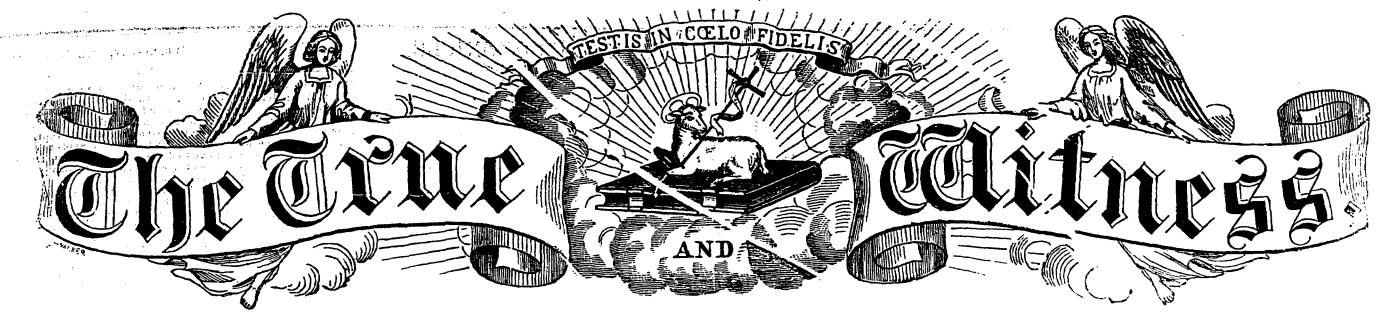
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXIX.-NO. 52.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1879.

Bulgaria, iberator Professor Muller Lectures on MacGaban

The Famous Irish American Correspondent.

The following extract of a lecture lately de livered by Professor Muller before the Slavonic Post :

to the memory of an American by a strange race has been paid to MacGahan. On the 9th of June last, the anniversary day of his death, a lecture was delivered before the Slavonic so-ciety of St. Petersburg by Professor Miller, on " the brave supporter of the the Slavonic struggle, who met with a premature neath in his unwearied efforts for the Slavonic race-J. A. MacGahan." How high a position he hold in Bulgarian memory may be seen from a perusual of Professor Miller's words : " The unique position occupied by MacGahan," said the lecturer, " is all the more striking, at the present time, when we have just read the telegram of wel-come sent by Garibaldi, the prime mover of Italian liberty, to the Queen of England, Victoria, at whose teet, as Ivan Turgenieff says in his beautiful poem, 'We may see the bleeding heads of Bulgarian babes—the same British queen who gratified the sultan not long ago by presenting him with her own portrait.' And so the Slavs turn to the memory of one who, a stranger, was always true to them and their cause, which he had taken up because he felt in his heart that it was a just one." The following is the substance of Professor Miller's lecture :---

PROFESSOR MILLER'S LECTURE.

The active interest taken by MacGaban in i private life could not possibly be deprived of all traces of the grievances of his original fatherland. The character of MacGahan is also considerably explained by his Irish Catholicism. MacGaban could feel for the bitter destiny of the oppressed Slavs all the better from having imbibed at his birth the sympathy for the people from which his parents sprang. Januarius Aloysius MacGahan was born among the hills of Perry county, in the state of Ohio, on June 12, 1844, of Irish-American parents. His father, James MacGahan, was a native of Kings county, Ireland, and went to His mother, Esther MacGahan, who bore the

The money was not thrown away. Besides the wish of improving his general education, the chief object of MacGahan was the study of law, in order that he might become au ad-vocate. Little did young MacGaban think, in indulging in such plans, that he was destined to become the advocate, in quite another acceptation of the word-the defender of an oppressed nation; it may be even said, the advocate of an entire race. As it society at St. Petersburg, on MacGaban, will happened in his case, however, to the part of be read with interest by the readers of the advocate was added that of attornue for in advocate was added that of attorney; for in Osr : One of the greatest compliments even paid led to come out as the accuser of Turkey and of Europe. The part of an advocate is gene-rally supposed to be more sympathetic than that of the attorney, but it proves to be sometimes otherwise, and in the case of MacGahan

both parts were combined in the most sym-

his sojourn in Europe. And she was right.

pathetic manner. IN EUROPE.

In the winter of 1868-9, MacGahan went to Brussels, where he commenced the study of modern languages and of law. For some time he gave himself wholly up to study sometimes residing in Belgium, then in Ger-many, and frequently in France. When the war broke out between France and Germany was residing in Brussels. One day he Dr. Hosmer, then the representative of the New York Herald in Europe came thither, and MacGahan offered his services as special correspondent and was accepted. He went first down to the army of Bourbaki, and joined it just previous to the defeat of the latter on the Swiss frontier Thence he was sent to the army of General Chanzy and subsequently to Bordeaux, where he remained till the sieve of Paris. At the conclusion of the war MacGahan started for Paris and got there at daybreak on the 18th March, 1871, at the time when barricades were heing constracted in the neighborhood of the Place Pigale and the chief forces of the Comthe oppressed race may be explained in a measure by his Irish origin. Although born in America he was of Irish extraction, and his attack on Montmartre, which led to a bloody street fight in the narrow and crowded streets joining the "Boulevard's exterieur." Mac-Gahan stayed among the communists till the beginning of June-that is, up to the entrance of the government army in the capital. His letters to the New York Herald at that period are distinguished by great impartiality, although he often severely criticised in them the orders of the generals of the commune, who chiefly belonged to the class of ordinary citizens and had a very dim idea of the science of war. MacGahan could not sympathize with the terror which has proved in every land to be the most terrible of despotisms. He could the United States when quite a young man. not sympathize with the fact that the commune was making civil war at the time when the name of Dempsey, is a native bor American, fatherland was being crushed in the struggle with the Germans. And as to his being well received by the communists, he could not help it. His bright and lively temper made him welcome wherever he went. In the autumn of 1871 he received orders to go to Russia. He first set foot on our soil in October, going to Odersa and thence to Yalta, in the Crimea, having letters of introduction to several persons attached to the court; then staying at Livadia, the summer residence of the czar. It was quite accidental that MacGahan made his way among the Russians, them staying at Yalta. Had he happened to come direct to St Petersburg he would probably have borne away quite a difterent impression of Russian society. AMONG RUSSIAN COURTIERS. But things were different in the Crimea. Nobody had anything to do there; the time passed slowly and every one seemed bored because of the retired life which the court led, and it was quite natural that the appearance of an American correspondent should serve from the first to excite some interest for the stranger among the gentlemen belonging to the suite. The stranger had, be-sides, just witnessed the dreadful struggles in France, the course of which was followed with such intense interest by Russian society. He spoke freely about his experience at Paris and his impressions garding all he had seen, and his lively, graphic manner of narration was well adapted to rouse the interest of the most phlegmatic listener. All of us at that time sympathized with France, The good feeling existing between MacGahan and the society of Yalta was further strengthened by an accident which happened to him there. The young aide-de-camp of the governor-general, Kotzebue, undertook the task of showing the American all the re-markable sites of the beantiful coast, and once took him over to the watershed. Climbing up the rocks MacGahan lost his equilibrium, fell down and broke his foot, and in consequence of this accident he was confined to his bed for almost three weeks. The young men, who had already taken a liking to him, did not forsake him in his illness, and the sick chamber subsequently assumed the appearance of a club room, where every man with nothing to do-and of those there were many-might be met, and where the most lively conversations took place. At the end of November the court returned to the capital, and MacGahan went with the new friends be had made at Yalta, and retained the position of universal favorite during the whole period of his stay in Russia.

haps ; but he rejoiced with our successes, and despaired of our final success. never during the long winter's cam-But, MacGahn's strong physical napaign, ture was undermined by ferer, and the general bad state of his health during the campaign showed him the necessity of seeking repose and recovery at home. But he would not consent to go away before the definite settlement of the fate of the nation Constantinople. whose rights he had defended for such a long

time. And besides, after the treaty of San Stephano, the conclusion seemed to be so near at hand, and so satisfactory, that it would have been a pity, indeed, to have denied himself the pleasure of assisting at the forming of a new united Bulgaria. But the formation of a Bulgarian principality did not appear to to

greatest impatience our "crossing of the career as a journalist. It is very much to be Rubicon," and he accompanied our army to doubted whether his new career would have the war. His old friendship with Skobeleff satisfied his lively, active nature, but when strengthened, and he appreciated the heroic those plans were being formed he was already bravery of that general all the more because so tired, so broken down with fatigue, that he of his being devoted to the great cause which ardently longed for some tranquility occasioned our war. MacGahan's heart ached and repose. Notwithstanding his advanc-aud bled continually for our faults and mis- ing illness he was always at his post. He visited the Russian position at the front, and continued to send detailed reports to England. On the 4th of June came at last the long expected order, enjoining MacGahan to get ready and start as soon as possible for Berlin, where the congress was to meet. But his preparations for departure were impeded by a serious illness that terminsted in typhus, which brought him to an untimely end in

THE WORK THWARTED.

He died previous to the meeting of the Congress, not at all imagining that half the fruits of our glorious victories would be taken from us. Though MacGahan knew already, to his own sorrow, how rapidly the public feeling had cooled down regarding the Bul-MacGahan to be the final sc- garian atrocities, yet he would never credit



In February, 1877, MacGahan received or- great task of his life, and to settle down to a the character of the Very Rev. Doctor are his ders to go to Petersburg to follow there our quiet life, taking up the profession of advocate, preparations for the war. He waited with the for which he had studied before beginning his humility.

> Redmond O'Hanlon and the Peddler. This renouned outlaw, the terror and delight of the North, was a gentleman by birth. Though the beginning of his reign coincided with the termination of Cromwell's wars, he could not allege his loyalty as an excuse for despoiling the Sassenach enemy, for he got one trial, at least, to test his good behavior, and was not able to live quietly till his time of probation expired. He was as popular as any highway robber could be. He was averse to bloodshedding, would relieve distressed people, and kindly treat any single soldier that tell in his way. He levied blackmail like any highland chief, half a crown per annum being the ordinary tariff, and his written protection exempted his tenants from all harm at the hand of robber or thief for a twelvemonth. The mortifications he inflicted on his would-be-captors, and his hairbreadth escapes, almost exceed belief

The travelling peddlers supplied O'Hanlon with a fair proportion of his yearly revenue As he was taking the air one day, he found one of this body not personally known to him, crying bitterly. "What's the matter, my good man?" "Ah! that terrible Redmond Haplon bas taken my box and five pounds, all my worldly property, and gave me a beating be-sides." "Well, I happen to be Redmond Hanlon; but I must have robbed and beaten you when I was asleep, for I remember nothing of it. Which way did I go after punishing you?" "Ah! sir, I see the vagabone took your name in vain. He is gone that road."

The rogue was soon overtaken by Redmond's men, and confronted with his victim. "I'll teach you," said Redmond, after the property was restored to its owner, "to avoid personating me another time." He bound the peddler over to prosecute at the next assizes, and then sent the offender, in the cus tody of the maltreated man and three of his own followers, to be delivered up to the jailor of Armagh, intrusting the subjoining mitti-

mus to the party, " By Redmond O'Hanlon, in locajone of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Armagh; I herewith send you the body o ---, who was this day brought before meand examined for robbing Mr. ---- on the king's high read, requiring of you to hold him in safe custody till the next general assizes to be held for the said county; and for your so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1675.

" REDMOND O'HANLON. " To ----, jailor of Armagh."

What a source of grim merriment must not of Ireland." -- Cork Herald. the judge and lawyers have found in the perual of this mittimus at the trial

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Dolcino to Margaret.

CHARLES KINGSLEY. The world goes up and the world goes down, And the subshine follows the rain; And y esterday's sneer, and yesterday's frown, Gan, hever come over again, Sweet wife, Can ne ver come over again.

For woma." is warm, though man is cold, And the r. ight will hallow the day; Till the hear t which at eye was weary and old Can rise in the morning gay,

Byreet wife, To its work in the morning gay.

IRISH NEWS.

The Earl of Erne has ordered 19 per cent. to be allowed off the rents of such of his tenants as are not leaseholders in consequence of the fall in prices, but he hopes that his tenantry have better times in store for diam. -The application of the Bight Rev. D.

MacCarthy, bishop of Cloyne, for compensa-tion in connection with the raid on the Mallow parochial schools, came before the grand jury on Saturday, when the grant of J passed by the presentment sessions, w creased by £25.- Cork Examiner.

STRANGE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMA While some men were making a ch-Haulbowline, on the 19th of July, they round within six inches of the surface of the ground a skeleton. The lones were quite brown, and the skeleton was about 6 feet 1 inch in length. The services of the relieving officer of the district were requisitioned to procure the skeleton a decent burial.

The grand jury on Tuesday awarded £100, as compensation to Martin John O'Brien, for personal injuries sustained by being shot at and wounded near Liscarroll in April last. It was alleged that the offence was of an agrarian character, and that important evidence relating to the charge has been withheld by the people of the locality, and the grand jury were unanimously of this opinion.

At the conclusion of the spiritual retreat for the diocese of Cloyne, held in Fermoy last week, the bishops and priests there assembled, deeply sympathising with the present wrethed condition of the farmers, unanimously passed the accompanying resolution, which has been forwarded to us for publication :--- Resolved, that it is now beyond all doubt that the farming interest in Ireland has been suffering great depreciation for the last three years, and is still in a very pre-carious condition; that the present widespread snifering of the farming class, and this through no fault of their own, calls for the consideration and indulgence of the landlords

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT MALLOW .--- AL the Cork assizes to-day, 24th July, the twenty-

but of Irish-American parents. James Mac-Gahan died when his e dest son was seven years of age. Mrs. MacGahan, left with only restricted means was a good mother, and she determined to dispose of the small fortune left to her on the education of her children in order to make good and intelligent men of them. It must be acknowledged that her task was greatly lightened by the gifts with which her eldest boy was endowed.

MACGAHAN'S EARLY YEARS.

At the age of four MacGaban had learned, almost unassisted, to read, and to read under standingly. Somewhat later his mind seemed to be able to grasp and take delight in subjects that persons of maturer years consider dry and uninteresting. He became a hard student and a diligent reader, and was never more content than when perusing some work of history or biography. He frequently forgot even his studies, when he became deeply interested in books, and then had to apply himself energetically for some days in order to make up for neglected hours and to overtake his school fellows. This trait of character MacGahan kept through life. He could never submit to system. It frequently happened with him that, not wisbing to suspend an interesting conversation, or hurry through the reading of some interesting book, he would willingly give up his dinner and his repose, spending whole nights in making good what he had lost. Work had great attraction for him, and he worked in a very original fashion. He used to say that silence and solitude weighed heavily upon him, and produced a crushing effect upon his mind. He loved to write where there was noise and conversation and playing children. He would put his writing desk near the window overlooking the street; he would fill one sheet of paper after the other with incredible velocity; then he would spend five or ten minutes watching the busy scenes outside, and go on writing again. He would frequently leave his writing to play with children, make fun of the house cat, and then whistling a merry air from some French opera, would sit down to work again, and the writing went on so fast and fluently it was Quite evident that while playing and joking his mind was always active, and he would sit down afterward to write down an idea rendered clear in his mind during the time he seemed to have been amusing himself.

HIS EARLY TRAINING.

MacGahan's love of liberty and hatred of oppression were innate, and he was ever ready to esponse the cause of the weaker side. He was slow to anger, yet quick to resent an insult to either himself or friends, and, being always of a bright, sunny, genial tempera-ment, he gathered hosts of friends. After having attained his twenty-fourth year Mac-Gahan decided to try his strength, at all costs, on a larger field of action and to see the old world, about which he had already read of at the time for his travelling expenses.

FIRST MEETING WITH SKOBELEFF.

It was during this expedition that MacGahan first met Skobeleff, and then arose that mutual good feeling between the two men which developed itself in true friendship in later times. There were few men of whom MacGahan would talk with such delight as Skobeleff. He would spend hours in relating the feats of the daring general. After the so much. It was very difficult for him to get away, but his mother again relieved him from bis away but his mother again relieved him from his embarrassment, for she not only consent beleff. He admired him, was frequently ed to his projected trip to Europe, but actonished at his desperate bravery, always gave to him all the money she could dispose defended him warmly against a host of opponents, and, indeed, loved him more, per-Her faith in her son was great, and she felt haps, than any other man besides his own reassured that he would profit very much by his latives. Hearing his animated stories about studies in Europe and would subsequently re-pay tenfold the family money spent during him. Bit 2010 and believe in the second determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to America after the Apart from his great learning and varied of the central provinces, but the general crop determined to return to the two and the family money spent during the inferior. pay tenfold the family money spent during him. and south and the less the set

Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I.

lution of the problem of the Slav the European Arcopago with courage enough nationalities. He profoundly believed in to lend a hand for such a purpose as was the vital force of the Slavs, and fre- achieved at Berlin. We Russians did not, of quently asserted, that whatever the obstacles which were put in the way by those on the outside, the Slavonic nations would be united in one compact whole When and he what in one compact whole. When and by what means that could be accomplished it would be | first hearing that our treaty of peace was to premature to decide before hand, but he never doubted that a great future was still in store uent "croupier" at the head of the table, for the young Slav race. How much he loved the Bulgarians and believed in them can be judged by MacGahan's own correspondence from Bulgaria.

sentry.

THE TRUTH TELLER.

And every mention he made of the Russians was always full of such hearty sympathy toward them that even his criticism regarding the action of the Russians during the campaign never tended to raise the anger nor the indignation of any one of us. Everybody felt that MacGahan spoke the truth, which we do not always dare to acknowledge to ourselves, and that he did not tell it because he judged our sins to be signs of premature decay or of our unsteadiness, but solely because his very heart ached to see how great was our strength and yet to how little profit we used it, how little faith we had in our selves, and how great is our inclination to leave all to mercy or time and accident. What I have here stated I have taken entirely from the accounts of the intimate friends and near relatives of MacGahan, and they were derived from many conversations with him on the subject. I regret to say that I was unable to obtain MacGahan's private letters to his friends and relatives in America, written during the period of his efforts for the cause of the Slavs. Those letters remain as yet unedited in America.

THE END OF A USEFUL LIFE.

In April, 1878, the proposition of the meet ing of an international congress was raised and MacGahan desired to attend it. After the congress, he intended to go to England and apply himself to the writing of a great work, the idea of which had long been cherished by him. He wanted to write up the complete history of the Eastern question in connection in charge of the Ottawa College then in its with the history of the separate nationalities finfancy. Since that time, our readers are whose fate depended upon its solution, and a aware of the great success of his labors. He detailed review of the events of the last war. Luckily he did not foresee what the joint re- Dominion He is a senatar of the Toronto solution of the most civilized powers in the University, member of the Council of Public world would be. He took to the grave with Instruction of the Province of Ontario, and him his most fondly cherished illusions con- His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has conferred on cerning the future of the Bulgarians. He was him the proud title of 'Doctor of Divinity.

was created by the great affair at Berlin. In be submitted to the congress with its emiwe were prepared for all and did not wonder at anything. But, had MacGahan lived long enough for the meeting of the congress and seen his mistake, it is quite certain that he would never have shown in that affair the indifference which was subsequently displayed by many among us. The old civilized world, which so zealously endeavored to crush a whole nation just rising on the scene of history, calls to mind the words St. Matthew, xxvii, 66, and itself appears to an unprejudiced mind like a "newly restored tomb." All that is very painful for those who do not refuse to look the matter in the face. They know that a revived nation cannot be confined to its grave by stone or

IN MEMORY.

But let us be guided by the example of that stranger, so dear to us and so untimely lost to our cause- that stranger with his unshaken faith in the future of our people.

Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I.

We furnish our patrons with the portrait of the Very Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I., President of the Ottawa University, of which a notice appears in a former issue. After taking high honors in his university course in France, he entered the novitiate of Notre Dame de L'Oisier in the department of L'Isiere, where he completed his theological studies. land, to labor in the new world, for the honor and glory of his Divine Master. The Right Rev. Bishop Gigues, appreciating the ripe the young priest, in the year 1853, placed him is to day one of the foremost scholars in the

The British Grayn Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says :-- A few days of fine weather have slightly browned the more forward wheat plant, and its growth during the past ten days has been considerable. On high-lying and well-drained land, and on chalky and gravely soils the progress made by the crops is remarkable. It is feared that the crops were much damaged by the storm of Saturday night. On the heavier land northwest of a line from Lynne-Regis to Great Grimsby the expectations are little improved. Wheat is vary poor, and hopelessly weakened by rain. The cars are notably small. Barley s immature in some parts of Lincolnshire, and will not pay the cost of harvesting. In the southern, western and midland counties the barley crop is very disappointing. In the north of England the growth is healthier, but the cars are thin. Oats in many districts are short in stem and very irregular, but are expected to reach more nearly to an average yield than other cereals. In Scotland neither wheat nor barley will give a full yield, but oats with fine weather during the month of August. would be an average crop. In Ireland wheat has developed small cars, but in Leinster. Munster and Connaught the crop promises to be fair. Reports from Ulsterare less favorable. The finer weather will considerably influence the markets. Millers here have been reserved in their purchases. The price of English wheat has ceased to advance, and has now and then slightly declined. Farmers, however, hold so little corn that they also have been reserved. In many districts on Thursday last the weather was showery, and buyers and sellers therefore were in suspense. The price of foreign wheat has been difficult to maintain owing to heavy shipments from the United States. The quantity of Californian, Chilian, Russian and Australian wheat on passage to the United Kingdom is very considerable, and with the addition 500,000 qrs. of American red makes a total of over 1,500,000 qrs. against 600,000 qrs. for the same period last year. From the best prices of a week ago some markets have witnessed concessions of 2s. per quarter on white and 1s. on red, and at most of the port exchanges previous full rates were not realized. None of the markets have ad-

vanced. Flour was languid. There were no material deliveries of English barley at the country markets, while the importation was moderate and the inquiry slack, but the general scarcity enabled holders to realize 6d. to 1s. per qr. advance on previous rates. There was a fair He was ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop of inquiry for oats, and prices would have further Marsielles, and left his kindred and native improved if the Swedish and Russian arrivals had not been heavy. Maize advanced 6d. at most of the markets, and at some of them the advance was 1s. The general scarcity of scholarship and administrative abilities of English wheat at country markets during the past week alone prevented a decline. weather in France recently has been fine, and it appears tolerably certain that the Southern provinces will have a fair crop. The East will probably show better results than last year. In the central provinces the wheat harvest has commenced. The North and West share the prospects of the English harvest, and the yield will be seriously under the average. Barley promises well in some

two persons who were returned for trial pleaded guilty to having been in the riotous assembly, and were left out on their recognizances. A telegram was sent from Cork giv-ing this information. The intelligence pleased every one here. The fite and doum band played through the town. They were followed by a vast concourse, numbers of the people carrying green boughs, ond cheering as they went along. There was a large bonfire in the New street. It was intended to have a great demonstration, but the death of Mr. John byrne, an old and respected inhabitant, provented it. The schools have been closed for eighteen weeks, and are still occupied by the constabulary.

ABATEMENT OF RENTS .- The tenants of Mr. George Casey, of St. Leonard's on Sea, on his property at Lisgriffin, near Churchtown, and Ballymacmorrogh, near Kanturk, when paying the March rent of their farms to William Smith, c-q., the agent of the property, on last Wednesday were told by Mr. Smith that their landlord took into account the very low prices of butter and stock on which the majority of the farmers of this country have for years been depending, and had directed him to inform them that they would be allowed 25 per cent reduction out of the last March rent. Mr. Smith told the tenants that Mr. Casey expressed great sympathy with them, and that the most practical way he had of evincing that kindly leeling was, unsolicited, to give this reduction and for which the tenants are deeply thankful. The tenants then paid the rent! as the reduction and went home rejoicing.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY .--- Te tollowing resolutions has been passed by the grand jury of Mayo:--- "Resolved,--That the judge of the assize having in his charge to us spoken in the strongest terms of the state if this county, we feel it our duty before separating to call the attention of the government to the unsettled state of the county, and to the serious agitation against the payment of rents without regard to the rate or time at which the lands were let, or to the other circumstances connected therewith. This illegal design is pursued by a system of wholesale intimidation, by words and acts of menace, and by violent speeches, exciting the people to outrages against both landlords and tenants. We think these evils cannot be effectually removed without additional powers being conferred on the executive by parliament. Our foreman is requested to forward copies of this resolution to the chief secretary for Ireland, and to the lieutenant for the county, the Earl of Lucan. Passed unanimously .- (Sigued), J. T. Browne, foreman."

-Some people call the finance minister "Sir Leonard" and others Sir Samuel.

-The Irish Catholic Benevolent union will celebrate the 6th of August-O'Connell's birth day-by a trip to St. Catharines.

-George Washington was recently hanged in Kentucky, and now Napoleon Bonaparte has mounted the scaffold in Mississippi.

-Samuel Emery, a clever Loudon actor, excels in personating the devoted husband; but his wite is suing him for maintenance.

-Since July, 1878, no gold has been coined at the London mint. This is due to contraction of trade and influx of gold from Australia.

The Master's Volce. BY FATHER RYAN.

2

The waves were weary, and they went to sleep. The winds were hushed, The starlight flushed The furrowed face of all the mighty deep.

The billows yester eve so dark and wild,

Wave strangely now-A calm upon their brow, Like that which resis upon a cradled child.

The sky was bright, and every single star, With gleaming face, Was in its place, And locked upon the sea—so fair and far.

And all was still—still as a temple dim— Whom low and faint, As mourner's plaint. Died the last note of the Vesper hymn.

A bark slept on the sea, and in the bark, Slept Mary's Son— The only One Whese Face is light! where all, all else is dark.

His brow was heavenward turned, His face was He dreamed of me [fa On that still sea— The stars He made gleamed through His hair.

And, lo ! a moan moved o'er the mighty deep, The sky grew dark ! The little bark Folt all the waves awaking from their sleep.

The winds wailed wild, and wilder billows beat;

The bark was tossed: Shall all be lost? But Mary's Son slept on, serene and sweet.

The impest reged in all its mighty wrath, The winds howled on, All hope scemed gone, [path, And darker wayss surged round the bark's ione

The sceper woke! He gazed upon the deep-He whispered: "Peace! Winds-wild waves cease! [asleep. Be still!" The tempest fied-the occan fell

And, ab ! when human hearts by storms are When life's long bark [tossed ; Drifts through the dark ; mid the wildest waves where all seems lost

He new, and then, with words of power and Murmurs; "Stormy deep. [peace, Be still-still-and sleep!" And, loi a great caim comes-the tempest's perils



THE COURIER OF THE CZAR.

By Jules Verne.

PART II.

CHAPTER N .- CONTINUED.

It is on this raft that Michael Strogoff and Nadia were carried. The young girl was once more herself. They gave to her some nourishment, as also to her companion. Then, lying down on a bed of leaves, she im-mediately fell into a sound sleep.

To those who interrogated him, Michael Strogoff suid nothing concerning the events which had occurred at Tomsk. He gave himself out as au inhabitant of Krasnoiarsk, who had not been able to reach Irkutsk before the troops of the emir had arrived on the left bank of the Dinka, and ne added that very likely the main body of the Tartars had taken up their position before the capital of Siberia. Kven among friends it was almost as important to preserve secrecy as to his mission as if among enemies.

