 104c; average do, 101c. At Little Fails there was a deadlock in the market; about 10,000 boxes factory cheese were offered; 200 boxes sold at loc; 300 at private terms; 100 on commission; remainder held in first hands; sales of 500 boxes dairy cheese at 91c to 101c. 400 packages of butter sold at 18c to 20c.

Consultdated Bank, October 8.

This afternoon quite a little commotion oc-: Rench when in the Co Mr. Schiller, the Clerk of the Crown, in reading over the returns of the Grand Jury, announced a true bill against the Consolidated Bank Directors. The indictment reads that certain statements were wilfully false and deceptive, to wit: "Other deposits payable on demand, two million one hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars." To wit, "other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day," amounted to thirty-eight thousand and ninety-eight dollars and two cents; to wit, that in said return of said Bank directors that there was no amount due to other Banks, &c., &c."

A pale young thief who, notwithstanding his boyish appearance had already arrived at his fiftieth sentence, was again brought before the tribunal of correctional police. "Accused," said the president, "you ought to be ashamed to find yourself again here. You would do better to work than to keep such bad company." "Bad company!" replied the accused in an incredulous tone. How can you say so? I pass my life among the magistrates."

The late Baron James Rothschild (Hebrew used to tell, with great delight, about an old clerk who called upon him one day to get leave of absence for a few days and month's salary in advance. "It will be a great accommodation to me" he said " and I won't forget it." The Baron granted his request unhesitatingly; whereupon the clerk squeezed his hand warmly, saying: "You are a Christian, you are, I'll do se much for you next time."

Re Sleeps with a R-volver Under his Head.

OR A WISE PRECAUTION.

OR A WISE PRECAUTION.

On the borders of civilization i is customary with the men to sleep with a revolver within easy grasp. This precaut on is deemed necessary to insure the sa ety of their personal property. The sagacious housewife, to prepare against a sudden attack of sickness in her family of little ones, takes the wise precaution to arm herself with the most perent remedy known to clence for the routing and putting to sudden flight, colle. otarrhoes, inflammation of the bowels caused by colds, or what is more often the case the cating of green apples or other untripe fruit before refiring. The weapon is scott & B. whe's Kunision of Paleibble Caster 1911. Price 25 cents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERIENCED COOK, Plain Cook, experienced Nurse Seams ress. House and Table and General Servant with good references, want situations. Miss Neville, Registry Office, 51 Bonaventure street.

DROVINCE OF QUESEO DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court., Dame E cise Ethier, of Montreal, wife of Roch Thibault, Painter, of the same place, duly authorized to Reter en Justice, Plaintiff, vs., The said Roch Thibault, Defendant.

An aution en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the ninth of September, 1878.

Montreal, 12th September, 1879.
VANASSE and DESCARRIFS.

7-d Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CHEESE. The continued rapid advance in prices cabled from America has been followed with good refrences. Apply to Miss Noville, 51 here, though at a respectable distance, and we

SCOTT'S EMULSION

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and SODA, is combined in a perfectly palatable form that a taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the shiphrest nausea. It is the finest food and medicinever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It is the finest feelle digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Itooi and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggests at 5: co per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWN E.

Belleville. Only Belleville, Ont.

On the Kansas Pacific Railway. 3,000,000 **GOLDEN** BELT AND- \$3 to \$7 per acre. 1 years credit. When 20 to 50 bushels; Coru.
40 to 100 bush. per acre.
No Hariture meeded.
Good climate, pure water.
In schools, churches,
and good society. Bailroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address
B. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salins, Kansas.

