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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 44.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney is the possessor of the precious relic of the skull of the Venerable Bede.

The nomination of Father M'Mahon to the see of Hartford, Conn., has been approved by the Holy Father.

The foundation-stone of a new convent of the Sisters of Perpetual Adoration has been laid in New Orleans.

At Long Branch, New Jersey, the Rev. J. A. Walsh recently received Miss Chamberlain and Miss Slocum, both Episcopalians, into the Catholic Church. The Rev. Meinrad McCarthy, a Benedictine monk, is about to establish a mission among the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud

Agency, Dakota. A fund is being raised for the purpose of rebuilding Notre Dame College, Indiana, which was recently destroyed by fire. The Very Rev.

E Sorren, the founder of the establishment,

has contributed one thousand dollars. In the archdiocese of San Francisco there are 103 churches and 16 chapels; 58 regular and 70 secular priests; 5 colleges, 10 academies, 35 select and parochial schools, 4 asylums, 4 hospitals, and a Catholic population of

Father Didon, a popular Paris preacher, who studied science under Claude Bernard, and advocates the reconciliation, or rather delimitation, of science and theology, has been received by the Pope, who exhorted him to continue

his efforts. Up to the 17th of May nearly 7,000,000 francs had been sent to the Archbishop of Paris as subscriptions for the church of the Sacred Heart, now being built in that city. The subterranean vault of the edifice is nearly finished, and its dimensions surpass those of any existing cathedral in France.

In digging an excavation in a street of St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S., workmen unearthed a silver chalice and paten. It is supposed that they belonged to Father Hennepin, the pioneer missionary of Minnesota, who was captured by the Indians near the Mississippi river about two hundred years ago.

The Moniteur states that the tribunal appointed by the Pope to consider the validity of the marriage of the crown prince of Monaco with the sister of the Duke of Hamilton have pronounce it invalid, reserving, however, the final decision to Leo XIII. The proceedings were instituted by the princess, who has for some time been separated from

Five pictures have recently been stolen Dominican convent of Ghent. The first is Ecclesia Triumphans per Sanctam Eucharistiam. Another is a representation of the birth of Our Saviour in the stable at Bethlehem. The third picture is an "Ecce Homo," of the Italian school : the fourth is a "Holy Virgin;" and the fifth is a "St. Catherine," with a crown of thorns. The paintings were all cut out of their frames.

Pope Leo XIII. is tall and spare, with a patrician air. He has a fine head, crowned with white hair, strongly marked features, the aspect of an ascetic, with something marblelike in the general appearance of the figure. His face is lighted by a piercing look, and his smile is very winning. His voice is son-orous, not so mellow as Pope Pius's, but more powerful. Though he is moderate in his opinions, he does not lack firmness.

With all his exactitude of thought, Cardinal Newman has in him a fund of the truest poetry. He believes in the reality of musical sounds. This is no mere adherence to the wave theory of sound, but appears to be a fancy that each beautiful sound is an actual living entity-immortal because all that is fair must be so. He alluded to this in his last sermon at St. Mary's, perhaps the most famous event in the history of Oxford in the present centurg.

The growth of the Catholic Church in the city of Newark since the first small congregation was formed in 1824 is almost unprecedented. Previous to 1824 the poor Catholics who resided there had no place of worship, and missionary priests came out from New York at intervals and celebrated Mass in private houses. The Catholic Church property, at present valuation, is worth over twelve hundred thousand dollars, while the number of members of the Catholic faith is over thirty thousand.

The French minister of the interior has addressed to the perfects a circular with regard to processions, in which he declares that the government will allow the prefectorial application they shall judge suitable of the law of the 18 Germinal, year 10, the article of which is that "no religious ceremony shall take place outside edifices consecrated to Catholic worship in the towns where there are temples destined for different religious ser-

An Historical Church.

After the lapse of three centuries, the Roman Catholic chapel in Ely place, Holborn, London, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, the daughter of Arura, king of the West Angles, born in Suffolk in the year 630, and who took part in the erection of Ely cathedral, is to be opened for the celebration of High Mass on the 23rd of June, being the day known in the calendar as the feast of Etheldreda. Cardinal Manning will preach the first sermon. Evelyn, in his "Disry," under date November 14, 1668, mentions the consecration of Dr. Wilkins, as bishop of Chester, in the chapel, when Dr. Tillotson preached. At 'one time the chapel was rented by the National society for a schoolroom, and afterwards opened for the celebration of the ser-Roman Catholic Church in solvente where hardly at all.

The Catholic Vote.

The Catholics do not seem to have voted in the way the Mail wanted them to. This is rather to be regretted, for the Mail took no end of trouble in telling the Catholics for whom they should vote. It says that if the Catholics continue to hold aloof from the rest of the electorate, maintaining the balance of power, there will be trouble, and that the Protestants will be compelled to combine for the protection of their rights—a threat which will hardly have much effect, as indeed threats of this kind seldom do. On the other hand, the Globe says the Catholics have shown their good sense by going in with the Reform party, for they have always received justice at the hands of Mr. Mowat. This talk about the Catholic vote is the natural outcome of the game the politicians have all along been playing. As both sides have openly bidden for the Catholic vote election after election, it can hardly be said to lie in the mouth of either party to denounce the Catholic vote for being in the market. At the same time it must be admitted that there should be an end to sectarianism in politics, and that the sooner it is reached the better.

The Archbishop of Sydney.

The Sydney Freeman's Journal gives the introductory lecture of a series in defence of Christianity, and showing the shallowness of unbelief, delivered in the pro-cathedral by his grace the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, archbishop of Sydney, on the Sundays of Lent. The Freeman says:—His grace in assigning his reason for grappling with unbelief—by which he meant to denote the negative school—says:—"If the enemy has to be encountered at all, he had best be encountered in his stronghold. If the negative school can be shown to be a shallow one, then my task, as far as infidelity is concerned, is accomplished. Once believe in God, in man's future destiny, in the sanction of Divine law, in the immortality of the soul, and, if you are logical, you must of necessity finally join the Catholic church. Hartwas talking sense when he said mann that he 'treated with scorn'—the scorn merely of logic, I hope—all that lies between unbelief and Catholicity." The most rev. lecturer, who gave indisputable evidence of being a deep and thoughtful natural philosopher, showed principally by quotations from the works of eminent scientists such as Professor Stokes, Dr. Tho-mas Young, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Pro-fessor Jevons, that the bearing of natural science is in the direction of religion, and that its testimonies, taken in the main and on the whole, offer remarkable evidence of the oneness of that source from which both nature and grace proceed.

Letter From a Corkman in Zulnland.

The following are some extracts from a letter written by a Corkman, a corporal of the 1st Bat. 13th Regt., at present doing duty with Brigadier-General Wood, at Kambula Hill, Zululand. It is dated March 29th. After speaking of the Isandula and Intombi disasters, at the former of which he states the enemy cut off the heads and hands of the drummer boys of the 1st-24th, he tells his friends-"This is a fearful war-much more so than people at home think it is. We thought when coming here that it would be all over by this time, and that all we had to do was to march into Zululand and take the country. We will have work enough to fight them all on account of the Zulus being so strong, and their country is so very rough and mountainous, besides bad roads to march. I have had my bellyfull of South Africa, and I think this war will last about five months more. Infantry men are no use in this country. It is all horsemen who are wanted, for these Kaffirs can run like horses over rocks and hills, where we cannot get at them, and they have nothing to carry but a rifle, a few assegais and shield, and live on very little, whereas we always carry with us a large convoy and commissariat. It is five months since I slept without my arms and accoutrements, and taking off my clothes. I have to lie on the wet ground among snakes, lizards and mosquitoes. We will have all our work to rout those beggars, the Kaffirs, out of

Inflammatory Appeals.

In the Nail of Saturday and Monday much that is untrue is advanced respecting the "Catholic vote." It is charged that this is "a marketable commodity;" that "Roman Catholics vote as Roman Catholics and that "Roman not as citizens;" that ninety per cent. of the vote went with the ministry in the recent elections, and that "practically the church controls the situation." All this is put forward without a title of proof, and for authorities and the mayors to make whatever the purpose of building up an argument in favor of bigotry and intolerence. The Protestant majority is appealed to to combine and put down the Catholic minority. Such a course as this was little expected from the liberality of the Mail. It is a poor return for the hearty support given the party by Catholic conservatives, and one in every way unworthy a great party newspaper. And the sweeping condemnation of Catholics is as short-sighted as it is unjust. Let the writer of those articles pause and take time to think where such writing will land the Mail and the attitude into which it would force all Catholics, both reform and conservative.

The facts; we can give them, in scores, within our own knowledge—of Catholic voting against Catholic in the late contest, abundantly disprove the allegations of the Mail. Whitby Chronicle.

STORMS AND TREES .- For the last fifty years record of hailstorms in Wurtemburg has lute security but a breakwater that would cost been kept at Stuttgart, the capital. From a study, of these observations it appears that there is a decided difference between forests of accommodate the largest steamships, and the

Naturalists Portfolio.

Monkeys Fishing for Crabs .- An Austrian resident at the court of Siam reports that in that country the monkey is trained to fish for crabs with his tail. Occasionally the animal gets a "bite" from a monster crab that he is totally unable to land, and falls a victim to the superior weight of his cancer ferox, which drags him into the water, drowns and finally devours

A GOOD FISHING LOCALITY. - Complaints have lately been made in Kendal respecting the presence of fish in the water pipes, and at the last meeting of the corporation it was stated that both fish and "tadpoles" had been drawn in water from taps. The other day one of the hydrants in the main street refused to yield any water, and upon a crowbar being applied, the ball was moved, and the water came freely, bringing with it 15 fishes and a frog l

Mr. H. N. Mosely, the naturalist of the Challenger expedition, in his recently published notes of the voyage gives an interesting account of a parrot on board the ship. The parrot heard a great deal of talk about the soundings constantly going on, and probably something also about the principal theories in regard to ocean depths and currents; and he had learned to say "What! two thousand fathoms and no bottom! Oh, Dr. Carpenter, F. R. S." This remark seems to have been greatly enjoyed by the ship's company.

Honey without Wax .-- In Ethiopia there is found in subterranean cavities, according to M. Villiers, a honey made without wax by an insect resembling a large mosquito. This honey is called tazma. The natives use the honey to cure throat disease. On analysis M. Villers finds it to contain thirty-two per cent. of mixed fermentable sugar and twenty-eight per cent. of dextrine. The composition is like that of mannas of Sinai and Kurdistan, saccharine matter from the leaves of the lime-tree and ordinary honey; but it differs from those substances in the absence of cane sugar.

AMERICAN BUFFALOES. - Experiments recently made seem to show that American buffaloes are even more valuable animals than has hitherto been supposed. These experiments have been conducted by Col. Ezrah Miller of Mahwah, New Jersey. He has proved that the buffalo is easily domesticated and easily kept; that the cows yield milk that will compare favourably with that the best Alderneys, both in quality and quantity, and that a buffulo fattened upon such food as is given to American cattle makes excellent beef. All these facts Colonel Miller has demonstrated at his farm in Mahwah. In his opinion there is profitable business to be done by establishing buffalo ranches on the plains, where calves can be collected, domesticated and shipped to the east.

A Feroclous Bat Attacks a Child.

Last Thursday night a little daughter of Mr. M. Paquette, Montreal, was bitten by a rat while sleeping in the bed with a servant girl. The little one screamed and the rat went away, but returned again with renewed ferocity and bit the poor child on the hands, feet and arm. The servant, now roused to the full extent of the danger, attacked the animal, which turned upon her and bit her hand, but after awhile retreated. The child must have lost upwards of a quart of blood and is very sick at present as well as frightened and nervous.

Reorganization of the Russian Army (From Le Soleil.)

An imperial ukase just issued from St. Pe tersburg orders that the Russian army shall undergo an important transformation. There are in Russia 140 regiments of infantry, each consisting of three battalions, subdivided into five companies. Now each regiment is to consist of four battalions, subdivide into four companies. This measure increases the Russian army by 20,000 men in time of peace, and by 130,000 men in time of war. The reorganization of the army is to begin at once, and must be pushed on rapidly.

The Panama Ship Canal. (From the N. Y. Times) It is related that Napoleon III., when a prisoner in Ham, indulged in many speculations about connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a canal; that the idea was always a pet one with him, and that he cherished fond expectations of carrying it out The international congress, which has just decided that the Wyse plan is the best proposed, has been in session for some time in Paris. A sub-committee, to which several plans were given for consideration, on Wednesday reported three plans; -- Wyse's, which was to cost \$140,000,000; Menocal's Nicaragua route, to cost \$180,000,000, and Selfridge's Atrato River route, estimated to cost \$200,000,-000. The route selected is the shortest, and is thought to present the fewest obstacles of any suggested. It contemplates a canal fortyfive miles in length, to connect Limon bay with the harbour of Panama. From twelve to twenty locks will be required. The time necessary to make the passage of this caual would be about a day and a balf. The engineers who planned it have contemplated useing the Chagres River and its tributaries to secure a supply of water for lockage purposes, and it is believed that the quantity to be thus obtained will be abundant. There is a high ridge to be overcome, but the greatest height of the divide is not more than 285 feet. There are many reasons advanced why this route should be selected. Its shortness is not the east or best one, but there others—that it nearly follows the line of a railway now in operation, passing through an inhabited country. A fine harbour, is found at each end with a depth of water sufficient to float the largest ships, and nothing necessary for absoa comparatively insignificant sum of money, The canal and locks are to be constructed to

IRISH NEWS.