And the difficulty of keeping one's own secrets in Russia, is illustrated by the following extract from that popular book, "A Ride to Khiva," by Captain Fred Burnaby:

" Of all the countries in which it has been my fate to travel, the land where curiosity is most rampant is decidedly Russia. Whether this comes from a dearth of public news and subjects for conversation, or from something innate and specially characterizing the Sla-vonic race, it is difficult to say. The curi-

along the shore, without allowing it to go far out into the deep water. Although the journey was not without danger, the voyagers might reasonably hope

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to safely accomplish it. At any rate they had become accustomed to both hardship and danger. No tate could be worse than the one that awaited them if they

remained. So, despite the past and present, there were many hopeful, almost happy, hearts on board that rude craft that floated along so lazily.

It was a strange scene, the huge undefined outlines of the raft, the clustering forms of half distinguishable people crowded on it, all gliding down the river in the gloom, silently as if it were Charon's boat, and its passengers the dead who crossed from the one world to the other.

It was said that Bussians of different grades had taken their place on the raft. And, indeed, to the indigenous moujiks, men, women, old men and children, two or three pilgrims had joined themselves, surprised by the invasion during their journey. Moreover, some monks and a pope were on the raft. The pilgrims carried the pilgrim's staff, a gourd was suspended from their cincture, and they from the Ukrain, the other from the Yellow Sea, a third from the province of Finland. This last one, already very old, carried fastened to his beit a little box, secured by a padlock, as though it had been taken from the pillar of a church.

Of the alms collected by him during his long and fatigning journey, none were for him; he did not even possess the key of his padlock, which would not be opened until his return.

The monks came from the north of the empire. Three months before, they had left the town of Archangel, which some travelers have justly found much like a city of the east. They had visited the Holy Islands, traveler had been put to death, and they were near the coast of Carelia, the convent of Solavetsk, the convent of Troitsa, those of Saint Anthony and Saint Theodosia, at Kiev, that old favorite of the Jagellons, the monastery of Simeonof at Moscow, that of Kazan, as also its Church of Old Believers, and they were on their way to Irkutsk, carrying with them their robe, their cowl, and their vestments of serge.

As for the pope, he was a simple priest of a village, one of those six hundred thousand popular pastors to be found in the Russian Empire. He was as miserably clad as the moujiks being in fact, nothing more than they, having neither rank nor nower in the church tilling like a peasant his piece of ground, baptizing, marrying, burying. He had been able to withdraw his wite and children from the brutalities of the Tartars by sending them up into the provinces of the North. He had remained in his parish up to the last moment. At length he was compelled to flee. and the route to Irkutsk being closed, he had to gain Lake Baikal. The representatives of different religions.

standing in a group at the fore part of the raft cated to them. There was certainly some prayed at regular interva's, raising aloud their | chance of their being able to pass during the pose an insurmountable obstacle to the voices in the middle of the silent night, and at the end of each verse in the prayer the "Salva Rogu,"-Glory to God-escaped from their lips.

No special incident marked this journey on the lake.

Nadia had remained in a profound stupor. Michael Stroyoff had watched near her. Sleep had only overpowered him at long intervals, and still his thoughts were ever watching over her.

At daybreak, the raft, retarded by a somewhat strong breeze which was blowing against the action of the current, was still forty versts from the mouth of the Angara. Most likely they would not beable to reach it before three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

This was not an inconvenience, rather the contrary, for the fugitives would then descend the river during the night and darkness would that of the circumstances. favor their arrival at Irkutsk. The only fear that the old mariner several times manifested was regarding the formation of ice on the surface of the waters. The night had been extremely cold. One could see

hank. Nadia, sitting at the back part of the raft,

looked at them in a listless manner. A-cry was about to escape her. She seized the hand of Michael Strogoff, who at that moment raised his head.

"What is the matter with you, Nadia ?" he asked.

"Our two fellow-travellers, Michael. That Frenchman and that Englishman whom we met in the defiles of the Ural Mountains?" "Yes."

Michael Strogoff shuddered, for the strict incognito from which he did not wish to depart was in danger of being unveiled.

And in reality, it was not any longer Ni-cholas Korpanoff whom Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount were about to see in him now, but the true Michael Strogoff, the courier of the czar. The journalists had already met him twice since their separation at the posthouse of Ichim, the first time at the camp of Zabideiro, when he cut with the blow of the knout the face of Ivan Ogareff, the second time at Tomsk, when he was condemned by the emir. They knew therefore what to think sang psalms in a plaintive voice. One came of him, and his true position as courier of the czar.

> Michael Strogoff quickly took up his part. "Nadia," said he, "when that Frenchman and Englishman shall come on board, beg them to come up to me!"

They were, indeed, Harry Blount and Alcide Julivet, whom, not chance, but the force of events had conducted to the port of Livenitchnaia, just as they had led Michael Strogoff.

The reader knows that, after having been present at the triumphal entry of the Tartars into Tomsk, they had gone away before the savage execution which terminated the feast. They had no doubt but their old fellowquite unaware that he had been only made blind by order of the emir.

Then, having procured horses, they had abandoned Tomsk that very night, with the fixed intention of dating henceforth their articles from the Russsian camps of Eastern

Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount set out for Itkutsk by forced marches. They had great hopes of outstripping Feofar-Khan, and most certainly they would have done so, had not a third column unexpectedly made its appearance, having come from the southern provinces by the Yenisei. Like Michael Strogoff, they were cut off before having even reached the Dink. Hence they were again compelled to go down as far as lake Baikal. When they arrived at Livenitchnais, the port was already deserted. On any other side. it was impossible for them to enter Irkutsk, which was invested by the Tartar armies. They had been there for three days, and

very much embarrassed, when the raft arrived.

The design of the fugitives was communinight and penetrate into Irkutsk. They therefore resolved to make the attempt.

Alcide Jolivet at once placed himself in communication with the old mariner, and asked passage for his companion and himself, offering to pay the fare he fixed, whatever it might be.

"Here, one does not pay anything," gravely answered the old mariner, "one risks his life, that is all,"

The two journalists embarked, and Nadia saw them take their place in the fore part of the raft. Harry Blount was always the cold English-

man, who had scarcely addressed a word to her during the whole journey across the Ural mountains. Alcide Jolivet seemed a little more grave than usual, and one would acknowledge that his gravity was justified by

Alcide Jolivet was then, installed on the

companion had successively passed. They could not but openly admire an energy which the devotedness of the young girl alone had been able to equal. And of Michael Strogoff they had formed the very same opinion which had been so well expressed by the Czar of Moscow, " In truth, he

s a man l" The raft quickly made its way, surrounded by the pieces of floating ice that were being drawn along by the current of the Angara. A moving panorama was displayed on the two banks of the river, and, by an optical illusion, the floating apparatus seemed to remain fixed before that succession of picture-que views. Here, there were high granite cliffe, strangely

outlined; there, savage mountain-passes from which escaped impetuously some limpid stream; sometimes a sloping hill with a still smoking village, then thick forests of pine which threw up high into the sky immense sheets of flame. But if the Tartars had left traces everywhere of their passage, they did not as yet see them, for they were more particularly massed at the approaches to

Irkutsk. During this time, the pilgrims continued in loud voice their prayers, and the old sailor thrusting back the pieces of ice that were

pressing him too much, steadily held the raft in the middle of the rapid current of the Angura.

CHAHTER XI.

AT eight o'clock at night, as the aspect of the sky had forewarned them, an excessive darkness enveloped all the country. The moon being new, would not rise above the horizon. From the middle of the river the banks were not visible. The cliffs at no great height were blended with those heavy clouds which they displaced with difficulty. At intervals, a breeze would come from the east, aud seem to expire in that narrow valley of the Angura.

The darkness would not greatly favor the projects of the fugitives. And indeed, although the outposts of the Tartars would be stationed on both banks, the raft had a very good chance of passing unperceived. Nor was it likely that the besiegers would have barred the river up from Irkutsk, since they knew that the Russians could not expect any help from the southern portion of the province. Besides, in a short time, nature herself would have placed that bar by blocking up the river

with thick ice. On board the raft absolute silence now reigned. Since they began to descend the course of the river, the voice of the pilgrims had not made itself heard. They were still praying, but their prayer was only a whisper that could not reach the banks. The old mariner, lying down in the fore part of the raft near his men occupied himself altogether in turning aside from the ice-blocks a mana uvre which he executed without making

any noise. This drifting of the ice, after all was a favorable circumstance, as long as it did not oppa-sage of the raft. For, indeed, this apparatus, alone on the free waters of the river, would have run the risk of being perceived,

even through the thick shade, whereas it was now confounded with those moving masses of all sizes and all shapes, and the din produced by the grating of the blocks drowned all other suspicious noise.

There was a very keen frost. The fugitives suffered dreadfully from it, not having as yet come on a line with their out-posts. any other shelter but some branches of the birch tree. They pressed close to each other, in order to better support the low temperature, which during that night had reached ten degrees below zero. The little wind that came, having blown over the snow-clad mountains of the east, was very cutting. Michael Strogoff and Nudia, lying down at

the back part of the raft, supported without cious movement. complaint this additional suffering. Alcide

the shore, two passengers, coming out of a de- Bleunt had heard all the details of the cruel worse, they could not ward it off. It was the shore, two passengers, coming out of a de- Bleunt had heard all the details or the cruer, would it out to Alcide Jolivet, and once. With, the roar of the conflagration serted house, ran with great haste to the trials through which Michael Strogoff and his chance pointed it out to Alcide Jolivet, and once. With, the roar of the conflagration were mingled the howls of the Tartars.

down to the stream. Suddenly, he was astonished at the impression which the contact of the waters' surface caused. It seemed to be a viscous consistency, as though it had been formed of a mineral oil.

Alcide Jolivet, then veritying the touch by the smell, could not be mistaken. It was, indeed, a coating of liquid naptha, which was floating upon the surface of the current of the Angara, and was flowing along with him!

Was the raft, then, floating on that substance which is so eminently inflammable? From whence did this naptha come? Was it a natural phenomenon that had cast it upon the surface of the Angara, or had it been placed there by the Tartars as a destructive engine? Did those people wish to carry fire even into Irkutsk by means which the rights of war do not justify among civilized nations?

Such were the two questions which Alcide Jolivet proposed to himself, but he believed he must inform only Harry Blount of this incident and both agreed not to alarm their companions by revealing to them that new danger.

It is known that the soil of Central Asia is like a sponge impregnated with liquid carburet of hydrogen. At the port of Bakou, on the Persian frontier, at the peninsula of Abehcron, on the Caspian Sea, in Asia Minor, in China, in Yong-Hyan, in Birman, springs of mineral oil rise in thousands to the surface of the earth. It is " the oil country,' like that which bears this name in the United States of America.

During certain religious feasts, especially at the town of Bakou, the natives, worshippers, cast liquid naptha on the surface of the sea, which swims upon it, owing to its density being lower than that of water. Then, when night has come, when a coating of mineral oil is thus spread on the Caspian, they set it on fire, and thus give to themselves a grand spectacle of an ocean of fire, which undulates and sails along under the breeze.

But that which is only a joyful celebration at Bakon, would have been a disaster on the waters of the Angara. If fire had been applied either through male violence or improdence, in the twinkling of an eye a conflagration would have been propagated even beyond Irkutsk.

In any case, no imprudence need be feared on the raft; but there was every reason to dread those fires which had been kindled along the banks, a burning brand, or even a spark, falling in the river, would have sufficed to set on fire that current of naptha.

What must have been the fears of Alcide hook !" Jolivet and Harry Blount, one can better understand than picture. Would it not be preferable, in the presence of this new danger, to make for one of the banks, to land there and to wait? They asked themselves this is with us" question. Meantime, the situation became more and more serious. If the raft once ceased to make

"In any case," said Alcide Jolivet, "whatever may be the danger, I know one who will not laud !"

He was alluding to Michael Strogoff. Meanwhile, the raft rapidly made its way amidst the floating ice, which began to press

upon it more and more. Up to this time no Tartar detachment had been signaled on the high banks of the Angara, and this indicated that the raft had not However, towards ten o'clock Harry Blount believed he saw a number of black bodies moving along the surface of the ice-blocks.

Michael Strogoff returned to the back part of These shadows, leaping from one to the other, the raft where Naida was waiting for him. He quickly came near. approached the young girl, he took her hand. "Tartars!" thought he: and gliding near and put to her that invariable question to the old sailor, who still remained on the " Nadía, are you ready ?" to which he answered fore part, he pointed out to him that suspias usual:

The old sailor looked attentively. "Those Jolivet and Harry Blount, placed near them, | are only wolves," said he. "I like those betWEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1879.

A hundred and fifty were burning there at Alcide Jolivet; lying down on the right side The old sailor, by taking a position of support of the raft, had allowed his hand to hang on the ice-blocks nearest to the raft, had succeeded in pushing it towards the right bank, and a distance of from three to four hundred feet then separated it from the burning neights of Poshkavsk.

Nevertheless, the Augara being lit up at times, the fugitives would certainly have been perceived, had not the incendiaries been too nuch occupied in the destruction of the town. But one will understand what must have been the fears of Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount, as their minds turned to that combustible liquid on which the raft was floating.

And indeed, showers of sparks came from the houses were now forming so many furnaces. In the midst of volumes of smoke, these sparks rose up into the air to a height of from five to six hundred feet. Besides a single spark would suffice, falling on the surface of the Angara, for the fire to spread itself along the stream, and carry the disaster from bank to bank. This would have been, in a short time, the destruction of the raft and all those whom it was carrying.

But fortunately, the feeble breezes of the night did not blow from that side. They comtinued to come from the east, and drove back the flames towards the left bank. It was therefore, possible that the fugitives might escape this new danger.

And indeed, the town all in flames was at length passed. Little by little the brightness of the fire became more dim, the cracklings ceased, and the last glare disappeared beyond the high cliffs which rise up at a sharp bend of the Augara.

It was about midnight. The darkness again become thick, once more protected the raft. The Tartars were everywhere, and went and came along the two banks. They did not see them, but they heard them. The fires at the outposts were wonderfully bright.

Meanwhile it was necessary to manœuvre with more care in the midst of the ice which was fast closing. The old mariner rose up, and the moujiks

took up again their boat-hooks. And all had

as much as they could do, and the manage-

ment of the raft became more and more diffi-

cult, for the bed of the river was evidently be-

Michael Strogoff had moved softly to the

Both listened to what the old sailor and his

" Look! the blocks of ice are thickening on

"Keep it off! keep it off with your boat-

"If God wills it!" replied the old sailor

"Yes," replied Michael Strogoff, "but God

headway, the fugitives would not only not reach

Irkutsk, but they would be obliged to ahandon

their floating apparatus, which, crushed by

the ice-blocks, would not be long in sinking

under the waters. The willow-bindings were

already breaking, the fir trunks, violently

separated, were becoming entangled under the

hard crust, and soon the unfortunate neople

would have no other refuge than the ice itself.

Then, when daylight should come, they would

be perceived by the Tartars and mussacred

" Before an hour we shall be stopped !"

Against His will nothing can be done."

"You hear them ?" said Alcide Jolivet.

Alcide Jolivet had followed him.

" Guard there, on the right!"

coming obstructed.

fore part of the raft.

men were saying.

the left l'

without pity.

" I am ready !"

osity of the fair sex, which in other countries is supposed to be the ne plus ultra of inquisitiveness, is in the land of the czar, far outstripped by the same peculiarity in the male inhabitants. Of course I am alluding the numerous large pieces of ice floating westmore particularly to the lower orders, and not ward under the strong wind. These were to the apper classes, though even with the not to be feared, as they could not choke up latter it is a feature that cannot help striking the Angara, having now passed its outlet. But the foreigner.

"The inspector was a thorough old conservative, and greatly mourned the new order of things, and that he could no longer demand the traveler's podorojnaya, or pass. Why,'he said, 'I do not know who I am addressing. I may be talking to a shopkeeper. and call him your Excellency, or address a grand duke as simply one of noble birth." 'Yes,' chimed in some travelers who were benighted like myself, and rogues can travel now, for they are not obliged to go to the police.' I was rather amused at this. There was decidedly a wish on the part of the other | face of the water

wayfarers to know who I was, so, pulling my English passport out of my pocket, I said to the inspector, 'There, you can look at my podorojnaya. He turned it upside down; and then said, 'Ah, yes! you are a Greek; but what a beautiful crown that is on it! Tashkent' (Perhaps so,' I replied, assuming an air of importance. There is a royal highness coming through soon,' said the inspector ; "I heard it from a peddler who went by yesmy evident unwillingness to undergo this process of pumping remarked that there had been several robberies in the neighborhood. 'Yes. there have,' said another, and the assemblage all looked at me, as much as to say ,' You are the man; now, do not deny it; we shall not believe you."

One never knows what ears are listening when the tongue speaks. The friend of today may be the foe of to-morrow, and even the firm friend, if indiscreet, is more to be dreaded than the known enemy.

There was not, therefore, an instant to lose. Besides. the frost became more and more keen. The temperature, during the night, fell far below zero. Some pieces of ice had already formed on the surface of the Baikal: If the rait could easily make its way on the lake it would not be the same between the banks of the Angara, in case those pieces of ice should come to'impede its course.

cessary that the fugitives should start without delay.

At eighto'clock atnight the moorings were unfestened, and under the action of the current, the raft followed the lake shore. Long poles, handled by robust moujiks

sufficed to guide it ... An old sailor of the Baikal had taken command of the raft. He was a man of sixty, all tanned with the breezes of the lake. A white and very thick beard descended on his breast. He had on his head a fur hat. Of a grave and answere appearance, his wide and long riding coat, drawn tight at the belt, hanging down to his heels, this silent old man, sitting

at the stern, commanded by gesture, and did not speak ten words in ten hours. Besides, the whole management consisted

one could fear lest those that came from the eastern portion of the lake might be drawn by the current and massed between the two banks of the river. Here, then, would be the difficulty, and perhaps delay, nay, even some insurmountable obstacle might block the passage for the raft.

Michael Strogoff had then an immense interest in knowing the state of the lake, and whether the floating ice appeared in great quantities. Nadia being now awake, he frequently interrogated her, and she gave him a full account of all that was passing on the sur-

While the 100 was thus forming, some curious phenomena were appearing on the surface of the Baikal. There were magnificent jets of boiling water, issuing from these artesian wells which nature had bored in the bed of the lake. These jets rose to a great Yon must be some great personage going to height and, spread out in vapors shining with the colors of the rainbow as the sun's rays fell upon them, and which were almost immediately condensed by the cold. This curious spectacle would certainly have filled with asterday; and one of his officers is traveling on | tonishment and admiration a tourist who in front to make preparations. Perhaps his should travel through this Siberian sea in the man." 'No,' was my answer, when one of the o'clock in the afternoon the mouth of the company, who appeared a little annoyed at Ang ra was signaled by the old mariner, between the high grapite rocks of the coast. One could perceive on the right bank the little port of Livenitchnais, its church, its few houses built on the steep.

But there was a grave circpmstance. The first floating ice that had come from the east was already forming between the banks of the Angara, and hence descending towards Irkutsk

However, their number could not as yet be great enough to obstruct the river, nor the cold severe enough to unite them into one mass.

The raft arrived at the little port, and stopped there for a short time. The old mariner had decided to put into port for an hour in order to make some indispensable repairs. The tranks, having become loose, threatened to separate from one another, and it was of great importance to rebind them more firmly together, that they Therefore, for all these reasons, it was ne- might resist the current of the Angara, which is very rapid.

During the fine season the port of Livenitchnaia is a station for embarkation and landing for the voyagers of Lake Baikal, whether they are going to Kiahata, the last town of the Russo-Chinese trontier, or whether they are returning from it

But at this time Livenitchnaia was abandoned. Its inhabitants could not remain exposed to the depredations of the Tartars. who now overran the two banks of the Augara. They had sent down to Irkutsk the | it his duty to say to Michael Strogoff: flotilla of boats and barks which usually wintered in their port, and laden with everything that they could carry, they had taken refuge in time in the capital of East Siberia.

The old sailor did not, therefore, expect any more fugitives at the port of Livenitohnaia.

forepart of the raft, when he felt a hand rest on his arm. He turned round and recognized Nadia, the sister of him who was no longer Nicholas Korpanoff, but Michael Strogoff, courier of the Czar. A cry of surprise was about to escape him, when he saw the young girl placed her finger on her lips. injured.

"Come," said Nadia to him.

And, assuming an air of indifference, Alcide Jolivet making a sign to Harry Blount to accompany him, followed her.

But, if the surprise of the journalists was great at meeting Nadia on that raft, it was without limits when they perceived Michael Strogoff, whom they could not believe to be still slive.

Michael Strogoff had not moved at their approach.

Alcide Jolivet had turned himself towards the young girl.

" Gentlemen, he does not see you," said the young girl. "The Tartars have burnt out his eyes! My poor brother is blind !" A deep feeling of pity was pictured on the

face of Alcide Julivet and his companion.

An instant afterwards, both of them, seated near Michael Strogoff, warmly shook his hands and waited for him to speak.

" Gentleman," said Michael Strogoff, in a low voice, "you must not know who I am, the image of her father was pictured more nor what I came to do in Siberia. I beg you to respect my secret. Do you promise me ?" vividly in her mind. She saw him in the in-" Ou my honor," answered Alcide Jolivet.

"Ou my faith as a gentleman,"added Henry Blouut.

" Very well, gentleman."

"Can we be of any use to you?" asked Harry Blount.

" Would you wish us to help you to accomplish your task ?" "I prefer to act alone," said Michael Stro-

goff.

"But those scoundrels have burnt out your sight," satd Alcide Jolivet.

'I have Nadia, and hereyes will suffice." Half an hour later, the raft, after baving left the little port of Livenitchnaia, was fairly in the river. It was five o'clock in the evening. Night was fast coming on. It would be very dark and very cold also, for the temperature was already below zero.

Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount, although they had promised Michael Strogoff to keep his secret, yet did not leave his side. They spoke in a low voice, and the blind man, putting what he already knew to what they now told him, was enabled to form an exact idea of the state of aflairs.

He was certain that the Tartars were acteally investing Ickutsk, and that the three columns had already formed a junction. One could not therefore doubt that the emir and Ivan Ogareff were before the capital.

But why that baste to arrive there of the courie: of the czar, now that the emperor's letter could no longer be remitted by him to the grand duke, and he did not even know its contents? Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount could no more understand than could Nadia.

Besides, they had not spoken of the past up to the moment when Alcide Jolivet thought "We almost owe you some excuses for not

having shaken hands with you before our separation at the post-house of Ichim." "No, you had a right to believe me a

coward l' In half an hour after the departure from

in keeping the rait in the current which ran and yet at the moment the raft was leaving Liveuitchnaia, Alcide Julivet and Harry That they could not foresee, and, what was houses, constructed of pine, burnt like rosin.

resisted as well as they were able these first ter than the Tartars, but you must defend yourselves, and without noise." assaults of the Siberian winter. Neither And, indeed, the fugitives had to fight party spoke now, not even in a low voice. against those ravenous and ferocious brutes, Besides, they were quite absorbed in the situ-

which hunger and cold had forced across the ation. At any instant, some incident might province. The wolves had scented the raft, take place, some danger, nay, some catasand they at once attacked it : hence the netrophe, from which they would not escape uncessity for the fugitives to engage in the struggle, but without making use of firearme, For a man who was reckoning soon to atas they could not be far distant from the tain his end, Michael Strogoff seemed singuposts of the Tartars. The women and childlarly calm. Besides, in the most grave situren formed a group in the middle of the raft ations, his energy had never abandoned him.

and the men, some armed with poles, others Already he looked forward to the moment when at last it would be permitted him to with their knives, and the greater number with sticks, placed themselves in position to think of his mother, of Nadia, of himself! repel the assailants. They did not utter a He only feared one last and evil chance; it cry, but the howls of the wolves rent the very was lest the raft should be absolutely stopped by a barrier of thick ice before having

Michael Strogoff had not wished to remain inactive. He leaned over the side of the raft attacked by the ravenous wolves. He had drawn his knife, and each time that a wolf passed within his reach, his hand knew how to bury it without fail in the neck. Nor

were Harry Blount and Alcide Jolivet idlethey did some rough work. Their companions seconded them courageously. All that massacre was accomplished in silence, although several of the fugitives had not been his end, she must be there to guide him. But at the time that she was approaching Irkutsk, able to escape some severe bites.

And yet the combat did not seem soon about to terminate. The band of wolves was constantly renewed, and the right bank of the Augara must have been infested with them.

"This will never end!" said Alcide Jolivet, the invaders with all the dash of his patriotism. Before many hours, if heaven should at handling with effect his poniard, now red with length favor them, she would be in his arms, blood.

And, in fact, a half-hour after the commencement of the attack, the wolves were still running in hundreds across the ice.

the exile of Wassili Feodor had never to have The fugitives, being worn out, then visibly an end, his daughter would remain an exile with him. Then, by a natural feeling, she began to grow weak. The fight was beginning to turn to their disadvantuge. At that moment, a troop of ten enormous wolves, rendered ferocious by hunger and anger, invaded erous companion, to that "brother" who, the platform of the raft. Alcide Jolivet and back, would return to Moscow, and whom she his companion saw themselves in the midst of these formidable animals, and Michael Strogoff crept towards them, when a change of front suddenly took place.

they had only one and the same thought; In a few seconds, the wolves had abandoned not only the raft, but also the iceblocks scattered over the river. All those would furnish a most interesting article. The Englishman was thinking of the readers black bodies vanished, and it was soon evident that they had in all baste regained the right bank of the river.

For those wolves to act darkness was absolutely necessary, and at that time an intense brightness was lighting up the whole course of the Angara. It was the light of an immense fire. The little town of Poshkavsk, was all in flames. This time the Tartars really were there, accomplishing their work. From that point, they occupied the two banks beyond Irkutsk. The fugitives were arriving, therefore, at the daugerous part of their voyage, and they were still thirty vesrts from the capital.

It was half-past eight at night. The raft continued to glide in the shade amidst the ice-blocks, with which it was absolutely confounded, but at times great sheets of light were thrown upon it. Thus, the fugitives, stretched along the platform, did not permit themselves a movement which might betray them.

The burning of the little town was taking of another nature menaced the fugitives. place with an extraordinary violence. Its

make its way through the floating ice. If the Angara should be choked up with ice, it would

form a barrier, and consequently, it would be impossible to follow the current. Already the passage down the river was slower. At every instant there were collisions, or time was lost by having to make long turnings. Here, they must escape landing on the ice; there, they must take a narrow pass between in. Ju fine, many anxious drawbacks.

For some versts more the raft continued to

And now, only a few hours of the night remained. If the fugitives did not reach Irkutsk before five o'clock in the morning, they must give up all hope of ever entering there.

At length at half-past one, in spite of all their united efforts, the raft struck against a thick barrier and stopped altogether. The ice which was floating down the river cast itself upon it, and forced is against the obstacle and held it motionless, as if it had been driven upon a reef.

At this place, the Angara becomes unrrowed to not more than half its normal breadth. Hence, the accumulation of iceblocks, which were by little and little piled one upon another under the action of the double pressure, which was considerable, and of the cold, whose intensity was redoubling. At five hundred paces down, the river again became wide, and ice-blocks detaching themselves by little and little from the lower edge of that field, continued to float down to Irkutsk. Hence it is probable, that without that narrowing of the banks, the barrier could not have been formed, and the raft could have continued to descend the current. But the evil was irreparable, and the fugitives had to give up all hope of reaching the end of their journey. If they had had at their disposal the tools which the whalers usually employ to open out canals across the ice-fields, if they had been able to cut this field as far as the place where the river became wider, perhaps the time would not have been wanting. But not a single saw, not a pick-ax, nothing with which to cut the crust, which the extreme cold had rendered as hard as granite. What should they do?

