

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

The Crime and Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 52.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

The Liberator of Bulgaria.

Professor Muller Lectures on MacGahan, The Famous Irish American Correspondent.

The following extract of a lecture lately delivered by Professor Muller before the Slavonic society at St. Petersburg, on MacGahan, will be read with interest by the readers of the Post:

One of the greatest compliments ever paid 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 society of St. Petersburg by Professor Muller, on the brave supporter of the Slavonic struggle, who met with a premature death in his unwearied efforts for the Slavonic race—his name, J. A. MacGahan. How high a position he held in Bulgarian memory may be seen from a perusal of Professor Muller'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 welcome sent by Garibaldi, the prime mover of Italian liberty, to the Queen of England, Victoria, at whose feet, as Ivan Turgeneff 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 Muller's lecture:—

PROFESSOR MILLER'S LECTURE.

The active interest taken by MacGahan in the oppressed race may be explained in a measure by his Irish origin. Although born in America he was of Irish extraction, and his 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. MacGahan 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, 1834, of Irish-American parents. His father, James MacGahan, was a native of Kings county, Ireland, and went to the United States when quite a young man. His mother, Esther MacGahan, who bore the name of Dempsey, is a native born American, but of Irish-American parents. James MacGahan died when his oldest 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 MacGahan had learned, almost untaught, to read, and to read understandingly. 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 pursuing 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 wishing 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 espouse 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 a generous, sunny, genial temperament, he gathered about him a large circle of friends. After having attained his twenty-fourth year MacGahan 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 so much. It was very difficult for him to get away, but his mother again relieved him from his embarrassment, for she not only consented to his projected trip to Europe, but gave to him all the money she could dispose of at the time for his travelling expenses. Her faith in her son was great, and she felt assured that he would profit very much by his studies in Europe and would subsequently repay tenfold the family money spent during

his sojourn in Europe. And she was right. 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 an advocate. Little did young MacGahan think, in indulging in such plans, that he was destined to become the advocate, in quite another acceptance of the word—the defender of an oppressed nation; it may be even said, the advocate of an entire race. As it happened in his case, however, to the part of advocate was added that of attorney; for in his defence of the Bulgarians he was compelled to come out as the accuser of Turkey and of Europe. The part of an advocate is generally 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 sympathetic 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 Germany, and frequently in France. When he broke out between France and Germany he was residing in Brussels. One day 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 Boubaki, 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 siege 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 being constructed in the neighborhood of the Place Pigalle and the chief forces of the Communists were concentrated near the Quartier Montmartre. It was the memorable day of the attack on Montmartre, which led to a bloody street fight in the narrow and crowded streets joining the "Boulevard's exterior." MacGahan 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 not sympathize with the fact that the commune was making civil war at the time when the 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 Odessa 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, then staying at Yalta. Had he happened to come direct to St. Petersburg he would probably have borne away quite a different 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 excite from the first to some interest for the stranger among the gentlemen belonging to the suite. The stranger had, besides, 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 regarding 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 remarkable sites of the beautiful 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 man, 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 he had made at Yalta, and retained the position of universal favorite during the whole period of his stay in Russia.

FIRST MEETING WITH SKOBELEFF.

It was during this expedition that MacGahan first met Skobelev, 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 Skobelev. He would spend hours in relating the feats of the daring general. After the fashion of all superior men, MacGahan quite forgot his own feats when speaking of Skobelev. He admired him, and was frequently astonished at his desperate bravery, always defended him warmly against a host of opponents, and, indeed, loved him more, perhaps, than any other man besides his own relatives. Hearing his animated stories about Skobelev, one was compelled to believe in him.

In February, 1877, MacGahan received orders to go to Petersburg to follow there our preparations for the war. He waited with the greatest impatience our "crossing of the Rubicon," and he accompanied our army to the war. His old friendship with Skobelev strengthened, and he appreciated the heroic bravery of that general all the more because of his being devoted to the great cause which occasioned our war. MacGahan's heart ached and bled continually for our faults and misdeeds; but he rejoiced with our successes, and never despaired of our final success. But, during the long winter's campaign, MacGahan's strong physical nature was undermined by fever, and the general had 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 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 MacGahan to be the final ac-

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 Bulgarian atrocities, yet he would never credit

the character of the Very Rev. Doctor are his extreme kindness of heart and his great humility.

Redmond O'Hanlon and the Peddler.

This renowned 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 adverse to bloodshed, would relieve distressed people, and kindly treat any single soldier that fell 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 twelve-month. The mortifications he inflicted on his would-be-captors, and his hairbreadth escapes, almost exceeded belief.

The travelling peddler 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 O'Hanlon has taken my box and five pounds, and all my worldly property, and gave me a beating besides." "Well, I happen to be Redmond O'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 vagabond 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 custody of the maltreated man and three of his own followers, to be delivered up to the jailor of Armagh, intrusting the subjoining mittimus to the party.

"By Redmond O'Hanlon, in behalf of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Armagh; I herewith send you the body of —, who was this day brought before me and examined for robbing Mr. — on the king's high road, 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, 1875.

REDMOND O'HANLON.

"To —, jailor of Armagh."

What a source of crim. merit must not the judge and lawyers have found in the perusal of this mittimus at the trial.

The British Grain 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 gravelly 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 north-west of a line from Lyme-Regis to Great Grimby the expectations are little improved. Wheat is very poor, and hopelessly weakened by rain. The ears are notably small. Barley is 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 ears 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 ears, but in Leinster, Munster and Connaught the crop promises to be fair. Reports from Ulster are 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 then slightly declined. Farmers, however, hold a 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, Chilean, 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 advanced.