The total number of Catholic bishops, priests and chaplains in Ireland is estimated at 3,450. The drainage of the river Suck, so long in

contemplation, has at length commenced at Balinasloe. During the past year 24,722 marriages

were registered in Ircland; births, 139,659; deaths, 93,543. Lord Rathdonnell died on 19th of May at Drumcar, aged 81, and is succeeded by his

nephew. The linen trade at Belfast is in so unsatisfactory a condition that mill-owners contemplate reducing the wages fifteen per

The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. J. Atkinson, B L., crown prosecutor for the County Kerry, in the room of Mr. Exham, Q. C., resigned.

Col. Seymour, of Ballymore castle, is about giving his tenants on the Milltown property a reduction of five shillings in the pound in their rents.

The Irish Episcopal church journals protest against the appropriation of another large portion of the church surplus to what they describe as a sectarian university.

The quantity of flaxseed sold in the north of Ireland for sowing would give an acreage this year of close on 135,000 acres, an increase on last year of over 20,000 acres.

His excellency the Earl of Dufferin, her majesty's ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived at Belfast on the 28th of May, en route for county Down, where the countess is at present staving.

The convocation of the Queen's university, Dublin, has forwarded to the premier, through the Duke of Leinster, a memorial for a direct representative of the university in Parlia-The Dublin boundary commissioners took

evidence on the 19th May against the absorption of the townships, and a memorial was presented to them suggesting that a reform of the Dublin corporation was antecedently

The death is announced, in county Galway, of Anthony Francis Nugent Smith, carl of Westmeath, in his seventy-fourth year. The deceased-nobleman, who succeeded to the earldom in 1871, is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord Delvin. The society formed in Dublin two years ago

to cultivate the Irish language has numerous members. Schools for instruction in it have been established in Berlin, Leipsic and Copenhagen, and in Paris lectures have been lately given upon its grammar. A national school-house at Ardsallagh, nea

Boyle, County Roscommon, has been burned down. The husband of the teacher recently obtained a portion of some land, from which several tenants were evicted, and the burning of the school is ascribed to this fact. The bootmakers of Dublin went on strike on April 29th against a reduction of wages,

which the masters declared they were obliged to insist on to meet the growing competition of English trade. The men resolved to appeal to the public " against starvation It is stated that Mr. Joyce, of the Accom-

modation bank, Dublin, intends appealing from the recent judgment of the master of the rolls in the suit brought against him by the Rev. Mr. McDonag. He has also issued a summons against a local medical man, damages of £1,000, for hustling him about in the crowd on his leaving the rolls court after the judgment had been given.

Among the interesting relics exhibited on the Moore centenary day in Dublin was his small harp given by Mrs. Moore five and twenty years ago to the Royal Irish academy. It had then only one string, but it has now been restrung, and was played upon by Herr Adolf Sjoden. The poet's writing table from Sloperton, and the Bible in which his children's names were written, and the original manuscripts of some of his melodies, with several sketches for Lalla Rookh, were also exhibited.

A suggestion has been made that the Irish university question may be solved by establishing two or more denominational colleges in connection with the Queen's university, endowing in them exhibitions and scholar ships of which Roman Catholics could avail themselves. It is claimed as the merit of this plan that it would not injuriously interfere with existing interests, and would enable Roman Catholics to provide for themselves the particular collegiate teaching for which they wish.

Tithes in Ireland. Sir Arthur Guinness writes to the Times :-As the statement made by Lord Portarlington, that 'during iniquitious years tithes had been wrung from the Roman Catholic people of Ireland to support the clergy of a church with which they had no concern, appears to have been accepted by Sir George Campbell, in his speech on the Irish University bill, as having some basis in fact. I trust that you will allow me to point out that by the Tithes Commutation act of 1838 all liability for the payment of tithes was transferred from the occupiers to the owners of lands in Ireland. Hume's statistics, Results of the Census of 1861' (Rivingtons), show that 93 per cent of of the land owned in Ireland is in the possession of Protestant landowners. It is therefore clear that only about seven per cent. of the tithe rent-charge is paid by Roman Catholics."

-Last week's circular of the Liverpool wards opened for the celebration of the serithere is a decided difference between torests of pine in the liability to be between 400, and 4500
the Established Church in the Welsh
language. It was purchased in 1874 by the
language. It was purchased in 1874 by the
Roman Catholic Church.

Roman

Educating the Indians.

An experiment is being made at the Hampon institute, Virginia, to educate Indians. Sixty-four young braves were secured some months ago, and the principal of the institution reports that they have taken a great deal of interest in the duties he has required them to perform, and have manifested great ability n agricultural pursuits. Some of them, also, have obtained a fair knowledge of the higher arts. The cost to the government for the maintenance and education of the sixty-four pupils is only \$10,000 a year. Suppose the Ontario government were to try a similar experiment at the agricultural college?

The Death Rate in Russia.

Russia seems to have the highest death-rate of any country that collects mortality statistics. The report of the mortality bureau for the year 1877 has but recently been published. and it shows that in a population of 80,000,000 the deaths of the year were at the rate of from thirty to fifty per thousand. The ravages of diptheria put it first in the list of diseases; next comes typhod fever, and next smallpox. There are about 14,000 sectarians in Russia who do not allow vaccination, and this accounts for the large mortality from smallpox. As to the typhod, it is called in Russia 'hunger typhus," for its greatest ravages are always in the fumine-dtricken districts.

The Australian Exhibiton.

-At the laying of the corner stone of the building for the Melbourne International Exhibition last February, Sir George Bowen, the retiring Governor of the colony, expressed a hope that the exhibitions of Sydney and Melbourne might turn out to be a first step toward the confederation of Australasia. "These forthcoming exhibitions," he added, "can hardly be deemed premature when it is better recollected that Australasia, if federated like Canada in one dominion, in loyal allegiance to the Crown, would at once rank in wealth and commerce among the ten or twelve foremost nations of the world, for it would have an aggregate trade exceeding in value ninety

The British Trade.

A lending Liverpool grain circular says :— The grain markets have been steadier this week, but inactive, the millers buying only to supply their immediate requirements. At the markets during the past three days the supplies of English wheat have been small and provious rates were supported. Foreign moved slowly, but was quotably unaltered. Cargoes on the coast are in rather better request, with some demand for the continent Only six cargoes remain unsold. Business here and at the neighboring markets since Tuesday has been dull. Wheat and corn were unchanged. At this market to-day transactions in wheat were moderate at the currencies of Tuesday. Flour was in slow demand and unchanged. Corn was in fair demand, with the tendency in favor of buyers."

Spain.

I had considered Spain to be a worked-out country; the undeveloped wealth of her natural resources is great beyond all calculation. I had presupposed a people proud, intolerant. bigoted, indolent, shiftless, lawless. I have found an upper class courteous and consider ate to their equals, kind and familiar to their inferiors, fairly liberal and enlightened in opinion, and very wide awake to the faults and shortcomings of their country; a peasantry full of self-respect, of manly independence, honest, hard-working, frugal, law-abiding, sober. With such a grand substratum for national tranquility, prosperity, progress how comes it Spain is the home of chronic disorder, revolution, strife? Because a nightmare of fear, distrust, lethargy, paralyzed the country. To prosper in business, to be enterprising, to amass a little money, was to become a prey. The goods and chattels of him who fell into the clutches of the black alguacils were the perquisites of a body of men craving for gold, and utterly irresponsible. Literature was made an engine of ignorance; Goverment, one of plunder. The intelligence, talent, enter-prise of the country was banished, destroyed, or silenced .- Campion.

The Pulse Made to Speak (From the London Lancel.)

At the last meeting of the royal society, Dr. Richardson demonstrated the action of a new invention of his own, which he calls the sphygmophone, and by which he transmutes the movements of the arterial pulse into loud telephonic sounds. In this apparatus the needle of a Pond's sphygmograph is made to traverse a metal or carbon plate which is connected with the zinc pole of a Leclanche cell. To the metal stem of the sphygmograph is then attached one terminal of the telephone the other terminal being connected with the opposite pole of the battery. When the whole is ready the sphygmograph is brought into use as if a tracing were about to be taken, and when the pulsa-tion of the needle from the pulse strokes is secured, the needle, which previously was held back, is thrown over, so as to make its point just touch the metal or carbon plate, and to traverse the plate to and fro with each pulsation. In so moving, three sounds, one long and two short, are given from the telephone, which sounds correspond with the first. second and third events of sphygmographic reading. In fact the pulse talks telephonically and so loudly that when two cells are used the sounds can be heard by an audience of several hundred people. By extending the telephone wires the sounds can also be conveyed long distances, so that a physician in his consulting-room might listen to the heart or pulse of a patient lying in bed (speaking modestly as to distance) a mile or two away. cotton brightnesses, association says :- "Cotton Dr. Richardson described to the Fellows of bashbeen in moderate demand throughout the the royal society that the sounds yielded by

SCOTCH NEWS.

A new dental school, the first of the kind in Scotland, has been formed in connection with Anderson's College, Glasgow.

The swallow has not yet reached Braemar. but the cuckoo was first heard this season on May 12 in the birchen slopes to the south of the village. This is about a fortnight later than last year.

A public breakfast and conference in connection with the Scottish Disestablishment association was held in Edinburgh on the 28th ult. Principal Rainy occupied the chair, and there were about two hundred ladies and gentlemen present. Resolutions were unanintously adepted, on the motion of Professor Cairns and Dr. Carment, declaring that the ends of justice, the rights of the church and the interests of religion in Scotland all demand disestablishment, and that it was the duty of Scotchmen to press disestablishment as a practical question of politics, particularly in view of the forthcoming general election.

The Financier says:—"The recent call of 3 £2,500 per share made upon the City of Glasgow shareholders has yielded anything but a favorable result, and that the next dividend to be declared at an early date will not amount to more than 3s 4d in the pound, making with former dividend 10s in the pound. It is consequently believed that another and a far heavier call than the last levied will have to be made upon the shareholders before the full sum can be got together for completely discharging the claims of the creditors—we hardly like to print the sum per share we have heard named—what would the shareholders think of a call of £10,000 or £15,000 a share?

For years past an old hind used to frequent the house of Donald Gillies, under game-keeper to the Duke of Argyll, beside the beautiful fall of Linaghlutain, on the river Aray, about half way up the glen. Coming and going every day with the utmost freedom, and always sharing of the best, this petin large specimen of the red deer-was known far and near by the name of Jessie, and enjoyed free range of the neighboring grounds and uplands. Last autumn, a little one appearing on the scene, soon became as familiar in the gamekeeper's house as its mother, answering readily to the name of Kitty. At feeding time both would freely help them-selves, occasionally even raising with their noses the lid of the meal chest, and after their feast they would walk away with a satisfied ur, their muzzles all white with meal. Mat-ters went on thus till one day lately, when neither of the pets paid the accustomed visit to the house. Next day Mrs. Gillies was surprised to see the little one come alone, and on offering it some food as usual she noticed that it did not seem to relish the solitary meal. Kitty, on walking slowly back to the adjoining wood, was followed by Mrs. Gillies, who felt curious to know what had become of the mother deer. Guided by her young favorite, which kept close by her side, Mrs. Gillies proceeded through the ticket for rather more than a quarter of a mile, when in a slight hollow she discovered the lifeless body of the hind. This the little one began to snuff at, every now and again looking up inquiringly into Mrs. Gillies' face. Kitty is now a greater favorite than ever, and comes regularly to be fed as before.

Tremendous Writing.

The following fearfully written passage comes out of Saturday morning's Natural History society report of the Montreal Herald:-

"The morning though bright yet had the blue sky thickly covered with large masses of cumulus clouds, more particularly towards the western horizon, where, by their extreme variability in shape and their incessant metamorphoses, they formed a beautiful background to the landscape traversed between Montreal and Calumet, the place selected by the naturalists to search after the hidden treasures of Nature, and to read the great green book which was there open to them."

People after this may be permitted to assert that it was this mighty composition rumbling through the brain of the young author which produced the late shock of earthquake.

The Hanging of a Woman in England. [From the Times.]

While Hannah Dobbs and Kate Webster are being tried for their lives, Oatherine Churchill, a woman of 54, has been sentenced and executed at Taunton, Somersetshire, for the murder of her husband. Samuel Churchill and his wife had lived together before marringe, during which time they had a son. The old man had property, and had made a will it favor of this boy. In March of this year he had been known to express his intention of altering the will, at which his wife was very angry. Before he had a chance to alter it he was dead. The wife one day called one Whatley into the house and told him that the old man had fallen into the fire in a fit. The body was burned beyond recognition. No indications of violence was found upon it. Whatley's wife, however, remembered that the day before she heard in the house, as she was passing, cries of "murder," and, in a man's voice the expression, as if uttered in pain. "You're a brute." She stopped and saw Mrs. Churchill dragging something towards the fire. She told this to her husband before Mrs. Churchill called him to show him the old man dead. The police arrested the woman; they found one of her fingers cut, blood on the screen near the fire where her husband: used to sit, blood on a batchet, blood on the woman's clothes, and on a cloth which had evidently been used to mop blood from the floor. She admitted to Mrs. Whatley the cries of murder, but said it was nothing

A Fashionable Woman's Prayer in : Church.