At that moment rifle-shots were heard on the right bank of the Angara. A shower of bullets was directed upon the raft. Had the unhappy men been perceived? Evidently, for other detonations resonnded on the left bank. The fugitives, caught between two fires, became a target for the Tartar marksmen. Some were wounded by these balls, although, in the midst of the great darkness,

they only fell by chance. "Come, Nadia," whispered Michael Strogoff in the ear of the young girl. Without making any observation-ready

for everything-Nadia took the hand of Michael Strogoff.

"I am thinking of crossing the barrier," he said to her in a low voice. "Guide me, but let no one see us leave the raft."

Nadia obeyed. Michael Strogoff and she glided quickly over the surface of the icefield in a silence that was broken here and there by the firing.

Nadia crept on in front of Michael Strogoff, the balls fell around them like a shower of hail-stones, and crashed upon the ice The surface of the field rugged and with sharp edges, made their hands bleed, but still they kept advancing.

Zo be continued.

of the Daily Telegraph, and the Frenchman of his cousin Magdalen. In their hearts, both were not without experiencing some emotion. "Eh! all the better!" thought Alcide Jolivet. "One must be moved to move! I believe also there is a celebrated verse on this subject, but I'll be hunged if I know." Aud with his straining eyes he sought to

pierce the thick shade which enveloped the river. And yet at times great flashes of light broke

through the darkness, and brought out distinctly the different solid masses on the banks in the most fantastic aspect. It was some forest on fire, some village still burning, sad reproduction of the pictures of the day, with the contrast of the night in addition. The Angara became illuminated then from one steep bank to the other. But the raft

The danger was not as yet there. But peril

still moved on, unperceived, amidst the mass of floating ice.

thing but that, being moreover decided, if it were necessary, to attempt some supreme act of daring. Nadia, refreshed by some hours of repose had recovered that physical energy, which misery had sometimes been able to subdue. without ever having shaken her moral energy. She was thinking also that in case Michael Strogoff should make a new effort to attain

reached Irkutsk. He did not think of any-

vested town, far from those he cherished, but

-for she did not doubt it-struggling against

reciting to him the last words of her mother,

and nothing should again separate them. If

reverted to him to whom she would be in-

debted for having seen her father, to that gen-

when the Tartars should have been driven

As for Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount

namely, that the situation was extremely

dramatic, and that if it were well clothed, it

would perhaps never see again 1

The Bride of the Sacred Heart. The Brace of and Bounce Rears. The spines of the saltar; The golden sun from the east Shites ofer the sacred vestments, And sliv'ry head of the priest; While music swells, on the incensed air While music swells, on the incensed air While heav'nly sweetness of an angel's prayer

A sacrifice is to be offered, A sacrifice is to be offered, A pure immovation made, A inrobbing heart, and a fair young life At the foot of the altar laid— At the victim comes in the garb of a bride— Yet the victim comes in the garb of a bride— And her sweet eyes beam with a joyous pride.

A halo is cast around her, The light of a wond'rous grace Reflects o'er her slender figure, And illumines her tender face. Oh gentle girl! what a fat+ is thine Ob gentle girl! what a fat+ is thine To be wooed and won by the Heart Divine!

She kneels—no sound is uttered Till the golden air is stirred By the low voice of the prelate Who speaks the boly word, Which blesses the sombre lowly dress That will hide forever her loveliness.

Theu, like a cloud o'er sunshine, The vell o'er her brow is laid, And silken robes, and flashing gems Are hid 'neath its mystic shades, The arte is over-the deed is done-The bride is lost in the humble nun.

Oh! loving friends around her oh! loving include the still; Bid your wild grief be still; Nay, let her glorious mission With joy your bosoms thrill---Nofarewell glance to earth by her is given, Nofarewell glance to earth by her is given, heaven!

Oh! factifice great and noble ! th! life that is pure and fair ! th! peace, sweet peace found only At the foot of the altar there ! Yes, tavorite one, yours is the better port, Oh bride : thrice blessed of the Sacred Heart ! BELLELLE.

ZULULAND.

Lieutenant Carey's Defence. The following is the address de-ivered by Lieutenant Carey before the court-martial : At the next sitting of the court the prisoner said he had then to address them in his defence against as serious a charge as any which could be brought against an officer, for the interpretation of misbehavior before an enemy could only mean cowardice. Before proceeding to the evidence he must ask the court to dismiss from their minds any bias which they might have received from his having been dismissed from employment on the staff. However deplorable might be the death of the prince-and no one regretted it more than himself, for he would willingly have chauged places with the prince-yet he should assume, if he was guilty, he should have been equally guilty if by his conduct he caused the death of the humblest soldier in the force. The escort was said to be under his charge, but such charge had never been put upon him, and he believed he was accompanying the prince imperial as a brother officer of junior rank performing similar duties. At the same time he recognized that whether senior or junior it was his duty to do all in his power to rescue the prince from his perilous position, and he hoped to show that he had done so. Proceeding then to review the evidence, he showed that the witnesses concurred in saying that after crossing the donga the survivors had pulled up to a walk, and that disposed of the charge of galloping away. It was true that they had galloped away from the immediate vicinity of the kraal, but that he contended was the only reasonable course open to them, and as to deserting the prince he had seen him last with his left foot in the stirrup and his hands on the volley was fired, and the Zulus with a shout rushed out on them, frightening the horses

forward, and with nothing seen on the right but a riderless grey horse. Judging from the rapidity of the fire, which all the witnesses confirmed, he saw no reason to doubt then that the prince must have been shot off his horse. Considering then his duty with regard to the rest of the escort, he had called them to join him when he had learnt the truth with regard to the prince. The Zulus had already passed the spot where he had

been last seen by the only witness who had seen him in the dongs, and he thought any one who was present could have come to no other conclusion than he and the witnesses had come, viz, that nothing could be done then to save the prince. He thought the court would be of opinion that the evidence proved he had been calm and collected, and he hoped they would believe that he had acted under very difficult and perilous circumstances in the best way for the safety of the party. No one more deeply regretted than himself the loss of the prince, but he honestly believed that no effort of his would have saved his highness' life.

At the prisoner's wish the report he made on the night of the 1st oi June was put in and read. Its main points were that the escort ought to have had, in addition to the six white troopers of Bettington's horse, six Bisutos, who, however, had never joined; that the prisoner had differed with the prince as to the place for off-saddling, he desiring to remain on the ridge, while the prince insisted on going nearer the river; that he had suggested saddling up at thirty-five minutes past 3 p. m., but the prince said wait ten minutes longer, though in five minutes more he had given the order to stand by their horses. The report said that the prisoner heard the order given to mount, and at the same time he saw the prince's foot in the stirrup, and a number of black faces come rushing up behind the troopers, within twenty yards of them, and at the time of the volley he did not think any one was wounded, on account of previous experience of the bad shooting of the Zulus. It concluded by announcing the loss of the prince, two white troopers, a native and five horses missing.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Capt. Brander, in summing up, first dealt with the question of the command of the escort, asserting that there was no ground for the prisoner trying to evade that responsibility, seeing that Captain Molyneux's evidence showed the prince to have no status in the British army, and therefore no authority over any of her majesty's officers or men. Colonel Harrison, R. E., also showed that he had specially charged the prisoner with the duty of looking after the prince, showing that the prince had been committed to his special care, and that the charge was founded. The prisoner himself had admitted that it was his duty to rescue the prince, and he had gone on to say that he hoped to convince the court he had done what he could; but he had utterly failed to do so, and for the very good reason that nothing had been done whatever. All had galloped away, and the evidence of Grubb went to show that the prisoner had put spurs to his horse, and was the first man to start after the volley. No orders had been given to rally or fire, though Letock said that after getting 700 yards away they might have done so, and yet got away. Coch rane's evidence showed that no attempt had been made to help the prince, and he expressed surprise that it was not done. The prisoner had no right to take credit for saving any of the escort, for it had been a clear case of each man for himselt. It was shown by saddle, and the fair interence was that he the evidence that the prince had been seen in had mounted with the rest on giving the the donga, so that he had been able to run word of command. At that instant the 250 yards after the vanishing horsemen, and yet nothing had been done, and ae had been left to his death by a party A hut was between him and the prince im-perial, and they passed it on different sides, who had not fired a shot in his detence and that prevented him seeing the prince Only Letock, who had dismounted to get leave the kraal. The evidence showed that his rifle, and Rogers, who was seen taking aim from forty to fifty Zulus attacked them and at the krasl, had come well out of the affair that they came up in numbers on the left, As to the possibility of rallying, the evidence of Sergeant Willis and of Letock showed that it was quite possible to rally on the further side of the donga, while it was there that Grubb had caught the prince's horse. It was the prisoner's duty, after passing the hut, to that the prince was mounted, it was his duty see that the prince was mounted or not, and that he was safe. He had not done so, and it was for the court to decide whether the evitire, with the enemy shouting and rushing dence did not establish the words of the charge havior before the enemy. The officiating judge advocate also summed up against the prisouer, enforcing the points referred to by the prosecutor, and the court was then closed to consider their sentence, which would not be published until approved of by the lieutenant-general, and probably the high commissioner, if it should not even be sent home for the field marshal commander-in-chief.

batteries at Antofagasta, required months of Death of Patrick Gallagher, Esq., of overhauling before she was in a condition for sea and join with her consort Pilcom*zo, which she failed to catch at Magellans. Much smaller vessels than either of them are still in the dock. The Chilians are better gunners than their adversaries, and although overmatched in all sea encounters, they have hitherto not failed to do serious damage.

Major O'Gorman's Speech.

Major O'Gorman, M.P., during the Irish constabulary debate in the house of commons, said the police in Ireland were armed in a way perfectly unnecessary. The excuse was the stories told by dukes, marquises and earls, Protestans archbishops, and others to the lord lieutenant and the chief secretary. Those persons were invariably Englishmen, who could not pronounce the word "Geoghegan" -(laughter)-and they were led by the nose hy any person who came to them with a handle to his name. In Ireland they once had a sensible lord lieutenant who was an Euglishman. (Laughter.) He was fond of his hed; and he did not get up till four or five in the afternoon. An archbishop rushed one afternoon into his room, exclaiming "The country is up." "What time is it ?" said the lord lieutenant. "Four o'clock." "Then it is time everybody was up," and he declined to send military to the places to which the archbishop wanted them to go. (Renewed laughter.) This reminded him (Major O'Gorman) of a circumstance that happened in South Africa when he Was One of those missionaries who there. went out ostensibly to convert the people, who, by the way, had a very decent religion of their own-(laughter)-but really for the purpose of plunder, once rushed into the colonel's tent demanding that a force should be sent to punish a chief who had stolen his horse. The colonel promised to make full enquiries, and, on doing so, found that it was the missionary who had stolen the chief's horse, and that the chief had only taken back what was his own (Laughter). This was precisely the case in Ireland. People were sent over from England to Ireland who were perfectly ignorant of the circumstances of the country. They left a country in which a town was guarded perhaps by a single policeman, and arriving in another country which was much more quiet than their own, much less violent, and with much less crime, they were instigated by dukes marquises, and earls, who had been from all time the enemies of the people, to set the military in motion to take from the people what was their own. (Laughter.)

Curran's Sonmots.

[From a Recent Book of Reminiscences.] Curran's conversation was singularly brilliaut. Byron, who only knew him when in the evening of his life it had lost much of its radiant vivacity, thus writes of it :--- " His imagination is beyond human, and his humorit is difficult to define what is wit-perfect. He has fifty faces, and twice as many voices, when he mimics. I never met his equal. "Curran, Curran is the man," he writes again, who struck me most. Such imagination There never was anything like it." And again, "I have heard that man speak more poetry than I have ever seen written, though I have seen him but seldom." We shall endeavor to give some specimens, some of which have never seen the light of an April afternoon. Curran, walking in the garden of the late Judge Fletcher, which had been exposed, owing to the wall failing in; on the judge's observing that his rows of broccoli were backward, Curran said, " Consider, they have been exposed to much dust and look as if they had been atter a long march," (March). A barrister entered the hall one day with his wig very much awry, and of which, not at all apprised, he was obliged to endure from every observer some laughing remark, until, ad-Air Line and S. E. railways at this season dressing Mr. Curran, he said, "Do you see does not appear to be offered by going any anything ridiculous in this wig?" The other route. Mr. H. P. Alden, general passanswer instantly was," Nothing but the head. Bills of indictment had been sent up to a No. 202 St. James street, will furnish intendgrand jury in which Mr. Curran was interested. On one of the jurors, whose stupidity vexed Curran, coming into court to explain why they ignored it, Curran said, " Oh, just write on the back ignoramus for self and fellows. It will then be a true bill." A miniatura painter upon his cross examination by Curran was made to confess that he had attempted to put his arm around the waist of a particular lady. "Then, sir," said Curran, "I suppose you took the waist (waste) for a common." "No man," said Currau, " but a weak-minded barrister should be admitted to the bar who has not an inde-pendent property." "May I ask," said Cur-ran, "how many acres it takes to make a wise-scre?" Curran was once challenged by a barrister named Burrowes, supposed to be in an incurable decline. When they met, Curran's second came to him and said, "The second of your antagonist requests, as his principal is in a very feeble condition, that he may be allowed to lean against the mile-stone where he is standing suring the exchange of "Certainly," said Curran, with a shots." twinkle in his eye, "provided I am allowed to lean against the next mile-stone." Judg-Day, a very excellent and amiable judge, once, in the endeavor to bring the assizes to close, continued a trial until near midnight, when Curran sent up a slip of paper-

Simcoe, Ontario

On the 16th ultimo, after a brief illness, another of those intelligent and zealous, though moderate, Irishmen, whom we can least spare, was taken from amongst us. Born December 25th, 1830, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, Patrick Gallagher emigrated to Canada in his eighteenth year, and since then few have taken more lively interest in religious or political matters. On his arrival in Simcoe, twenty-four years ago he opened a retail boot and shoe store, which business he carried on successfully to the end. In those early days the nearest Catholic church was situate in Brantford, twenty-flve miles distant. He was one of the leading spirits who built a church and procured i priest for the poor isolated Catholics, who seemed shut out from all spiritual comfort and assistance. During these long years all his countrymen in want were seut to him, and all were met with a smiling face and open haud. Gradually becoming more popular and influential, he was last year, by acclamation, elected a member of the town council, which honorable position he occu-

pied at his decease. Ten days before this sad event he was taken with a slight attack of pleurisy from which all were assured of his recovery, but five hours before he breathed his last congestion of the lungs set in and hurried him to his end. Few deaths have caused so much surprise and sorrow in this section of Canada, as was proven by the funeral procession in his honor, the largest seen in Simcoe for many years. Fully one hundred carriages followed the hearse. while all the places of business were closed through respect for the deceased, as the long and mournful train moved past. After high mass had been offered up for the soul of the faithful departed at St. Mary's church, Father Japes preached a most touching and apropos sermon, when the procession was reformed and proceeded to the last resting place, where strong men wept like children and few dry eyes were seen. He leaves a wife and large family to mourn his loss. Requiescat in pace.

Summer Travel.

-Com.

The attention of tourists and others is directed to the facilities, as regards comfort and economical charges, offered them by the Montreal & Boston Air Line and South Eastern railroads. The scenery along the above lines and their connections from Montreal is unsurpassed on this continent. An excursion train, especially intended for all who desire to escape the heat and dust of the city for a few days, and at little cost, starts weekly Tickets are issued at the offices, corner of St.

James and St. Peter streets, good to go on Friday or Saturday, as far as Newport, Vt., on the far-famed Lake Memphremagog, and return on Monday, for only S2 35 for the round trip. The "Memphremagog house" at Newport, just adjacent to the railway station, and facing the lake, is owned by the South Eastern railway company, and is managed by Mr. Gleason, a gentleman of obliging manners and experience in his line, offers superior advantages, both as regards comfort and economy, to all those who may favor it with their patronage. Coupons for boarding at the hotel are likewise issued at the offices, 202 St. James street. Pleasaut trips on board the pretty little steamer Lady of the Lake are to e enjoyed daily under the charge of Captain Fogg, the veteran "salt" of Lake Memohremagog. Those desirous of taking a longer ourney can purchase tickets to the White M untains, Mount Washington, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c.; while those who desire to go as far as Boston or New York are offered a most agreeable trip by rail to Fall River or Newport, R.I., thence by the magnificent steamers Bristol or Newport to New York. Altogether a cheaper or more enjoyable trip than that offered by the M. & B.

How Bain and Hail are Formed. From Nature. When the particles of ice or water which

constitute a cloud or fog are all of the same size, and the air which they are sustained is at rest or is moving uniformly in one direction, then those particles can have no motion relatively to each other. The weight of the particles will cause them to descend through the air with velocities which depend on their diameters, and, since they are all of the same size, they will move with the same velocity. Under these circumstances, therefore, the particles will not traverse the spaces which separate them, and there can be no aggregation so as to form raindrops or hailstones. If however, some of the particles of the cloud ol fog attain a larger size than the others, they will consequently overtake those immediately beneath them; with these they may combine so as to form still greater particles, which will move with still greater velocity, and more quickly overtaking the particles in front of them, will add to their size at an increasing rate. Under such circumstances, therefore, the cloud would be converted into rain or hail, according as the particles were water or ice. The size of the drops from such a cloud would depend simply on the quantity of water suspended in the space swept through by the drop in its descent, that is to say, on the density and thickness of the cloud below the point from which the drop started. This is the actual way in which raindrops and hail-

How an old Rat Died.

stones are formed.

A keen-eyed and gray-bearded rat in a Rockville woolen mill had for a long time evaded every device to entrap him, but an expert took the case in hands, and succeeded at last in beguiling him into the trap. When the spring announced that the "old general" was caught, the boys crowded around and peered curiously in at the bright eyes and nervous movements of the old fellow, who was streak-ing it inside. It was decided to put him in the "extractor" and if he survived that treatment to let him go. " The " extractor " in a woolen mill is a machinery used to extract the moisture out of the cloth, the process being effected by putting the cloth into a basket that revolves swiftly inside a massive framework of iron. So the trap was fixed into the basket, and the belt run on.

Round and round went the basket, lurching heavily from side to side, but gradually growing steadier as the revolutions became swifter. Steadly the speed went up to 100, 200, 300 and 400 times a minute. The eye could just see a dark spot in the basket ; then there was a sudden jar, and a cry was heard that the trap would fly out. On a sudden impulse the belt was flung off, the brake put on and the machine stopped. Was "grey-beard" dead? Not a bit. He was streaking it fore-and-aft the trap, his eyes bright as ever. Once more he took his place in the basket. It was to be a ride to the death this time-a fast train that would whirl him around a mile and a quarter every sixty seconds. The "old general" seemed to have an impression that affairs were nearing a climax, for a despairing squeal was heard as the basket again started up. One minute, two minutes, three minutes, and the hasket was whirling around fully seven hundred times to the minute! A steady hum, instead of the surgings, indicated the high speed. Then the belt was thrown off and the brake applied. When the machine stopped the "old General" was no more .- Hartford Times.

The Russian txtles.

An Englishman travelling ig Russia or iny foreigner residing here and not acquainted with the interior life of the city, living under a state of martial law and in the midst of a "determined band of of conspirators," Illustrations and proofs of both these

gory to be exiled that a practical difficulty is

said to have arisen in connection with their

deportation, A noble or privileged person,

who has not been judicially sentenced, when

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

QUEBEC, August 5.

The session of the Quebec legislature con-tinues to drag its slow length along. At the rate at which affairs are progressing, it is virtually impossible to even guess approximately at the date of prorogation; and such a task is rendered the more difficult because of the fuct that new bones of contention are constantly being cast into the arena to keep parties in a scemingly perpetual wrangle. At present the interest in the financial question, as developed by Mr. Treasurer Langelier's ap-parently lucid statement, and Hon. Mr. Robertson's calm, yet flat contradiction of the same, is overshadowed by that which centres in Hon. Mr. Chapleau's notice of resolution respecting the leasing of the railway, the discussion of which is anticipated to-night.

There is a very general impression formed. I do not know upon what basis, that the government have foregone their intention of leasing the road, as foreshadowed in the speech from the throne. It is no secret, however, that certain of their supporters are opposed to the step. On the other hand, many of the opposition are already committed to the principle, and it might be expected that, therefore, the government would find sufficient support on the other side of the house to make up for any temporary defection from their ranks and to carry their measure. Nevertheless, where party feeling runs so high, and the spoils of office are so tempting for men of an unscrupulous turn of mind such as some of those with whom the government have to deal on the opposition benches, it is probable that ministers have deemed discretion the better part of valor and have determined very wisely to obtain further practical experience of the working and probable income of the road before committing themselves and their fortunes definitely to the project of leasing it. No one should blame them for a hesitancy, which, perhaps, savors of apprehension to try con-clusions, but which will have for effect probably to save the province from falling once more into the hands of an upprincipled clique upon a mere catch question, while giving to the country a fuller opportunity of judging between the relative adventages of working the road on its own account or giving it out to hire. Indeed, it is the general opinion seemingly that ministers will pastpone their more important questions, including the railway and the abolition of chool inspectors, until another session, which will probably be called as early as December next, and thus once more inaugurate a roturn to the more convenient and desirable system of winter sessions.

I cannot refrain from again thanking through your columns the hon provincial ecretary, Mr. A Chauveau, and the speaker, Hon. A. Turcotte, for their unvarying kindness and courtesy to your correspondent, and the members of the press generally. Mr. Chauyean and the first commoner of the province are always ready to oblige with every information in their power, and I am not surprised that the practical, business-like character of the one, and the courteous demeanor of the other, as well as his impartial decisions in the chair, should have disarmed much of the randor of even the extremists of the opposition benches, and now command the unqualified respect of moderate men on both sides of the house. And, speaking of moderate men, 1 may fairly say that, among the private members of the Quebec legislature, few presently and more deservedly enjoy a larger share of public respect than the young and talented member for Drummond and Arthabuska. Mr. Watts is one of the youngest, and would find it discuts to realize that we are yet, perhaps, one of the most experienced and best informed members of the house.

A pleasant break has occurred in the reatine of local and political life in the arrival conditions are, however, not wanting. At of the French frigate La Galissonniere, fing the present time more than 600 persons of the pennant of Admiral Poyron, and a conthe priviledged classes are under under arrest, stant round of agreeable, social festivities is to be deported to Siberia without triat. So looked for during the next couple of weeks. Already those little amonities have been in augaurated by the reciprocal visits of the French admiral, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, the resident consul, &c. and a great deal of barmless powder has been burned in consequence. The admiral has also sent a formal invitation to the members of the legislature to visit his ship, and it is expected that our legislators will take advantage of it in a body to-morrow. Anything of interest in the connection will be communicated to you in due course by

and that fourteen were seen following the prince in the donga, and the evidence of Capt Stuart proved that they were thick in the neighborhood. With such a proof of superior force about, and with the belief he conceived, for the sake of the rest of the party, seeing that they were under a heavy upon them, to consider their safety. But the fact was that a rush took place, and in that rush he was carried away. That the prince rode away with the rest he thought there could be but little doubt, and once mounted he was justified in considering the prince had as good a chance of safety as any of them, considering the superior character of his horse. It was only the witness Grubb who said that he had led the flight. Every other witness said that all left together. His own impression was that two men rushed past him, and all left together. It might be said, why not rally at the kraal, and charge the enemy? But was such a course possible when there were but six men with unloaded carbines, no swords, and the horses bolting along across an unknown country ? He contended it was not, and that there was no course open to them except to bolt from the kraal. He was next charged with not callying the escort between the douga and the kraal. He had not done that, because he had judged it at the time to be impossible. He had shouted at the time to every one to keep to the left, because he wished to direct them, knowing the country better than the men, to the best place for collecting. The charge was of so general a nature that the whole onus probandi was thrown upon him as regards the possibility and utility of doing so at all. He would, however, address himself to both points. With regard to the possibility of rallying between the kraal and the donga they might reflect for a moment on the evidence of Letock, who, on passing Grubb, urged him to spur faster, as the prince was down, and the Zulus were upon them, while he himself was riding upon his stomach in the saddle, and could only recover his seat when over the donga. Sergeant Willis' horse had bolted with him, and he could not have rallied on the kraal side of the donga. Grubb said he could do nothing but gallop until far beyond the dongs, and all the witnesses concurred in saying that they considered any attempt to rally on the krual side of thedouga as utterly useless; and heat the time had to deal with the facts of long grass, an advancing enemy, frightened horses and scattered men, and with the prince not in sight, nor was he told of his fate until long after, so that he was under the impression he had got away, while all the while the Zulus were pursuing hotly on the left. They, however, soon walked their horses, and then he, as surviving officer, came to the conclusion of the rest of the party as to the impossibility of doing anything for the rescue of the prince. With regard to the utility of rallying, all the witnesses agreed that nothing could have been done to save the prince's life, and it then became his duty to take the steps necessary to. save the rest of the escort. He had therefore shouted to the rest of the men to join him, and he asked the court to consider the position he was in-with four men scattered and. disorganized, out of reach of fire on the douga, Zulus seen everywhere, and still rushing corvette and exchange of shots with the shore trast does it present.

Bevolutionary + ign=+ ern and Chili Preparing War Vessels.

Work has been begun on the Pacific section of the Costa Rica railway. The steamer Trazu brought down from Nicaragua 400 labourers, who are now actively at work with as many labourers as can be obtained from the small towns on the Pacific slope of the little republic. The Pacific section is most important, as well as the only practicable one, taking into account the resources of the country. For want of it this season 100,000 bags of coffee still remain in the country and cannot be got out till December, the loss by deterioration of quality, interest, etc., will be over a balf-million dollars. Costa Rica has settled with Peru for a loan of \$50,000, obtained during the days of Walker, the filibuster. Part of the amount was turned over in the shape of 100 cases of rifles from the United States As the period for the elections approaches, great preparations are under way for the only kind of electioneering known here in various states. The local governments are enlisting men, on one plea that public order is disturbed, but really to control the elections in their own interest. Several state governments have been overturned in the interest of one or other of the candidates, and this has already cost fully 600 lives, and bundreds of thousands of dollars. On the Chirigui fron-tier of the state of Panama a row occurred between the Colombian and Costa Rican authorities. The quarrel is about the exercise of jurisdiction over a portion of territory lying to the north of Point Burica, which is claimed by hoth parties, but over which Colombia hitherto exercised authority. The prefect of the adjacent department of Costa Rica, acting under instructions from the capital, removed the Colombian official and appointed a creature of his own to the office of prefect. The Colombian government immediately sent a small force with order- to restore the dismissed official and to bring his successor as prisoner to Danid Colombian. Whether these orders have been complied with or not is not yet known, although it is possible trouble may originate between the two countries in consequence of the war in the south, which is characterized by the same inactivity which marked the naval preparations of Peru in the earlier stages. Even the Hussoar, after her encounter with the wooden

Try men by night! My Lord, forbear! Think what the wicked world will say, M. think I hear the rogues declare That justice is not done by Day.