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 inquiry for oats, and prices would have further 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 English wheat at country markets during the past week alone prevented a decline. The 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 of the central provinces, but the general crop will be inferior.



Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I.

the European Aepoagoo with courage enough to lead a band for such a purpose as was achieved at Berlin. We Russians did not, of course, share the happy incredulity of MacGahan concerning the possibility of the advent of the state of things which was created by the great affair at Berlin. In first hearing that our treaty of peace was to be submitted to the congress with its eminent "croupier" at the head of the table, we 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 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 ourselves, 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 meeting 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 with the history of the separate nationalities whose fate depended upon its solution, and a detailed review of the events of the last war. Luckily he did not foresee what the joint resolution of the most civilized powers in the world would be. He took to the grave with him his most fondly cherished illusions concerning the future of the Bulgarians. He was determined to return to America after the termination of that work, which was to be the

great task of his life, and to settle down to a quiet life, taking up the profession of advocate, for which he had studied before beginning his career as a journalist. It is very much to be doubted whether his new career would have satisfied his lively, active nature, but when those plans were being formed he was already so broken down with fatigue, that he ardently longed for some tranquility and repose. Notwithstanding his advancing 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 terminated in typhus, which brought him to an untimely end in Constantinople.

Doletto to Margaret.

CHARLES KINGSLLEY.
The world goes up and the world goes down,
As if the sunshine follows the rain;
And yesterday's sinner, and yesterday's frown,
Can never come over again,
Sweet wife,
Can't we ever come over again.

For woman's love is warm, though man is cold,
And the light will follow the day;
But the heart which at eye was weary and old
Can rise in the morning gay,
Sweet wife,
To its work in the morning gay.

IRISH NEWS.

The Earl of Erne has ordered 10 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 the future. —The application of the Right Rev. D. MacCarthy, bishop of Cloyne, for compensation in connection with the raid on the Mallow parochial schools, came before the grand jury on Saturday, when the grant of £1,000, passed by the presentment sessions, was increased by £25. —*Cork Examiner.*

STRANGE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS. —While some men were making a clearing at Haulbowline, on the 10th of July, they found within six inches of the surface of the ground a skeleton. The bones 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 Lisacroll 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 sympathizing with the present wretched 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 precarious condition; and that the present widespread suffering of the farming class, and this through no fault of their own, calls for the consideration and indulgence of the landlords of Ireland. —*Cork Herald.*

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT MALLOW.—At the Cork assizes to-day, 24th July, the twenty-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 giving this information. The intelligence pleased every one here. The fire and drum band played through the town. They were followed by a vast concourse, numbers of the people carrying green boughs, and cheering as they went along. There was a large hoist in the New street. It was intended to have a great demonstration, but the death of Mr. John Byrne, an old and respected inhabitant, prevented it. The schools have been closed for eighteen weeks, and are still occupied by the constabulary.

ABATEMENT OF RENTS.—The tenants of Mr. George Casoy, of St. Leonard's on Sea, on his property at Lisgiffin, near Churchtown, and Ballymacmorrough, near Kanturk, when paying the March rent of their farms to William Smith, esq., the agent of the property, on 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 would be allowed 25 per cent. reduction out of the last March rent. Mr. Smith told the tenants that Mr. Casoy expressed great sympathy with them, and that the most practical way he had of evincing this kindly feeling was, unhesitatingly, 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.—The following resolutions have 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 of this county, we feel it our duty before separating to call the attention of the government to the wretched state of the county, and to the want of 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.—(Signed), 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 London actor, excels in personating the devoted husband; but his wife 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 general crop will be inferior.

The Master's Voice.

BY FATHER RYAN.

The waves were weary, and they went to sleep. The sky grew dim, and the stars shone dimly. The furrowed face of all the mighty deep...

Michael Strogoff,

OR, THE COURIER OF THE CZAR.

By Jules Verne.

PART II.

CHAPTER X.—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...

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 to safely accomplish it.

the shore, two passengers, coming out of a deserted house, ran with great haste to the bank. Nadia, sitting at the back part of the raft, looked at them in a listless manner.

Blount had heard all the details of the cruel trials through which Michael Strogoff and his 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.

worse, they could not ward it off. It was chance pointed it out to Alcide Jolivet, and under these circumstances Alcide Jolivet, being down on the right side of the raft, had allowed his hand to hang down to the stream.

A hundred and fifty were burning there at once. With the roar of the conflagration were mingled the howls of the Tartars. The old sailor, by taking a position of support on the ice-blocks nearest to the raft, had succeeded in pushing it towards the right bank...

To be continued.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. By M. C. MULLIN & CO. Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Special Notice.

Subscribers when writing to this office, will kindly date their letters from the postoffice at which they receive the TRUE WITNESS, and thereby save us much time and trouble in attending to their correspondence.

Our Convents, Colleges, &c.

As the season is now approaching, when all of our educational institutions will be re-opened for the instructions of our youth, the time is appropriate for us to call the attention of the Rev. Superiors to the advantages of the TRUE WITNESS for making the fact known to parents and guardians, circulating as it does in every village and county in the Dominion of Canada, as well as in many parts of the United States, and being read by most of our people who can afford to give their children a good education; the TRUE WITNESS is second to no other journal for bringing the merits of our various educational institutions before the public.