Give me an eye to other's fallings blind, the smith's new bomier's quite a fright be-

Wake in me charity for the suffering poor—(There comes that contribution plate once more.)

Take from my soul all feelings covetons, (I'll have a dress like that or make a fuss.) Let love for all my kind my spirit sill.
(Save Miss Jones. I'll never speak to her.) Let me in Truth's fair pages take delight, (I'll read that other novel through to night.) Make me contented with my earthly state, (I wish I'd married rich, but's it's too inte.)

Give me a heart of faith in all my kind, (Miss Brown's as big a hypocrite as you'll find.) Help me to see myself as others see, (This dress is quite becoming unto me.)

Let meact out no falsehood, I appeal, (I wonder if they think these curis are real.) Make my heart of humility the fount, (How glad I am our pew is so far in front.)

Fill me with patience and the strength to wait (I know he'll preach until our dinners's late.) Take from my heart each grain of self-conceit, (I'm sure the gentlemen must think me sweet) Let saintly wisdom be my dally food, (I wonder what they'll have for dinner good.)

Let not my feet ashe in the road to light, (Nobody knows how these shoes pinch and bite. In this world teach me to deserve the next, (Church out, "Charles, do you recollect the text?") -American Paper.

Michael Strogoff,

THE COURIER OF THE CZAR.

By Jules Verne.

CHAPTER VII .- CONTINUED.

The man with the hearty voice spoke Russian, but with a foreign accent; and the other speaker answered him more reservedly in the same language, evidently, however, not his

mative tongue.
"What!" said the first, "are you on board this boat, too, my dear fellow; you whom I met at the imperial fete in Moscow, and just caught a glimpse of at Nijni-Novgorod!"

"Yes, it's me," answered the second, dryly. "Well, really, I didn't expect to be so closely followed by you."

"Indeed! I am not following you, sir; I am preceding you." "Precede! precede! Let us march abreast

keeping step, like two soldiers on parade, and for the time, at least, let us agree, if you will, their fellows, should be on board the Cauthat one shall not pass the other." "On the contrary, I shall pass you,"

"We shall see that, when we are on the theater of war, but till then, why, let us be traveling companions. Later, we shall have both time and occasion to be rivals." " Enemies."

"Enemies, if you like. There is a precision in your words, my dear fellow, which is particularly agreeable to me. One may always know what one has to look for with

"What is the harm?"

"No harm at all. So in my turn, I will ask your permission to state our respective situations."

"State away." "You are going to Perm-like me?"

" Like you. have been supposed that he was asleep.

He was not asleep, however, and die

Exsterenburg, since that is route by which to cross the Ural Mount " Probably."

"Once past the frontier, we shall be in Siberia, that is to say, in the midst of the invasion.

" We shall be there." "Well, then, and only then, will be the time to say. Each for himself, and God for

" ror me."

"For you, all by yourself! Very well! But since we have a week of neutral days before us, since it is very certain that news will bish pric, as well as the seat of a university. not shower down upon us on the way, let us be friends until we become rivals again." " Enemies."

"Yes, that's right, enemies. But all then, let us act together, and not try other. All the same, I promise you to keep

to myself all that I can s' e_____ "And I, all that I can hear."
"Is that agreed?".

alt is agree de

" Your Land?" "P'ere it is."

And the hand of the first speaker, that is to say, ave wide-open fingers rigorously shook the two fingers coolly extended by the other. "By-the-by," said the first, "I was able this morning to telegraph the very words of the order to my cousin at seventeen minutes pas,

"And I sent it to the Daily Telegraph at

thirteen minutes past ten."
"Bravo, Mr. Blount!"

"Very good, M. Jolivet." "I will try and match that!"

"It will be difficult."

"I can try, however." So saying the French correspondent familiarly saluted the Englishman, who bowed stiffly. The governor's proclamation did not concern these two news-hunters, as they were neither Russians nor foreigners of Asiatic origin. They set out, however, and being urged by the same instinct, had left Nijni-Novgorod together. It was natural that they should take the same means of transport, and that they should follow the same route to the Siberian steppes. Traveling companions, whether enemies or friends, they had a week to pass together before "the hunt would be open." And then success to the most expert!
Alcide Jolivet had made the first advances, and though Harry Blount had accepted them,

he had done so coolly. That very day, at dinner, however, the Frenchman, open as ever, and even too loquacious, the Englishman still silent and grave, were seen hoonobbing at the same table, drinking genuine Cliquot, at six roubles the bettle, made from the best sap of the birch

trees of the country.
On hearing Alcide Jolivet and Harry Blount chatting away together, Michael Stro-goff said to himself: "These are inquisitive and indiscreet fellows whom I shall probably meet again on the way. It will be prudent for me to keep them at a distance."

The young Livonian did not come to dinner. She was asleep in her cabin, and Michael did not like to awaken her. It was evening before she re-appeared on the deck of

The long twilight imparted a coolness to the evening advanced, the greater number never

second and third-class passengers.

There, every one was lying asleep, not only on the benches, but also on the bales, pack- expressions he had heard which so clearly-reages, and even the deck itself. The men on ferred to him, had proceeded from this tawny the watch above were standing about the fore- group, and had been exchanged between the castle. Two lights, one green, the other red, hung over the starboard and port sides and sent a few rays along the steamboat's bul-

Some care was necessary not to tread on the sleepers, who were lying about every-where. They were chiefly mujiks, accustomed to hard couches, and quite satisfied with the planks of the deck. But no doubt they would, all the same, have soundly abused the clumsy fellow who happened to rouse them with an accidental kick.

Michael Strogoff took care, therefore, not to disturb any one. By going thus to the end of the boat he had no other idea but that of striving against sleep by a rather long walk.

He reached the other part of the deck, and was already climbing the forecastle ladder, and well made, with olive complexion, magni-when he heard some one speaking near him. and carried her-He stopped. The voices appeared to come | self to perfection. from a group of passengers enveloped in cloaks and wraps, so that it was impossible to recognize them in the dark. But it sometimes happened that, when the steamer's chimney sent forth a plume of ruddy flames among the volumes of smoke, the sparks seemed to fall among the group as though thousands of spangles had been suddenly illuminated. Michael was about to step up | rhythm; the first lines might be thus renderthe ladder, when a few words reached his ear, | ed: distinctly uttered in that strange tongue which he had heard during the night at the

Instinctively he stopped to listen. Protected by the shadow of the forecastle, he could not be perceived himself. As to seeing the passengers who were talking, that was impossible. He was obliged to confine

himself to listening.

The first words exchanged were of an importance-to him at least-but they allowed him to recognize the voices of the man and woman whom he had heard at Nijni-Novgorod. This, of course, made him redouble his attention. It was, indeed, not at all impossible that the Tsiganes, a scrap of whose conversation he had overheard, now banished with all casus.

And it was well for him that he listened, for he distinctly heard this question and answer made in the Tartar idiom:

"It is said that a courier has set out from Moscow for Irkutak."

"It is so said, Sangarre; but either this courier will arrive too late, or he will not arrive at all." Michael Strogoff started involuntarily at

this reply, which concerned him so directly. He tried to see if the man and woman who had just spoken were really those whom he suspected, but the shadow was too deep, and he could not succeed.

In a few moments Michael Strogoff had re gained the stern of the vessel without having been perceived, and taking a seat by himself he buried his face in his hands. It might

He was not asleep, however, and did not even think of sleeping. He was reflecting on can have any interest in know....

CHAPTER VIII.

THE next day, the 18th of July, at twenty minutes to seven in the morning, the Cau- to lragisk. casus reached the Kasan quay, seven versts from the town.

Kasan is signated at the confluence of the Volga and Kasanka. It is an important chief town of the government, and a Greek archthe varied population consists of Tchermises, chaks, and Tartars, the last-named race more | the deck. especially preserving the Asiatic character.

Although the town was at some distance from the landing-place, a large crowd was collected on the quay. They had come for news. The governor of the province had published an order identical with that of his Alcide Jolivet appeared, tearing along. The colleague at Nijni-Novgorod. There might be seen Tartars dressed in short sleeved cafeans, and wearing pointed caps of which the broad brims recalled those of the traditional Pierrot. Others, wrapped in long, great casus, their heads covered by little caps, casus, almost into his rival's arms. looked like Polish Jews. Women, their bodies glittering with tinsel, and heads surmounted by a diadem in form of a crescent,

conversed in various groups. hand, kept order among the crowd, and post at twenty copecks a verst, and on horse cleared the way both for the passengers who back. What could I do? It was so long were disembarking and also for those who were embarking on board the Caucasus, minutely examining both classes of travelers. The one were the Asiatics who were being expelled; the other, a few families of mujiks who were stopping at Kasau.

Michael Strogoff unconcernedly watched the bustle which invariably occurs at all quays on the arrival of a steam vessel. The Paris." Caucasus would stay at Kasan for an hour to

renew ber fuel. Michael did not even think of landing.

ing to his own peculiar mode of proceeding; Harry Blount, sketching different types, or noting some observation; Alcide Jolivet contenting himself with asking questions confiding in his memory, which never failed

him. There was a report along all the eastern frontier of Russia that the insurrection and invasion had reached considerable proportions. Communication between Siberia and the empire was already extremely difficult. All this Michael Strogoff heard, without leaving the deck of the Caucasus, from the new

This intermation could not but cause him bows of the Caucasus. great unessiness, and increase his wish of being beyond the Ural Mountains so as to judge for himself of the truth of these rumors, and enable him to guard against any possible contingency. He was thinking of seeking more direct intelligence from some native of Rassin, when his attention was diverted.

Among the passengers who were leaving atmosphere eagerly enjoyed by the passengers. Among the passengers who were leaving after the stilling heat of the day. As the the Caucasus, Michael recognized the troop of Tsiganes who, the day before, had appeared in

cabing Stretched, on the benches, they in- of the steamboat, were the old Bohemian and calling. Stretched on the benches, they in halfed with delight the slight breeze caused by the speed of the steamer. At this time of with them, and no doubt under their direction, landed about twenty dancers and singers, and it der this latitude, the sky scarcely tion, landed about twenty dancers and singers, darkened between sunset and dawn, and left from fifteen to twenty years of age, wrapped that of the companion, and soon turning to the steersman light, enough to guide his in old locks, which covered their spangled that of her companion, and soon turning to the first rays of the sun, reminded Michael of the companion, and soon turning to the first rays of the sun, reminded Michael of the curious appearance which he had observed the curious appearance which he had observed the steam of the steam of the steam of the steam of the water at regular in which had attracted his attention.

The bell hiese beauties of nature coulded the tract the thoughts of the young Livenian even that of the companion, and soon turning to the first rays of the sun, reminded Michael of the companion, and soon turning to the first rays of the sun, reminded Michael of the companion, and soon turning to the first rays of the sun, reminded Michael of the companion, and soon turning to the first rays of the sun, reminded Michael of the companion, and soon turning to the first rays of the sun, reminded Michael of the companion, and soon turning to the steam of the companion in the curious appearance which he had observed that of her companion in the curious appearance which he had observed that of her companion, and soon turning to the first the thought of the companion in the curious appearance which he had observed that of her companion in the curious appearance which he had observed the companion in the curious appearance which he had observed that the thought of the companion in the curious appearance which he had observed that the curious appearance which he had observed that the curious appearance with the steam of the companion in

in the stern of the steamer. Once, however, he happened to pass the engine-room. He happened to pass the engine-room. He then found himself in the part reserved for themselves as little as possible? Such is not night. Were these gypsies trying to show less than twenty minutes Michael Strogoff themselves as little as possible? Such is not and Nadia returned on deck. There they according to the usual custom of their race."

Michael Strogoff no longer doubted that the expressions he had heard which so clearly-re-

attitude, little comformable with the effrontery natural to his race. One would have said that he was endeavoring rather to avoid attention than to attract it. His battered hat, browned by the suns of every clime, was pulled forward over his wrinkled face. His arched back was bent under an oldcloak, wrapped closely round him, notwithstanding the heat. It would have been difficult, in this miserable dress, to judge of either his size or face. Near him was the Tsigane, Sangarre, a woman about thirty years old. She was tall

Many of the young dancers were remarkably pretty, all possessing the clear-cut features of their race. These Tsiganes are generally very attractive, and more than one of the great Russian nobles, who try to vie with the English in eccentricity, has not hesitated to choose his wife from among these gypsy girls. One of them humming a song of a strange

ficent eyes, and golden hair, and carried her-

"Glitters brightly the gold
In my raven locks streaming,
Rich coral around
My graceful neck gleaming;
Like a bird of the air,
Through the wide world I roam."

The laughing girl, no doubt, continued her

song, but Michael Strogoff ceased to listen to Indeed, it struck him just then that the Tsigane, Sangarre, was regarding him with a

peculiar gaze, as if she wished to fix his features indelibly in her memory. It was but for a few moments, when San-garre herself followed the old man and his

troop, who had already left the vessel. "That's a bold gypsy," said Michael to himself. "Could she have recognized me as the man whom she saw at Nijni-Novgorod? These confounded Tsiganes have the eyes of

woman there might well know-Michael Strogoff was on the point of following Sangarre and the gypsey hand, but he stopped.