Judge Day smiled and adjourned the court. The judge, a very tall man, was in the habit of walking with a very very little man, Sir Arthur Clarke, who was a knight and was called from keeping baths off Great George's street "Knight of the Bath," and who was married to Lady Morgan's sister. "There guaranteed an annual subsidy of \$50,000 to a goes," said the wit seeing them, "the longest and the shortest night" (knight) Curran day and the celebrated Dublin tonaccouist, Lundy the statistics of the sugar trade, showing that the establishment of refineries in Canada will Foot, whose name was wrote a snuff, were great friends, and Foot one day asking create a larger demand for raw sugars instead him tor a motto for his coach, "Certainly," said Curran, "I give you a good Latin one 'Quid rides.'" Curran died United States and other countries .--- Gazette. in London in October, 1817, and was buried in Paddington, where his remains rested until 1834, when they were removed to the land them. he loved so well and deposited temporarily in the mansoleum at Lyons in the county of Kildare, the seat of his friend and client, Lord in many ways, but, were it to deprive them Clancurry, until his monument of granite at of freedom of education, they are better as Glasnevin cemetery, near Dublin, was comthey are .- Detroit Home Journal. pleted. Beneath it, built on the model of the tomb of Scipio, he now sleeps, with the sim ple, but strong word above him-Curran.

The Englishman writes :--- "One of the first effects of the climate of the Indian plains, from which probably no European is exempt, is diminution of the intensity with which visual images are impressed on the brain. Natives of India are quite insensible of the charms of landscape, and even Europeans scarcely ever, except in the most cursory way allude to it. When an European after some years absence revisits Europe he is exceedingly struck by what appears to him the extraordinary brillancy of the tinto, such a con-.

enger agent of the South Eastern railway, great is the number or persons of this cateing travellers with all necessary information on application.

Catholic + ducation in Paris.

Trade With Brazil.

The Rio News, published at Rio de Janeiro,

has published a letter received by the Brazi-

line of steamers to convey the mails. It gives

of the refined articles hitherto supplied by the

Times in Canada grow harder and harder

Last year there were now less than 126

Roman Catholic dioceses or districts admin-

stered by bishops in the British empire, the

Roman Catholic population of which is com-

puted at nearly 14.000,000 people. There are

thirty-four Roman Catholic peers, twenty-six

holding seats in the house of lords, and fifty-

one Roman Catholic members of the house of

sent to Siberia by " administative process" (as it is called, i, c_1 , by the orders of the third sector or secret police) must be escorted by The substitution of lay ecclesiastical by two gendarmes, it being against the laws teachers in the municipal schools of Paris into manacle a privileged person who is unvolves a substantial grievance to Catholic ratepayers, inasmuch as they will be taxed condemned. There are not gendarmes enough thus to escort the number of persons to for the support of the schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their chitbe deported, and the ministry of secret police has proposed to get rid of this dren. The crowded attendance at a meeting held on the 9th instant, in the Winter difficulty by sending the privileged persons fettered like ordinary criminals. It is true circus, to protest against this injustice, shows that recent official or semi-offical statements that the Catholics of Paris are fully alive to the importance of the question. The meeting have been published showing (not reckoning was presided over by the Duc de Bisaccia, a number of Circassian mountaineers deported under special regulations) the numbers exiled and the principal speaker was M. de Mun. by administrative process from 1870 to 1877 who delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he showed that 215 schools vere 271, or an average of thirty-four yearly. It is, however, equally true that the number out of 415, and 40,000 children out of 93,000, exclusively of privileged persons arrested were nuder Congregationalists, whom it was and waiting to he transported is, at the now sought to starve out by reducing their present time, as I have mentioned above-and salaries to the legal minimum, though their these figures are sufficent to show that no lay successors would require, and receive, man's liberty is safe and assured under the higher pay. The small minority of Catholics existing system. I have myself met with who have seats in the Paris municipality respectable, honourable men, who have been seem quite unable to check this gross unfairarrested and imprisoned, in some cases for a ness to which the ratepayers are thus subfew weeks, in other cases during months, jected by the unscrupulous proceedings of the majority of that body; and the present state followed by years of exile in Siberia, without of things proves the extreme impolicy of Catholic apathy at the municipal elections.

any charge being brought against them; and it is the possibility of this recurring to them or to others that constitutes a reign of terror.

Miscellancous Items. -A watch is a ticklish thing.

lian minister of agriculture from W. Darley -By a new law in the French post office Bentley, of London, urging the importance of undertakes the collection of small bills in the direct trade between Brazil and Canada, to provinces. promote which the Canadian government has

-" The English est half their words. If I imitate them I shall get fat," says Sarah Bernhardt.

-"How is it, miss, you gave your age to the census-taker as only twenty-five, when you were born in the same year I was, and I am thirty-nine?" "Ab, you have lived much faster than I, sir."

-M. Leop Say's mint bill, to make the coinage of money a government manufacture Even the national policy does not mend With us they are improving. Aninstead of a private undertaking (a system now in vogue only in France, Belgium and Holnexation is growing in favor in the Dominion. The change would be a gain to the Canadians land), has passed the senate.

-The venerable Hanson Penn told a camp meeting congregation at Linwood, Md, how glad he was that at the age of 70, he had just him," replied the captain of the tug, as Le become a convert to Christianity. In the midst of his address he fell dead.

-Nearly half Ireland is now under pasture. The size of farms has, for the past twentyfive years, been steadily increasing. Since 1878 there has been a decrease of 3,120 holding under thirty acres, and an increase of 556 in holdings above that limit.

commons. In Great Britain there are eigh--Judge Lefroy, presiding over a county court at Bridport, Eogland, made abusive reteen archhishops or bishops, 2,140 priests, and 1.348 R man Catholic places of worship, marks from the bench shout the Western while the Roman Catholic populatoin remains Gazette, which had found fault with one of at little over 2,000,000. There are no Roman Catholic judges in the superior courts in his decisions. The editor threatened to in-Great Britain, bur five members of her ma- stitute a suit for slander, and the judge prevented it by making a public apology.

Yours, &c., J. OF.

A Muscular Clergyman

The New York World, in its report of the lake George regatta, says : The closing ferture of the day was a mile paddling moe for cances. There were ten entries. Of the newest and most improved styles were the cances, and gorgeous in gold lace and brass battons were the occupants. Almost every cance furnished something new and costly in the matter of improved steering gear or patent paddles. At the extreme end of the line, as the boats got into position for the start, the Argus eyes of the referee discovered a strange looking craft. She had the graceful lines of a small canal boat, and there was something unmistakeably homemade about her appearance. "Are you in the race?" sung out Mr Curtis, to the occupant of this ungainly "dug-out," in a tone that but half concealed the irouy of the remark. "I would like to be," remarked a meek voice, at which there was a roar of laughter from the proud captains of the more jaunty craft. "Ail right," said Mr. Curtis, "I wish you luck," and then fired the pistol. There was a graceful flourish of paddles, and away went the fleet, Mr. Doremiex and Mr. Whitlock taking the lead. In the excitement of the moment nobody thought of looking at the home-made cance at the left. Presently however, we all became aware of a great commotion out towards the middle of the lake. Seen from the corner of our eyes it was as if a wind mill had got adrift and was going down with the tide. Regarded more witentively we found that it was no wind mail at II, but the despised canve of the meek-voiced stranger. Faster than the wings of an albatross flew the blades of a huge paddle, describing great circles and sending the waters of the lake, white with foam, high up into the air. In less than three minutes the rest of the fleet were hopelessly behind. The good steamer could with difficulty keep up. "Who is it?" cried everybody. "I'll see if I kuow turned a pair of glasses on the foam-covered. cance. "Well, I'll swow, bringing the glasses down with a rap on his knee, "if it ain't the parson." And a parson it proved to be-no other man than than the Rev. Charler Greesy, of New Hampshire, who has long been in the habit of spending his summer vacation at lake George, and who cruises the lake, a venerable sportsman, in a cance of his own manufacture. To say that the clergy man was congratulated upon his victory, is hut feebly to describe the scene that followed the race. The Rev. Mr. Cressy was, however. in no way disconcerted, and waving the paddle above his head he said ::" You see now, young gen-to

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jesty's privy council are Roman Catholics.

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WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1879

Witness The True AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, 761 CRAIG STREET

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The Railway Syndicate.

There is, if current rumor is to be credited, considerable trouble in the Ministerial camp at Quebec, such the leasing of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway to the syndicate proposed by Mr. Joly. If this be the case, and we scarcely doubt it, then we have reason to congratulate ourselves that our public men have not lost all sense of their grave responsibility to their constituents. No journal in the Prevince with the slightest tinge of independence has ventured to approve of the plan by which one of our most prolific sources of Provincial wealth, which has been the occasion of such enormous sacrifices on the part of our popu-

with rage in her heart was intent on renewing the struggle for military supremacy with indeed but too well grounded. but not in so far as France was concerned: it was Germany who held her hand on her sword and put her left foot forward ready to march to Paris once more, if the prudence of French statesmen and the whispered threats see France destroyed, had not stayed the Uhlans' march. Now that the Eastern question has been settled for a time, and that even

a few years have softened the feelings of the conquered and the conqueror of Sedan, the hope may be indulged in that the angel of peace may fold her wings undisturbed over the continent of Europe. Nevertheless, it would not be safe to rely too much on the forbearance of ambitious Kings and military

men thirsting for fame and glory; and appearances are often deceitful. When Germany has not reduced her immense fighting armanent, when Russia is yearly adding 100,000 men to her force, when Italy is also keeping up a crushing military establishment, even the most sanguine of people may be pardoned for asking what all this warlike preparation and all this gigantic display of armed force is required for. Not, surely, to put down the Communists whose friend- being in power and monarchy shattere I should be quite satisfied, not to keep the Socialists in their places,

a German army corps being sufficient for the purpose, nor yet to crush the invisible Nihilists : two million soldiers are more than sufficient for the purpose. Three or four years ago the writers of Europe were unanimous in demanding a reduction in these stupendous armies, the existence of which, they asserted, was of itself provocative of war at any moment, for a gay and gallant hussar, or a dashing curiassier soon tires of his handsome uniform if it is not gilttering in the ranks of war. The Governments answered not a word to the anxious writers, but went on arming faster than ever, until now it has come to pass that they can do no more. Their armies are perfect, and they must shortly either fight or disband, the present state of things being too monstrous to continue. It s in view of an early collision of armies, therefore, that Bismarck is so anxious to get money. He knows, and all Europe knows instinctively, that France is but watching her opportunity to hurl her legions across the Rhine once again, and carry the tri-color in triumph to Berlin, and perhaps further, to wipe out the deep stains of Gravelotte and Sedan, to wrest her fair Provinces from the ancient foe, and mayhap to recover the milliards extorted from her by Bismarck. She is day after day improving, organizing, and mobilizing, arming her soldiers with the latest invention in weapons, taking maps of every town, city and vilsending her scientific officers lage, abread to learn, and in one word preparing for the struggle, which is as inevitable as destiny itself. The time is gone past when it would have been an advantage for the Germans to spring on her before she we - ready, and they have now to grind their teeth and chafe as they may in harness until her revel-who has ;

in the houses of his political opponents, when conclusively prove, for a man like Bismarck, her great Teutonic rival. The last fear was and dashing journalist of this party; his act a succession of victories, would never think acted accordingly, naturally thinking that stigmatized as a coup d'etat and his punishment declared well deserved. Such, however, is the almost inevitable course of human events, and we therefore end these few remarks as we begun them, by saying it is the old, old story " when a man is down, down with him." of other powers who did not wish to Such, at least, appears to be the political religion of the Hon. Senator Fabre.

The Bevival of Trade, The leading American papers are almost unanimous in agreeing, not only that prosperity is returning, but that it has actually returned. Encouraging reports come from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and all the centres of industry, and, indeed, from all sections of the country. The advance sheets of the "Poor Man's Manual," a reliable authority on such matters, show the gross earnings of the railroads for the past fiscal year machine, when France is daily increasing her as \$490,000,000, against \$473,000,000 for the year preceding; and the New York Times, another excellent authority, furnishes the mained as to who following significant figures, culled from the last ditch with ' Bureau of Statistics :- The total foreign trade was only one w: of the country, imports and exports, including coin and bullion, reached the sum of \$1,156,party in the 220,894 last year, showing an increase of more retrievably than \$24,000,000 over the year bebeen six The exports exceeded the imfore. ports by the handsome sum of \$265,000,000. their o the k or about \$7,000,000 more than last year. A few years ago, day after day, the telegraph of wires brought us tales of terrible misery and destitution from the States, thousands and tens of thousands of strong men willing to work were to be seen on the streets of Ne York and Chicago, lounging idly about, w' aile their families starved at home; but we hear none of that now, which is a negative sign that it does not exist, for suffering " ad crime make up the greater part of the "specials" budget of news. Another signif cant sign of the times is the decrease in t as number of tramps, who uo longer move in detachments through the country, terror going before them and crime stalking be hind. The great majority of the same tranges were poor men flying from poverty ar ,d wandering aimlessly forward in search of food and omployment. and they are now s callowed up in the army of renewed industry, leaving none but the worthless and crimina's in possession of the field. It may be then taken for granted that the revival of trade, and consequently of prosperity, has coramenced in real carnest in the States, but in the meantime what about Canada? The opinion prevails among commercial men and trades people generally that no matter how we may differ from our Southern cousins as regards political institutions, and forms of Government, we have to share their fortunes commercially whether we like it or not, suffer when they suffer, and prosper when they prosper. This in fact is as true as the Gospel according to St. Luke, with the exception that the wave strikes them a year or so before it reaches ourselves, whether it be of plenty of of poverty And this in fact is but natural; commerce like water finds its level and flows onward and recedes despite the trifling obstacles placed in its way in the shape of restore the rights and privileges the Church in customs, tariffs and protective duties. During the war for instance, when greenbacks were as plentiful in the States as the leaves in Vallambrosa there were fine times in Canada, money was no object, and men became suddenly rich who had been rolling in poverty before. After the depression on the other side had become a grim reality Canada suffered just as much as her neighbor, and many of the rich men made by the war collapsed as utterly and as irretrievably as Professor Grimley's first balloon. The seven years of famine followed the seven years if plenty as surely as of old in Egypt-and while some filled their granaries, the great majority succumbed to the hard times. We are pretty safe, however, in asserting that our trade depression has also vanished, and that brighter times have come. True, they have come slowly and imperciptibly, ut that they are here there can be little doubt, and so let us welcome them and be thankful. For the next twenty years at least-and it is to be hoped never again-we shall scarcely witness the spectacle of a few thousand men marching through our streets carrying the drapeau rouge as they did in the fall of 1875, and assembling in front of the City Hall eminously demanded of the Mayor "work or bread." No doubt there are still a good many men in our midst able and willing to work who cannot find it, but nothing to what there have been in the past few years, as the most casual observer cannot fail to perceive. It the severe lesson taught us by the dirasters of the past five or six years be of use to

he sees himself deserted by the most brilliant sublime in the arrogance and pride given by look up tr, them as keen business men and of halting to argue the point if he could go | every one p resent came for money, when, in right on in his grinding, tramping down | fact, more than half were drawn by the idle policy. Curiously enough, and illustrative of curiosity or the excitement which attracts the age, the cause of his bending is a financial one; money helps to make iron, and he, in want of it, has to make concessions to religion, even to the Catholic religion, which the great German glutton hates to such an extent. Bismarck wanted a protection bill passed in the Reichstag last yeabut at this stage, just when about to crc wn the edifice, the National Liberals, his f .aithful followers, bolted. They refused to move one step more with the Chancellor ; they did not want protection. What, then, ' was he to do? Could he, the victor over Frar ace and Austria, the creator of a German Em^{*} ore-could he now submit to be baffled in the , darling scheme of his heart, and when old : go was creeping on? If he died without the defeat clogging his memory he would re .nk with a Richelieu in history, if with it on iy a poor Mazarin or a Beaconsfield. The difficulty, however, rewould help him over the Ais protection bill. There .y out of the wood, that was a compromise vith the Catholic Conservative s Reichstag. The Prince was ircommitted to the Falk Laws, had long years personally supervising peration, was their real father, made it systone of his policy in fact. To a man ais pride of intellect and belief in his m infallibility the next step of the Chancellor was humiliating in the extreme, it was a confession of an overwhelming defeat. In his estimation there were two evils in front of him, and he chose what he considered the less. He wanted money to connete with resurrected France. and therefore closing his eyes he sighed and caved in to His His Holiness Pope Leo the XIII. The concessions that followed were immense, and Dr. Falk retired from the Government something like a broken-hearted man, less for his own sake then at seeing the man of blood and iron, whom he thought a demi-god only a piece of strong, course clay after all. After glancing at some of the chief features of the infamous Falk laws, we may be able to realize, in some measure, the completeness of Bismarck's defeat, and the worth of the concessions! The supervision of all public schools was accorded to the State, no clergyman could be installed without the consent of the Government, applicants for the priesthood must have studied classics and theology in a German University, and must be German citizens, all ecclesiastical seminaries were to come under State control or be closed, and the authorities were empowered to dismiss a priest from his office at any moment. Thus no means of discipline were left to the Catholic Church, no penalty for ecclesiastical offences was permitted, and finally, all orders and fraternities, except those taking care of the sick, were to have beeu dissolved by the 3rd of June, 1879. All this is now modified, and there is little reason to doubt the result of the present negotiations will be to abrogate the system altogether, and

the place ir creased the alarm of people who nervou s people. It is hard that a well-conducte d, reliable bank like the City and Dis' rict should be obliged to suffer for th .e mismanagement of other institutions. But bis is one of the things which cannot be avoided in this commercial world of ours, which may be compared to a spider's web; touch but one of the lines no matter how remote from the centre and the whole ture. vibrate. Be this as it may, the run will in the end redound to the advantage of the bank, which, after standing such a pressure, will gain still more confidence in the estima. tion of the public, like a Government which is all the stronger after putting down a rebellion. A proof of the willingness to pay as well as the dilligence and promptitude of the bank employees may be inferred from the fact that the sum of \$250,000 was counted out over the counter from ten o'clock to six in the evening, a very large amount when it is considered that it was distributed in comparatively small sums, most of them carrying fractional parts of a dollar. The rush for money was at its height at three o'clock in the afternoon. After that hour it visibly slackened, and after five it was the easiest thing in the world to get near the counter. This may partly be ascribed to the happy speech of Dr. Hingston, whose words carry more weight, perhaps, than any other man in Montreal, and partly to the fact that the bulk of the alarmists had been paid. It is as likely as anything else that people from the municipalities and farmers from the outlying districts may continue the run in a small way this forenoon, but nothing of the crush and excitement on St. James Street, yesterday, will be visible. There is little use in speculating on the disastrous results that would have arisen if the City and District Savings Bank had to close its doors, but there in fact was never any danger, their being no safer place in the broad Dominion of Canada wherein to invest one's money. Before concluding this article, it is only justice to pay a tribute to Mr. Edward Murphy, the President, and Mr. Barbeau, the Manager, for the cheerful reassuring manner in which they acted, and for the promptness and vigor of their proceedings at a time when those qualities

TELEGRAMS.

were most necessary.

Austria.

Loxdox, August 11 .- A Pesth correspondent considers ambiguous the denial of the rumour of Andrassy's retirement from office in the semi-official papers to be rather a confirmation of the report. The correspondent adds, if Andrassy resigns Herr Tissza's fall is inevitab!e.

Russia.

LONDON, August 11 .- A St. Petersburg correspondent, in connection with the report of coolness between Russia and Germany, says it has been decided to censtruct four new fortresses on the Russian frontier. Kovno-Gradno Bielostok and Gonetez will be forti

Canadian Credit Not Damaged

London, August 9 .- The stoppage of the Consolidated, Exchange, and Ville Marie banks has not affected the credit of the better class. of Canadian banks.

America's Nurvius Wheat.

The Chicago Tribune says .- If we have a surplus of 200,000,000 busnels wheat on the present crop, as some people think, it would be equal to nearly 4,000,000 bushels each week for export through the year. That is a big lot to move; but if the Europeans want it the facilities will be found for sending it to them. If they do not want so much there will be no harm in storing a little of the sur. plus to provide for a possible bad yield in fu-

British Exports to the United States The London Economist notices that the re. vival of business in the states has caused an increase in the export from Great Britain to America. "Our exports to the States." says the Economist, " have ceased to diminish and are rapidly expanding." An increase appears in the export to the States during the first six months of 1879 of beer and ale. cotton piece goods, linen piece goods, metals of all kinds except bar, bolt and rod iron, and wool. In the latter export the whole year 1878 showed a decrease of 635 per cent, as compared with the year 1874; while the first halt of the year 1879 shows an increase of 195 per cent, as compared with the first half of the year 1878. The increase in the export of rail. road iron of all kinds to the States in the first half of 1879, as compared with the first half ot 1878, amounts to 1,568 per cent. On the other hand there is a continued decline in the export of cloths, worsted stuffs and carpets and druggets. But taking the list through the

tide really seems to be on the turn. During the ten months ending with June last Great Britain bought 167,800,000 bushels of wheat, including flour. This quantity represents her total consumption, besides about 5 per cent. which was exported. Of this quantity the United States contributed about 54,000,000 bushels in wheat and flour, in addition to that shipped via Canadian ports.

How Banks Were Conducted in Glasgow and Montreal.

By way of indicating how the business of the City of Glasgow bank was conducted, it s related by Mr. James Morton, examined before the Sheriff's court a few days ago, that the bank used to give him £20,000 to £50,000 in a day upon his IO Us, which were redeemed a few days after, and that the trans. actions never found their way into the books. In nine years he thus obtained eight millions sterling, and with such splendid backing he was enabled to carry on an enormous business without any capital of his own. In 1861 he began by owing the bank £4,000, and ended in 1876 with half a million. In return for these favors, he was in the habit of buying drafts on London just before account days, to a large sum, which would then appear in the bank returns as cash, and be redeemed after the cooking operation was over.

If report be true, somewhat similar transactions, on a smaller scale, have been carried on with one of the recently defunct banking institutions in this city. For several days past it has been currently reported among dry goods men here that a well-known firm in the trade, against whom a writ of attachment was issued last week, had for months previously enjoyed the rich but exceedingly rare privilege of having their own notes discounted at a certain bank for almost any amount, on order. The irregularity of such proceedings is irregularity too patent to require comment here, and the ability of the said firm to pay up is manifest in the fact of their failure almost contemporaneous with the stoppage of the bank, and therefore the withdrawal of their exceptional accommodation. This, however, will constitute one of the several important mat-

lation, has to be unceremoniously disposed of in favor of a little clique of speculators, without any means, by tender or otherwise, having been adopted to secure the highest possible price for the use of this public property. There is no rational excuse for such a course on the pert of Mr. Joly and his colleagues, and it is just as well that the Government should understand once for all that, however indebted the local Reform party may be to the members of the proposed syndicate, the people are not disposed to stand any tvifling with their interest in a matter of such vital importance It may be all very well to procure the opinions of skilled engineers to bolster up the action of the Administration, and certify to the advantages of the bargain about to be entered into, but that is not what the public require. Let the lease of the railway be open to general competition; teaders must be asked for in the usual way, and good substantial security required from the lessees. Less than this will not meet the demands of the public. If the Joly Government stake their existence on this question, we believe they must come to grief; and, even should they succeed with their narrow majority in carrying out this pet project, it will be at the cost of losing the confidence of every honest-minded citizen in the Province, and the day of retribution for so glaring a jub is certain to come with a vengeance.

The State of Europe.

any amount of noney--comm nees to move. Every day delayed is a loss to Germany, a gain to France, and if the latter is wise she will wait patiently until the great statesmen Bismarck, and the great general Von Molke, have departed this life, before she takes ker sweet revenge. Meanwhile the other nations are-also preparing, for who knows what may happen, and it is always best to be ready for emergencies.

The Old, Old Story.

"When a man is down, down with him," is a very old saying, and, to-day, as well as in days of yore, xpieces a weakness of the human tamily. In no instance has this been more strikingly brough out than in the case of the ex-Lieuenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. Our readers will excuse us if we once more refer to the Letellier matter. of which, no doubt, they are heartily sick, and for the settlement of which they have ere this, thanked a kind Providence. This occasion, however, we cannot allow to pass. During all the long and tediors process of the discussion, no friend was warmer, no pen more eloquent, no voice more loud on behalf of he ction o Mr. Letellier than the Everenent of Quebec. But lo! a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of Senator Fabre, the quondam friend of Mackenzie and apologist of Leteltier, and now he openly tells us that the ex-Lieutenant Governor acted as a partizan, in the interest of his political To all outward appearance the nations of triends, for he benefit o the Reform party at Europe are at present in a state of almost pro-Ottawa-that he isked all for their sakes. us in the future, it will not have been in vaiu. that things id not go well with him, and, iu

found repose both as regards their relations with one another and their internal affairs. a word, to mak a long story short, that, suc-The exceptions to this happy order of things cess not having pe ched on Reform banners, are the agitations and intestine tends going he got exactly what he deserved. One thing on between the lately liberated Slavonic strikes us v. ry forcibly in reading the rounder populations of South Eastern Europe and periods of Mr. Senator Fabre, when he deals their former masters, and the out-breaks, assaswith his ex-Bonor, ei her as a party friend sinstions and incendiarism of the Nibilists. or as the quasi representative of Her Majesty, True, each country has internal difficulties to for he divides his c arming though keenly contend against, but they are not immediately satirical article into two parts, and that is he dangerous and may be overcome without seems to forget when he writes down that resorting to force, esp cially in states having gentleman as one occupying the eminent pofree constitutions. E gat years ago Europe sition which he filled and subserved to appeared on the eve of a tremendous upheaval party purposes, he, not indirectly, but almost accounts of the designs of the Communists. in so many words, charges him with official Socialists, Intransignentes, and the Internaperjury, and with having disregarded and tional Society generally, reached the ears of trampled under fout the sacred oath he had taken, on assuming office, to act iu the public from day to day. a d took possession of their minds to the exclusion of almost all things impartially and without political bias. We suppose, however, that such than to crush the Catholic religion condemn the crowding in to a bank, when all other topics, filling them with gloomy considerations are bardly worth the trouble, forebodings. The arm of constituted authority, however, was found powerful enough to and poor indeed must be the consolution keep domestic foes at check. The fear of an- a orded Mr. Letellier when he leains that the other tremendous struggle succeeded that of gentlemen from the classic regions of St. Rochs he has been negotiating during the past year was done yesterday by prominent merchants a general Socialist revolution, for France, said have burned Sir John or Mr. Laugevin in the extraordinary and contradictory tele- and others who should know better, why

Bismarck's Humiliation.

Prince Bismarck is now in the position of a man who, after riding roughshod over principalities, states and empires, has at length to face with the Vatican, and discovers that a power which he formerly despised has assumed terrible dimensions and called upon him to halt in his career of conquest. And yet the Vatican has neither blood nor ironattributes which Bismarck so profoundly reverences—at its disposal; it has only right and thousand million dollars from France in Germany. The moment Bismarck com-

Germany enjoyed before B -marck and Falk found out they were ouly mortal men. But already been set aside for commencing the the worst of it is, so far as Bismarck is concerned, that these sacrifices, concessions and humiliations will ultimately be of no avail. He can never hop- to retain power except by bending to the powerful Jatholic body in the Reichstag, whose demands will be commensurate with their own strength and their arck-enemy's weakness.