Special discounts are given to all the Reverend heads of colleges, convents, &c., and will be made known on application to the publishers. To those requiring to take advantage of the inducements offered by a daily paper, we recommend the "EVENING POST"—daily edition of the TRUE WITNESS—as being the best medium.

The Railway Syndicate.

There is, if current rumor is to be credited, considerable trouble in the Ministerial camp at Quebec, about 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 Province 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 population, 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 part 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 trifling 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; tenders 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 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 job is certain to come with a vengeance.

The State of Europe.

To all outward appearance the nations of Europe are at present in a state of almost profound repose both as regards their relations with one another and their internal affairs. The exceptions to this happy order of things are the agitations and intestine tendencies going on between the lately liberated Slavonic populations of South Eastern Europe and their former masters, and the out-breaks, assassinations and incendiarism of the Nihilists. True, each country has internal difficulties to contend against, but they are not immediately dangerous and may be overcome without resorting to force, especially in states having free constitutions. Eight years ago Europe appeared on the eve of a tremendous upheaval; accounts of the designs of the Communists, Socialists, Intransigent, and the International Society generally, reached the ears of the public from day to day. A dark possession of their minds to the exclusion of almost all other topics, filling them with gloomy forebodings. The arm of constituted authority, however, was found powerful enough to keep domestic foes at check. The fear of another tremendous struggle succeeded that of a general Socialist revolution, for France, said the alarmists, is arming to the teeth, and

with rage in her heart was intent on renewing the struggle for military supremacy with her great Teutonic rival. The last fear was 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 of other powers who did not wish to see France destroyed, had not stayed the Uhlan's 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 machine, when France is daily increasing her armament, 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 shatters 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 invincible 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 cuirassier soon tires of his handsome uniform if it is not glittering 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 is 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 village, sending her scientific officers abroad 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 was ready, and they have now to grind their teeth and chafe as they may in harness until her rival—who has any amount of money—can move. Every day delayed is a loss to Germany, a gain to France, and if she later wise she will wait patiently until the great statesman Bismarck, and the great general Von Moltke, have departed this life, before she takes her 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, expresses a weakness of the human family. In no instance has this been more strikingly brought out than in the case of the ex-Lieutenant-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 tedious process of the discussion, no friend was warmer, no pen more eloquent, no voice more loud on behalf of the cause of Mr. Letellier than the *Excellence* 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 Letellier, and now he openly tells us that the ex-Lieutenant-Governor acted as a partisan, in the interest of his political friends, for the benefit of the Reform party at Ottawa—that he asked all for their sakes, that things did not go well with him, and, in a word, to make a long story short, that success not having been obtained on Reform banners, he got exactly what he deserved. One thing strikes us very forcibly in reading the round periods of Mr. Senator Fabre, when he deals with his ex-Honor, either as a party friend or as the quasi representative of Her Majesty, for he divides his criticism into two parts, and that is he seems to forget when he writes down that gentleman as one occupying the eminent position which he filled and subserved to party purposes, he, not indirectly, but almost in so many words, charges him with official perjury, and with having disregarded and trampled under foot the sacred oath he had taken, on assuming office, to act in all things impartially and without political bias. We suppose, however, that such considerations are hardly worth the trouble, and poor indeed must be the consolation a worded Mr. Letellier can be leant that the gentlemen from the classic regions of St. Roch have burned Sir John or Mr. Laug-vin in effigy, or that they have smashed the windows

in the houses of his political opponents, when he sees himself deserted by the most brilliant and dashing journalist of his party; his act stigmatized as a *coup d'état* 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 began them, by saying it is the old, old story "when a man is down, down with him." Such, at least, appears to be the political religion of the Hon. Senator Fabre.

The Revival 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 as \$490,000,000, against \$473,000,000 for the year preceding; and the New York Times, another excellent authority, furnishes the following significant figures, culled from the Bureau of Statistics:—"The total foreign trade of the country, imports and exports, including coin and bullion, reached the sum of \$1,156,220,894 last year, showing an increase of more than \$24,000,000 over the year before. The exports exceeded the imports by the handsome sum of \$263,000,000, or about \$7,000,000 more than last year. A few years ago, day after day, the telegraph 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 New York and Chicago, lounging idly about, while their families starved at home; but we hear none of that now, which is a negative sign that it does not exist, for suffering and crime make up the greater part of the "specials" budget of news. Another significant sign of the times is the decrease in the number of tramps, who no longer move in detachments through the country, terror going before them and crime stalking behind. The great majority of the same tramps were poor men flying from poverty and wandering aimlessly forward in search of food and employment, and they are now swallowed up in the army of renewed industry, leaving none but the worthless and criminal in possession of the field. It may be then taken for granted that the revival of trade, and consequently of prosperity, has commenced in real earnest 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 plenty or 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 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 of 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 imperceptibly, but 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 ominously demanding 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. If the severe lesson taught us by the disasters of the past five or six years be of use to us in the future, it will not have been in vain.

Bismarck's Humiliation.