"No," thought he, "no unguarded proceedings. If I were to stop that old fortuneteller and his companions, my incognito would run a risk of being discovered. Besides, now they have landed, before they can pass the frontier, I shall be already beyond the Ural. I know that they may take the route from Kasan to Ishim, but that affords no resources to travelers, and besides a tarantass, drawn by four good Siberian horses, will always go faster than a gypsy cart! Come, friend, Korpanoff, make yourself easy." By this time the old man and Sangarre had

disappeared in the crowd. Kasan is justly called the "Gate of Asia," and considered as the center of Siberian and Bohkarian commerce, here and lead across the Ural Mountains. But Michael Strogoff had very judiciously chosen the one by Perm, Ekaterenburg, and

Tioumen. It is the great stage-road, well supplied with relays kept at the expense of the government, and is prolonged from Ishim An hour afterward the bell rang on board

the Cannagus, colling the new passengers, and re-calling the former ones. It was now seven o'clock in the morning. The requisite fuel had been received on board. The whole vessel began to vibrate from ine effects of the steam. She was ready to start. Pastengers Tordyrans, Tchouvacks, Volsalks, Vizoulit- going from Kasan to Perm were crowding on

Just then Michael noticed that of the two reporters, Harry Blount alone had rejoined the steamer. Was Jolivet about to miss his

steamer was already sheering off, the gangway bridge had been drawn on to the quay, but Alcide Jolivet would not stick at such a little thing as that, so, with a bound like a

"I thought the Caucasus was going without

you, said the latter." "Bah!" answered Jolivet, "I should soon have caught you up again, by chartering a Police officers, and a few Cossacks, lance in | boat at my cousin's expense, or by travelling way from the quay to the telegraph office." "Have you been to the telegraph office?"

asked Harry Blount, biting his lips. "That's exactly where I have been!" an-

swered Jolivet, with his most amiable smile. " And is it still working to Kalyvan?" "That I don't know; but I can assure you,

for instance, that it is working from Kasan to "You sent a dispatch to your cousin?" "With enthusiasm."

"You had learnt, then-

What? such important news, and Harry Blount had not known it! and his rival, who had probably learnt it from some inhabitant of Kasan, had already transmitted it to Paris. The English paper was distanced! Harry

About ten o'clock in the morning, the young Livonian, leaving her cabin, appeared on deck. Michael Strogoff went forward and took her hand.

"Look, sister!" said he, leading her to the The view was indeed well worth examin-

The Caucasus had just then reached the confluence of the Volga and the Kam. There she would leave the former river, after having descended it for more than four hundred versts, to ascend the latter for four hundred and sixty versts.

The Kama was here very wide, and its wooded banks lovely. A few white sails eneven thought of going back to the saloon and the Nijni-Novgorod fair. There, on the deck livened the sparkling water. The horizon may be able to endure."

less than twenty minutes Michael Strogoff seated themselves in the stern, and, without other preamble, Nadia, lowering her voice so as to be heard by him alone, began:

"Brother, I am the daughter of an exile. group, and had been exchanged between the My name is Nadia Fedor. My mother died old gypsy and the woman named Sangarre. - at Riga scarcely a month ago, and I am going Michael involuntarily moved toward the to Irkutsk to rejoin my father and share his Michael involuntarily moved toward the gangway, as the Bohemian troop was leaving the steamboat, not to return to it again.

The old Bohemian was there, in a humble Michael, "and I shall thank heaven if it en-

> father's hands." "Thank you, brother," replied Nadia. Michael Strogoff then added that he had obtained a special podoroina for Siberia, and that the Russian authorities could in no way

ables me to give Nadia Redor safe into her

hinder him. Nadia asked nothing more. She saw in this fortunate meeting with Michael a means only of accelerating her journey to her father. "I had," said she, " a permit which authorized me to go to Irkutsk, but the order of the Governor of Nijni-Novgorod annulled that, and but for you, brother, I should have been unable to leave the town, and without doubt

I should have perished." "And dared you, alone, Nadia,' said Michael, "attempt to cross the steppes of Si-

beria?" "The Tartar invasion was not known when I left Riga," replied the young girl. "It was only at Moscow that I learned that news." "And, notwithstanding that, you continued

your journey?" " It was my duty." This word showed the character of the

courageous girl. She then spoke of her father, Wassili Fedor. He was a much esteemed physician at Riga. But his connection with some secret society having been asserted, he received orders to start for Irkutsk, and the police who brought the order conducted him without delay be-yond the frontier. Wassili Fedor had but time to embrace his sick wife and his daughter, so soon to be left alone, when, shed-

ding bitter tears, he was led away. A year and a half after her husband's departure, Madame Fedor died in the arms of her daughter, who was thus left alone and almost penniless. Nadia Fedor then asked, and easily obtained from the Russian government, an authorization to join her fatherat Irkutsk. She wrote and told him she was starting. a cat! They can see in the dark; and that | She had barely enough money for this long journey, and yet she did not hesitate to undertake it. She would do what she could. God would do the rest.

CHAPTER 1X.

THE next day, the 19th of July, the Caucasus reached Perm, the last place at which she touched on the Kama.

The government of which Perm is the capital is one of the largest in the Russian Empire, and, extending over the Ural Mountains, encroaches on Siberian territory. Marble quarries, mines of salt, platina, gold, and coal, are worked here on a large scale. Although Perm, by its situation, has become an important town, it is by no means attractive, being extremely muddy and dirty, and possessing no resources. This want of comfort is of no consequence to those going from Russia to Siberia, for they come from the more civilized districts, and are supplied with all little pigeous! Hold up, my cousin on the necessaries; but to those arriving from the countries of Central Asia, after a long and fatiguing journey, it would, no coubt, be more satisfactory if the first European town of the empire, situated on the Asiatic frontier, were better supplied with stores

At Perm the travelers re-sell their vehicles, more or less damaged by the long journey across the plains of Siberia. There, too, those passing from Europe to Asia purchase Carriages during the summer and sleight in the winter feason, before starting for a several months' journey through the steppes.

Michael Strogoff had already sketched outhis programme; so now he had only to ex-

ecute it. A vehicle carrying the mails usually runs across the Ural Mountains, but at the present time this, of course, was discontinued. Even if it had not been so, Michael Strogoff would not have taken it, as he wished to travel as fast as possible without depending on any one. He wisely preferred to buy a carriage and journey by stages, stimulating the zeal of the postilions, or iemschiks, as they are called, by well-applied na vodkou, or tips.

Unfortunately, in consequence of the measures taken against foreigners of Asiatic origin a large number of travelers had already left Perm, and therefore conveyances were extremely rare. Michael was obliged to content himself with what had been rejected by others. As to horses, as long as the Czar's courier was not in Siberia, he could exhibit his podorojna without danger, and the postmasters would give him the preference. But once out of Europern Russia, he had to depend alone on the power of his roubles. But to what sort of vehicle should be har-

ness his horses? Michael Strogoff was lucky enough to dis-

cover a tarantass. It is to be hoped that the invention of Russian coach builders will devise some improvement in this last named vehicle. Springs are wanting in it, so it is very uncomfortable; the great heat and violent storm of the sum

It was not without careful search that Michael managed to discover this tarantass, and there was probably not a second to be found in all the town of Perm. Notwith standing that, he haggled long about the price, for form's sake, to act up to his part as Nicholas Korpanoff, a plain merchant of Irkutsk: Nadia had followed her companion in his

search after a suitable vehicle. Although the object of each was different, both were equally. anxious to arrive, and consequently to start. One would have said the same will animated them both. "Sister," said Michael, "I wish I could have

"Do you say that to me, brother, when I would have gone on foot, if need were to rejoin my father ?" "I do not doubt your courage, Nadia, but

£ 25 , 1

was closed by a line of hills covered with as pens, alders, and sometimes large oaks.

But these beauties of nature could not district the thooghts of the young Livenian even the road, and construe youn journey love.

That of her companion, and soon turning to him:

"At what distance are we from Moscow?"

"At what distance a

farther end was a hoop, called a douga, carrying tassels and bells; the two others were simply fastened by ropes to the steps of the tarantass. This was the complete harness, with mere strings for reins.

Neither Michael Strogoff nor the young Livonian girl had any baggage. The rapidity

with which one wished to make the journey, and the more than modest resources of the other, prevented them from embarrassing themselves - with packages - It was a fortunate thing under the circumstances, for the tarantass could not have carried both baggage and travelers. It was only made for two persons, without counting the iemschik, who kept his equilibrium on his narrow seat in a marvelous manner.

The iemschik is changed at every relay. The man who drove the tarantass during the first stage was, like his horses, a Siberian, and no less shaggy than they; long hair, cut square on the forehead, hat with turned up rim, red belt, cost with crossed facings and buttons stamped with the imperial cipher. The ienschik, on coming up with his team, threw an inquisitive glance at the passengers of the tarantass. No baggage!-and had there been, where in the world could he have stowed it? Rather shabby in appearance, too. He looked contemptuous.

"Crows," said he, without caring whether he was overheard or not; " crows at six copecks a verst l"

"No, eagles!" said Michael, who understood the iemschik's slang perfectly: "eagles, do you hear, at nine copecks a verst, and a tip besides."

He was answered by a merry crack of the whip. In the language of the Russian postilions the "crow" is the stingy or poor traveler,

who at the post house only pays two or three copecks a verst for the horses. The "eagle" is the traveler who does not mind expense, to say nothing of liberal tips. Therefore the crow could not claim to fly as rapidly as the imperial bird. Nadia and Michael immediately took their

places in the tarantass. A small store of provisions was put in the box, in case at any time they were delayed in reaching the post-houses, which are very comfortably provided under direction of the state. The hood was pulled up, as it was insupportably hot, and at twelve o'clock the tarantass, drawn by its three horses, left Perm in a cloud of dust.

The way in which the iemschik kept up the pace of his team would have certainly astonished travelers who, being neither Russians nor Siberians, were not accustomed to this sort of thing. The lead-r, rather larger than the others, kept to a steady, long trot, perfectly regular, whether up or down hill. The two other horses seemed to know no other pace than the gallop, though they performed many an occentric curvette as they went clong. The iemschik, however, never touched them, only urging them on by startling cracks of his whip. But what epithets he lavished on them, including the names of all the saints in the cale dar, when they be- at their posts, and not an hour was lost at the haved like docile and consciputious animals! The string which served as reins would have had no influence on the spirited beasts, but the words na pravo, to the right, na levo, to first glimpse of the Ural Mountains in the the left, pronounced in a guttural tone, wei. east. However, this important chain which

more effectual than either bridle or snafile. And what amiable expressions, according to still at a great distance, and they could not

the circumstances.

ing expressions, instantly understood by the sensitive animals.

driving, which requires the ichnschiks to pus sess strong throats more than muscular arms, the tarantass flew along at the rate of from

For a little while Nadia did not speak. Then possessed with the one thought, that of reaching her journey's end:

"I have calculated that there are three hundred versts between Perm and Ekaterenburg,

"How long will it take to get across the mountains!" "Forty-eight hours, for we shall travel day

kutsk. "I shall not delay you, brother; no, not

"Well, then, Nadia, if the Tartar invasion has only left the road open, we shall arrive in twenty days."

"You have made this journey before?" asked Nadia.

rapidly and surely, should we not?"
"Yes, especially with more rapidity, but you

"What matter! Winter is the friend of

Russia." "Yes, Nadia; but what a constitution any one must have to endure such friendship! I bave often seen the temperature in the Siberian steppes full to more than sixty degrees: below freezing point! I have felt, notwithstanding my reindeer coat, my heart growing chill; my limbs stiffening; my feet freezing in triple woollen socks. I have seen my sleigh horses covered with a coating of ice, their breath congealed at their nostrils. I have seen the brandy in my flask change into hard stone, on which not even my knife could

make any impression. But my sleigh flew like the wind. Not an obstacle on the plain, white and level farther than the eye could reach? No rivers in which one is obliged ito look for a fordable passage. No lakes which must be crossed in boats. ... Haraice everywhere, the route open, the road sure. But at the price of what suffering, Nadia; those alone could say, who have never returned, but whose bodies have been covered up by the

"However, you have returned, brother,"

said Nadia.

During the day halts were made for food alone. At the post-houses could be found lodgings and provision. Besides, if there was not an inn, the house of the Russian

* This coat is called a dolcha; It is very ight, and yet almost impervious to the cold.

mHow many travelers 22

"And they are going fast?" "Eagles!"

Yes, but I am a Siberian, and when quite a child, I used to follow my father to the chase, and so became inured to these hardships. But when you said to me, Nadia, that winter would not have stopped you, that you would have gone alone, ready to struggle against the frightful inclemencies of the Siberian climate, I seemed to see you lost in the snow and falling, never to rise again."

. "How many times have you crossed the steppe in winter?" asked the young Livonian.

"Three times, Nadia, when I was going to Omsk."

"And what were you going to do at Omsk?"