Friday's Panic.

It would be a difficult task to discover the true cause of the run on the City and District Savings Bank yesterday. Who can tell whence

the yellow fever originated, or the great fires that destroyed Boston or Chicago? We can guess at but cannot solve the mystery. It would be easy enough to say that a general feeling of insecurity prevailed owing to the late cellapse of the Consolidated Bank, followed so rapidly by the suspension of the Exchange Bank and the Ville Marie yesterday, and that the City and Dis rict, though having such high standing among banking institu-

tions, has for customers a class of people comparatively poor, who are m st accessible to a scare. If this is not the real solution, it is about the best that an be offered, and must be accepted until a more natural one is discovered. Leaving speculation aside, it is gratifying in the extreme to find that the bank bore the strain so bravely, for a sharper, steadier, more continuous ran has been selwas met with so much judgment and slacrity. None of the excuses for delay were resorted to; none of the dodges made use of by bankers fearing or knowing inherent weakness were practiced; none of the expedients for propping up a fallen institution, or postpon-

ing the inevitable, were adopted, and been brought to his senses. After conquering for the very best of ressons. In the Denmark, Austria and France, he stands face | first place, there was no necessity, and, in the second place, if there had been the gentlemen controlling the bank would be the last persons in Canada to have recourse to anything even commercially mean. It is significant that few, if any, of the business men of the city went forward with their books to swell the clamoring crowd, justice, and hence the world is now looking and not only that but they were successful in on at the prospect of seeing right confronting | calming the fears of those not so well inmight, and the latter quailing before it. It | formed as themselves as to the real strength was easier to lend Alsace-Lorraine and a of the bank. Now that the rush is in all probability over it may not be out of place to there is a run on it, of people menced to negotiate with the Vatican having no earthly business there and thus he confessed himself checkmated, and that adding to the confusion and panic. This

fied. A considerable sum of money has work.

ITALY.

German Catholicity.

Losnos, August 11 - A Rome despatch announces that correspondence has been commenced between the Pope and Emperor William in the hope of finding means to evade the execution of the May laws without entirely abrogating them This is independent of the conventions already made.

TU-KEY.

English Officers Attacked—The Serajevo Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11 .- In consequence of an attack by Bulgarians on a party of English officers surveying on the rontier between Macedonia and Bulgaria, the British consul-general has made representations to the Bulgarian government.

At the time of the breaking out of the fire at reraievo on Friday, the river and fountains in the principal streets were almost dry.

GERMANY.

The Alliance of Puperors - Double Standard Coinage-Au Appeal from the Ultramontanes.

VIENNA, August 11 .- The meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Germany Gastein is a new guarantee of friendly relations between the two empires. BERLIN, August 11.-The German government has informed the United States that it is ready to negotiate for the introduction of the double standard coinage. The Bourse Gazette has been assured hitherto that no official dom or never seen in Montreal, nor one that | steps have been taken by Germany, although the recent preliminary negotiations may lead to a decision in conformity with the above intelligence.

A Berlin despatch reports that the Ultramontanes, in view of the coming elections for members of the Prussian assembly, have issued an appeal to the electors in the cause of truth and freedom.

London, August 11 .- A Berlin correspondent announces that Dr. Stoeker will probably be appointed bishop of a province in Prussia

On the 10th of July Patrick Bowen died in New York at the advanced age of 105 years. He came to this country in 1873, when 97 years of age, and resided with a daughter until his death. He married late in life a wife sixteen years younger than himself. His oldest son is now sixty. It was the boast of the sturdy centcuarian that he never drank a glass of "nard liquor" in his life, and that he never smoked, though he acquired the nabit of chewing shortly after reaching this country. Mr. Bowen was five feet eight inches in height, was stout, and weighed about one hundred and seventy pounds. His hair was brown, almost black, with a few screaks of gray He could read well and he spoke oor rectly, and he took pride in conversing in Irish. He often said that he never suffered a pain or an ache in his life, and never took a drop of any kind of medicine Up to his death the alarmists, is arming to the teeth, and | effigy, or that they have smished the windows | grams which reach us almost every day | should realize that their presence in or about | surviving children are still in robust health. | gist, and he will endorse this.

ters to be investigated by the shareholders of the bank at their general meeting next September.

In reply to a person who asked him the derivation of the word "restaurant," Bayard Taylor replied jokingly, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Restaurant" is derived fron res, "a thing," and taurus, "a bull-a bully thing. -New York Herald.

In the early days of Catholicity in Boston, when efforts were being made to build the cathedral on Franklin street, the Catholics outside the parish contributed \$1,948, while the sum of \$3,433 was subscribed by Protestants, the subscription-paper being headed by John Quincy Adams, president of the United States.

Save the London Truth :- At a bazear inthe Albert hall a lady was dispensing tea. & solemn gentleman approached and asked the price of a cup. "One shilling," replied the lady, and he put down a shilling. Before handing him the cup the lady raised it to her lips, and observed that the price was now a sovereign. The solemn gentleman gravely replaced his shilling with a sovereign, and said: "Be good enough to give me a clean cup."

ABSENT OF PRESENT ?- One of Louvois' army inspectors insisted on reporting Mirabeau absent from a review, when he was only v little late on the ground. The major of the regiment urged extenuating circumstances for his junior, but the inspector was inflexible. "Monsieur," said Mirabeau, "I am then truly absent in your opinion?" "Yes Monsieur," " In that case, this no doubt passes in my absence," and immediately rains a shower of. cuts with his riding-whip on the inspector, leaving him is some difficulty of reconciling. fact and theory .-- Mc Millan's Mugazine.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISOR-

DERS, use 'Brown's Bronchial Troches." having proved their efficiency by a test of many years. A FEW OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE. COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, will removethe worms which are apt to accumulate in. the stomach, and restore the patient to health. Age rarely suffers from them, but youth often and these Lozenges are a specific. Druggists . everywhere sell them for 25 cents a box.

RELIABLE .- No remedy has been more earnestly desired and more. diligently sought. for by the medical profession., throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same. time a sate and certain purgative. Dr. HAR-VEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND, PURGATIVE PILLS SUPPLY . this want.

NIGHTS OF PAINFULL WATCHING. with poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and howels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething, it is invaluable.

CHILLS AND FEVER, THE OURSE OF new neighborhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence, bis faculties were unimpaired. All of his and the disease is eradicted. Ask any drugWEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Annual Pic-Nic of St Pat-ick's Society of Sherbrooke.

The St. Patrick's society of this place held their annual pic-nic and games yesterday (Taursday) at Addie's grove, two and a half miles down the St. Francis river. It was one of the most successful undertakings of the kind ever held in this vicinity, and discounts any previous pic-nic held by the society. The morning opened with a clear sky, and the heat, that was a natural consequence at this season, was tempered by a strong and refreshing breeze, which blew up the St. Francis valley during the entire day. The mode of couveyance to the grove was the pretty little steamer Enterprise (Captain McGuire). The programme was a large one. andoontained amongst other sports the very attractive amusement of a single scull race, twomiles with a turn. The Enterprise was advertised to start on her first trip at 10 a.m., but it did not have many on board, as people did not care to go down so near noon, and particularly as the most attractive part of the sports were not to begin until one part of the boat did not get started on her second trip until 1.40 p. m. owing to the immense crowd that kept pouring down to the wharf, and when it did get under weigh it was so heavily laden, that it seemed to totter under the weight. The City band under the leadership of Mr. F. Derville, discoursed such sweet music that the crowd was held spellbound, and all were landed at the grove in safety. The programme consisted of the following games and prizes :--

Boys race, 100 yard dash; 1st prize, one pair boots ; presented by D McMannamy, esq ; 2nd, S1; four entries; E Doonan, Sjostrom, Fissette, N Dussault; 1st, Dussault 2nd, Doonan.

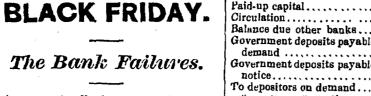
Running long jump, open to all comers: lst prize, writing desk; presented by J R McBain, esq; 2ud, cigar case, presented by H W Mulvena, esq; four entries; G Fuller, B Rodey, H Newton, Mr Walley; 1st, Geo Fuller, 16 feet 5 inches; 2nd, B Rodey, 16 feet 41 incdes.

Men's race, 200 yards dash, open to all: 1st. prize, 1 vest pattern, presented by N T Dus-sault, esq; 2nd, silk handkercheif, presented by Messrs. Olivier Bros; three entries: H Newton, J Newton and B Rodey ; H Newton tirst, J Newton second.

200 yards dash, open to members of St. Patrick's society only; 1st prize, silk hat, preseuted by Wm Murray, esq; 2nd, revolver, presented by M T Stenson, esq ; three entries : B Rodey, E Duffey, D Smith ; B Rodey first D Smith second.

200 yards dash, open to members of city fire brigade only; 1st prize, gold pen holder, presented by T J Tuck, esq; 2nd, revolver, presented by Messrs Lucke & Mitchel; 1st, H Newton; 2nd, D Martin.

Single scutl race open; prize, gold medal, presented by T Logan, esq. This race brought out but two competitors owing to the scarcity of sculls, but they were two good carsmen, and so evenly matched that a close contest was expected and the race proved the correctness of the opinious. The scutters were Messrs. Samuel Twose and W. T. Somers. After the judges arranged matters they got the scullers into line, and a pistol shot was the signal for starting. It was precisely 5.04 p.m. when they started. Somers took the water first, rowing 32 strokes per minute, and for the first three hundred yards seemed to have the best of it, but here the river curves slightly, and he did not steer well, when, with 29 strokes per minute, Twose took the lead, and by the time they got to the turning buoys was several lengths ahead. As they came in sight on the home stretch the excitement became intense on shore and on board the judges' boat, as it was difficult to tell which was ahead. The betting was in favor of Twose from the start Twose was decidedly the best steersman, and, as they turned the bend for the brush in, he gained some advantage by turning in the right place. Somers went out of his course for some time, but soon got straightened around and settled down to his work, and begen to clamation. "Have you heard the news? close the gap between the sculls with smaz ing rapidity. The crowd now began cheering each sculler with all their might, and each rower put in all his capital. Twose crossed the line one and a half lengths ahead, rowing 31 strokes, Sommers rowing 35 strokes per minute. Twose's time, 17 minutes, pretty good time for amateurs. The indges for the toat race were Messrs. J. W. Merry, H. C. Cabana, L Sjostrom, W. T. James and Wm. Mutray. The next on the programme was an Indian canoe race, but there being but one came to compete, it did not take place.



As may naturally be supposed, the city of Montreal is to-day thrown into an almost unprecedented state of excitement over the bank failures of to-day and yesterday. When the news of the suspension of the Exchange bank was circulated yesterday, the alarmists, of whom there is unfortunately always a plentiful stock on hand, immediately indulged in speculations as to failures which were to follow.

"The Ville Marie will go next" said one. "Yes, and the Hochelaga," remarked an other.

"I hear that the City and District is pretty shaky," remarked a third.

"And the Banque du Peuple," cried a fourth night-owl.

And so on until they communicated their fears or their wishes to the whole city, the consequence being that note-holders took the J B Dufort, 120; G H Dumesuil, notary, in alarm, and proved beyond a doubt this morning that it must be a strong bank which can | Fauteux, do, 156; J G Guimond, do, 126; Laura stand securely against ominous reports circulated by people who themselves own not | Savings bank, 168 ; Lady Lafontaine, Monta dollar, but who, in exciting times, act like the accidental spark which sets a great city on fire. The Ville Marie bank, therefore, had its door closed this morning, and this was enough to make timorous citizens crowd to the next point of importance, namely, the City and District Savings bank. Fortunately enough the authorities of this institution were prepared for the "run" and had all their staff, with a little assistance from outside in readiness, who the moment that ten o'clock struck, were prepared to P A O Archambault, L'Assomption, 57; Ludanswer all demands. At first there were but a few who came, perhaps to experiment, but Anseme, 50; Z Chapleau, 40; L Chaput, 40; in a short time the gobemouches and quidnunes formed in knots outside or over the way discussing the situation, and these attracted crowds of others. The news at once spread of a run on the City and District savings bank, and a considerable number of depositors crowded in, accompanied by friends, with St Jacques le Mineur, 30; T Paquet, Sault their "sisters and their cousins and their aux Recollets, 30; Hon J B G Proulx. Nicolet, aunts." Curiosity d: w other idle loungers to the bank, until by eleven o'clock it was 30. pretty full, the idlers forming in the centre indulging in animated conversation, while the bookholders ranged themselves along the counter, and, receiving the amounts due, promptly paid by the clerks, departed smiling, to be succeeded by others. Edward Murphy, the president of the bank, was present, and does not appear in the slightest degree alarmed. He told the depositors he was sorry he could not find room for more clerks, and this expression brought about a calm Some of those present, in fact, shut up their books and departed. Mr. Barbeau, manager, was cheerful, but naturally a little worried. but he also assured the crowd that he would keep the bank open till six o'clock if necessary for the transaction of business not only to-day, but every day for a week. He further reassured the depositors. Still the crowd kept increasing. After a while several gentlemen entered and wanted to make deposits. but were refused, as it would prevent the clerks attending to needs more pressing. At half-past twelve o'clock a large sum of money in Montreal hills arrived, and about half an hour after a few bags, which chinked when laid down ex-tremely like gold. An gold sure enough it was. By this time the bank was as crowded as it could contain. Our reporter noticed a few of the detectives present, looking as innocent as shareholders, but with eyes continually roving in search of the pickpockets and chevaliers d'industrie, who make such mis-

fortunes, as theirun upon a bank, subservient to their particular interests. Every now and then some excitable being would enter the

Paid-up capital \$ 906,480 00 Circulation...... Balance due other banks..... Government deposits payable on demand Government deposits payable on notice..... To depositors on demand " notice..... Other debts.....

As before mentioned, the cashier stated that above report of the liabilities, as well as that of the assets on the same date, is practically unchanged to-day; and, in view of all the circumstances, we think the action of the

directors this morning was commendable, rather than otherwise. The names of the principal shareholders,

and amount of stock held by each, is as follows:

Hon Louis Archambault, L'Assomption, 140 shares; F X Beaudry, Montreal, 558: John L Cassidy, Montreal, 183; P A A Dorion, advocate, Montreal, 268; N II Dubois, Acton Vale, 166; Alexis Dubord, Montreal, 97; trust, 446; G N Fauteux, Montreal, 153; P A Henault, in trust, do, 244; City and District real, 100; J Lamoureux, St. Sebastian, 180; F Larue, Montreal, 83; John A Leclerc, do, 80; O Legris, do, 71; Jos Leveille, do, 150; D E Papineau, Montreal, 98; Hon A H Paquet, st Cuthbert, 116; C O Rolland, Marieville, 100; Estate Hubert Pare, Montreal, 150; E H Trudel, Montreal, 86; E H Trudel, Montreal, 134; C F Vinet, Sault-an-Recollet, 260: C F Viuet, en fidei commis, Sault-au-Recollet, 119; J B Vinet, Montreal, 120; L B Voligny, Montreal, 100; H E Watier, Montreal, 200; ger Ayotte, Maskinonge, 57; L B Blais, St F X Loutu, 85; E Galarneau, L'Assomption, 60; Le Campagnie de Pret et Credit Foncier, 28; R C Bishop, Three Rivers, 30; Bishop of Montreal, 8; Jules Labine, 50; Rev C E Lemire, St Urbain, 30; Dr Martel, Chambly, 32; P P Martin, 30; Rev Jos Morin, 26; C Therrien, St Isidore, 40; E Villeneuve,

A MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The manager of the Ville Marie stated this afternoon that a meeting of the directors would take place this evening to consider the affairs of the bank, and to determine upon the date of a meeting of the shareholders. He fully expected that arrangements would be completed for resuming business in a couple of days hence.

The general weakness in public confidence of several of our banks recently, has, undoubtedly, been caused, judging from current reports, by the manipulations of cliques of on the stock market. We have bears" heard of several instances where brokers have resorted to questionable and dishonorable methods to bear down the stock of several banks, and touching the one now under consideration .- the Ville Marie-it is stated that quite recently a well-known broker, who, not possessing a sufficient amount, borrowed the stock possessed by a friend to carry out his object, and thus succeeded in selling shares in the Ville Marie at 401, a decline of 10 per cent. on the rate of previous transactions. On the other hand, it must be remembered that just such dodges and affected plans of innocence have been repeatedly resorted to by shareholders in times past to get rid of their stock.

The following statement represents the condition of the bank, according to the last return made to government on June 30th :--CAPITAL.

LIABILITIES.

"runs" had become almost periodical, and in 362,081 00 this instance was simply the result of the panicky feeling outside ; the illiterate classes, 1,389 56 who were the principal parties interested in this bank, had got the impression that all the banks were on the eve of failure 52,381 81 25.000 00 115,449 62 281,067 58 had naturally commenced to suddenly 1,277 67 call for their deposits. It was stated in an other quarter that the City and District bank

possessed over \$1,500,000 of available funds in other banks, and in view of the fact oft repeated that this bank has no bills of its own, but can easily transfer the notes held in its possession, and obtain gold or its equivalent in exchange, it seems the height of folly to make a run on the institution. DR. HINGSTON SPEAKS. In the midst of the excitement in the

savings bank this afternoon, while the women were elbowing their way, the men growling and the clerks working away like beavers, Dr. Hingston, ex-mayor of Montreal, a man uni versally esteemed, believed and respected, ascended one of the counters, and amid profound silence said, in substance, that the bank was as sound as it ever was (Applause.) What caused the run everone with seuse knew. Rumor had done its work as far as it was possible. Faith should not, however, be placed in silly talk. He wished them to be reasonable. There were only four tellers, and they had been working like machines all day. They had

WITHOUT THEIR BREAKFAST.

gone

their dinner, and would do without their supper if necessary in order to pay everybody in full. (Cheers.) They were but human. They would all get their money safe in their pockets. No, the money was not safe in their pockets, it was far safer in the bank. Some people had received their money this mornby the bank for many years, they would render infinite service, and prevent the clerks, whether in disbursing or receiving,

from making errors for which they would be held responsible through the cause of your timidity. They were ready to meet all its obligations, credit being unlimited in other banks, which were largely their debtors, and on which they may draw for any amount required. The doctor's remarks were favorable received by those present, the many arguments advanced being the subject of general comment. Numbers were seen to leave the building, appearing satisfied that their money was safe. Several gentlemen deposited large sums. The payments were being made in Montreal bank bills, which were clisp and new.

The manager, Mr. BARBEAU, was heard to exclaim-"We have plenty of money, and can payout as fast as this for days to come." Mr. EDWARD MURPHY was noticed entering the bank, accompanied by an assistant, who carried a large parcel, supposed to be bills, and a satchel containing silver.

HOW A RUN WAS CAUSED YEARS AGO.

The cause of a run on the City and District bank some two or three years ago will doubtless be quite fresh in the memories of many of our readers. A poor simple old woman came to the bank one afternoon to draw some money, just after the bank had closed, at 3 o'clock. On not obtaing entrance, she returned home to Griffintown and spread a rumor that the bank had closed, and the next day a run equal in proportions to the present one resulted.

On Friday afternoon a representative of the Post called on the cashier of Molson's bank

THE HOCHELAGA BANK. Mischief-makers were at work early on

Saturday scattering a rumor that there was a run on the Hochelaga bank, but a call at the institution proved the report to be untrue. There was but a small number of persons in and, not knowing which of any of the bank exchanging bills for government them to place confidence in, they securities or gold. The usual weekly meeting of directors was in session, but although our reporter was permitted to enter the room, nothing appertaining to the panic, or with reference to a run on the bank was learned from the proceedings. The cashier atterwards stated that a little over \$5,000 worth of the bills of this bank was exchanged yesterday, but that no demand has yet been made on the deposits. The amount of this bank's circulation is quite small, as is also that of the deposits. The statement for publication in Monday's Official Guzette indicates that the bank owes on deposits and circulation only \$292,150 96, and the manager states that nearly \$30,000 on this amount was paid resterday. He states, and we believe correctly, too, that a run on his bank could not last long, and that he has ample funds to meet all demands that might be made.

Exchange Bank Suspended. THURSDAY, August 8.

The suspension of the Exchange bank has been daily expected since the fullure of the Consolidated bank last Thursday, and as previously stated in these columns, the bills of the "Exchange" were freely refused by many of our business men since Saturday last, but several of the other city banks continued to receive the bills on deposit, and yesterday an effort was made to strengthen the statements made by the manager and directors,-that the bank was perfectly sound and well able to meet all its liabilities, etc. by holders of the stock placing it up to 30 at the local stock exchange, and apparently obtaining bids at ing and had not gone as far as St. Peter 25 and 241. It was also stated by interested street when their pockets were picked. All parties that arrangements had been made for the bank wanted was time and everyone any requisite assistance, but alas! all in vain ; would be paid back their deposits in full. when a bank once loses public confidence, all The premises would be open until six o'clock, is up with it, and it requires more than ordinand even later if necessary. If they would any efforts to save it from suspension, if not only give time to the clerks to refund them ruin, especially in these times of excitement their savings, which had been carefully kept in banking circles. It was reported in our financial article in yesterday's Post that the Exchange bank had

CRASED TO PAY THEIR OWN BILLS.

and were making all payments in the bills of the Montreal bank; and this morning the bank opened and commenced business at the usual hour. Meanwhile a meeting of the directors was in session, and very scortly after ten o'clock orders were issued to the tellers to suspend payment. The news spread like wild fire through the streets, and crowds of commercial men were to be seen on the various corners in the vicinity of the bank premises discussing the probable state of affairs, while numerous depositors were to be seen entering the doors of the bank, which were open, only to meet with disappointment. It was runnored that the suspension was only to be temporary, and that the immediate cause thereof was the demands from the other city banks for the daily settlement, and that the Merchants' bank had vesterday refused the bills of the "Exchange." This rumor, however, proves to have not been well founded in all the particulars, for a re- | language in the schools compulsory. porter of this journal learned from the courteous cashier, Hoomas Craig, esq, -after is one who, when he has ten minutes to waiting a considerable time an opportunity spare, goes and bothers somebody who for interview-that the directors had decided [hasn't. this morning, after deliberate consideration of the matter, to at once

PLACE THE BANK INTO LIQUIDATION,

wind up its affairs, and return the sharehold- republic. ers their money, after paying the noteholders and depositors. He further stated that there had been a constant drain on the bank for the past thirty days-through the circulation actresses.

coming in and deposits going out-but the severe run upon it during the past three days | burg, Ind., to what she called a surprise party, He was courteously received, and his various is what hastened the directors to take this and surprised them all by getting married in The total amount of the bank's

ROUND THE WORLD.

-Trade unions exist throughout China. -Paris has a debt of fifty-six million dollars.

—The Russians are still intent on capturing Merv.

-Paul de Cassagnac is tired of fighting jewels.

-The Hamilton Times advocates Sunday schools.

-A soft aunt, sir, turneth not away a nephew.

-German is now the prevailing language of Jerusalem.

-James Stephens still persists in signing himself C.O.I.R.

-Cardinal Newman tells the Ritualists they have no religion.

-A number of successful rivals to Worth have sprung up in Paris.

-A statue has been erected at Ham, France, to General Foy.

-Four young ladies were the bearers at the funeral of a Lowell youth.

-Sir D. Broddie, the great surgeon, declares

habitual smoking injurious. -Dead men tell no tales, because their tombstones do it for them.

-A college student when asked what stars

never set, replied roo-stars. -It is reported that Kaizer William is suffering from ossification of the brain.

-An equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales has been unveiled in Bombay.

-According to an act passed lately Geman is the legal language in Germany.

-An oil-stream 104 miles in length has been found in Pennsylvania.

-- The famousSarah Bernhardt has four children, though still being Madamoiselle.

-A Paducah (Ky.) physician gave his two sons fatal doses of poison by mistake.

-General Butler intends to be governor of Massachussets this time and no mistake.

-It is said the American government intend experimenting on the ostrich as a cavalry bird.

-"Fallacious" is probably the most threadbare word in college graduation orations.

-Prejudices against Jews in England are fading away. The three in Ireland get along excellently.

-It is so hot in Georgia that Alexander H. Stephens has to crawl inside a watermelon to keep cool.

-It is strangely singular how much the oy with a pair of new suspenders hates to wear a coat.

-There is now a carrier pigeon house in every town in France. The peaceful dove is put to warlike uses.

-According to correspondence lately published the prince imperial was to have made a descent at Boulogne or Strasbourg.

-The Hungarian parliament has passed an act making the teaching of the Hungarian

-Philadelphia Chronicle-" A sociable man

-Prince Jerome is now Emperor of France the Count de Chambord King of French and the Count of Paris King of the French, Poor

-The British lord chamberlain has refused to license a play which purports to represent the private lives of several noted London

-Della White invited her friends in Greens-

5

The crowd now hastened to the dancing platform to witness the terpsichorean devotees trip the toe to the inspiring air of an Irish jig, for the useful prize of a crystal tea-set, presented by L. Proulx, esq There were sevveral competitors, and they had to dance in a small compass, the crowd being so eager to see them. They

"Dance i and they giggled and kicked up their

in fine style. Once in a while a hearyheaded son of the sod would emerge from the crowd and make a bow, in the fashion of ye olden time, before some strapping young damsel, thus cutting out her partner, and then would kick away till his coat-tails waddled up and down like a clothes-line in a hurricane. The prize was finally awarded to Mrs. Thos. Mulligan, with Mr. W. Shea as her partner, which met with the hearty applause of all.

The next and last f ature of the programme was a football match between the city fire brigade and St. Patrick's society football clubs. The unpires for St. Patrick society were Messrs. J. W. Merry and W. F. James, for the fire brigade Messrs. A. G. Lomas and R. Davidson. Jas. R. Woodward, Esq, was the referee. The match was for a lox of cigars. The club were to play one and a half hours with 5 minutes rest at the end of each day. half hour. The kicking began and continued through the two first half hours without without either side having won anything more than a "touch down." The ball was started the last half hour and was kicked around for about 15 minutes, when a dispute arose on account of one of the fire brigade saving a a game with his hands. The judges had not time to decide, when Mr. M. T. Stenson, president of the St. Patrick's society, came up with the box of cigars in his hand remarking. "let us give up disputing, call it a draw game and have a couple of cigars each," a proposal which was engerly accepted by the members of both clubs, not before they had given three cheers and a tiger for each other. All the players then proceeded to the dancing platform and were soon mingled amongst the merry whirlers, and continued dancing until 10 p.m., when all took the homeward bound boat much pleased with their pic-nic. About the journey home, it being so late, I'll

C. U. LATER.

-When some years ago an eminent Australian was inspecting in that country a lunatic asylum, miserably defective in construction and appointment, be asked what was the special feature in the banacy of a certain patient. " He thinks be is in bell, sir," was the reply. "If that's all his delusion," was the rejoinder, "I think he has a very substantial basis for it."

the banque d'Hochelaga has gone up," and it happened that a few of his listeners ha also bills of that bank in their possession were otherwise interested, his excitement di vided itself between the two.

SUSPENSION OF THE VILLE MARI BANK.