Prince Bismarck is now in the position of a man who, after riding roughshod over principles, states and empires, has at length been brought to his senses. After conquering Denmark, Austria and France, he stands face 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 iron—attributes which Bismarck so profoundly reverences—at its disposal; it has only right and justice, and hence the world is now looking on at the prospect of seeing right confronting might, and the latter quailing before it. It was easier to send Alsace-Lorraine and a thousand million dollars from France than to crush the Catholic religion in Germany. The moment Bismarck commenced to negotiate with the Vatican he confessed himself checkmated, and that he has been negotiating during the past year the extraordinary and contradictory telegrams which reach us almost every day

conclusively prove, for a man like Bismarck, subtle in the arrogance and pride given by a succession of victories, would never think of halting to argue the point if he could go right on in his grinding, tramping down policy. Curiously enough, and illustrative of 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 year, but at this stage, just when about to crown the edifice, the National Liberals, his faithful 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 France and Austria, the creator of a German Empire—could he now submit to be baffled in the darling scheme of his heart, and when old age was creeping on? If he died without this defeat clogging his memory he would rank with a Richelieu in history, if with it only a poor Mazarin or a Beaconsfield. The difficulty, however, remained as to how he would help him over the last ditch with his protection bill. There was only one way out of the wood, that was a compromise with the Catholic Conservative party in the Reichstag. The Prince was irretrievably committed to the Falk Laws, had been six long years personally supervising their operation, was their real father, made it the keystone of his policy in fact. To a man of his pride of intellect and belief in his own 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 compete with resurrected France, and therefore closing his eyes he sighed and bowed in to 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 than at seeing the man of blood and iron, whom he thought a demi-god only a piece of strong, coarse 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 been dissolved by the 31st 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 restore the rights and privileges the Church in Germany enjoyed before Bismarck and Falk found out they were only mortal men. But 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 hope to retain power except by bending to the powerful Catholic body in the Reichstag, whose demands will be commensurate with their own strength and their arch-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 collapse of the Consolidated Bank, followed so rapidly by the suspension of the Exchange Bank and the Ville Marie yesterday, and that the City and District, though having such high standing among banking institutions, has for customers a class of people comparatively poor, who are not accessible to a scare. If this is not the real solution, it is about the best that can 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 run has been seldom or never seen in Montreal, nor one that was met with so much judgment and clarity. None of the excuses for delay were resorted to; none of the dodges made use of by bankers fearing or knowing coherent weakness were practiced; none of the expedients for propping up a failing institution, or postponing the inevitable, were adopted, and for the very best of reasons. In the 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, and not only that but they were successful in calming the fears of those not so well informed as themselves as to the real strength of the bank. Now that the rush is in all probability over it may not be out of place to condemn the crowding in to a bank, when there is a run on it, of people having no earthly business there and thus adding to the confusion and panic. This was done yesterday by prominent merchants and others who should know better, who should realize that their presence in or about

the place increased the alarm of people who look up to them as seen business men and acted accordingly, naturally thinking that every one present came for money, when, in fact, more than half were drawn by the idle curiosity or the excitement which attracts nervous people. It is hard that a well-conducted, reliable bank like the City and District should be obliged to suffer for the mismanagement of other institutions. But this 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 vibrates. Be this as it may, the run will in the end rebound to the advantage of the bank, which, after standing such a pressure, will gain still more confidence in the estimation 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 diligence 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 were most necessary.

TELEGRAMS.

Austria.

LONDON, August 11.—A Pesth correspondent considers ambiguous the denial of the rumour of Andrássy's retirement from office in the semi-official papers to be rather a confirmation of the report. The correspondent adds, if Andrássy resigns Herr Tisza's fall is inevitable.

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 construct four new fortresses on the Russian frontier. Kovno-Grodno, Bieloestok and Gonetex will be fortified. A considerable sum of money has already been set aside for commencing the work.

ITALY.

LONDON, 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 abandoning them. This is independent of the conventions already made.

TUKEY.

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 frontier 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 Serajevo on Friday, the river and fountains in the principal streets were almost dry.

GERMANY.

The Alliance of Emperors—Double Standard Coinage—An 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 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 centenarian that he never drank a glass of "hard liquor" in his life, and that he never smoked, though he acquired the habit 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 streaks of gray. He could read well and he spoke correctly, 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 his faculties were unimpaired. All of his surviving children are still in robust health.

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 Corn and Wheat.

The Chicago Tribune says:—If we have a surplus of 200,000,000 bushels 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 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 surplus to provide for a possible bad yield in future.

British Exports to the United States.

The London Economist notices that the revival 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 65 per cent, as compared with the year 1874; while the first half 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 railroad iron of all kinds to the States in the first half of 1879, as compared with the first half of 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 is 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 I O Us, which were redeemed a few days after, and that the transactions 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 £3,000, 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 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 matters 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 from *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 \$1,048, while the sum of \$3,433 was subscribed by Protestants, the subscription paper being headed by John Quincy Adams, president of the United States.

Says the London Truth:—At a bazaar in the Albert hall a lady was dispensing tea. A 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 OR PRESENT?—One of Louis's army inspectors insisted on reporting Mirabeau absent from a review, when he was only a 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 is no doubt passes in my absence," and immediately rains a shower of cuts with his riding-whip on the inspector, leaving him in some difficulty of reconciling fact and theory.—McMillan's Magazine.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS, use Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

A FEW OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPLETS or Worm-Locoges, will remove the 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 Locoges 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 safe and certain purgative. Dr. HARRIS' ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS supply this want.

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

CHILLS AND FEVER, THE COURSE OF new night-fevers, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Linctus. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence, and the disease is eradicated. Ask any druggist, and he will endorse this.

Annual Pic-Nic of St. Patrick's Society of Sherbrooke.