"See my mother, who was expecting me," "And I am going to Irkutsk, where my father expects me. I am taking him my mother's last words. That is as much as to tell you, brother, that nothing would have prevented me from setting out.

"You are a brave girl, Nadia," replied Michael. "God himself would have led

All day the tarantass was driven rapidly by the iemschiks who succeeded each other at every stage. The eagles of the mountain would not have found their name dishonored by these "eagles" of the highway. The high price paid for each horse, and the tips dealt out so freely, recommended the travelers in a special way. Perhaps the postmasters thought it singular that after the publication of the order, a young man and his sister, evidently both Russians, could travel freely across Siberia, which was closed to every one else, but their papers were all on regle, and they

had the right to pass. However, Michael Strogoff and Nadia were not the only travelers on their way from Perm to Ekaterenburg. At the first stages, the courier of the Czar had learnt that the earriage preceded them, but as there was no want of horses, he did not trouble himself

about that. "Let them put the horses to as soon as possible."

Michael and Nadia, resolved not to stop even for an hour, traveled all night. The weather continued fine, though the atmosphere was heavy, and gradually becoming charged with electricity. Not a cloud was in the sky, but a sort of mist ascended from the ground. It was to be hoped that a storm would not burst while they were among the mountains, for there it would be terrible. Being accustomed to read atmospheric signs Michael Strogoff knew that a struggle of the

elements was approaching.

The night passed without incident. Notwithstanding the jolting of the tarantass, Nadia was able to sleep for some hours. The hood was partly raised so as to give as much air as there was in the stifling atmosphere.

Michael kept awake all night, mistrusting

the iemschiks, who are only too ready to sleep relays, not an hour on the road. The next day, the 20th of July, at about eight o'clock in the morning, they caught the separates Russia in Europe from Siberia was

hope to reach it until the end of the day. "Go on, my doves!" the iemschik would The passage of the mountains must necesarv be performed aring the next night. The sky was very cloudy all day, and the temperature was therefore more bearable, but the weather was very threatening. It would perhaps have been more prudent not to have ascended the mountains during the night, and Michael would not have done so, bad he been permitted to wait: but when, at the last stage,

the iemschik drew his attentions to a peal of thunder reverberating among the rocks, he

"Is a telga still before us?" " Үев."

"How long is it in advance?" "Nearly an hour." "Forward, and a triple tip if we are at

Ekaterenburg to-morrow morning."

CHAPTER X. THE Ural Mountains extend in a length of nearly three thousand versts between Europe and Asia. Whether they are called the Urals, which is the Tartar, or the Poyas, which is the Russian name, they are correctly so termed; for these names signify "belt" in both languages. Rising on the shores of the Arctic Sea, they reach the borders of the Caspian. Such was the barrier to be crossed by Michael Strogoff before he could enter Siberian Russia, and, as has been said, he acted wisely in taking the road leading from Perm to Ekaterenburg, situated on the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains. This was the easiest and surest route, as it was that of all the commerce of Central Asia. The mountains could be crossed in one night, if no accident happened. Unfortunately, thunder muttering in the distance announced that a storm was at hand. The electric tension was such that it could not be dispersed without a tremendous explosion, which in the peculiar state of the at-

mosphere, would be very terrible. Michael took care that his young companion should be as well pretected as possible. The hood which might have been easily blown away, was fastened more securely with ropes, crossed above and at the back. The traces were doubled, and as an additional precaution, the nave boxes were stuffed with straw, as much to increase the strength of the wheels as to lessen the jolting, unavoidable on a dark night. Lastly, the fore and hinder parts, connected simply by the axles to the body of the tarantass, were joined one to the other by a cross-bar, fixed by means of pins and screws. This bar took the place of the curved bar which in berlins, suspended on the "swan's-neck," fastens the two axles one

to the other. Nadia resumed her place in the cart, and Michael took his seat beside her. Before the lowered hood hung two leathern curtains, which would in some degree protect the travel-

Two great lanterns, suspended on the left of the iemschik's seat, threw a pale glimmer, scarcely sufficient to light the way, but serving as warning lights to prevent, any other carriage from running into them.

It was well that all these precautions were

taken, in expectation of a rough night.

The order was given to the temachik, and

away rattled the tarantass up the first slopes of the Ural Mountains, advert beautiful to the Ural Mountains, advert beautiful to was feight, colock, and darkness was coming on in spite of the lengthened twilight of these latitudes. Masses of wappr, as yet disturbed by no wind have in the want of disturbed by no wind, hung in the vault of

heaven. Although they had no lateral motion

in the absence of iron, wood is not spared He was unwilling to leave the young Livo-"Look here, little father, as the Russians nian girl on board, as she had not yet reappeared on deck.

The two journalists had risen at dawn, as all good huntsmen should do. They went on their head, have passed Semipolatinsk, and but its four wheels, with eight or nine feet between them, assure a certain equilibrium over the jo ting rough roads. A splash-board protects the travelers from the mud, and a strong leathern hood, which may be pulled are descending the Irtish. Do what you like shore and mingled with the crowd, each keepquite over the occupiers, shelters them from

> Blount crossing his hands behind his back, walked off and seated himself in the stern of the steamboat without uttering a word....

found a more comfortable conveyance for

there are physical fatigues which a woman

left! Glee up, my little father on the right!" But when the pace slackened, what insult-

"Go on, you wretched snail! Confound you, you slug! I'll roast you alive, you tortoke fou!" toise, you!"

Whether or not it was from this way of

twelve to fourteen miles an hour.

brother," said she. "Am I right?"
"You are quite right Nadia," answered Michael: " and when we have reached Ekaterenburg, we shall be at the foot of the Ural Mountains on the opposite side to this."

and night. I say day and night, Nadia," added he, "for I cannot stop even for a moment, and I must go on without rest toward Ir-

even for an hour, and we will travel day and night."

"Many times." "During winter we should have gone more

would have suffered much from the frost and snow."

they were evidentally gradually approaching the earth. Some of these clouds, emitting lurid glare, enveloped the mountains, on descending, as if chased down by some upper storm. The road led up toward these dense masses, and should the clouds not soon resolve into rain, the fog-would be such that the tarantass would, be unable, to advance, without the danger of falling over some precipice. The Ural chain does not attain any very great height, the highest summit for being more than five thousand feet. Eternal anow is there unknown, and what is piled up by the Siberian winter is soon melted by the summer sun. Shrubs and trees grow to a considerable height. The iron and copper mines, as well as those of precious stones, draw a considerable number of workmen to that region. Also, those villages, termed gavody, are there met with pretty frequently, and the road through the great passes is easily practicable.

But what is easy enough in fine weather and broad daylight, offers difficulties and perils when the elements are engaged in fierce warfare, and the traveler is in the midst of it. Michael Strogoff knew from former exper-

ience what a storm in the mountain. was, and perhaps this would be as terrible as the snow storms which burst forth with such vehemence in the winter.

The calmness of the atmosphere was very threatening, the air being perfectly still. It was just as if nature were half stifled, and could no longer breathe; her lungs-that is to say, those gloomy, dense clouds-not being able to perform their functions. The silence would have been complete but for the grinding of the wheels of the tarantass over the road, the creaking of the axles and boards the snorting of the horses and the clattering of their iron hoofs among the pebbles, sparks llying out on every side.

The road was perfectly deserted. The tarantass encountered neither pedestrians nor horsemen, nora vehicle of any description, in the narrow defiles of the Ural, on this threatening night. Not even the fire of a charcoal burner was visible in the woods, not an encampment of miners near the mines, not a hut among the brushwood.

Under these peculiar circumstances, it might have been allowable to postpone the journey across the mountains till the morning. Michael Strogoff, however, had not hesitated, he had no right to stop, but then-and it began to cause him some anxiety-what possible reason could those travelers in the telga ahead have for being so imprudent?

Michael remained thus on the look-out for some time. About eleven o'clock lightning began to blaze continuously in the sky. The shadows of huge pines at different elevations appeared and disappeared in the rapid light Sometimes when the tarantass neared the side of the road, deep gulfs, lit up by the flashes, could be seen yawning beneath them. From time to time, on their vehicle giving a worse lurch than usual, they knew that they were crossing a bridge of loughly hewn planks thrown over some chasm, thunder appearing actually to be rumbling below them. Besides this, a booming sound filled the air, which increased as they mounted higher. With these different noises rose the shouts and exclamations of the iemschik, sometimes solding, sometimes coaxing his poor beasts, who were suffering more from the oppression of the air than the roughness of the roads. Even the bells on the shafts could no longer rouse them, as they stumbled every instant.

"At what time shall we reach the top of the ridge?" asked Michael of the iemschik.

"At one o'clock in the morning, if we ever get there at all," replied he, with a shake of

"Why, my friend, this will not be your first storm in the mountains, will it?" "No and pray God it may not be my

"Are you afraid?"

"No; I'm not afraid; but I repeat that I think you were wrong in starting."

it was his business to obey, not to question.

Just then a distant noise was heard, shrill whistling through the atmosphere, so calm a minute before. By the light of a dazzling flash, almost immediately followed by a tremendous clap of thunder, Michael could see huge pines on a high peak, bending before the The wind was unchanged, but as yet it was the upper air alone which was disturbed. Successive crashes showed that many of the old and lightly rooted trees had been unable to resist the burst of the hurricane. An avalanche of shattered trunks swept

The horses stopped short. "Get up, my pretty doves," cried the iem-schik, adding the cracking of his whip to the rumbling of the thunder.

tarantass.

across the road and dashed over the precipice

on the left, two hundred feet in front of the

Michael took Nadia's hand. "Are you asleep, sister?" he asked.

" No. brother. "Be ready for anything; here comes the

atorm. "I am ready." Michael Strogoff had only just time to draw the leathern curtains when the storm was

upon them. The iemschik leaped from his seat and

seized his horses' heads, for terrible danger threated the whole party.

The tarantass was at a standstill at a turning of the road, down which swept the hurricane: it was absolutely necessary to hold the animals' heads to the wind, for if the carriage was taken broadside it must infallibly capsize and be dashed over the precipice. frightened horses reared, and their driver could not manage to quiet them. His friendly expressions had been succeeded by the most insulting epithets. Nothing was of any use. The unfortunate animals, blinded by the lightning, terrified by the incessant peals of thunder rattling like artillery among the rocks, threatened every instant to break their traces and escape. The iemschik had no longer any control over his team.

At that moment Michael Strogoff threw himself from the tarantass and rushed to his assistance. Endowed with more than common strength, he managed, though not without difficulty, to muster the horses.

The storm now raged with redoubled fury. A perfect avalanche of stones and trunks of trees began to roll down the slope above

"We cannot stop here," said Michael. "We cannot stop anywhere," returned the iemschik, all his energies apparently overcome by terror. "The storm will send us to the bottom of the mountain, and that by the

shortest way." "Take you that horse, coward," returned Michael, "I'll look after this one."

A fresh burst of the storm interrupted him. The driver and he were obliged to crouch upon the ground to avoid being blown down. But the carriage, notwithstanding their efforts and those of the horses, was gradually moving | girl. back, and had it not been stopped by the trunk of a tree, it would have been forced over the edge of the precipice.

"Do not be afraid, Nadia!" cried Michael rogoff.

Strogoff.

nian, her voice not betraying the slightest

emotion spling of the thunder ceased for an The rumbling of the thunder ceased for an instant, the terrible blast had swept past into

the gorge below.
"Will you go back?" said the iemschik.
"No, we must go on!. Once past this turning, we shall have the shelter of the slope." " But the horses won't move."

Do as L do, and drag them on." "The storm will come back!" Do you mean to obey?"

"Do you order it?" "The father orders it!" answer Michael, for the first time invoking the all-powerful name

of the Emperor. "Foward, my swallows!" cried the iemschik, seizing one horse, while Michael did the same

Thus urged, the horses began to struggle onward. The could no longer rear, and the middle horse not being hampered by the others, could keep in the center of the road. It was with the greatest difficulty that either man or beast could stand against the wind, and for every three steps they took in advance, they lost one, and even two, by being forced backward. They slipped, they fell, they got up again. The vehicle ran a great risk of being smashed. It the hood had not been securely fastened, it would have been blown away long before this. Michael Strcgoff and the iemschik took more than two hours in getting up this bit of road, only half a verst in length, so directly exposed was it to the lashing of the storm. The danger there was not only from the wind which battered against the travelers, but from the avalanche of stones and broken trunks which were hurling through the air above their heads.

Suddenly, during a flash of lighting, one of these masses was seen crushing and rolling

down the mountain toward the tarantass. Michael Strogoff in vain brought his whip down on the team; they refused to move. But a few feet further on, and the mass would pass

behind them! Michael saw the tarantass struck, his companion crushed; he saw there was no time to

drag her from the vericle! Then, possessessed in this hour of peril with superhuman strength, he threw himse f behind it, and planting his feet on the ground,

by main force placed it out of danger. The enormous mass as it passed grazed his chest, taking away his breath as though it had been a cannon-ball, then, crushing to powder the flints on the road, it bounded into the

abvss below. "Oh, brother!" cried Nadia, who had seen

it all by the light of the flashes. "Nadia," replied Michael, "fear nothing!" "It is not on my own account that I fear." God is with us, sister!"