M_oVEIGH'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Prease read the miniming testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. Any one doubting the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumati-m, Dyspepsia, Liphtheria and Lumbago can satisfy themslives still fur her by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never since the practice of medicine first became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVelgin's Hovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

The undersigned having made a special study

The undersigned having made a special study of all Nerveus, Muscular and Blood Diseases, bence the result shows satisfactory cures in all

bence the result snows satisfactory cures in an cases.
For sale by all Wholesale and Reisil Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul street.
Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, \$1.00.
THOMAS MOVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul Street.
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul Street.
P. B.—May be consuited from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., free of charge.
Hotel-Lieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, St. Paul street:

Paul street:
Please send by bearer two bottles medicine
(McVein's Sovereign Remedy), rame as before,
and oblige, SISTER BONNEAU. Superioress.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, City—Dear Sir—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your lineumatism Remedy. I have suffered from theumatism for some few years, and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.

with confidence.

F. W. RADFORD, of McLachian Bros.,
St. Paul street.

Montreal, June, 1879.
Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Alblon Hotel—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those affliced in Mon real, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remed, has completely cured me of neuralgia, of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the fast thirteen years, I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever. I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease, Neuralgia in the head.

ANNIE SMITH, at Henry Morgan & Co.'s, St. James Street.

Montreal, June 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel—Sir—Your Sovereign Internal Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered to much with Neuralgia for the last nine years, and having tried everything within reach without rectiving any permanent relief. I am now able to state for the benefit of those afficied in Montreal, that I have used two bottles of your remedy, and am now quite well.

MARY ISABELLA CRITES. Montreal, June 1879.

MARY ISABELLA CRITES, Dress-Maker, 19 St. Monique street

Montreal, 19th June, 1879.
Thomas McVeigh, Esq.,—Dear Sr.—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine has given me complete relief and I now feel no pain and none of the symptoms. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN CORCORAN, Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal, June 15th, 1879. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple,—Dear Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one cottle of your -overeign Internal Remedy, has experienced a most entire relief. I have much pleasure in re-ommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am very truly yours, A. M. ALLAN.

Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW-ROOM.

S. Carsley has just opened out other three cases of Manties, in all the latest Lindon and Paris styles. Ladies, please remember that S Carsley has got the largest assortment of Mautles in Carsley

Ladies, if you are in want of Circulars or listers, S. Caraley has got them at every price from \$4.25 to \$27.50.

Ladies, remember that S. Carsley sells it Gossamere Rubber Circular. Warranted Waterproof. Price, \$3.50. Ram quality as what other stores sell at \$4 and \$4.50

quality as what other stores sell at #4 and \$1.0 Ladles, remember that S. Carsley has the largest stock of Shaws in the Hominion, in every make and quality, from \$1.95 to \$65.

Ladles, S. Carsley has a large assortment of Mantie Cloths, Ulster Cloths, and Camele Hair Cloths, in all the newest designs, at prices to suiteveryone.

S. CARSLEY'S DRESSES. PLEASE CALL.

Please ask for our new Drap Figure a Soic, for costumes, in all the newest shades and patterns PLEASE CALL.

Please ask for our new Electric Cloth, for dresses, in all the newest shades. Price 38c per yard.

PLEASE CALL.

Please ask for our new Diamantire C, for cortumes, in all the newest colors. Price 35c per yard. ·PLEASE CALL.

Please ask for our new Brocatelle B, for dresses, also for trimmings, in all shades are patterns.

PLEASE CALL.

Please ask for our new Lyonalse Cloth, costumes, in all the newest shades. Price, 2 per yard.

S. CARSLEY,

898 895, 897 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST MONTREAL. or mademaka, a

NEORMATION WANTED OF MRS DANIEL Twiggs maiden name Maria Waldres, whose husband was a snoemaker by trade at formerly twenty years ago) lived on Wellar ton street. Also of Miss Catherine waldres who resided in St. Patrick's Parish of this olly who resided in St. Patrick's Parish of this olly who resided in St. Patrick's Parish of this olly who resided in St. Patrick's Parish of the solly who resided in St. Patrick's Parish of the solly who resided in St. Patrick's Parish of the solly will be thanknilly received by so it therested relative. Address, J.V.Q., this of the solly was a standard to the solly will be thanknilly received by so it the solly was a solly will be thanknilly received by solly the solly was a solly will be thanknilly received by solly the solly was a solly w

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