The St. Patrick's society of this place held their annual picnic and games yesterday (Thursday) at Addis'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 picnic held by the society. The morning was opened with a clear sky, and the heat, that was a natural consequence of the season, was tempered by a strong and refreshing breeze, which blew up the St. Francis valley during the entire day. The mode of conveyance to the grove was the mode of the steamer Enterprise (Captain pretty little steamer) (Captain pretty little steamer). The programme was a large one, and contained amongst other sports the very attractive amusement of a single scull race, two miles 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 p.m. 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 spell-bound, 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 McMurphy, esq; 2nd, \$1; four entries; E Doonan, Sjomstrom, Fissette, N Dussault; 1st, Dussault 2nd, Doonan. Running long jump, open to all comers: 1st prize, writing desk; presented by J R McElin, esq; 2nd, 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 4 inches. Men's race, 200 yards dash, open to all; 1st prize, vest pattern, presented by N T Dussault, esq; 2nd, silk handkerchief, presented by Messrs. Olivier Bros; three entries: H Newton, J Newton and B Rodey; H Newton first, J Newton 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. Lulise & Mitchell; 1st, H Newton; 2nd, D Martin. Single scull race open; prize, gold medal, presented by T Logan, esq. This race brought out two competitors owing to the scarcity of sculls, but they were two good oarsmen, and so evenly matched that a close contest was expected and the race proved the correctness of the opinion. The scullers 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 buoy 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 finish, 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 began to close the gap between the sculls with amazing rapidity. The crowd now began cheering each sculler with all their might, and each rower put in all his capital. Twose crossed the line ahead a half length ahead, rowing 31 strokes. Somers rowing 35 strokes per minute. Twose's time, 17 minutes, pretty good time for amateurs. The judges for the best race were Messrs. J. W. Merry, H. C. Cahalan, L. Sjomstrom, W. T. James and W. Murray. The next on the programme was an Indian canoe race, but there being but one canoe to compete it did not take place.

The crowd now hastened to the dancing platform to witness the torch-carrying device trip the toe to the inspiring air of an Irish jig, for the useful prize of a crystal teacup, presented by L. Proulx, esq. There were several competitors, and they had to dance in a small compass, the crowd being so eager to see them. They danced and they giggled and kicked up their heels.

In fine style. Once in a while a hoary-headed son of the sod would emerge from the crowd and make a bow, in the fashion of yore, before some strapping young dandy, 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 feature of the programme was a football match between the city fire brigade and St. Patrick's society football club. The umpire for St. Patrick's 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 box of cigars. The club were to play one and a half hours with a fifteen minute rest at the end of each 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 seeing a game with his hands. The judges had not time to decide, when Mr. M. T. Senon, 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 eagerly 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 whippers, and continued dancing until 10 p.m., when all took the homeward bound boat much pleased with their picnic. About the journey home, it being so late, I'll

C. U. LATR.

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

BLACK FRIDAY.

The Bank Failures.

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 Hochelega," remarked another. "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 alarm, and proved beyond a doubt this morning that it must be a strong bank which could stand securely against ominous reports circulated by people who themselves own not a 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 answer all demands. At first there were but a few who came, perhaps to experiment, but in a short time the gobe-mouches and quindines 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 their "sisters" and their cousins and their aunts' Curiosity drove other idle loungers to the bank, until by eleven o'clock it was 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 bills arrived, and about half an hour after a few bags, which chinked when laid down extremely 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 innocently as shareholders, but with eyes continually roving in search of the pickpockets and drawers of industries, who make such misfortunes as the run upon a bank subsistent to their particular interests. Every now and then some exorbitant being would enter the bank and startle those present with the exclamation, "Have you heard the news? the Banque d'Hochelega has gone up," and as it happened that a few of his listeners had also bills of that bank in their possession or were otherwise interested, his excitement divided itself between the two.

SUSPENSION OF THE VILLE MARIE BANK.

A reporter of this journal called at this bank on Thursday last. A director and other members of the board stated that all day yesterday there was no visible increase of distrust manifested by depositors in their bank, and only about \$300 extra was paid out to timid individuals, in consequence of the stoppage of the Exchange bank. On opening the doors this morning, however, an immediate rush was made upon the deposits and circulation. A meeting of the directors was at once held, and after consultation and applying to some of the other banks for assistance, 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 rendering assistance when necessary—applied for their deposits, the board concluded that there was no use trying to continue specie payments against the unforeseen run. Assistance 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 day.

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 last 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—The Rivers and St. Catharines—the 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 of

THE BANK'S LIABILITIES,

as shown per the annual statement presented last January, is \$1,745,127.24, divided as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Paid-up capital, Circulation, Balance due other banks, Government deposits payable on demand, Government deposits payable on notice, To depositors on demand, " " notice, Other debts, Total.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists shareholders such as Hon. Louis Archambault, L'Assomption, 140 shares; F X Beaudry, Montreal, 558; John L Cassidy, Montreal, 183; P A Dorion, advocate, Montreal, 268; N H Dubois, Acton Vale, 168; Alexis Dubord, Montreal, 97; J B Dufort, 120; G H Dumessil, notary, in trust, 446; G N Fautoux, Montreal, 153; P A Fautoux, do, 150; J C Guimond, do, 126; Laura Henault, in trust, do, 244; City and District Savings bank, 168; Lady Lafontaine, Montreal, 100; J Lamoureux, St. Sebastian, 180; F Larue, Montreal, 83; John A Leclerc, do, 80; O Legris, do, 71; Jos Veille, do, 150; D E Papineau, Montreal, 98; Hon A H Paquet, St. Catharines, 116; C O Rolland, Marieville, 100; Estate Hubert Paré, Montreal, 150; E H Trudel, Montreal, 86; E H Trudel, Montreal, 134; C F Vinet, Sault-au-Roccollet, 260; C F Vinet, an fidei commiss, Sault-au-Roccollet, 119; J B Vinet, Montreal, 120; L B Voligny, Montreal, 100; H E Watier, Montreal, 200; P A O Archambault, L'Assomption, 57; Ludger Ayotte, Maskinonge, 57; L B Blais, St. Auguste, 50; J Chapleau, 40; L Chaput, 40; F X Joutz, 85; E Galareau, 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 CE Leauire, St. Urbain, 30; Dr Martel, Chambly, 32; P P Martin, 30; Rev Jos Morin, St Jacques le Mineur, 30; T Paquet, Sault aux Roccollets, 30; Hon J B G Truxau, Nicolet, 20; C Thierrien, St Isidore, 40; R Villeneuve, 30.