"With me truly, brother, since he has sent thee in my way," murmured the young girl. The impetus the tarantass had received was not lost, and the tired horses once more moved forward. Dragged, so to speak, by Michael and the iemschik, they toiled on toward a narrow pass, lying north and south, where they would be protected from the direct sweep of the tempest. At one end a huge rock jetted out, round the summit of which whilled an eddy. Behind the shelter of the rock there was a comparative calm; yet once withing the circumference of the cyclone, neither man nor beast could resist its power. The storm was now at its height. The lightning filled the defile, and the thunder crash had become one continued peal. The

its foundations. Happily the tarantass could be so placed that the storm might strike it obliquely. But the counter-currents, directed toward it by the slope, could not be so well avoided, and so violent were they that every instant it seemed

ground, struck by the concussion, trembled

as though the whole Ural chain was shaken to

as though it would be dashed to pieces against "I should have been still more wrong had Michael by the light of one of the lanterns much." ian excavation bearing the marks "Hold up, my pigeons," cried the iemschik ; of the miner's pick, where the young girl

could rest in safety until they were once more ready 10 make a start. Just then-it was one o'clock in the morning-the rain began to fall in torrents; and this, in addition to the wind, made the storm

truly frightful, without, however, extinguishing the lightning. To continue the journey at present was utterly impossible. Besides, having reached this pass, they had only to descend the slopes of the Ural Mountains and to descend now, with the road torn up by a thousand mountains torrents, in these eddies of wind and rain, was utter madness.

To wait is indeed serious," said Michael "but it must certainly be done to avoid still longer detentions. The very violence of the storm makes me hope that it will not last long. About three o'clock the day will begin to break, and the descent, which we cannot risk in the dark, we shall be able, if not with ease, at least without such danger, to attempt after sunrise."

"Let us wait, brother," replied Nadia; "but if you delay, let it not be to spare me fa-

tigue." " Nadia, I know that you are ready to brave everything; but in exposing both of us I risk more than my life, more than yours-I am not fulfilling my task, that duty which is before everything else I must accomplish."

"A duty!" murmured Nadia. Just then a bright flash lit up the sky, and seemed, so to speak, to volitilize the rain. Then a loud clap followed. The air was filled with a sulphurous, suffocating vapor, and a clump of huge pines, struck by the electric fluid scarcely twenty feet from the tarantass,

flamed up like a gigantic torch. The iemschik was struck to the ground by a counter shock, but found himself unhurt. Just as the last growlings of the thunder were lost in the recesses of the mountain Michael felt Nadia's hand pressing his, and

he heard her whisper these words in his ear "Ciles, brother! Listen!"

CHAPTER XI.

During the momentary lull which followed shouts could be distinctly heard from a person on the road farther on and at no great distance from the tarantass. It was an carnest appeal, evidently from some traveler in dis-

Michael listened attentively. The iemschik also listened, but shook his

head, as if he thought it impossible to render any assistance. They are travellers calling for help," cried Nadia.

"They must expect nothing from us," replied the iemschik. "Why not?" cried Michael. "Ought not we to do for them what they would do for us

under similar circumstances?" "Surely you will not expose the carriage and the horses!"

"I will go on foot," replied Michael, interrupting the iemschik.

"I will go, too, brother," said the young "No remain here, Nadia. The lemschik will stay with you. 'I do not wish to leave

him alone."
"I will stay," replied Nadia.

trogoff. "Whatever happens, do not leave this "I'm not alraid," replied the young Livo spot ""

" You will find me where I now am. Michael pressed her hand, and turning the corner of the slope,"disappeared in the dark-

"Your brother is wrong," said the iemschik. "He is right," replied Nadia simply.

Meanwhile Michael Strogoff strode rapidly on. If he was in a great hurry to aid the travelers, he was also very anxious to know who it was that had not been hindered from starting by the storm, for he had no doubt that the cries came from the telga, which had so long preceded the tarantass.

The rain had stopped, but the storm was raging, with redoubled fury. The shouts brought on the air, became more and more distinct. Nothing was to be seen of the pass in which Nadia had remained. The road wound along and the flashes showed only the slope above it. The squalls, checked by the corners and turns of the road, formed eddies highly dangerous, to pass which, without being taken off his legs, Michael had to use his utmost strength.

He soon perceived that the travelers whose shouts he had heard were at no great distance Even then, on account of the darkness, Michael could not see them, yet he heard distinctly their words.

This is what he heard, and what caused him some surprise :

"Are you coming back, blockhead?" "You shall have a taste of the knout at the

next stage." "Do you hear, you devil's postilion! Huilo elow there!"

"This is how a carriage takes you in this country!" "Yes, this is what you call a telga!"

"Oh, that abominable driver! He goes and does not appear to have discovered that he has left us behind. "To deceive me, too! Me, an honorable Englishman! I will make a complaint at

the chancellor's office and have the fellow This was said in a very angry tone, but Michael heard the speaker suddenly interrupted by a burst of laughter from his com-

panion, who exclaimed: "Well, this is a good joke, I must say." " Vou venture to laugh!" said the Briton,

angrily. "Certainly, my dear confrere, and that most heartily. Pon my word it is too good, I never saw anything to come up to it."

Just then a crushing clap of thunder re-echoed through the defile, and then died away among the distant peaks. When the sound of the last growt had ceased the merry

"Yes, it undoubtedly is a good joke. This machine certainly never came from France." "Nor from England," replied the other.

On the road, by the light of the flashes, Michael saw, twenty yards from him, two travelers, seated side by side in a most pecuiar vehicle, the wheels of which were deeply imbedded in the ruts formed in the road.

He approached them, the one grinning from car to ear, and the other gloomily contemplating his situation, and recognized them as the two reporters who bad been his companions on board the Caucasus from Nijni-Novgorod to Perm.

"Good morning to you, sir," cried the Frenchman. "Delighted to see you here. Let me introduce you to my intimate enemy, Mr. Blount."

The Euglish reporter bowed, and was about to introduce in his turn his companion, Alcide Jolivet, in accordance with the rules of society, when Michael interrupted him:

"Perfectly unnecessary, sir; we already know each other, for we traveled together on the Volga."

"Ah, yes! exactly so! Mr. -"Nicholas Korpanoff, merchant of Ir-kutsk," replied Michael. "But may I know what has happened, which though a mis-Nadia was obliged to leave her seat, and fortune to your companion, amuses you so

"Certainly, Mr. Korpanoff," replied Alcide. "Fancy! our driver has gone off with the front part of this confounded carriage, and left us quietly seated in the back part! So here we are in the worst half of a telga, no driver no horses. Is it not a joke?"

"No joke at all," said the Englishman. "Indeed it is, my dear fellow. You do not know how to look at the bright side of things."

"How, pray, are we to go on with cur jour-

ney?" asked Harry Blount. "That is the easiest thing in the world," replied Alcide. "Go and harness yourself to what remains of our cart; I will take the reins, and call you my little pigeon, like a true iemschik, and you will trot off like a real post-horse."

"Mr. Jolivet," replied the Englishman, this joking is going too far, it passes all limits and-

" Now do be quiet, my dear sir. When you are done up, I will take your place; and call me a broken-winded snail and faint-hearted tortoise if I don't take you over the ground at

rattling pace." Alcide said all this with such perfect good humor that Michael could not help smiling. "Gentlemen," said he, "Here is a better

We have now reached the highest ridge of the Ural chain, and thus have merely to descend the slopes of the mountain. My carriage is close by, only two hundred yards belind. I will lend you one of my horses, harness it to the remains of the telga, and tomorrow, if no accident befalls us, we will arrive together at Ekaterenburg.

"That, Mr. Korpanoff," said Alcide, "is indeed a generous proposal." "Indeed, sir," replied Michael, "I would willingly offer you places in my tarantass, but t will only hold two, and my sister and I

already fill it." "Really, sir," answered Alcide, "with your horse and our dimi-telga my companion and I

will go to the world's end." "Sir," said Harry Blount, "we most willingly accept your king offer. And, as to that emschik-

"Oh! I assure you that you are not the first travellers who have met with a similar misfortune," replied Michael. "But why should not our driver come back?

He knows perfectly well that he has left us behind, wretch that he is!" "He! He never suspected such a thing." "What! the fellow not know that he was

leaving the better half of his telge behind!" "Not a bit, and in all good faith is driving the fore part into Ekaterenburg." "Did I not tell you that it was a good joke, confrere?" cried Alcide.

"Then gendemen, if you will follow me," said Michael, "we will return to my carriage, and-"But the telga," observed the Englishman

"There is not the slightest tear that it will fly away, my dear Blount!" exclaimed Alcide it has taken such good root in the ground, that if it were left there until next spring it would begin to bud." "Come then, gentlemen," said Michael

Strogoff, "and we will bring up the tarantass" The Frenchman and the Englishman descending from their seats, no longer the hinder one, since the front had taken its departure, followed Michael. To be continued.)

THE ZULU WAR.

Reported Demoralization of the Zulus Sr. VINCENT, June 10.—The Russia arrived here this merning. She brings news from Simon's Bay up to the 25th of May.

It is rumored that Cetywayo intends making the war henceforth a bush warfare, and giving us no point to strike at. At present, however the report is altogether unfounded.

Colonel Clark reports that there are no in the Letellier affair. I learned this after-bodies of the natives moving about in the moon from a trustworthy official source that neighbourhood. The chief Manlalas reports that the Zulus

ARE COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED

and utterly disheartened with the result of the fighting that has taken place. They declare their unwillingness to meet our troops again, and are taking to the bush in large numbers to avoid the summons to arms by Cetywayo. It is reported by the natives that the Zulus on the Tugela side of Amatikula are gathering near Impalli, but there is no verification of the rumor.

Sickness still increases, and 65 more men are down with fever and dysentery at Forts Chelmsford and Pearson.

There was an alarm in the north camp on the 12th, and the garrison all stood to arms. It was discovered, however, that the pickets of the 88th had fired upon some oxen, wistaken them for Zulus. A strong convoy left the Tugela on the 10th for Fort Crealock. It will be accompanied by the 88th, 290 men of the 3rd Buffs, 190 of the 91st, a company of Engineers, a troop of Lonsdale's horse, and two guns royal artillery. Another convoy will leave in a day or two. Captain Surmon (?)

A GREAT BANQUET

is to be given to Sir Bartle Frere, at Kimberley, on the 15th. His reception throughout the country will be enthusiastic. A committec has been formed at Cape Town to organize a great demonstration of welcome to him on his return from the war. The war on the Orange River is at an end.

Cobpus christi at caughnawaga. Numbers of people who went to Caughnawaga Thursday last with the object of seeing a Corpus Christi procession outside the church were disappointed, the ceremony, as on last year, and as it will be in future, took place altogether inside the church. The Rev. Father Brutin preached a long and eloquent

which he entered into a review of the rights of Indians, which he defended and promised would be respected. In former years it was customary to have grand and imposing procession outside, but this attracted large crowds from Montreal, Plattsburg and the surrounding localities who came, some through curiosity and some to derive an unboly profit from the sale of liquors to the Indians, or whosoever would buy. Yesterday Caughnawaga was quiet and silent almost as the grave; it were a strictly Sabbatarian appearance, the little Indian children refraining even from play, and looking as grave as the old folks. The village lives by fishing-at least it cannot live on agriculture, for the last of the Iroquois and Alonguins own but a stony tract of country out of east end, but the great majority of the inhabitants are either Indians or have Indian fluently, French, English and Iroquois. It is editying to see the people go to church, the women, for the most part, with a shawl over their heads, and looking straight before them. They evidently do not go to have their clothes admired, and they carry themselves with the greatest modesty and grace. As for the village itself, it is not beautiful in an architecto its curves as best it may. The houses are one story, of stone foundation and log or other wooden materials, and are of rustic simplicity as to any claims they may have to architectural beauty. The wharf is especially picturesque, and reminds one of a small elevated corner of the ruins of Carthage, while

lacrosse team of that name, which has so often beaten the Montreal and been beaten by the Shamrock club. The inhabitants of Caughnawaga are remarkable for their longevity, which, it is to be presumed, arises from their simple pastoral tastes. It is nothing uncommon to find an old woman walking along, with head erect and pipe in her mouth, who, the neighbors aver, is over one hundred years of age, but who, if questioned herself, remembers Christopher Columbus perfectly well, and patted

the old fishermen leaning against it might be

mistaken for Marius easily by a very short-

sighted person. Cities, like empires, rise and

fall and have their day of opulence and

power, but it is extremely doubtful if Caugh-

nawaga will ever rise into eminence as a

commercial mart, nor will its name descend

in an illustrious way into the pages of his-

tory, except it may as in connection with the

Champlain on the head when he was a child. The Caughnawagas are famous for their handsome baskets and the bead and fancy work they turn out, their women going as far as the falls of Niagara to sell them. For the rest, they are a quiet, simple, religious people, saved by the Catholic church from the destruction which other tribes have encountered from contact with a certain kind of civilization.