A reporter of this journal called at this bank on Thursday last. A director an other members of the board stated th all day vesterday there was no visible i crease of distrust manifested by depositors i their bank, and only about \$300 extra wa paid out to timid individuals, in consequenc of the stoppage of the Exchange band On opening the doors this morning however, an immediate rush was made upo the deposits and circulation. A meeting of the directors was at once held, and after consultation and applying to some of th other banks for as dstauce, it was found that the bank could safely meet the amount of circulation, but on a dozen or two of

THE PARTICULAR FRIENDS OF THE BANK

-who had hitherto been in the habit of ren dering assistance when necessary-applied for their deposits, the board concluded that there was no use trying to continue specie payments against the unforaseen run. Arsistance, to a certain extent, was offered the bank, but a sufficiently

large sum of money was not forthcoming to meet the demands of all that might come under the influence of the panic. The teller was thereupon ordered to suspend payment, at 10:30 o'clock, the directors deeming it wiser to retain the gold in the possession of the bank in the meantime than to pay it all out to those who might, under the influence of a panic, call for their deposits in a single

A certain kind of distrust in the Ville Marie bank has existed among commercial men in the city for several days, if not weeks past, but

THE RUN THIS MORNING

was certainly one of the effects of the Exchange bank and Consolidated bank suspensions, and not due to any other recent cause or special loss, for, according to the directors' statements, there have been no losses of consequence to the bank during the past six months, and the losses then named included no heavy amounts. The directors were unable to state how long they would suspend payment, as that would depend entirely upon the length of time the run continued. The last annual meeting of this bank was held on the 15th of January last, and on the 1st instant a dividend of 3 per cent was declared, and, we understand, also paid. The amount of the circulation at the office here is at present \$250,000 to \$300,000, and the deposits amount to about 440,000. At the branches-Thron, Rivers and St. Cuthbertthe circulation and deposits will amount to

about \$50,000. The amount of loans out is about \$1,300,000, at the head office, and about \$170,000 at the branches. The total amount

THIS BANK'S LIABILITIES,

as shown per the annual statement presented last January, is \$1,745,127.24, divided as fol-1078:---

ы? I	CirculationS	201 1/15
HR.	Deposits-	
	Dominion govt. demand	7 .826
нd	Dominion govt, notice	25.0 +
or		103,160
ti-		435,155
•••	Other liabilities	56,4 5
1	Total liabilities\$	996,775
(E	Loans to directors	
	ASSETS.	•••••
		6.565
uis (Specie	68,156
	Notes and cheques of other banks	77.193
nd	Due by Cansdian banks	3,069
JHL .	Loans on stocks.	3 996
ib-	Lonns to corporations	72.000
in	Bills discounted	25.9.7
	Not-s due, unseeured	1:29,631
18		164.1-3
ce	Redestate.	105,036
ik.	Bank prem ses	35,000
	Other a-sets	15,541
ıç,		
un j	Total assets	956,314
ng	Deduct capital and liabilities 13	913,206
er		
	Apparent surplus over all liabilities\$	43,106
he	It was announced on Friday that the	hink
нt	would be likely to resume payments in	
of		
~	or two, but a perusal of the above statem	
1	only necessary to convince anyone of th	e im-
1	probability of such a course, unless, r	perad-
1	venture, some of the other banks came	
n-		
	assistance. In considering the condition	OR OF

its Df the bank's aflairs, however, perhaps the wisest course for the directors to pursue would be to quietly go into liquidation.

THE "RUN" ON THE CITY AND DIS-TRICT BANK.

Mr. Barbeau, the manager of the City and District bank, was interviewed by a Post reporter in the early part of the day, before the run had assumed any extraordinary proportions. His only reply to the numerous questions were, " We defy people; let them come as fast as they please; their money is waiting for them." Later he informed the writer that if the run was not stopped at the conclusion of banking hours, the office would continue to remain open until ten o'clock at night, so that all doubting parties could avail themselves of the privilege.

The interior f the bank presented a striking scene and one rarely witnessed. Viewed from the door a dark, surging mass of heads was seen swaying to and fro, with the motion communicated by the passage of a rough person, man, boys and women were gathered around the counters. In several instances when overpowered by the excitement of the moment, youths clambered on the desks in unp easant proximity to the tantalizing piles of greenbacks. They were not, however, allowed to retain their position for any length of time, as a strict guard was maintained. Several prominent business men during the morning greatly allayed the fever of excitament by their commendable demeanor.

The paule at the City and District Savings bank somewhat subsided during this afternoon, as it became generally known that the bank was fully prepared to meet all in until between one and two o'clock the building was literally packed, and there was scarcely standing room inside the doors. The manager stated to the writer that the bank was well supported by the

questions were answered without hesitation. step.

When asked concerning his opinion of the present situation and future prospects of financial affairs the gentleman replied that the question included such a tremenduous range it was almost impossible to answer it fully or correctly. Respecting the City and District bank the reserves were so large that it was utterly improbable they should fail The alarm of the depositors was wholly without foundation, the bank could meet all demands upon their treasury without quailing. The other banks also were firm, although it was whispered that one of them was in rather a weak condition. To this rumor he did not pay any attention because, in the case of the bank referred to, the liabilities were in so small accompass that there could be no doubt of their ability to weather the storm. A neglect to observe this precaution had caused the suspension of the Ville Marie bank. They to pay the notcholders and depositors in pressed out their money at the slightest op- much less time than 90 days. portunity, so that when the run came they were without the ready cash. From all he could gather he was under the impression that the last of the failures had been heard of.

The effect of the financial panic in the city on Friday was to cause an increased demand on the circulation of all the banks here and the clerks of several supposed leading institutions paid out a considerable sum more than usual yesterday and this forenoon in exchange

and a few farmers only, who got wind of the 4 run " last night. The last named class are rather slow to take hold of the rumor that was so industriously circulated by a few individuals who, it is alleged, were evidently interested in seeing a run on, or, perhaps, even the downfall of this bank. The manager, however, states that notwithstanding special preparations which had been made for to-day, ceased From telephonic communication, he

\$500,000 in bonds available to it in London, Eng. At two o'clock this afternoon there

were not many over a dozen persons at the counters, and these were principally women. On the other hand, several business men were noticed making tresh deposits in demands. The crowd continued to pour sums of from \$200 up to 500, and loudly expressing their confidence in the soundness of the institution. Many others have returned their deposits to-day.

The sum of \$480,000 was paid out yesterday at the head office and branches in the Montreal bank, and all they asked was suffi-cient time to eat and sleep, and they would pay all comers, in Montreal bank bills. These in Quebec to-day over the news of the panic. ing \$10 a foot.

CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS

is about \$900,000, and the manager states that the bank will be able to meet this amount and return the shareholders 60c on the dollar. During the past thirty days the amount of liabilities has been reduced fully \$300,000 and the reduction since February last amounts to \$500,000 All the noteholders and depositors are to be paid in full, within a period of from 60 to 90 days from the present date.

The manager states that it is quite probable that the same course, with regard to disposing of the agencies of the bank, as that pursued by the "Consolidated' will be followed in this case, and if so the management will likely be able to reduce their liabilities sufficiently fast as to be able

The general public seem to regard the course taken by the directors as the best that could have been adopted under the circumstances, although the depositors, naturally enough, manifest a good deal of disappointment.

The names of the principal shareholders and number of shares held at the time of the last annual meeting were : Alex. Buntin, 601 Iast annual meeting were: Alex. Buntin, 601
shares; John Caverhi'l, 412; Thomas
Caverhill, 513; A. W. Ogilvie, 350;
Thomas Tiflin, 400; M. H. Sault, 250
E. K. Greene 1225; do (in trust) 220;
Thomas Wilson, 140; Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co., John Stirling, estate Hon. C. S. Rodier, Hon. Thomas Ryan, Lonis Rivet, John Pratt, Fred. Nash (in trus'), Joseph Mc-Kay, Jas. Crathern, Robert Mair, London, Eng.; T. C. Kinnear, Halifax; Fair & Beausoleil, G. B. Burland, John Fletcher, Rigaud, 100 shares each ; Hon. A. E. Botsford, Sackville, N. S., 150; G. A. Greene, 113; A. W. Ogilvie (in trust), 196; Audrew Wilson, 64; TS Vipond, 60; Thos Pringle, 50; Miss Francis Ogilvie, 50; Miss M A Ogilvie, 70; Duncan McDonald, 75; Executors of A McMaster, 80 ; E B Learmont, 1 : Miss Sarah Hyde Jones, St Andrew's, 62 ; M H Gault (in trust), City and District Sav-ings bank, 75; H D Clark, 60; Henry Bulmer, 60.

DIRECTORS.

The directors are M H Gault, M P, president ; Thomas Caverhill, vice-president ; E K Greene, Thomas Tiffin, James Crathern, A W Ogilvie, Alexander Buntin, Thomas Craig, cashier.

-We implore the government of Quebec to let us have more peace and less justices of the peace. Our last hired man has now left us, a commission in his pocket and his head in the clouds.

-Prophesying is a dangerous game in Burmah just now. Theebau, in a rage with a fraud who had foretold him victory, has crucified him and fined the governor of Minhla, who had sent him, \$17,500.

-Land in London is beginning to show a fall in value. On June 5th a piece of free-hold land, 15,400 feet in area, brought only a "Have 'er ?" hid of \$7 50 the square foot, against \$12.50 for the adjoining piece six years ago. The

their presence.

-An Alsatian girl, aged eighteen, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the Grand Duke of Baden's photograph,

---- Perhaps," says an article in the London Times, " if Freemasons disclosed their secrets they would lose little worth keeping, and the world would acquire little worth acquirjug."

-A new ferryboat at San Francisco is 424 feet long and 116 feet wide, has tour rudders at each end, and eight boilers, and will carry 24 railroad cars at a time.

-Although Mr. Letellier has been dismissed his name did not appear in Saturday's Official Gazette, and, consequently, some knowing ones lost their wagers.

-A great deal of milk sent to New York from Orange county is from cows which are fed on malt refuse received in a very bad condition in car loads from New York.

-A correspondent of the Mail says the Irish did not get up an Irish ball at Toronto on Lord Dufferin's arrival, and thinks it bad taste in the Scotch getting up a Scotch entertainment.

-Judge Terry, who killed Senator Broderick in a duel just before the war, is one of the candidates of the California constitutional party-the honorable bilks, as Dennis Kearney calls them.

-Mr. Esmond, of Ottawa, would lately have been poisoned but for the timely assistance of Dr. Corbett. The cause was verdigris which found its way into a glass of soda water he got at a drug store.

-Sitting Bull's name is derived from an incident in his early manhood, when, being shot and disabled in both legs in battle, he sat upright on the ground and continued to fight with all the fierceness of a wounded bull.

-As far as the will of the late Countess Waldegrave is known, she has left the whole of the Waldegrave estates to her husband, Lord Carlingford, for his life, with remainder to Earl Waldegrave, or the representative of the Waldegrave family at Lord Carlingford's death.

-The British lords of the treasury directed the commissioners of customs to allow all seized tobacco now available, except cigars, to be sent to Natal for the use of the soldiers, marines, and sailors engaged in the Zulu war. The last occasion on which the government issued a similar order was during the Crimean war.

-A clergyman at a Methodist camp-meeting at Bucyrus, Ohio, prayed that God would kill one member of every anti-Christian tamily in the county. This excited the wrath of the sinners in the congregation, and they tore down the tent, whipped the minister, and would have tarred and feathered him if he had not fled.

-Marion (Ind.) Democrat : Kankakee has a justice who beats them all in the way of doing up a job of matrimonial splicing, with neat-

" Have 'er ?"		,				• .		,		
"Yes."							; ;	. '	· • •	•
" Have "im ?"		ì		. 1			ċ.	,2	::*	
"Yes." " Married : \$2."	·			•	:			· .		•

also learned that everything was quiet at the various city branches. THE BANK OF MONTRBAL

kindly volunteered to keep open all this afternoon, if necessary, to accommodate the City Savings bank, but this was not at all uccessary, as the last named institution was able of its own resources to meet all demands : and had matters come to the worst, there are

it has been remarkably quiet at the bank during this forenoon, and at 12 o'clock he was surprised to observe that the rush had almost

for the bills of the several banks. For about twenty minutes after the opening of the City and District Savings bank this morning there A SHARP RUN made by a few dozen of the illiterate class of citizens, chiefly those residing in the suburbs,

BISHOP O'BRIEN'S OBSEQUIES.

Imposing Ceremonies-Bloquent Sermen by Father +lackmeyer - Larg - At tendance of Priests-Crowded Church.

[Kingston News, August 6th.]

6 🗄

Draped in solemn black, the interior of St. Mary's cathedral this morning presented a gloomy and sombre appearance. The win-dows being completely shaded with black drapery the light was subdued, and with the heavy festoons descending from the ceiling, and wrapped round the pillars, there could not be conceived a scene more calculated to inspire awe. The sanctuary also, was heavily covered with crape, the bishop's throne being completely hidden. The ornaments were all removed from the high altar, and save the white cross, there was nothing to relieve the funereal gloom with which it was surrounded. In the middle of the sanctuary rested the catafalque, on which was laid the coffin, with the bishop's mitre and crozier. The coffin was completely covered with flowers, the gifts of a loving people. Standing in front was a magnificent floral cross, on the right of which stood a beautiful crown of white flowers, sent for to New York by Mr. James Swift. Beautiful wreaths and bouquets, from the sistors of the House of Providence, were scattered all over. The mitre was literally covered with flowers, forming a richer blaze of color than could be obtained from the precious gems with which they are often studded. These flowers formed a bright contrast to the prevailing gloom, and indicated the feelings of the donors towards one whom they had loved so well and whose loss they regretted so much.

THE CLERGY.

The following is a list of the clergy present, besides Bishops Jamot and Duhamel, so far as could be ascertained :-- Canon Leblanc, Montreal; Father Glackmeyer, Montreal; Father Dowd, Montreal; Father Leclerc, Montreal; Father St. Vincent, Superior St. Michael's college, Toronto; Vicar-General Rooney, Toronto; Father Shea, Toronto; Brennan, London; Vicar-General Father Heenan, London; Father Collins, Ottawa: Father O'Connor, D. D., Ottawa; Vicar-General Farrelly, Belleville; Father D. Far-relly, Belleville; Father Roach, Smith's Falls; Father McCarthy, Brockville: Father Mackay, Marysville; Father O'Connor, Porth; Father Stafford, Lindsay: Father Lynch, Peterboro; Father Brown, Port Hope; Father Mcade, Morrisburg; Father Brophy, Tyendinaga; Father Stanton, Westport; Father Brennan, Picton; Father E II Murray, Cobourg; Father C Murray, Cornwall; Father Masterson, St. Raphael's ; Father Macdonald, Alexaudria; Father Graham, Loshiel; Father Davis, Hungerford; Father O'Reilty, Hungertord; Father Keilty, Ennismore; Father Donoghue, Erinsville; Father O'Connell, Douro; Father O'Donnell, Prescott; Father Corbett, St. Andrews; Father Mc-Donagh, Napanee; Father Connolly, Emily; Father McWilliams, Railton ; Father Cicolari, Peterboro : Father Fitzpatrick, Fenelon Falls ; Father Walsh, Toledo; Father Kelly, Gananoque; Father Duffins, Kempt-ville; Father Macdonald, Perth; Father Higgins, Kingston; Father Twohey, Kingston; Father Hogan, Kingston; Father Lonergan, Montreal; Vicar-General Welsh, Ogdensburg; Father Florence Mc-Carthy, Watertown; Father Sherry, Clayton; Vicar-General Joubant, Ottawa; Very Rev. Father Talaaret, director of Ottawa college; Father Foley, Ottawa; Father McCann, To-ronto; Father Twomey, Centreville; Father Quirk, Hastings; Father Casey, Campbellford; The service began at nine o'clock with high Mass, the celebrant being the Right Rev. Bishop Jamot, of Sarepta, who was assisted by Yicar General Farrelly, as high priest; Father Lonergan, Montreal, deacon and Father McCarthy, of Brockville, as sub-deacon. Father Kelley acted as master of ceremonies. At the proper time in the service, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Glackmeyer, S.J., who was especially asked to do so. He began by reading the epistle of the day 1st These, iv. from the 12th verse, which was very appropriate to the occasion. He said that this was a sorrowful day, and they were yet experiencing the shock received on Friday morning when the news was brought of the death of their esteemed, zealons and good prelate, John O'Brien, who was now lying in the co d casket in the sanctuary. He did not wish to interpret what might be the feelings of the clergy of the diocese in their bereavement, but he thought they judged that it would be better for a stranger to speak to them so that one of themselves might not give way under the circumstances. It was a sorrowful day for him (the preacher), when he looked towards the empty throne They would remember that he used to address his lordship from that pulpit, and he gave back his kindly smile. The preacher apostrophised the remains of the dead bishop, and said that although his body was cold in the grave his heart was still there. He prayed for the blessing of the bishop upon timself and the people, expressing the hope that he might be able to speak fittingly of the dispensation of a good and kind Providence. The preacher confessed that under whatever light they looked at death it brought to mind something painful. However beautiful the surroundings might be there was something appalling in the thought that death would come. Men always shrunk from it. Life, they had it not, for they were dying every moment. There was but one who never died and that was death itself. Death was the most profound teacher they could have. One man whom he could not withstand beside was au unbeliever. They might crect over their bishop's grave a marble slab, and inscribe it hith a record of the bishop's life and death; but it would still be a stone. It could do or say nothing. Such also was a unbeliever-he could give no testimony to the faith. The analysis of any substance was the best means of discovering of what it consisted. What was death but the analysis of man. What a light was thrown upon man by death. He referred to the death of the prince imperial, who was found lying on his back with an angelic smile on his countenance. But still it was death and men shrank from it. All the best and noblest of England went to the funeral-from the queen downwards-and he respected England all the more because of this ; but it w s death notwithstanding, and was not beautiful. He appealed to the congregation not to go out of that temple without taking the solemn warning which death gave them all. What was poor man after all? He was not a man but a worm, as Job says. All pomp and greatness ceases when death comes. Such was the body. The fact was they never dared to look death straight in the face because the heart was not in a good condition. If death showed our littleness to far as the body was concerned, what a light it thre z upon God and the brauty of the soul. The saints of old desired death, and St. Paul frequently expressed his desire to be dissolved and be with Christ, but he only desired those to die who were found in Christ. He desired to lay down his body, but that the soul would live. The soul was a little prisoner, which, when the body died, was re- notice. The writer wishes to know why

threw a wonderful light upon God. He spoke of the thunder torm which came up yesterwhich that had died away. God alone remained for ever and ever. All the rest might loosed on the vast throng before him, he was afraid he might keep them too long. But he could not let the occasion pass without saying a few words regarding the bishop. The clergy wished him to say something, and he could not allow him to go down to the grave without saying something about his prayers and love for his congregation. He had had many private conversations with the bishop, often his lordship had come into his room at night after the labors of the day and talked fur into the night on some grand theme in philosophy or theology. On theology they did not always agree, as there were many things on which the church allowed full liberty of opinion. He could say that the bishop had an active mind, and loved to grasp at the very bottom of all matters which he had discussed. His lordship often spoke of Brockville, where he said his heart was. He (the preacher) sincerely believed Bishop O'Brien never got over his feeling of love for his first charge. It was not that he loved them in Kingston less, but, as Bishop Bourget used to say, a priest always loved his first charge best. The bishop said he came to Kingston from Brockville poor ; but when he

became a bishop he found he was rich with a debt of S40,000 hanging over the cathedral. The gentlemen of the clergy could tell them how he travelled from parish to parish, hearing confessions, preaching and teaching catechism, &c., from morning till night. Father Stafford bore testimony to the

immense work doue in Lindsay during a visit of his lordship. His immense zeal had reduced the enormous debt to almost nothing, and the next bishop would have his hands free to carry on the work so well begun. He hoped a good God would reward him for his zeal. The bishop having been a professor for many years was no doubt the cause of his love for education and for children. The speaker referred to his visits with Bishop O'Brien to the different schools of the city where he practically examined the pupils. The bishop was a tender hearted man, but he was not a soft man. He was a large hearted man, hence it was that he very seldom kept money in his pocket. He was sure that most fervent prayers for the repose of the hishop's soul would arise from the poor people of both Kingston and Brockville, whom he had so otten betriended. No one who ever asked for charity from him was sent away without either money or at least a kind word, which was worth much. In all a single word against the bishop, nor did he ever hear the bishop utter a word against the priests. His kindness was for all, and he practised completely the beautiful virtue of charity. All was over now. It was a sad and sudden death, but he was sure it was not an unprovided one. The church prays to God for mercy on the soul of their beloved bishop, and he doubted not the prayers of the people ascended on high for the same purpose. He was gone from their midst, but they cherished the hope that he would be found entering the portals of heaven, there to bask in the sunshine of God's countenance. Pray God that the good bishop may look

Heenan, for Bishop Criunon, of Hamilton. The "Libera" was suog, and each of the dignitaries in turn pronounced the "absolute," which is done five times in the case of states, and making it in tour, but if they do a bishop. During this part of the ceremony, the coffin is sprinkled with holy water and incensed. This finished the funeral ceremonies, and at once a procession was formed to convey the corpse to the vault prepared for it. Father McCarthy preceed the others as crossbearer, supported by Messrs. O'Connor and Dolan as acolytes. Then came a large number of sanctuary boys bearing lighted tapers, followed by the clergy, the bishops, and lastly the body, carried by members of St. Vincent de Paul society. The pallbearers, who were the same as published on Monday, with the addition of T. P. French, of Ottawa, tollowed the coffin, and they were followed by the immediate relatives of bis lordship, his two brothers and brother-in-law. The congregation then followed closely after the main procession, which proceeded at once to the vault, where the priests chanted the De Profundis," and all that remained of good | not know what could have been the gentla-Bishop O'Brien was closed up, to await the fiual resurrection of the dead. The musical portion of the service was under the direction of Professor Des Rochers, the choir being strengthened by the addition of a number of singers. The music was as follows: Before Mass, Bethoven's Dead March, Gregorgian Mass (harmonized in four parts); Offertory, "Ave Maria" (Gounod), Mrs. P. O'Beilly; Sanctus (chorus) Werner; Benedictus (Quarter) Gounod, Mrs. P. O'Reilly Miss M. Kane, and Messrs. Weber and Bajus. At the close of the Mass the choir sang a Gregorgian "Libera." The church was densely crowded by strangers, many of whom came from a long distance to be present. Excursions came from Brockville and elsewhere, and many prominent men were along with them. Among them were the Hon CF Fraser, M P P, Dr Bergin, M P, Cornwall; Dr O'Sullivan, Peterboro; Mr R P Cooke, Brookville; De Lefevre, Brockville, &c. The most prominent citizeus of Kingston, including the mayor, county judge, Mr Gunn, M P, aud others were also present. The proceedings lasted until nearly twelve o'clock, having begun a little before nine. The great crowd of Protestants who attended showed the general respect in which the deceased prelate was held. Down town many stores were closed while the funeral was in progress, and bells were tolling a requirm for the dead, which added to the solemnity of the funeral.

pare themsclves for the different professions less space into the heaven of rest. Death which are to be their support during life. Since he displays such lamentable ignorance day, and likened man to the suddenness with on this important question, it becomes necessary to inform him that it is not because "Canada is the Greece of America," neither is change, but God was the same. When he it that "Our American colleges are deficient in anything necessary in rearing young men in virtue;" but because in Canada you receive better board and attention at a much lower price than ever have or will be obtained in a first-class American college. As the generality of young men now studying for the clerical profession are the sons of poor, industrious people, it is evident they will seek a college wherein the "pure, unadulterated lore" may be obtained at the least price, provided that same "lore" be taught thoroughly and systematically.

The writer says that the principal reason for the extraordinary patronage to Canadian colleges is the rapidity by which the students may finish their classical courses. This advancement of classes happens so rarely that the statement becomes the exception rather than the rule. It is true that, owing to the extraordinary talents of some students, their advancement becomes necessary in order to keep pace with their abilities, and by this meaus their six years' course is completed in five years; whereas those same students in an American college would be forced to remain a year in each class in order to receive their diplomas. This implies that ability is never recognized, and, if recognized, entirely ignored, and that stupidity, having completed the same course with talent, may come out at the end with equal knowledge and honor. A proof that Canadian colleges, in regard to learning, are better than American institutions, may be seen from the fact that all students going to Canada are invariably placed in classes lower than the ones they attended while in the states, and there, instead of becoming shining lights, they are frequently found at the end, and are regarded as examples of polished ignorance. The writer's "handsomely adorned wooden swords," when fashioned by intellect and perseverance, will produce in their respective spheres as much, if not more good, than those "strong steel swords " wrought by a six years' course in a first class American college, and tempered by all the style and brilliancy for which those colleges are so justly celebrated. At the present time there is considerable talk concerning the great amount of patronage to Canadian colleges. From this patronage alone it would be safe to

conclude that they are the better colleges. Even were American and Canadian institutions of equal merit as regards education, it seems to me that our young men, in order to save one or two hundred dollars a year, should the diocese he had never heard a priest utter | sacrifice their love for native soil, and "go directly north. W. K.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., July, 1879.

EDITOR OF THE Pilot .- In your columns of last week 1 noticed a small article entitled "Canadian Colleges," in which the writer, by a remarkable show of sarcasm, endeavored to show that the reason more students who study for the ministry may be found in Canadian institutions than in our own, is because the course there is much shorter, and, as he insinuates, much poorer than here. And he states how he knew a young man here, holding a

while he hinknes in little over hair the time in Canada. The ordinary classical course in Canada is seven years, although we sometimes bear of studious young men entering from the states, and making it in four, but if they do it is because they have a knowledge of the it is because they have a knowledge of the classics before entering, or because they are scription paid for the year 1878. permitted by hard study, to make extra time, an advantage seldom granted in to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, American colleges. And how many young men of splendid talents, who young men of splendid talents, who are now plodding along in the world, might be found gracing the pulpit, and propagating the Word of God by their eloquence, if it was not for that long term of study which, if being allowed to proceed right along, instead of being held back by a dull and uppromising class, they might have finished in a few years? And as for the course here being better, let the gentleman be assured that the professors in Canada are as scrupulous as any to be found, and that nobody is allowed to assume the dignity of the ecclesiastical state whom they do not deem in every way fit and worthy of it. Now, I do man's object in writing such an article, but hope you will have the goodness to insert this in your paper, which I have penned, not with any disrespect to our American institutions but to enlighten those who are falsely impressed concerning the matter.

British Grain Trade

A Liverpool grain circular, dated August 1st, says :- " In consequence of a number of fine days the wheat trade has remained dull, with a tendency to decline. The pretty general rain on Thursday did not cause a rise in the markets in the neighborhood of Liverpool, but only a steadier feeling. The present is a time of much uncertainty, as upon the state of the weather during the next fortnight depends whether prices remain about as at present, or are to be for a sensou considerably higher. The crop prospects in England and on the continent are pretty well known, and they show clearly a very extraordinary supply must be looked for elsewhere during the next thirteen months. The harvest prospects in America and Russia are therefore watched with almost unprecedented interest, as involving questions of serious national importance. There was a small attendance at the Liverpool market to-day, and business was limited, at a decline of a penny from Tuesday's rates on both red and white wheats. Flour was difficult of sale, even at a decline. American maize was dearer, but the transactions only retail."