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 "bears" on the stock market. We have 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 40¢, 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital authorized, Capital subscribed, Capital paid up, LIABILITIES, Deposits, Donations, Other liabilities, Total liabilities, ASSETS, Specie, Pending notes, Notes and cheques of other banks, Due by Canadian banks, Loans on stocks, Loans to corporations, Bills discounted, Notes due, unsecured, Notes due, secured, Real estate, Bank premises, Other assets, Total assets, Deduct capital and liabilities.

It was announced on Friday that the bank would be likely to resume payments in a day or two, but a perusal of the above statement is only necessary to convince anyone of the improbability of such a course, unless, peradventure, some of the other banks came to its assistance. In considering the condition of the bank's affairs, however, perhaps the wisest course for the directors to pursue would be to quietly go into liquidation.

THE "RUN" ON THE CITY AND DISTRICT 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 of 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, men, 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 unobtrusive proximity to the tantalizing plea 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 excitement by their commendable demerit.

The panic 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 demands. The crowd continued to pour 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 Montreal bank, and all they asked was sufficient time to eat and sleep, and they would pay all comers, in Montreal bank bills. These

"runs" had become almost periodical, and in this instance was simply the result of the panic feeling outside; the illiterate classes, who were the principal parties interested in this bank, had got the impression that all the banks were on the eve of failure and, not knowing which of any of them to place confidence in, they had naturally commenced to suddenly call for their deposits. It was stated in another 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 groaning and the clerks working away like beavers, Dr. Hingston, ex-mayor of Montreal, a man universally 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 everyone with sense 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 gone

WITHOUT THEIR BREAKFAST,

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 morning and had not gone as far as St. Peter street when their pockets were picked. All the bank wanted was time and everyone would be paid back their deposits in full. The premises would be open until six o'clock, and even later if necessary. If they would only give time to the clerks to refund their savings, which had been carefully kept by the bank for many years, they would render infinite service, and prevent the clerks, whether in discharging 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 favorably received by those present, the many arguments advanced by bankers 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 crisp and new.

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 obtaining 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. He was courteously received, and his various questions were answered without hesitation. When asked concerning his opinion of the present situation and future prospects of financial affairs the gentleman replied that the question included such a tremendous 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 so small a compass 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 pressed out their money at the slightest opportunity, 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 for the bills of the several banks. For about twenty minutes after the opening of the City and District Savings bank this morning there was

A SHARP RUN

made by a few dozen of the illiterate class of citizens, chiefly those residing in the suburbs, and a few farmers only, who got wind of the "run" last night. The last named class are rather slow to take hold of the rumor that they were 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, 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 ceased. From telephonic communication, he also learned that everything was quiet at the various city branches.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

kindly volunteered to keep open all this afternoon, if necessary, to accommodate the City Savings bank, but this was not at all necessary, as the last named institution was able of its own resources to meet all demands; and had matters come to the worst, there are \$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 fresh deposits in 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 city. It is rumored this afternoon that considerable excitement and distrust prevailed in Quebec to-day over the news of the panic.

THE HOCHELAGA BANK.

Mischief-makers were at work early on Saturday scattering a rumor that there was a run on the Hochelega bank, but a call at the institution proved the report to be untrue. There was but a small number of persons in the bank exchanging bills for government securities or gold. The usual weekly meeting of directors was in session, but although our reporter was permitted to enter the room, nothing pertaining to the panic, or with reference to a run on the bank was learned from the proceedings. The cashier afterwards 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 Gazette indicates that the bank owes on deposits and circulation only \$292,150.96, and the manager states that nearly \$300,000 on this amount was paid yesterday. 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 failure 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 25 and 24. It was also stated by interested parties that arrangements had been made for any requisite assistance, but alas! all in vain; when a bank once loses public confidence, all is up with it, and it requires more than ordinary efforts to save it from suspension, if not ruin, especially in these times of excitement in banking circles. It was reported in our financial article in yesterday's Post that the Exchange bank had

CEASED 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 shortly 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 rumored 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 yesterday refused the bills of the "Exchange." This rumor, however, proves to have not been well founded in all the particulars, for a reporter of this journal learned from the courteous cashier, Thomas Craig, esq.,—after waiting a considerable time an opportunity for interview,—that the directors had decided this morning, after deliberate consideration of the matter, to at once

PLACE THE BANK INTO LIQUIDATION.

wind up its affairs, and return the shareholders their money, after paying the note-holders and depositors. He further stated that there had been a constant drain on the bank for the past thirty days,—through the circulation coming in and deposits going out,—but the severe run upon it during the past three days is what hastened the directors to take this step. The total amount of the bank's