HOME RULE IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, June 12.-There was a turbulent scene in the House of Commons to-day, growing out of a motion of censure moved by J. H. O'Donnell, member for Dungannon, respecting the conduct of the war in South Africa. Mr. O'Donnell, basing his remarks on a certain letter received from Africa, accused the English troops of having acted with extreme barbarity towards the Zulus, refusing them quarter, and mercilessly slaughtering wounded Zulus who fell into their hands. This was no new practice on the part of the English. Mr. O'Donnell insinuated, and he illustrated this insinuation by references to the inhuman conduct of English treops in Ireland during Cromwell's time and at other periods, and of their conduct in India after the mutiny. The house became wildly excited and very restive, but Mr. O'Donnell continued to speak until he was called to order. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, under-secretary for Ireland, and Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, severely rebuked Mr. O'Donnell for his language, and the scene finally ended by Mr. O'Donnell, at the request of his Irish colleagues, withdrawing his motion.

-Up to the 6th ultimo thirty-eight steamers and sailing vessels had arrived at St. Johns, Nfld. with 257,055 seals, and in all weighing 114,200 owts. Among the largest cargoes were the steamer Greenland, with 24,022; the Eagle and the Falcon with 20,391 and 22,030 respectively. The average load of each vessel would be about 3,005 seals.

THE LETELLIER OURSTION. The Lt.-Governor Not to be Dismissed

(Special Cablegram to Toronto Globe.) London, Thursday, June 12. The date of Mr. Langevin's departure is

still uncertain. He has had several consultations with the colonial office, but the government has not yet informed him of its decision in the Letellier affair. I learned this afterthe cabinet has decided not to sanction the lieut-governor's dismissal. The colonial secretary informs me that he does not contemplate making any communication of the decision to the English newspapers, therefore the publication of the news may first take place in Canada. Mr. Langevin will not leave till the despatch is sept to the Marquis of Lorne.

The Cattle Disease.

Since the British government has prohibited the importation of cattle and thus checked trade with us in this direction, the matter of contagious disease which has been so prevalent during the past winter and spring be-

comes an important one. It is ascertained that pleuro-pneumonia is an imported disease, and, since it established itself in England in 1842, has caused a loss of \$500,000,000 to British farmers. It has also been as expensive in Australia, since is invaded that island continent in 1858, and is so widely extended over the great Australian cattle ranges that all hope of getting rid of it is given up. Massachussetts imported the disease in 1859, but stamped it out in eight years, after killing nearly 1,000 cattle. Connecticut has rooted it out several times, but the malady now has a hold in the southwestern part of the state and has been traced down along the Atlantic sea-board as far as North Carolina. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are vigorously at work to destroy the contagion, and at a recent conference of their officials at Philadelphia, it was stated that pleuro-pneumonia has been raging in the eastern part of the United States

for 36 years, and is now quite violent. England prohibits the conveyance of cattle for more than 20 hours without supplies o food and water. A number of our states place the limit at 24 hours, but as they have no jurisdiction beyond their limits the cattle often go all the way from Chicago to New York without stoppage or refreshment, the sermon on the solemn subject of the day, after shippers not wishing to pay toll at the expensive stockyards kept up by the railroads. It is a clear case for the exercise of national authority to protect the nation's beef and beefenters .- American paper,

Diou Boucicault. Dion Boucicault is 57 years old. His mother, a very handsome old lady, still living, is Irish-Miss Darley of Kildare street, Dublin. His father was French, and through him he claimed and for a time assumed the title of Viscount de Boucicault. He was educated by that literary Lothario, Dr. Dionysius Lardner after whom he is named, and was intended for an engineer. His keen intelligence would have insured him success in any profession. He preferred the stage, and under the name their once regal possessions; and if of Lee Morton appeared in Irish characters this poor, sterile tract were worth in which he has since won such fortune and anything, it would have long since favor. When only 18 he produced "London passed into the hands of the generous Assurance" in 1840 at Convent Garden, and civilizer. There are a good many white followed it with other successes in bright rapeople living in Caughnawaga, chiefly at the | pidity. He says that he has written four hundred plays, many of which had successes for the hour, and six of which will probably hold blood, some of them speaking their languages | the stage for all time-" London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "The Octo roon," "Colleen Bawn," "Arrich na Pogue," and "Shaughraun." As a manager he has failed, having been bankrupted in both his ventures at the Varieties, New Orleans, and Astley's, London, but he is the best stage manager out of Paris. He is the most intellectual actor on the stage, though often physitural sense, nor has it many palatial cally unable to realize his conceptions. He mansions—not one, in fact, if the is as good a Frenchman as Irishman, and truth must be told. It stretches itself holds there a mine as yet unworked. He is along the river's bank, accommodating itself slight and delicate in appearance, but in reality sinewy and strong. In nature he is cold and concentrated, and specially sensitive to criticism, as may be seen in the unceasing trouble he takes to deride it. He is an admirable newspaper writter, clear, close, and withal often picturesque in style, and a most interesting conversationalist, neither witty nor gay, but original, paradoxical, and suggestist, is most hospitable, lives a la sionte runs a superior steam yacth, and the ments at the corner of Fifteenth st dor. He has five children, the eldest of w. is married to a rising young English actor,

Mr. Clayton.

The Wonders of Science. The following description of how animals have been held in a state of suspended animation by some operatives in Sydney appears in

the London Times :

"I was taken into the building that contains Mr. Grant's apparatus for generating cold. At-tached to this is the freezing chamber, about 8 "I was taken into the building that contains Mr. Grant's apparatus for generating cold. Attached to this is the freezing chamber, about 8 feet by ten feet. Here were fourteen sheep, four lambs, and three pigs stacked on their sides in a heap, 'alive,' which Mr. Grant told me had been in their present pus tions for 19 days, and were to remain there for another three months. Selecting one of the lambs, fignor Rotura put it on his shoulder, and carried it into the other building, where a number of shallow cemented tanks were in the floor, having hot and cold water taps to each tank, with a thermometer hanging alongside. One of these tanks was quickly filled, and its temperature tested by the Signor, I meantime examining with the greatest curiosity the 19 days' dead' lamb. There was the lamb, to all appearances dead, and as hard almost as a sione. The lamb was gently dropped into the warm bath, and was allowed to remain in it about twenty-three minutes, its head being raised above the water twice for the introduction of the thermometer into its mouth, and then it was taken out and placed on its side on the floor, Signor Rotura quickly dividing the wool on its neck and inserting the sharp point of a small silver syringe under the skin and injecting the anitidote. The lamb was then turned on its back, Signor Rotura studing across it, gently compressing its ribs with his knees and hands, in such a manner as to imitate their natural depression and expansion during breathing, in ten minutes the animal was struggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door and went gamboling and bleating over the little garden in front. Nothing has ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvellous. One is almost tempted to ask, in the presence of such a discovery, whether death itself may not uitimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

"You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoveries of this process. Cargoes of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers and althoush a f

investigation.

"You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoveries of this process. Uargoes of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary breakdown necessitating a stoppage of eight or ten days in the production of cold, would be of ne consequence. When the sheep are landed in England, any that fall to entirely rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results can be achieved with bullocks, but their greater weight makes them more difficult to handle with safety, and the carcassis rendered brittle by freezing, making them the more liable to injury. It sounded odd to hear Mr. Grant and Signor Rotura laying stress upon the danger of breakage on the voyage.

"Signor Rotura proceeds to South America, at once, for a large supply of the two necessaries for the safe conduct of his process, and both these substances at present remain a scoret."

Why are there more marriages in winter than in summer?-Because then men seek comforters and ladies seek musis.

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Matter Not Settled Yet-Bloodshod Prophesied if the Regiment Visits Montreal.

New York, June 11.—Up to the present time it is not decided whether the Irish voterans composing the 69th Regiment will go to Montreal to celebrate Dominion day as proposed. Quite a feeling has snrung up between the officers and men of the different companies, some being in favor of accepting the invitation of the president of St. Patrick's society, while others are deadly opposed, believing as they do, that their former commandant, Colonel Corcoran, would not be welcomed. It is understood, however, that a meeting will be held on Friday evening, when Col. Cavanagh, who favors accepting the invitation, will be present, and then some definite action will be taken. Major Duffy, one of the prominent officers of the regiment, is adverse to the regiment going to Canada, taking the ground that Irish Americans have no right whatever to go to Canada to commemorate the day, while most of the members of this regiment would tayor the liberation of Ireland from English rule. He considers that, by taking the 69th regiment to Montreal, the members would belittie themselves after taking the stand they did in regard to the Prince of Wales' visit, and therefore should by all means refuse the invitation, although given through members of the St. Patrick's society. One of the members of the regiment said this morning: "If the officers should decide to go to Montreal, you may rest assured that before the regiment returns to this city trouble will arise. Most of the boys are opposed to English government either in Canada or in England, and if they showed any resentment to the toasts which would surely be proposed and drunk at the proposed banquet, a little rebellion might break out between each party, and bloodshed would surely follow. I, for one, intend staying at home, and hope, for the credit of our regiment and for the sake of peace, that the invitation will not be accepted." Many of the members thought that Col. Cavanagh had gone beyond his bounds in allowing correspondence to take place without the consent of the other officers of the regiment.

The following despatch was received from New York early Friday morning :-

NEW YORK, June 13 .- The following telegram has been received from Col. McNamce,

of Montreal, dated Ottawa, June 12:-"To Col. James Cavanagh, commanding 69th regiment, New York :-"Canadian government has given permis-

sion to come, carrying arms. Come on all of you, except sorcheads, who can stay at home. Have your noble men represented at our pic-"F. B. MCNAMER."

It is expected the 69th will accept, and will visit Lanada in a large body. The Zulu War.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the following alarming account of the state of affairs in

the army :--"The profound anxiety with which milifary experts are watching the campaign in Zululand is, perhaps, rather suspected than actually known to many; but what is perhaps known to even fewer still is the amount of effort relatively to our whole military power which we are putting forth in that struggle. The public know, or can ascertain, that we have now, or shall soon have, an army of twenty thousand men engaged in the Zulu war; but how many of the public suspect, what nevertheless is the fact, that in despatching that force to the Cape we have virtually shot our bolt, and are at the end of our military resources? We have used up not only our fighting men but are using up our fighting boys. That campaign and our other little war in Afghanistan have subjected our military strength to what the commander - in - chief described the other 'severe strain; all the accounts which reach us the strain is indeed a severe to the extreme limit of tension. And that is the condition of a great power in the present juncture of European affairs, with a worldwide empire to defend, and but just emerging from a crisis in which it only escaped by the by-path of surrender from having to enter the field against one of the great military despotisms of the continent! As to the wrotched quality of our recruits, that, after being stronuously denied for the last half-dozen years, is

now at last admitted. The commander-in-hief admits it and deplores the labor competition which spoils the market of the rec: niting sergeant at the soldier's present pay. The under-secretary for war admits it, and deprecates the injustice of blaming the present government for a state of things for which 'no one government'-not even that which has been five years in power without correcting it-is responsible. But neither the Duke of Cambridge nor Lord Bury, neither the horse guards nor the war office think it incumbent on them to say any more than this,

Lord Dufferin's Bull Dog. A bull dog that was stolen from Lord Duf-

or to do anything at all."

ferin in Canada, a year ago, turned up lately ferre Haute, where she killed a Texan steer in a street fight. Colonel Burns, of Evansville, bought her for \$100, and fastened her in his stable. The Evansville Journal of last Wednesday said: "Yesterday, while the Colonel was leading a horse worth \$1 000 past the dog, she leaped toward the horse with such tremendous force that the collar snapped like a string. She buried her teeth in the horse's flesh. Col. Burns seized the dog by the throat with both bands, and hurling her on her back, threw himself upon her as she fell. She tore his shirt into shreds. At last, with his heavy boot heel he planted a blow on the forehead which stunned the beast." The Journal of Thursday said: "Col. Burns was sitting on horseback at his front gate yesterday morning, when the spotted bull dog dashed out the side gate, having snapped the cast-iron chain. He whipped his horse into a gallop and followed. Captain App, of the police, was coming down the street in his barouche when the doy dashed toward his horse and made a leap at his throat. The horse shied to escape the danger, overthrowing the barouche and burling Capt.App against a shade tree with such force as to dislocate the right elbow. On Parrett street the furious dog met a lad and seized him by the collar of his coat. Both rolled off the plank walk and down the embankment. Col. Burns attacked the dog with the butt of a heavy whip and knocked ber senseless. The horse ran away during the fight and has not been recovered. The dog was hauled home still senseless." The Journal of Friday said :- " Marshal Langolf went to the stables to see the dog yesterday. She lazily yawned and pretended to fawn, while her great red chops, hanging down, were opened and closed indolently. Langolf went to pat her head gently, when she leaped at his throat. The stout trace held her back, though her paws caught in the marshal's vest and brought him down on his knees. He drew his revolver and out two bullets through her head ... With a few struggles the ferocious beast died."

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Hanlan.

Hanlan won, as a matter of course. No one is surprised. We all took it for granted on this side of the Atlantic, and, no doubt, on the other side too. But the question now iswhere is this to end? Hanlan has now but two possible rivals-Trickett and Courtney. Although public opinion awards him the championship of the world, yet that championship must be won by beating all possible rival claimants to the title. Hanlan has now beaten the best men on this continent and in England; there only remains the Australian and another trial with Courtney, and then the end will have been reached. It is, too, the privilege of champions to contest the champion issues at their own homes, so that Hanlan must go to Australia before he can lay title to that which we all believe he will bechampion sculler of the world.