A young girl who was maimed for life by explosion, caused by some Orangemen at a Catholic festive party on St. Patrick's day, was awarded £250 compensation yesterday at Derry.

An awfully sudden death occurred in the Four Courts on Tuesday. While about with his son-in-law, Dr. O'Leary, M P., and a solicitor, to make ann affidavit, James Rogers, professof music, dropped down dead as he was kissing the testament.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer $\pi 2^0$ There is not a Man, Woman or Child

family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer ZD⁻ There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot ensily get two or more others to Join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FKEE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below. There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents sweek. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

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Pray God that the good bishop may look down upon and bless them from heaven as he had done from his throne in this cathedral. The sermon, of which the above is but an outline, was delivered with considerable feeling and energy, and many sobs were heard from the congregation while the good father was eulogising the bishop. Immediately after the sermon, the cele-brant, Bishop Jamot, took his place at the head of the corpse, other dignitaries being placed as follows: At the right shoulder, Bishop Duhsmel; at the right shoulder, Vicar-General Rooney, for the Archbishop of Toronto; at the left foot, Vicar-General Heenan, for Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton.

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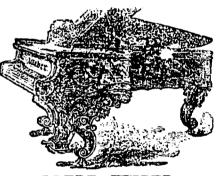
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Canadian Col eges.

The following correspondence, which appeared in the last issue of the Boston Pilot, may be of interest to our readers ;-

CANADIAN COLLEGES. EAST BOSTON, July, 1879.

Editor of the Pilot :- In reading over your valuable paper of the 19th inst., an article on Canadian colleges attracted my attention, which, on account of its tendency the depreciate the value of so many noble institutions of learning, together with the ironical language of the author, deserves to receive more than passing Yours respectfully, M. R. B.

Ancient Fancies Regarding the Beard,

(From the London News.)

Mr Darwin, in his "Descent of Man," in clines to the belief that the beard was originally ornamental. Ladies liked a bearded man; he was popular in primitive society, could select the fairest fair, his offspring resembled him, and so on, according to the popular statements of this theory of selection. If this view be true, it must be admitted that women soon changed their minds. "There is no wife for a bearded man," says the Maori proverb. The Northmen who settled in Iceland were entirely of the opposite way of thinking, and the only reproach that his fees brought against Njal was his lack of a beard. The Egyptians, as a rule, were clean shaven, especially the priests, "and for this they gave a certain sacred reason," which imitating Herodotus, we "do not think it lawful to divulge." The neighbouring Li-byans, on the other hand, were bearded, and the northern maritime enemies of the Egyptians, probably the early Greeks, wore rather thin yel low beards. Yet out of shaven Exypt the Israel. ites carried beards which were highly respected To cut an envoy's beard was a gross insult, and he was obliged no tarry some where till his beard was grown. Friends might gently touch the beard in a reverential sort of way, and thus Joab took hold of that of Amasa and ran him through the body with his sword. The Assyrian kings wore enormous beards in many curled tiers or stories, and we have an impression that some Orientals carried their beards in a hox. Dr. Doran, in writing on the beard, gravely maintains that the early Greeks were shaven, and that they called all bearded slien races" barbarous, " connecting the word with barba, a "beard." But Homer's Greeks, we know, wore their beards, and the races recognized as Greek on the leased, and like a meteor flew through bound- our American youth flock to Canada to pre- Egytian monuments are sometimes bearded.

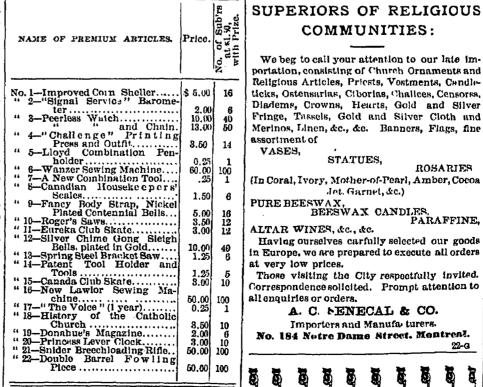
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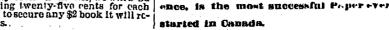
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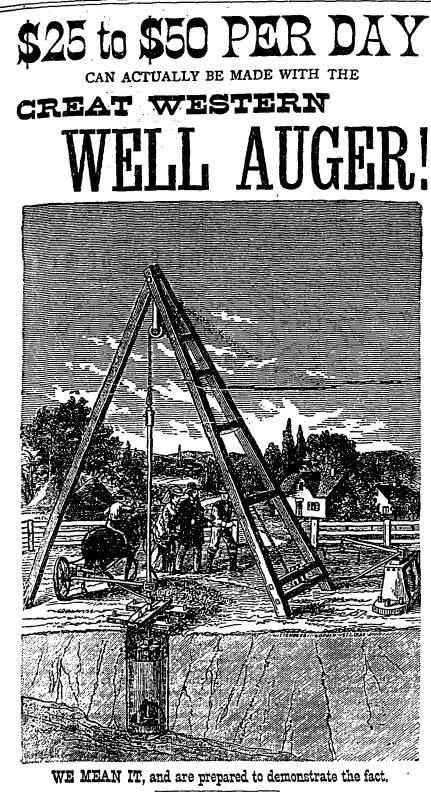
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The Nin and Scaip.
What the World Has Geen Want ing for Centuries.
The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a farge portion of humanity is concerned, is (1AR B) (1AR), an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of buildness, or where the bair, owing to discusse of buildness, or where the bair, owing to the sense of buildness, or where the bair, owing to the sense of buildness, or where the bair, owing to the sense of buildness, or where the bair, owing to the sense of buildness, or where the bair, owing to the bair, the accumulations of dandrati, and the promature change of color, are all evidences of a discased condition of the scalp and the gl-ands which nourish the bair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin inder the scalp to be of permanent and histing benedit. Such an article is CAREOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their matural state. Petroleum oll is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chembrally treated and comport is bait. The article is consist of elements almost in their matural the effect of petroleum upon the hair vas first obstended the result was in areoit. Busing motion of the oblice, glossy hait than the ever hait be fore. The oll was tried on borses and cattle that had the result were as rapid as they were marked out their hand the ever hait be fore. The manes and even the talks of horses, which had failen our, were completely restored the result was have wond the adard state, as a process the oblice, glossy bait than the ever halt be fore. The oll was tried on borses and cattle that a failen our, were completely restored the state of performant as a dressing for the hard failen our, were completely restored the state of the world, but the world and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerare the bair, but the alway and ealwa Have stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century, and the unhe-itating verdict of the public is that they are the best and cheepest. Beware of persons who go from house to house making failse representations to paim off in-ferior Machines. Every Machine has the name impressed on the Brass Trade Mark plate. To avoid deception, bay only at the old stand, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET. -6 HENCHEY'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, Isth October, 1877. MR. JOHN BURNS:-DEAR SIR,-The COOKING RANGE which 1 have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recom-mend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en-ire approbation. Respectfully yours, 12-25-g P. HENCHEY.

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative. BEAD THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878. CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco:

TELEGRAMS. SPAIN.

Death of Princess Infanata Maria del Pilat,

MADRID, August 5.—A despatch from Es-coriaza announces the death of Infanta Maria del Pilai, second sister of King Alfonso. The deceased princess was born June 4th, 1861, so that at the time of her death she was 18 years of age. She has been suffering some days from catalepsy, complicated with nerv-ous fever, and her life was considered in such danger, that her brother, the king, and elder sister, Infanta Isabel, were sent for from Lagraiga, where they were sejourning, and they reached Escoriaza in time to be present at her death. The king, who has not yet recovered from the melancholy into which he was plunged by the loss of his wife, was greatly affected by the death of his sister, to whom he was much attached.

LONDON, August 5 .- No political conseed to arise from the death of the younger of his wife, and will have the effect of indefinitely postponing the arrangements for his second marriage, which has now been in contemplation for some time. This postponement may have some remote consequences of considerable importance. The health of the young king is not good, and his tenure upon life is not strong;

he is exposed, moreover, to a greater noble people. extent than is generally supposed to danger of assassination. It should be remembered his life has already been once attempt. ed, and there are evidences that the secret associations which permeate all Europe, and which have, through their occult agencies, brought about successive attempts upon the lives of the Emperor William, the czar, the King of Italy, and the King of Spain, and are fully resolved to keep up their work of intimidation. Should King Alfonzo be carried off by disease or by the hand of an assassin before he again marries, and without leaving any heirs of his own issue to the throne, political complications of a serious character will eventually follow. The king's advisers have for some months past urged him constantly to contract another marriage, in order that these evils might be, if possible, averted, but the unfortunate death of his sister has postponed, if not altogether stopped, these designs. At the embassy to-day rumors concerning a disposition on the part of King Alfonso to abdicate the throne and retire to private life were in circulation by principal personages. At the embassy it was asserted that these reports had no foundation in fact.

THE ZULU WAR. Cetewayo will not Surrender—A Possible

Defeat Feared by the British. Lospon, August 8 .- A Cape Town despatch says the report that Cetewayo offered to surrender is not confirmed. The impression is he will give more trouble.

Some newspaper correspondents in South Africa think it possible that Cetewayo may defeat the natives sent against him, in which event all the prestige gained by the success of the British forces will be lost. A military council will be held at Maritzburg, but it probably will be little more than a matter of torm, as General Sir G. Wolseley-who is ac cused by the colonists of under-rating the enemy as much as Lord Chelmsford overrated them—is evidently bent upon pursuing his own views. As to the reduction of the British forces in South Africa, besides the marines and naval brigade, six infantry and two cavalry regiments will be sent home. Some accounts say Chief Secosoeni in the north is not expected to surrender without fighting. A column of 5,000 men is prepar-

Arab Catholics

A Catholic tribe of Arabs lives beyond the

Jordan, and moves with its herds of horses and cattle from one pasture to another, like the ancient patriarchs of Israel. An Italian pricet has been living with these simple herds-men for a number of years, and whenever they change their abode he goes with them. A new camp being formed, a tent which would forcibly remind on, of the old tabernacles in the desort, is also set up, and serves for the chapel-not harboring indeed, like that of old, the symbols D, the Divine law, but the Divine Law Giver Himself, offered in the spotless sacrifice of the Mass. Whilst the grown up people tend their flocks, the good priest teaches the children their duty towards God and men. Every year, about the time of holy week, the Arabian tribe pitches its tents on the banks of the Jordan, and its pastor enters Jerusalem on horseback, dressed like a Bedouin warrior, armed cap-apie, as are also his followers, the chiefs of the tribe, for their Mohommedan neighbors, quences of immediate importance are expect- true children of Israel, are "still raising their hands against any one, whilst every one's sister of the King of Spain, the news of which reached this capital this morning, but it is stated at the Spanish embassy that this addi-tional bereavement will have a tendency to still further plunge the king into the melan-choly which has allicted him since the death ness, to celebrate with them the glorious festival of Easter. Rev. Father Beiver, of Notre Dame de Sion, now travelling through the United States on a charitable mission, in bebalf of the orphans in the asylum at Jerusalem, under the care of the famous R disbonne, who furnishes the interesting particulars, says these Arabs are excellent Catholics and a

The Pride of Canada I

Our citizens are proud, and justly so, of their benevolent institutions which are devoted to the physical, educational, moral and religious wants of the people. We spare no expense to render comfortable those who need our sympathy. Our hospitals and homes for the aged of both sexes abound throughout the Dominion, and every city gives proper atten-tion to its aged and poor. It is simply an outgrowth of our humanity. But there are many who are comfortably circumstanced in worldly goods, who go through life the vic-tims of diseases, nervousness, biliousness, dyspepsia and kindred diseases, which render them miserable, when by a little care to cat properly or a timely application of remedies, they might be removed. There are men with ample funds in their pockets to buy all the luxuries of life and yet have not digestion enough to put away comfortably an oyster. They are always complaining and doct ring. The introduction of Dr. HEBRICK'S SCOAR COATED PILLS has made an improvement in this matter. Their rapid and grow-ing popularity has benefited our invalids. Their taste is agreeable, and their action rapid and remedial.

A CURE FOR DIPPHERIA!-Mrs. Ellen B Muson, wife of Rev. Francis Mason, Tounghoo, Birmah, writes :-... My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, cold chills, burning fever, and sore throat. I counted one morning ten little vesicles in his throat, very white, and his tongue, towards the root, just like a watermelon full of seeds; the remainder coated as thick as a kuite-blade. I tried the PAIN-KILLER as a gargle and found it invariably cut off the vesicles, and he raised them up, often covered with blood. He was taken on Sunday; on Wednesday his throat was clear, and his tongue rapidly clearing off. I also used it as a liniment, with castor oil and hartshorn, for his neck. It seemed to mea wonderful cure, and can but wish it could be known to the many poor mothers in our land who are losing so many children by this dreadful disease.

ISCIPIEST CONSUMPTION .- In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipien



day of November, 1878. JAME× D. KING, Notary Public. JOSEPH E. POND. JR., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro, Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of ms head has been as smooth and free from thair as a billiard ball, but some eige-t weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair haw 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. G. d.D. No. 70 River avenue, Alleg-heny City, Pa., writes to na that he had bis head bady sca ded by bot water and that CARBO-iANE moust cured his head but caused hi-hair to grow luxuriantly. ALFKED 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 bead bas-been entirely BALD for years DONGULA, IL, March 19, 1879 SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I besan to use CARBOLINE on my head last Sept-mber. which had been baid for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow b of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact. A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D. THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. U., MIII Creek, III., says: I can cheerfully recommend CAR-BOLINE as a remedy for Baidness. I was en-tirely baid, and procured one bottle of CARBOL-informan on head one bottle of CARBOL-informan on head that remember. When there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE. I certify to the above, beside selling Dr. Law-rence there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE. I certify to the above, beside selling Dr. Law-rence the CARBOLINE W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist' tť

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beau-tifier of the hair the world has ever produced.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Hottle Sold by all Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA. Nole Agents for the United Alassa, the Anadas, and Great Britain.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and wholesale by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Can. B. A. MITCHELL & SON, London Unt., Can. J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont., Can HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Ont., Can JOHN RODERTS, Ottawa, Out., Can.

WM. W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharines. Ont., Can. EDMON GIROUX & BRO., Quebec

H. HASWELL & CO., MONTREAL, Que.,

General Agents for Canada,

CHAB. LANGLEY & CO., Sun Francisco: DEAR SIR-I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely build and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noted the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a frend. I concluded to try a bottle without any great nopes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely govered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every ap pearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever if was in my youth. ed to march against him should he continue recalcitrant. Sir G. Wolseley did not inform the coast chiefs that they would be governed by the English, but told them that their country would be ruled by independent Zulu chiefs

TURKEY.

The Bulgarian Manifesto-The Scraievo Fire, 10,000 People Homeless.

Lospon, August 8-The Bulgarian cabibelieve it will restore it as completely in this testi-was in my youth. I take great pleasure in offering you this testi-monial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS, E. WHITE, Davisville, Cat Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMEN D. KING, Notary Public. net's manifesto to the nation states that its intention is to maintain cordial relations with the powers, and secure peace and order The fire in Serajevo was caused by an exalosion. The Catholic, Servian and Jewish districts and commercial quarters are destroyed. Thousands of buildings are burned, including the Catholic and Servian churches About 10,000 people are homeless. The damage is enormous, and the fire is still raging, ST. PETERSBURG, August 8 .- It is reported that, in consequence of the concentration of Turkish troops on the Roumelian frontier.

Russia has protested to the nowers. BERLIN, August 8 .- It is said that the

Balkans will shortly be occupied by Turkish troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 8.-Servia has claimed from the porte two million france as damage for the destruction of property by Albanian raids on the Servian frontier. It is said that the porte has rejected the demand.

ENGLAND.

Wolseley's Next Command.

London, August 8.-It is announced that General Sir G. Wolseley will be the next commander-in-chief of India.

GERMANY.

Beligious F.eedom.

Rows, August 8 .- It is stated that the Vatican and Bismarck have agreed to observe scrupulous secrecy until the conclusions of the present treaties.

THE DISAFFFOTED INDIANS.

Desertion of Nex Perces-Spotted Tail Wants to Work.

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 9 .- The Indian gent at Flat Head agency, Montana, reports that ten lodges of Nez Perces recently deserted to White Bird's hands of hostiles and desired to enter and live upon the Flat Head reservation. The agent agreed to receive them if they gave up their arms and horses, and surrendered as prisoners, subject to the further orders of the government. Eight Nez Perces

Que, Can. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can. THOS. B. BAKER & SON, St. John, N.B., Can. UMA SWFT T. & CO. ''I have had enough of the military. I want my people to work. I want no mere scouting; I have had my belly full. We want to work the ground. Whenever the military are here there is always whiskey, and military are here there there there there there there to the the ground. The chief requests the

consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy. Jons McMURRAY, Methodist Minister, New-

port, N. S.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phiegm or mucus: changes the secretions and purifies the Blowl; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Sold by all Druggists.

AFTER TRYING MANY MEDCINES without benefit BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PELS have cured me of three most painful Ulcers, with which I had suffered for about four years .- THONAS LAYTON, Geelong, Victoria.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA water .--- We carnestly urge every purchaser to ask for that which is prepared by Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the true pertume, All other so-called Florida Waters are only ordinary Colognes.

Pond's Extract.—To stop bleeding from the lungs, pose, guns, sumah, buwels, uterus, piles, or elsewhere, its action is remarkable for promp.ness and efficacy. 501

MR. (HEO. SEWELL, of Memramcook, N. B., withing from Moncton, N.B., under date of May 7, 1878, says :-

"J. H. ROBINSON, Esq., St. John, N.B. :

"J. H. ROBINSON, Esq., St. John, N.B.: "Dear Sir,-In January last I came to Monc-ton from Memeramcook to consult a physician, as I was in the last stages of Con-umption. When I arrived here I had at once to go to my bed, and was so low I never expected to leave it. A physician was called who promunced my bed, and was so low I never expected to leave it. A physician was called who promunced my bed, and was colled who promunced my bed, and was colled who promunced my bed, and was colled who promoned my bed, and was colled who promunced my case as hope'ess; that I might live a week or two, not more. As a last resort ho recom-mended Robinson's Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime. I purchased a bottle and after taking the first dose I commenced to im-prove. It seemed, after taking a do c, as if I had eaten a good hearty meal. I have con-tinued taking it ever since and am repidity im-proving. I am condid at that had it not been for your Oil I would have been in my grave to-day. You are at liberity to use this in any way you wish, as I am anxious to let others, who are afflicted in the same way, know, in the hope that they too, may receive the same benefit." Robinson's Phos. horized Fmulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is pr pared solely by 4. H. hobuson. Pharmaceu-tical Chemist, St. John, N.B. For sale by Drug-gist and General Dealers. Price \$1 per bottle ; aix bottles for \$5.

orders of the government. Eight Nez Perces following the above hand were massacred by a war party, su.posed to be Gros Ventres. The secretary of the interior has received a characteristic letter from the Indian chief Spotted Tail, at Rosebud Agency, Dakota. The chief makes some complaint, and says, "I have had enough of the military. I want i have had i my belly full. We want to work the ground. Whenever the military are here there is always whiskey, and that makes trouble.". The chief requests the secretary to visit the agency, and the latter promises to do So.

The terrific twinges endured by rheumatism are first soothed and in the end permanently relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and preventive of its return, THOMAS' ECLEO-TRIC OIL, a combination of six patent medicinal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, be-cause httle of it is usually required to produce the desired effects, and the small cost of which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it achieves. It is equally safe whether taken internally or externally, is applicable to diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tumors, sores and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Price, per bottle, 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

8

Toronto, Ont. NOTE .- Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

MONEY AND COMMERCE. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, August 13.

Financial.

The local money market does not otherwise present any new features. Good commercial bills are discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, and stock loans made at 6 per cent on call. Sterling Ex-change quiet at 8 to 8 premium between banks, 8 to 8 premium cash over the counter. Docu mentary and produce bills purchased at 74 to 74 premium. Drafts on New York par to 4 dis-count.

Last weck we recorded the suspension of the Consolidated bank in this city, and stated that it reflered untavorably upon the management. Since the date of our last issue, howerer, we have been visited with a perfect storm of bank failures if we may judge from the result created by the suspension of payment by two other city banks, the Exchange and Ville Marie. Full particulars of these disasters will be found on another page of the TRUE WITNESS, and also of the "run" on the old City and District Sav-ings' bank, which followed. During Friday and Saturday last there was something very like a panic among the banks of Montreal, but now the excitement has sub-ided, and business has again resumed the ordinary aspect. Without devolug this ar icle to a review of the cau-es which led to the suspensions, and to the various effects, it may be stated that nearly \$2,40,000 has been thrown out of co petition in the banking busi-iness by the stoppage of the Exchange and Ville Marie, and that in the long run it will be all the better for husiness and for the country. The losses in each case will undoubledly fail almost wholly upon the stockholuers, and not upon de-bod or or billowers. Last week we recorded the suspension of the wholly upon the stockholuers, and not upon de-positors or billholders.

The directors of the Ville Marie bank held another adjourned meeting with closed doors to-day, and after a good deal of discussion of the affairs of the bank, decided to call a meeting of the shareholders at an early date not yet fixed, to determine whether or not it is advisable to resume specie payments. The directors are in favor of resuming, but the true secret appears to be that unless by some unforeseen circumstances, such as a speedy pay-ment of all notes due, etc., the bank will be utterly unable to resume business and will have no other alternative than to go into liquidation.

Business Troubles.

-A writ ot attachment for \$217,44 has been issued against Edward Schultze. Holland, assignee.

-William H. Riley has been attached for \$225 at the instance of Cant, Gourlay & Co., Gault. Out. Perkins, assignee.

-A writ has been issued against Cyrille Pare, for \$297.50, at the instance of Odilon Рате.

-Mr. P Doran, undertaker, this city, has also been attached, in the sum of \$311.65. Mr. L. A. Globensby, assignce.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Joseph Sepiot, trader, Sault-au-Recollet. Mr. C. O. Perrault, assignce.

The London Telegraph says that the bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance last Friday, £25,000, was all for New York.

for silks. Importations of fall goods continue for shifts, importations of lan goods continue gradually to arrive by each incoming steamer from Liverpool. Remittances were better in July than they have been so far this month, but they are expected to improve rapidly as the crops are marketed.

from Liverpool. Remittances were better in July than they have been so far this month, but they are expected to improve rapidly as the crops are marketed. GROCERLES.—Trade has been reported fair, but not so active on the whole as during the week previous. The panic among the banks last week hindered business to a consider-able extent. Rem tinness only moderate, but prospects are everywhere favorable for a good fail business. Fish has been in rather good de n. and, but the market is bare of both Labrador herrings and codiss. Prices for the latter are higher, 44 75 to \$5 per 100 lbs. net, for dry cod. Scaled herrings worth 25 to 30c per box, small lots, and 22c to 25c for large lot. Nos 1, 2 and 8 are respectively quoted at \$15, \$14 and \$13. Fruit—There is never much done at this season of the year; stocks of old qualities are not large, and there is a mere hand to me uth demand to meet pre-ent wants until the new fruit comes for ward. Valencias q. oted at 6je - o 6je; and layers at \$1.40 to 150. Currants very duil at 4e to 50 per lb. *sice* has been in good request an prices some-what firmor; quoted here at 4je to 4je for sales of small lots; but round lots ex-wharf have sold at under the inside rate. Foreign advices re-ceived to-day quote prices a shede higher in Liverpool. Spices of all kinds are duil; there is some demand for Pimento, which is selling at 14je to 16c. For other kinds prices are un-changed. Suymars-Refined are rather easier; the demand hus slackened, but we do not yet albr prices. Raw sugars are in sleady demand and selling at 6je to 7c for large lots of Porto k co and Barbadoes. Syrups are very duil and prices have declined about &c d ring the week, now quoted at 40c to 5c. Suc grade Molasses duil; present stocks exceed the demand; cargo iot of barbadees are selling at 2aje to 27c, and small itots at 30c to 32c. Suc mes-trides remain very firm here for new Japans, which are there-fore slow of sale; advices from dive to 4ke, and medium blacks. There were sules of round los of the solar fo

dred bag lots have been made at these prices. HARDWARE, IRON, ETC.--In the local market business continues stagpant; farmers are still busy with the crops, an the demand is very restricted. In some of our leading whole-sale houses a g ou many of the salesmen and other employees are away holiday making. In England, also, the trade remains duil and in errors report the prospects are gloomy. Prices In England, also, the trade remains dull and in some respects the prospects are gloomy Prices both there and here tavor the buyer and dealers here report very little doing in iron or shelf goods of any kind in Pittsburg, U.S., however, there are signs of improvement; prices there for all kinds of i on have advanced, the factories are all running full time, and orders, we hear, cannot be taken except for October delivery. Some Am-rican manufacturers have expressed a fear that England, which is troub ed with over-production. may enter into competition with them, and thus bring down the prices. LEATHER.—Trade bas remained oulet all the

ihem, and thus bring down the prices. LEATHER.—Trade has remained quiet all the week, there being no active demand from the large shoe manufacturers as yet. There has been a fair movement in *splits*, *uppers*, and leso in No. 2 sole, but no special call for any one description of stock. For Spanish sole, an ad-vance of Ic on last week's prices is now asked, viz., 22c to 23c for No. 1, and 20c for No. 2, but we have not yet heard of any sales to establish the advance. One lot of 4.000 sides of No. 1 was bought at a low price, in anticipation of the ad-vance, but the figure paid could to the learned. Sole leathers are rapidly getting into fewer hands, hence the probable advance. Frices have advanced in Figland, owing to small supplies hands, hence the probable advance. Frites have advanced in England, owing to small supplies rom America, and reduced stocks there. In consequence of light receipts, stocks have lately been considerably reduced here, too. Other kinds of leather are in citive and prices firm, but unaltered. Sales are usually small, and remittances only fair.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Wagons, ac.

TUESDAY, August 12.