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 one 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 note-holders 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 to pay the note-holders and depositors in much less time than 90 days. 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 shares; John Caverhill, 412; Thomas Caverhill, 513; A. W. Ogilvie, 350; Thomas Tiffin, 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, Louis Rivet, John Pratt, Fred. Nash (in trust), Joseph McKay, Jns. Crathern, Robert Muir, London, Eng.; T. C. Kinnear, Halifax; Fair & Beauvald, G. B. Burland, John Fletcher, Richard, 100 shares each; Hon. A. E. Botsford, Sackville, N. S., 150; G. A. Greene, 113; A. W. Ogilvie (in trust), 186; Andrew Wilson, 64; T S Vipond, 59; Thos Pringle, 50; Miss Francis Ogilvie, 50; Miss M. A. Ogilvie, 70; Duncan McDonald, 75; Executors of A. McMaster, 30; E B Lennox, 71; Miss Sarah Hyde Jones, St Andrews, 63; M H Gault (in trust), City and District Savings bank, 75; H D Clark, 60; Henry Bulmer, 60.

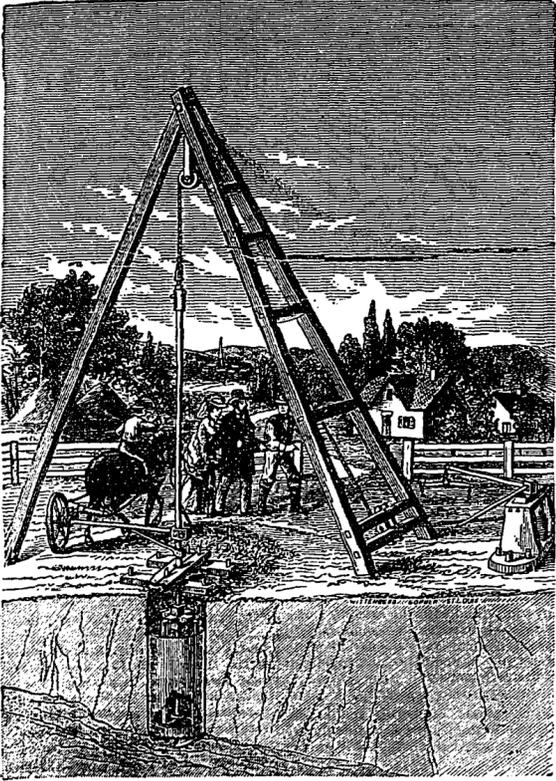
DETRACTORS.

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. Theobaud, in a rage with a fraud who had foretold him victory, has crucified him and fixed the governor of Minhia, who had sent him, \$17,500. —Land in London is beginning to show a fall in value. On June 5th a piece of freehold land, 15,400 feet in area, brought only a bid of \$7 50 the square foot, against \$12.50 for the adjoining piece six years ago. The property was withdrawn, the upset price being \$10 a foot.

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. Brodie, 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 *no-stars*. —It is reported that Kaiser 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-strum 104 miles in length has been found in Pennsylvania. —The famous Sarah Bernhardt has four children, though still being Mademoiselle. —A Patneah (Ky.) physician gave his two sons fatal doses of poison by mistake. —General Butler intends to be governor of Massachusetts 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 boy 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 Bologna or Strasbourg. —The Hungarian parliament has passed an act making the teaching of the Hungarian language in the schools compulsory. —Philadelphia Chronicle: "A sociable man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't." —Prince Jerome is now Emperor of France, the Count de Chambord King of French and the Count of Paris King of the French, Poor republic! —The British lord chamberlain has refused to license a play which purports to represent the private lives of several noted London actresses. —Della White invited her friends in Greenburg, Ind., to what she called a surprise party, and surprised them all by getting married in their presence. —An Albanian 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 acquiring." —A new ferryboat at San Francisco is 421 feet long and 116 feet wide, has four 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 mud refuse received in a very bad condition in ear 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 had 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 bills, 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 veridiger which found its way into 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 Waldgrave is known, she has left the whole of the Waldgrave estates to her husband, Lord Carlisle, for his life, with remainder to Earl Waldgrave, or the representative of the Waldgrave family at Lord Carlisle'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 family 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 neatness and despatch. This is his formula: "Have or?" "Yes." "Have 'im?" "Yes." "Married: \$2."

\$25 to \$50 PER DAY CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER!



WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and GUARANTEED to bore at the rate of 10 to 15 FEET PER HOUR.

They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMINOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARD PAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable! The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World!

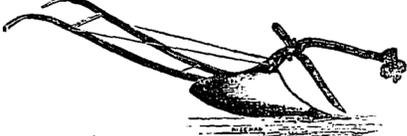
MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in Every County in the United States and Canada, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, Prices, Terms, &c., proving our advertisement bona fide.

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, Ont.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as MOWERS and REAPERS, HORSE RAY RAKES, STEEL PLOUGHS, etc., etc.

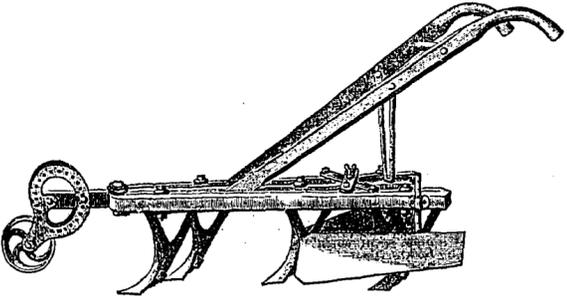


The above Cut represents the No. 8 Plough made by us, and extensively used throughout the Dominion. It has all the advantages of a solid Iron Plough, at about half the cost.

LARMONTH & SONS, 33 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

EMPIRE WORKS, MONTREAL (PAG'S OLD STAND)

Manufacturers of every description of Agricultural Implements, including MOWERS, REAPERS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c., &c.



The abovecut represents the WRIGHT PATENT CULTIVATOR. This is the best Cultivator ever offered for Corn, Potatoes and all Root Crops. The Hilling attachment is easily removed.

EMPIRE WORKS, 27 DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTREAL.

MESSRS. MADDISON & CO. COLONIAL BANKERS.

31 Lombard Street, London, England. Are prepared to receive applications from private or corporate bodies who desire either to raise original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Mortgage Loans, to Contract for Public Works. And they will also undertake the agency of Public Companies in Great Britain, the payment of Bills, Cheques, Coupons or Dividends, and generally the transaction of Banking and Financial business between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain.

JOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 148 St. James Street, Montreal, May 28, 79-ly

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

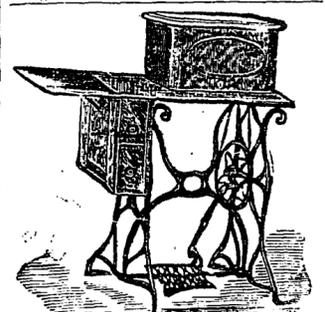
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

TH. BEST IS THE CHEAPEST THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS—Something new

The Loretto Convent Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.



THE GENUINE CANADA SINGER, HOWE & LAWLOR Sewing Machines.

Have stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century, and the unflinching verdict of the public is that they are the best and cheapest.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 80 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

M. FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 1878.

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St. IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

MR. JOHN BURNETT, 1810 St. Louis St. DEAR SIR,—THE COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction.

Country People! That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Usters, are invited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS's fore-going store.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. Good Overcoat, for \$4.50. Good Overcoat, Beaver for \$6.00.

I. A. BEAUVAIS, 190-ST. JOSEPH STREET-190

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms \$66 and \$50 off free. Address: H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

BEATTY Pianos Another battle on high prices raging

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill. I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness.

W. E. McELHANN, Druggist, W. E. McELHANN, Druggist.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

D OHERTY & D OHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal.

CHEAP FARMS FREE HOMES IN KANSAS

FREE We will furnish employment to all out of work. Samples and instructions free. Send Postal to Box 1768, Montreal, Que.

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.



CARBOLINE!

A Doctorized Extract of Petroleum as now improved and Perfected in Absolutely the only Article that will restore Hair to the Head.

What the World Has Seen Wanting for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out.

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS. DAVISVILLE, CAL., Nov. 8, 1878.

THE BULGARIAN MUTINY—The Serajevo Fire, 10,000 People Homeless.

TURKEY. The Bulgarian Mutiny—The Serajevo Fire, 10,000 People Homeless.

ENGLAND. Wolsley's Next Command.

GERMANY. Religious Freedom.

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

THE DISAFFECTED INDIANS. Description of Nez Perce spotted Tail Wants to Work.

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 9.—The Indian agent at Flat Head Agency, Montana, reports that ten lodges of Nez Perce recently deserted to enter and live upon the Flat Head reservation.

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. WONDERFUL Discovery.

CARBOLINE! A Doctorized Extract of Petroleum as now improved and Perfected in Absolutely the only Article that will restore Hair to the Head.

What the World Has Seen Wanting for Centuries.

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

THE BULGARIAN MUTINY—The Serajevo Fire, 10,000 People Homeless.

TURKEY. The Bulgarian Mutiny—The Serajevo Fire, 10,000 People Homeless.

ENGLAND. Wolsley's Next Command.

GERMANY. Religious Freedom.

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

THE DISAFFECTED INDIANS. Description of Nez Perce spotted Tail Wants to Work.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN. Death of Princess Infanta Maria del Pilar. MADRID, August 5.—A despatch from Escorial announces the death of Infanta Maria del Pilar, second sister of King Alfonso.

LONDON, August 5.—No political consequences of immediate importance are expected to arise from the death of the younger sister of the King of Spain, the news of which reached this capital this morning.

THE ZULU WAR. Cetewayo will not Surrender—A Possible Defeat Feared by the British.

LONDON, August 8.—A Cape Town despatch says the report that Cetewayo offered to surrender is not confirmed.

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.

TURKEY. The Bulgarian Mutiny—The Serajevo Fire, 10,000 People Homeless.

ENGLAND. Wolsley's Next Command.

GERMANY. Religious Freedom.

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

THE DISAFFECTED INDIANS. Description of Nez Perce spotted Tail Wants to Work.

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 9.—The Indian agent at Flat Head Agency, Montana, reports that ten lodges of Nez Perce recently deserted to enter and live upon the Flat Head reservation.

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.

The pride of Canada! 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.

THE ZULU WAR. Cetewayo will not Surrender—A Possible Defeat Feared by the British.

LONDON, August 8.—A Cape Town despatch says the report that Cetewayo offered to surrender is not confirmed.

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.

TURKEY. The Bulgarian Mutiny—The Serajevo Fire, 10,000 People Homeless.

ENGLAND. Wolsley's Next Command.

GERMANY. Religious Freedom.

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

THE DISAFFECTED INDIANS. Description of Nez Perce spotted Tail Wants to Work.

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 9.—The Indian agent at Flat Head Agency, Montana, reports that ten lodges of Nez Perce recently deserted to enter and live upon the Flat Head reservation.