The farmers' markets here were well supplied to-day with all kinds of market gardeners' and farm produce that are in season. There was a very large attendance at Bonsecours market square to-day. Prices for vegetables and different kinds of fruit are somewhat cheaper than at this time last year. above. New oats and new barley were in fair supply; the former were selling at 75c to 85c per bag, and barley at 60c per bushel, or S1 per bag. For last year's peas, 90c per bushel was asked. Prices for fresh butter and eggs are as quoted below, there being no change since our last report. Some fresh eggs were sold to-day at 14c to 16c, but really new laid are worth 18c. Green corn was abundant, and selling at 10c per doz ears for field corn, and 15c per doz for sweet do. Tomatoes show a decline of \$1.50 per bush on previous values, now quoted at \$2 to \$2.50. New potatoes are worth 30c per bush; cauliflowers have advanced, now worth \$1.50 to \$2 per doz Peas and beans unchanged. The better class of apples are coming forward now and are selling at \$2 50 to 3 per bush; Montreal harvest apples sold to-day for the first time this season at \$2 per bushel in baskets; they were of good quality. Delaware peaches are worth \$3 per crate, and bell pears \$3 to 4 per barrel : bartlett do at \$1.50 per crate. Mush melons are selling at from \$3 to 9, as to size. Saguenay blueberries are worth 60c to 80c per box, and Three River blueberries \$1.50 to 2.75 per boxes of large

sheep; Ald McShane, this city, 3 cars cattle; Wm Spencer, Stratford, 10 cars sheep and cattle; Dan Cochlan, of Lambton, 10 cars cattle; Geo Armstrong, Brampton, 1 car do; Messrs. Spooner & Mooney, Clinton, Ont, 8 cars sheep; Thompson and Flanagan, Toronto, 6 cars cattle; J. O'Halloran, Toronto, 8 cars cattle and 3 cars sheep; J C Cochlan, Toronto, 13 cars sheep and cattle; H & A Allan, of the Allan line of steamships, 25 horses; and Thos Crawford, Toronto, 5 cars

cattle and 8 cars sheep. This morning about 14 carloads, nearly ali grass-fed cattle, of fair to good quality, were offered for sale at the St. Gabriel market, but there were very few buyers in attendance, and as usual the majority were driven down to Viger market. There are very few grades fit for shipment now offering, but shippers are forwarding grass cattle for grazing in England The offerings to-day were as follows :---Wm Kindall, Kingston, 2 loads cattle; James Eaking, Port Hope, 2 do; Wilder and Roberts, Granby, 2 do; John Elliott, Port Perry, 1 do; - Frengard, Port Perry, 1 do; Matt Elliott, Kingston, 2 do; J Dennis, 1 load cattle and 1 load hogs; J Howden, Peterboro, 1 load cattle; Mr McLanaghan, Perth, 1 load cattle : Mr.J. W. House and Dan Cochlan were about the only buyers. Mr. Cochlan bought of N. Tailleter, local butcher, 10 head cattle at \$35 per head, or 3c per lb; they averaged 1,150 hs each. Mr. House bought 2 loads cattle from Matt. Elliott, 2 loads do. from Wm. Kindall, 1 load from Mr. Dennis, and 1 load from John Elliott. We were unable to learn from the buyers and sellers the prices paid, but we understand the range was from 31c to 41c per 1b. This is at all events the range of prices for all kinds of cattle now offering on the markets.

Viger.

TUEDSAY, August 12.

The receipts of live stock at this market yesterday were rather large, but the attendance of buyers was only moderate, the demand, therefore, not active, and prices were rather lower than at this time last week. The offerings comprised about 200 head of cattle of generally good quality for local use, about 100 calves, 600 sheep and lambs and about 20 hogs. Of the number of cattle named above, about 150 head were from the St. Gabriel market and the Upper Canada boats; the demand for cattle was rather slow, and prices ranged at from 3c to 31c perlb, for the best, and 2c to 2½c per lb for inferior or second class qualities. The supply of calves was far in excess of the demand, and although the quality of those offering was fair, the demand was very poor, and prices paid ranged from \$1 to \$3 each, as to quality. Lambs were very plentiful, and of generally good quality, but the demand was slow; first-class sold at \$2 50 to 3 24 each, and seconds at \$1 50 to 200. There was a comparatively small number of sheep offering; they sold at from \$3 50 to 4 00 each, none being fit for shipping The hogs were of medium to good quality the demand was fair only, and prices paid ranged from \$400 to 600 per head for lean, while fat hogs brought \$5 50 per cwt. One

sow and 7 sucking pigs sold for \$18. To-day (Tuesday) business was almost at a standstill. The arrivals included only about 15 or 20 head of cattle (nearly all milch cows), 50 lambs and about 10 caives. There was no enquiry for cows, and those offering were sold for almost any price that could be got for them. The highest figure paid to-day was \$30, and the general range was from \$20 to S25, there being only two or three sold at under \$20 each, and up till noon only about 10 head had been sold. The lambs were of good quality, and only a few sold at about \$2.50 each. About half a dozen calves of fair quality changed hands at from \$2 to \$3 each, and a few small lean hogs remaining over from yesterday sold at the prices quoted

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, July 28.—Cattle at market, 2,930;

wood, but the demand is very light and prices revain unchanged. There were about 40 or 50 barges loaded with ll kindsnearly a lying in Victoria pier to-day, and a considerable quantity has also arrived at the canal wherves from the Upper Canada districts.

The output of the anthracite coal companies thus far this year has been unprecedented. Since the 1st of January the total production has been 11,900,000 tons, against 7,200,000 tons last year. Most of the companies have not stopped a single week day since the beginning of the year. The only obstacle of moment to the continuance of the present period of large production and low prices is the possibility of labor troubles. The preparations for a large export trade, particularly

by the Reading people, continue. COAL.-Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, \$5.25; chestnut, \$5.00; egg, \$5.00; furnace, \$5.00; Scotch grate (soft), \$5.00 to 5.50; Scotch steam, \$4.50 to 4.75; Sydney steam, \$3.25; Pictou do, \$3.75; Newcastle smiths', \$5.50; coke, per chaldron, \$3.50.

Wood.-Retail prices per cord at the wharf. cartage extra: Long maple, 31 feet, \$5.00; long birch, 31 teet, \$4.50; long beech, 31 feet, \$4.00; short maple, three feet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three feet, \$3 75; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 3.50; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet, \$2.00 to 2.25.

Montreal Horse Market.

Montreal Horse Market. Montax, August 11. The business done here in horse flesh during the past week haw been very light. Shipments comprised only 51 horses at a total cost of \$3,-990,50, against \$2 horses at a total cost of \$2,9 shipped during the work previous. There are seven or eight American buyers now at the American house in this city, who are anxious to buy a number of large heavy working horses and several desirable beasts for carriage purposes. The supply, however. will likely continue very light until h r-vesting operations are all over. Mr. George Armstrong, of Brampton, is shipping to Eug-land 12 fine young horses, and 25 horses from London, Ont. were al-o shipded per steamship Phoenician for the Giasgow framway company. Several dealers are operat ng in differen parts of the Eastern Townships, but the high prices asked by farmers deter many from going into the country, and buyers report that this city affords the best market for buyers in Canada. The following were the -hipments of horses, from. Montreal to the United States consulate during the past week:-August 4th, 11 horses, \$777.50; 1 do, \$30%; August 5th, 2 horses, \$400; August 6th, 13 horses, \$\$89; August 7th, 22 horses, \$1,696; August 9th, 2 horses, \$400; August 6th, 16 horse could be filled, in proof of which Mr. Miller, of Massachusetts, secured eleven horses in one day at sail factory prices, at the hotel door; another g-nileman got une animals in two days. The prices paid were from \$50 to \$160, the latter being for fine and spee iy stock. Barnston sabout four miles from Coati-cook, a station on the Grand Trunk railway. MONDAY, August 11.

The Quebec Markets.

QUEDEC, August 8.-TIMBER - Everything in the timber line remains stagnant, and sales are few and far between; some common and inferior white pine has been sold at 6c and 7c; some square pine, 11 by 12 inch-s, has changed hands at 9c. Oak has been sold

at 30c. In elm there is nothing doing, and may be quoted at 36c to 38c. Deals remain quiet but firm, the demand pas perhaps slackened off slightly during the past week, and no sales have come to light, may be quoted as worth for pine-First, £12 5s to £12 15s; second, £7 15s to £8 0s; thirds, £4 to £4 10s. Spruce-First, ± 5 to ± 5 10s; second, ± 4 10s to ± 4 15s; third, £2 10s to £3. Red pine, £7 10s to £7 15s, all according to size and specification.

FRSIGHTS-Anticipation of an improvement in midsummer rates have not so far been realized, although there seems a firmer feeling. There are but few, if any open vessels in port and there are no transactions since last report. A couple of schooners have been taken up to-day to load salt for Cascumpeque at 15c. River and Gulf are: _To Montreal_ Salt. 6c to 7c per sack: coals.

tons in excess of same date last year.

time last year. There is no demand, and the

few cargoes that occasionally stray in find it

difficult to sell. A cargo of Scotch steam

changed hands yesterday at the low figure of

S4 60: holders, however, anticipate that the

FIRE BRICKS AND PIG IRON .- There have

been no receipts and no transactions reported.

Stocks on hand are very light, and these are

being slowly worked off in small retail lots

for immediate use at \$25 for the former. Carr's

best brand, and \$18 for the latter article.

next arrivals will realize something better.

rel per schooner.

meal unchanged. FISH-Dry fish unchanged. Some sales from versels have teen made at \$8.25 to \$3.50 for hard shole cod. Haddock at \$2.25 to \$2.50, an bake, sl.50 to \$1.75. Mackerel very free and unchanged. Salmon higher, with an active demand; catches reported unusually small.

OILS-Cod oil is arriving slowly, and prices are firmer, with a slight advance. All other kinds very dull. PR DUCE-Salt-West India goods about the

At a meeting of the creditors of Jerry Foley, Halifax, 30c on the dollar (secured) was offered

Halifax, 30c on the dollar (secured) was onered and accepted. Five steamers laden with cattle for Europe put into North Sydney this week for coal. The steamer Marrodeil has been seized at North Sydney by the customs officer for viola-tion of the revenue laws. The well known bistorian, Francis Parkman, Is on his way to Cape Breton to study the Louis-burg ruins. He is gathering materials for a life of Montcalm.

Chicago Hog Market.

Chicago, August 12.—Hogs, receipts, 6,100 Light grades, \$380 to 330; mixed packers, \$3 to 3 35; heavy shipping, \$3 40 to 3 60. LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, August 12.-Lake freights-51c for wheat; 5c reported paid for corn. Lake and canal-12c for wheat; 11c for corn.

Commercial Items.

-It is reported that the large dry goods firm of Messrs. McInnes Bros., burned out at Hamilton, will shortly remove to Toronto. -The screw tug C. N. Jones was sold

under the Merchants' Shipping act, at Quebec, Tuesday morning, and adjudged to W.

271 pounds, valued at \$99,782.

-The St. Louis, Mo., Journal of Commerce of Saturday last contains extracts from letters received from all sections west, particularly from country merchants, all of which note a large increase of business, rapid restoration of confidence among all classes, abundant crops, general prosperity and bright prospects for the future in all departments of trade.

-A former resident of Montreal, writing from Eugland, says :-- " The weather here has been most extraordinary; we had a regular Canadian winter, and with the exception of a few fine days we have had no summer yet rain has been incessant; the hay in many parts is rotting in the fields, and I doubt if much of the corn crops will come into ear at

at all. Bread is already dearer." -The shipments of butter and cheese from this city to the United Kingdom during the week ending August 9th, last Saturday were :---

Butter. Cheese. Burry, Cheeke, Per SS, Sardinhan, for Liverpool.... 1, 74 Per SS, Teutonia, for Liverpool.... 124 Per SS, Pheenkeinar, for Gissgow... 1,070 Per SS, Scotland, for Loudon...... 54 192

-A London despatch says -A letter on behalf of the Grand Trunk board, written by Captain Tyler, in reply to a proposal from Mr. Childers, states that the Grand Trunk board is disinclined to agree to a division of the competitive traffic only. They advocate a fusion or the whole nett receipts of the two companies, to be divided according to agreed percentage. The general feeling is strongly in favor of the Grand Trunk proposal, which is supported by a majority of the Great Western shareholders. The proposal is apt to be carried out.

-Mr. Jas. Worthington, contractor for the Central railway extension, has just returned from a trip ever the line. He says the engineering for the whole line has been nearly completed; that the line has been cleared to Rockeliff, 55 miles from Pembroke ; that the grading of the line has been completed for 44 miles, the rails laid for a little over 30, and

about 30 miles ballasted; two locomotives and 35 cars are used on the work, and em 90 to S1 per ton; sawn lumber, S1 to 1 10 ployment afforded to 500 men; the couper 1,000 feet board measure. From Montrract will be finished by the fall of 1880. real to Quebec :-Flour, Sc per barrel ; 4c per -Last Friday evening's Liverpool grain bag; pork, 10c per barrel; heavy goods, \$1 circular says :--- The heavy rains in most per ton. From Quebec to Miramichi, Shediac, parts of the country have caused no extra-Gaspe, Pictou, &c., 50c per barrel and \$5 per ton per steamer, and 321c to 35c per barordinary activity in the grain trade, but consumers supply their wants with more freedom The continental demand for cargoes off coast SALT-Receipts have been 218 tons exis unabated. The wheat markets have genesteamship on importer's account. The market rally recovered from last week's depression. is quiet, with no transactions reported since Forward purchases of American continue last quotations. There seems to be a scarcity in considerable quantity, but with little of salt at Halifax and Cape Breton, and some margin on existing spot rates. Farmers' 12,000 tons have been shipped by schooner in deliveries have been limited and the imports that direction within the past three weeks. less liberal than last week. The weather to-Rates here are certainly firmer; receipts this day being fine, the Liverpool wheat market is season now reach 14,760 tons, which is 7,062 quiet, and Tuesday's rates are scarcely supported for any description of new winter, COAL-The receipts during the past week American and several other sorts selling at have been 702 tons Leith and 800 tons lower ld decline. Flour was slow of sale, bu ports, in all 1,502 tons, which now brings prices were fairly maintained. Corn sold this year's importations up to 50,389 tous, airly at 1d to 1d over Tuesday's quotations. which is 3,705 tons less than at the same

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LiME and SODA, Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the sightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itre-stores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds fiesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$r co per bottle. BCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. Belleville, Ont. 29-L

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

Its Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin. French is also carefully attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving

-From the 15th of March to the 31st of July, 1879, the quantity of sugar imported into Halifax was 9,535,313 pounds, valued at \$262,187 During the same period in 1878 the quantity imported into Balifar was 0.000

Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For further particulars end for the " Prospectus and Course of Studies.',

CITY ITEMS.

AN UNPOPULAR BILL.- One from the Exchange Bank. It can no longer travel on its

S. CARSLEY evidently thinks the shareholders of the three Banks that have lately failed are good for sufficient to pay their Bank Bills in full, as he is taking the Mechanics, the Consoldated and the xc ange Bank Bills at a higher rate than Brokers are paying for them.

MABRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.-In view of the commercial alliance which is to take place be tween the two large premises on Notre Dame street, a large and extensive alteration is in progress by which the two will be joined tog-ther in a happy and permanent union. Cards of invitation will shortly be issued, and the public will be cordially invited to assist in the festivities. The marriage will be four storie high.

EXTENSIVE SALES .- Over four hundred pairs of Kid Gloves were lately sold during one day in S. Carsley's Glove Department.

"Do You IMPORT DIRECT ?" asked a drammer of S. Carsley. "I do," was the reply. "Oh, that's a direct cut for me !" and he left. In the meantime Carsley's customers get the benefit of the difference.

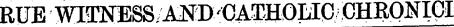
PUBLIC OPINION is very strong against Mercantile Agencies just now. They are principally to blame for the late bank failures, by faisely rating so many weak and hop-le-s insolvent firms to be worth large capitals, and thus help ing them to borrow money from the banks Banks doubtless know all about it.

S. CARSLEY CLAIMS that his English system of doing business is so simple, and yet so much superior to the Cauadian or American way of doing business, that he can sell either American or English Prints at lower prices, retail, than they are being sold wholesale in the city, and still make a fair living profit.

SCOTT'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA,



-The Merchanics' bank has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against John C. Becket, printer; amount, \$265.64. Symmes, assignee.

Thos. H. Cox, wholesale grocer, has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Joseph Meloche for \$400. C. O. Perrault, assignee.

-A first dividend sheet of 20c on the dollar bas been prepared in the matter of Forester & Bourdeau, upon liabilities of \$7,554.71. Mr. C. O. Perrault is the assignee.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against J. R. Boyce & Co., fancy goods dealers, of Notre Dame street this city. It is reliably stated that owing to their having given accommodation paper to Ascher & Co., they are unable to get at the full amount of their liabilities, as they did not always keep records of the "kites." Mr. John Fair is the assignee.

Write of attachment have been issued against Writs of atlachment have been issued against Dame Malving Lanonaille, druggist, for \$273.32, at the instance of Messrs Lymnus, Clare & 'o; Mr A Duff, assignee. Against Mr W F Mewhort, dealer in rubber goods, for \$205, by Messrs W C McLaren & Co, saddlers, this city.-P S Ross, esq, assignee; and against Daniel Ford, trader, for \$200, at the Instance of Mr E Lefebvre; L J Laiole co, assignee Lajoie, esq. assignee.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TBADE.

TUESDAY, August 12.

TUESDAY, August 12. The city wholesale trade presents can cely any new feature of interest, and affords but little scope for comment beyond what has already been stated in previous reviews. When it is re-membered that country merchants have been unusually, but commendably caulous in mak-ing their purchases this season, that the farm-ers are busy reaping and threshing the harvest, and, added to all this, that we have had something like a financial panie in the city, the present quiet state of trade af-fairs is not to be wondered at. As was expected, remittances have been generally slow during the weak, but the causes enumerated above are to be credited or this also. Merchan s, howto be credited or this also. Merchan s, how to be credited or this also. Merchan s, how-ever, seem almost to forget the present while looking forward to the things which are to come. The prospects for the fall trade are every-where reported better than ever before; so far as western Ontario is concerned, the harvest is virt ally over, and the crops have nearly all been gathered in splendid condition; and in the caster counties Glengary for lastance we virt any over, and the crops have nearly in been gathered in splendid condition; and in the eastern counties, Glengarry for Instance, we understand the crops were never better; the spring wheat is reported exceptionally fine in this section. As regards fall wheat, one man who had sown five bushels, threshed 200 bushels from the yield; another, Mr. Cross, of Beaudetic, sewed 1; bushels of fall wheat, and has reaped 62 bushels from it. This will be admitted to be a tremendous yield, and the grain is among the finest ever exhibited in Canada. Peas are reported to be an unpre-cedentedly good crop, and oats are said to average 70 bushels to the acre in the vicinity of Woodsteck and Ingersoll, Ont. Barley is ex-ceptionally good all over, and is now pretty much all in the barns. Some lots were sold at our sirect market to-day at 600 per bushel. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business is reported

BOOTS AND NHOEN .- Business is reported fair, but the active demand for fail goodsex-pected for some time past has scarcely com-menced yet. No advance has yet been estab-lished in prices, which are quite moderate for the season. More activity in trade is expected next week.

The following are the corrected prices up

to date :---

FRUT.—Apples—New, \$2.50 to 3.00 per dozen ears. FRUT.—Apples—New, \$2.50 to 3.00 per brl, and from OOc per peck; Lemons, 25c to 30c per doz.; \$8 to 9 per case; oranges, 60c to 00c per dozen; 60 to 40 per case; cranberries, 00c per gallon; cocoanuts, 60c per dozen; gooseber-vice, 50c per gallon; bell pears, \$3 to 4 per brl; bartlett do \$4.50 per orate: Delaware peaches, \$4 do; much melons, \$3 to 9 per doz.

ac; mush meions, \$5 to 9 per doz. MEAT.-Beet-roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirioin steaks, 10c to 12c; spring lamb, 50c to \$1.50 per quarter; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 8c to 10c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dreased hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 15c to 18c per lb; roll 00c to 00c per lb; Eastern Townships, tub, 12c to 14c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per lb; ordi-nary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 8jc to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 18c to 20c per dozen; necked to 11c to 12c. packed do 11 to 12c.

GRAIN, ETO-New Oats, 75 to 85c per bag; buck-wheat, \$1.20 to 1.30 do; peas, 75c to 90c per bushel; bran, 80c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 50c to 6% per bushel; corn, sl.16 to 0.00 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.27; beans, \$1.6 to 0.00 1.50 per bushel; moulte \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; dour, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag. per bag.

POULTRY AND GAME. — Turkeys, 90c. to \$1.25 each; geese, 75 to \$1.00 per pair; ducks (wild), 00r to 00c per brace; tame, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, 25c to 50c,per pair; qualls, \$200 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c \$1.00 per pair.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

MONDAY, August 11. next week. D Y GOODS-Business, although not yet de-cidedly active, has been more animated during the past week than during the previous one. There has been rather more disposition mani-fested by country dealers to place orders for fall and winter goods, owing no doubt, to the safe harvesting of the majority of the grain crops throughout the country, and especially in Ontario. From all we can learn stocks are re-markably well assorted for this season of the year throughout the country, and notwith-standing the increase of the tariff prices of goods are not quotably higher, unless perhaps

sheep at market, 10,04 Beef, 81d to 9d per lb; inferior and secondary, 7³d per lb.

We have had a very middling supply of cattle as regards quality, and in consequence prime breeds have meta firm and ready sale at full quotations.

LIVERFOOL, July 28.-Cattle at market, 1,569; sheep at market, 15,135.

Beef 6d to 81d per 1b; mutton, 7d to 9d per lb.

The supply of cattle at market was less than last Monday, of sheep and lambs much larger. Cattle were sold rather better and so were prime lambs. Sheep owing to the enormous American supply-about 6,000-were worse to sell.

GLASGOW, July 31 .--- Cattle at market, 770 sheep at market, 6,652.

Best beef, 81d per 1b; inferior and secondary, 61d to 8d per 1b; best mutton, 9d per 1b; inferior to secondary, 6d to 71d per lb.

There was a short supply of cattle at market to-day, and generally at middling quality. Demand very dull. Inferior, rather cheaper.

GENERAL MARKETS.

In the English markets prime breeds met with a ready sale at good prices, but in the Glasgow market prices are slightly lower.

Montreal Hay Market.

TUESDAY, August 12.

The offerings of new hay are now quite plenti-ful, and prices are casi-r, ranging irom \$4 for common to \$7 for the best timothy. The supply of straw c ntinues fully equal to the demand, and prices for it are also easier, quoted at from \$3 to 6 per hundred bundles, as to quality, which how varies to a considerable extent.

Montreal Fuel Market.

WEDNESDAY, August 6.

The demand for hard coal in this market is reported inactive, but fair for the season, this month being usually a very quiet one. There are no large sales of hard coal reported, and the receipts of anthracite from New York at this port during the week have been light, although we hear of a small fleet of barges loaded with coal having arrived in the canal this forenoon. It was reported that an advance of 20c to 30c per ton for the various kinds of coal took place at the last sale of the boranton company, on the 31st July, ult, but we have good authority for stating that no bona fide advance has been firmly established yet, and certainly prices have not un-dergone any quotable change here; we have heard of one or two dealers, however, who have advanced their prices, but with what success remains to be seen. One dealer reported a sale of a cargo of egg coal, in bond, on the wharf this forenoon at \$4, free of wharfage charges also. The same dealer quoted values for Wilkesberre coal, at \$5.25 for stove, and \$5 for egg and chestnut; and for Lackawanna and Pittston, the prices are about 25c less. There has been rather more soft coal offering here during the past week, and at easier prices; quite recently a lot of 7,000 tons of steam coal was sold to the Occidental railway company, at very low prices, but the figures did not transpire. Cargo ots of soft coal have been selling on the wharf at \$3 75 per gross ton, but the sales are generally for small lots.

-The New York Herald calls the troublesome Indian chief "S. Bull."

-The Mormon missionaries in Manitoba are not meeting with success.

-Georgia wants to repeal the law prohibiting the hanging of murderers.

-The Russians do not intend stopping till they arrive at the Hindoo Koosh.

-The Kingston Whig says Mr. Letellier's head is decapitated. Had the ex-lieut.-governor then two heads?

-The liberal journals predict that Sir John will remain in England permanently. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought.

Familiar in their Mouths as Household Words."

So wrote Shakespeare. It is universally ad-So wrote Snakespeare. It is universally ad-mitted that this great genius has written about almost everything, and touched a subject simply to anorn it. It would almost seem when he wrote the above words he had in his minds eye Scott d Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil for for well regulated household. Good housewive keep it as a prime necessity, children love the taste of it, and in the whole realm of materia medica there is not a more useful physic. Price 25 cents 25 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS. "Returned from the Grave," By the Author of "EAST LYNNE," A fascinating new Serial, will be introduced to the readers of the "TRUE WITNESS" next week 20 Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Obromos, with name, 100. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y., U. S. 52 0

WANTED For the Model School of the Municipality of Rawdon, a Professor to teach French and English. Fair salary. Addre-s

Rev. J. O. Dubols, P. P., 62 2 St. Patrice de Rawdon

CANTON FLANNELS are expected to be used very largely for underclothing during next winter S. Carsley seems to have anticipated this, as be is receiving large shipments of them.



Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG. Immediate sclief Warranted. Per-man-miture Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Stapie, Harmless a.d Re-liable Rem-dy on both continents. The Highesi Medical academy of Pari a report 55 cures out of 100 cases within three days Secret – The only dissolver of the poison ous Uric Acid which ex-ists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gonty Pati-ents. \$1 a Bax; 6 Boxes for \$5. Statto any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physi-cians. Sold by all Druggists. Address WARHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N.Y. For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons

For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. 34g

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE,

In the thriving Town of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont. Business well established. An excellent chance for an energetic Roman Catholic man. For particulars, address to "P. G.," Box 26, 44-LÍ Simcoe, Ont.

A GOOD PLAN.

The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co operating them as a whole, dividing profits profits among shareholders according to the markel, monthly. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount, from \$10 to \$10, 000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Slock Reporter" and new circular malled free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Ex-change Place, N. Y.

Will be commenced in next Week's "TBUE WITNESS" a most charming story entitled,

A. O. S. Strept

"Returned from the Grave,"

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"EAST LYNNE,"

BE SURE TO BEAD IT.

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the sales are generally for small lots. The market is now well-stocked with riving freely. Cornmeal, rye, flour and oat-

STRATFORD, Ont., August 11.—Flour \$4 50 to 5 00; fall wheat, 96c to \$1 00; spring wheat, 92c to 95c; pease, 52c to 55c; oats 38c to 40c; potatoes, 50c to 60c; apples, 60c

to 80c; bay, \$8 00 to 10 00. PORT HOPE, Angust 11.—Market quiet; little offering; fall wheat, 98c to \$1 06; spring. 98c to \$1 05; bran, \$8 00 per ton; woul, 22c; flour, superior extra, \$4 90; extra, \$4 80; fancy, \$4 70; strong bakers', barrels, \$4 75 to 4 80; bags, \$2 25 to 2 271; spring extra, bar rels, \$4 65 to 4 70; bags, \$2 20 to 2 221. LONDON, Ont., August 11 .- White fall wheat, per cental, \$1 60 to 1 67; red fall, \$1 60 to to 1 65; spring, \$1 20 to 1 50; corn, \$1 00; oats, \$1 18; barley, \$1 00 to 1 10; pease, 80c to \$1 00; butter, 8c to 10c; eggs, 11c; potatoes, 50c per bushel. The deliveries during the past week have been fair and mostly new wheat.

Halifax Markets. HALIFAX, N. S., August, 9.—Trade, though quiet during the we k, has been fairly active for the season, the exports of fish being exception-ally large, though the imports from foreign ports are light. Considerable quantities of dry and plokled fish have arrived Labrador, and other ports. The prospects for a good season's fishery are considered good. The prompt action of gov-eroment with reference to the sugar duties seems to have given an impetus to Week Iudia trade at once. Exports of the week :-2.851 tierces, 2 608 drams, 1,076 boxes, 704 half boxes dry, and 2,808 bris, 114 hf bris plokled fish, against 1,441 tces, 8860 drams, 640 boxes, 590 half boxes dry and 1,613 bris and 15 halfbris plokled fish last week. The imports of sugar this week were 452 hogs-heads, 11 dierces and 51 bris, making a total im-portation for the season of 7 867 hogsheads, 186 iterces, 1,220 bris and 171 bags, which is the largest quantity imported for years, and only about half of it remained in the warehouses on July 818. Hallfax Markets.

Markets by Telegraph.