The "Mail."

Some time since we wrote an article in to rejoice because the country was not prosperous. This the Mail cannot understand. wonders why we should be hard on the Reformers, "over whose recent triumph it exults so much is, to say the least, passing plains of Gettysburg—from all, and through strange." It is not at all strange, because the Post is an Independent journal, and is at liberty to support the Conserva-tives in Ottawa and the Reformers Ontario. We support Protection for the Dominion, but we support the Reformers for Ontario. We see nothing strange in this. We think there is good and had on both sides, and we throw up our cap for those we believe most likely to forward followit did if heroic resolve could wrench the interest of the country at large and to victory even from the grasp of defeat. Yes, conduce to good will. We can dance to the music on either side and our savage breast can be moved by either the one or the other. We have our own standard of right, and both sides come near it at times, and as they do our caps go up and we become as jolly as we can. We hope the Mail understands us now.

The Electric Light.

At last we learn that the "Electric Light is sufficiently developed to allow its being economically used for public buildings and domestic purposes." This news will cause a flutter in the gas world, and stocks in gas works will some day fall with startling rapidity. This news is from London, and it is dated yesterday. It comes, too, unexpectedly, for it is only a few weeks since the Electric Light was tried and pronounced a failure on the Thames Embankment. Now, however, a " Parliamentary Committee" has reported favourably, and we may expect to hear more about it in a short time. But I rishmen in every land; their fame is for the no one who has followed the discoveries about the Electric Light can have seriously doubted its ultimate efficiency and economy. Clear, safe, powerful, and cheap, the Electric Light must push gas to the wall. People will doubt the possibility of the light being unused for household purposes, as they doubted gas, and as they doubt everything, but we have confidence in Edison's word, and he has unequ vocally said that the light is a success, and now this news from London appears

Sir John A. Macdonald.

to confirm it.

Sir John A. Macdonald is in a nice fix now. Wheather the Lieutenant-Governor is sustained or not Sir John A. Macdonald will find himself awkwardly circumstanced. If the Lieutenant-Governor is not to be removed as the Globe say , then the public advice of Sir John A. Macdonald will be rejected by the Home Government, a blow will be aimed at not allow such a grave question to go by default, and it should be left with the people of Canada to de ide whether they want Responsible Government or not. On the other hand, if the Lieutenant-Governor is to be removed, the private advice of Sir John A. Macdonald will be set at naught, and he will pocket the rebuke with a beaming countenance, but he will have his French Canadian Conservative followers in arms against him. In any case, the Premier is in a tight place, and he will requirefall his political legerderoundings. Sir John A is clever in his way that is, he is full of petty devices—and possesses ability mough to enable him to procrastinate, but in this Letellier affair, his double shuffling has landed him on the horns of a dilemma. It will be instructive to watch how he will play fast and loose with his public act and his private advice; but those who know his history will find a counterpart for his expected evolutions in his well-known platform performance of grinning "Green" on one side of the face and "Orange" on the

The Negrocs.

The negroes of the Southern States are looking after themselves. The unrest which prompts so many of them to go west, or to Liberia, is but the natural outcome of Emancipation. It is an evidence of that selfreliance which freedom always inspires. And as they say themselves, they get on better in communities of their own. In the well-settled parts of the United States all the negroes can ever hope to become is to hew the wood and draw the water. They will clean the boots, cut the hair, groom the horses for ages. A few will become opulent, drive their carriages, employ white coachmen, and live in a circle of their own, but the race will never acquire any more influence than that which politicians can promise in order to secure votes. In communities, however, the negro might aspire to something better than this. In Liberia the negro may hope to hold positions in the State. The offices and the emoluments of the country are within his reach. He may win the respect of his fellows, become great in statecraft, influential in the pulpit, or rich in commercial enterprise. Liberia especially appears to offer advantages to the negro, and the to marvel is that more of them do not go there. A vessel left New York on Saturday with situation. The natives as they acquire knowsixty negro emmigrants for the Land of ledge and business capacity from their con-Promise, but if Liberia is all it is said to be | tact with Europeans, will day by day become the negroes should, we fancy, go in thousands | more confident in themselves, and will regard instead of tens.

France.

The military recovery of France has astonished and pleased the world. In 1870 she entered into a war with Germany. France had, as M. Emile Olliver said, "a light heart," when her troops went to the Rhine. In six menths her armies were overthrown, her Emperor a prisoner of war, her territory devastated, her eagles were in Germany, her capital was held in a grip of iron, and her glorious traditions were all laid in the dust. Trade gone, business paralyzed, and, to end the agony, her own sons aimed a traitorous stab at her heart, even in face of the German foc. have elapsed, and so wonderful has been the can be bound, and not to make her rule sachange in France that it is Germany and not France that now sniffs danger in the air. The war of men between France and Germany, which ended in 1871, has since then been carried on as a war of means. There is now a war of resources going on between the two countries. The war is a war which will test the resources of the two peoples. But Germany cannot stand the strain Her people are already become dissatisfied. They cannot meet the increased taxation. The country is poor, and France is forcing her to incur an expense which Germany cannot bear. Three years ago Germany could threaten France, to-day she will not attempt it. We may, too, be assured that there will be an end to the truce some day, and then the old struggle will be renewed again.

The Gallaut Blxty-Ninth. No regiment in the service of the United States has a prouder record than the Gallant Sixty-ninth, and the Irish people, the world over, are proud of the heroic emulation which prompted that gallant band to "plant their flag on steep and crag 'mid a nation's voice of thunder." From the Potomac to the Chica-hominy; from James river to Chattanooga; from Bull's Run to Antietam; from the blazing brands of the Wilderness to the slopes of Fredericksburg, and the death blasts on the all, the Gallant Sixty-ninth came wading through streams of gore, and carving their names upon monuments of glory. See them recovering the abandoned cannon at Chancellorsville, swceping Early from the Shenandoah valley, " first in charge, the last in rear," wherever duty called them. " Wherever that green flag goes success is adre to follow," said a Northern general, and the Irish race glory in the military record of the Gallant Sixi, -ninth, and the picture of the brave, but faltering Southerner, who sees the coming of that "damned green flag again," will live in the minds of the Irish people for ever. In whatever part of the globe the Irish people may find themselves the name of the Sixty-ninth New York State Militia will always be received by them with respect, for it conjures up associations of military glory with which the Irish military character is inseparable. Nor is admiration of their military fame confined to their own kith and kin, for all men admire heroism, and all men respect the name of a corps of which Dr. Russel said: "The Irish have covered themselves with glory upon a thousand battle fields, but neither at Albuero or Fontenoy did they ever show more bravery than the men with green sprigs in their caps who climbed the slope of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, 1862, in the face of Col. Walton's guns." The glory of the Sixty-Ninth is for world.

Kingston.

How belligerent the Daily News, of Kingston, has become against the Post since the elections. Before the local elections in Ontario the News was dumb. Now, however, it prattles at such a rate that our time and space will not give us opportunities enough of following it. For a long time the News has taken the Irish Canadian to its bosom. It has patted it, and petted it and called it all sorts of good boys. And does it not "go for" the Post! It's last escapade is to remind its readers that the Post attacked the Irish Canadian because that journal had objected to the Bishop of Kingston interesting himself on behalf of Mr. Fraser. The Post said that it did not believe that the Bishop of Kingston would say anything that was calculated to injure the Catholics of Ontario. The Post says the very same thing now. We do not believe that it would be possible for the Bishop of Kingston to Responsible Government, and Sir John A. do or say anything but that which was cal-Macdonald must go to the country. He can-culated to consolidate the power and contribute to the prosperity of the Catholic people. But much as we admire, we are not he slave of his lordship, the Bishop of Kingston. We are free to note and comment Marquis, of Lorne, and at which it was reported that the Orange Society was repre-

Whether that report was correct, or not we do not know, but we saw, say, with all hamility and respect for His Lordship, that if the facts of the case are as they have been reported, then we take the liberty of objecting to the course the bishop pursued, and even go so far as to say that he should have stopped at home. Our position is this. When we rebuked the Canadian it was because the Canadian objected to the bishop was right, and the electors proved that the hishop was supported by the Catholics at the hishop was supported by the Catholics at the bishop was supported by the Catholics at large; but in the other case even the Irish Canadian will not say that the bishop was not wrong, nor will it deny that we are right! In all Canada there is no man deserving of more courteous consideration or friendly assistance from the Irish Catholics than Bishop O'Brien; yet, we do not see our way to say less than we have said on the question of the reception. And St. Patrick's Society, too, officially recognizing Orangeism! The fact is, we cannot credit the report, and we hope some of our friends in Kingston will tell us the truth about it.

The news from India indicate an unsettled feeling in Government circles, distress, famine, want of organization and Dicoits, or robbery by armed gangs, are prevalent over large districts of the country. The natives are clamouring for some of the highly paid positions which are all held by Europeans, and some of the armed bands threaten to raise another mutiny unless the Government comply with their demends. Incendiary fires are frequently kindled by malcontents, and the Government is obliged to employ large bodies of troops to keep order; and after a time the Indian Government must yield to the themselves as every way the equals of their, one time, lords and masters. Already the native officers express dissatisfaction at being denied the right of holding the higher grades in the various branches of the army, and old veterans are chagrined at finding junior European officers placed above their heads. In the Civil Service it is the same story, and the natural result is a great deal of dissatisfaction. A time must come, in the near future, when India must be deal held by securing the affection of the natives, not by coercing them. The liberty of the subject and the rights of citizenship are, day by day, becoming more universal, and England, as well as other countries, will find it to the interest of her Empire to weave a chain of roses, by which her subjects in every clime your of a bed of thorns Coercion in the past may have been efficacious in suppressing revolt, but the world is outgrowing the remedy, and nations must bend or break to the higher and more humane dictates of modern life, and the nobler promptings of universal

Goldwin Smith.

Goldwin Smith thinks that it would be better for the welfare of the State if the Local Legislatures and the Dominion Parliament were of the one way of thinking in politics. He thinks that it would tend to secure harmony in public affairs, order in the country, and general contentment, if the Local Legislatures in Quebec and Toronto reflected the views of their big brother in Ottawa. In thinking this, Goldwin Smith thinks what most people will not agree with. If the Local Legislatures in Ontario and Quebec were Conservative now, the Conservatives would ride rough-shod over the country. They have shown what they are inclined to do since September by turning so many hard-working men out of their situations. They have cast many an unfortunate and his family out of positions, and if Ontario went Conservative, it would look as if that Province had endorsed the policy of extermination which the Canservatives so fiercely inaugurated nine months ago. There is another reason why we rejoice Ontario went Reform. It is a rebuke to Sir John A. Macdonald. The premier has been snubbed because the country, at last, understands him. The electors of Ontario would not be charmed by him this time: he had deceived them too often, at last they told him to "Go and Apart from questions which directly affect certain portions of the people, there were grave State reasons why Ontario should have gone as it has done. It would be a dangerous thing to give the Conservatives the power of nosing as Constitutional Autocrats, men who would say, "We are Canada, and all outsiders count for nothing." Now, Ontario will curb the ambition of the Conservatives, and it will enable men who are not tied to the skirt of either party, to realize that there is some chance for fair play on all sides. The "harmony" which Goldwin Smith desires would be the "harmony" of dictation, the "harmony" of a rule that would do all for a party and nothing for the State. Mr. Goldwin Smith is wrong this time. He would give all the power to one; we would have it as it is, divided. He would make one side too powerful; better have the two powers as much as possible equalized. We want to see a party strong enough to carry out its policy, but not so strong that it can defy public opinion, and this the Conservatives would have done if they had won Ontario.

The Wonders of Science. If we are to believe reports from Australia, it will not be long before man, in a state of suspended animation, will sleep generations away and revisit "the pale glimpses of the moon" when his great-great-grandchildren have come to the years of manhood, and when the world, as it will be a century after, shall. hold its marvels before his wondering eyes. Who knows but the Egytian mummies, those fossils from the twilight of civilization, are held in "suspended animation," and that the secret by which the life can once more be breathed into their decaying nortrils may yet be found inscribed in hieroglyphics on some tablet from the sands of Thebes or the foundations of the Pyramids. The old dry bones who may have hob-nobbed with Cheopes may yet be found to give up the secret of his prison house, and the beautiful reminder of Longfellow-"he is not dead, but sleepeth" -may be a living maxim in the future of the history of the world. When the voice of the dead can be heard a century hence, and its tremendous emotions repeated with thrilling accuracy, awakening the memories of passion or repuse, love or anger, why should we be amazed if the supposed dead could be held in a state of suspended animation, placed on tiers in our homes until their offspring decide to on what he does in a public capacity, and it rekindle the vital spark of life, and amidst on what he does in a public capacity, and so happened that immediately after expressing the opinion that the Bishop of cause the life blood to flow, and enable man forth Protestant ascendancy is, it appears, to be Kingston could not possibly do anytorub his eyes and find himself a litemotto. It speaks of Orangeism as a the great young man still, but a century older than Protestant organization. It talks of protestant organization. It talks of the law down to rest. And yet it is not much less than this that we hear they are Orange Sentinel. It says that the Church the management of the line, and any comdoing in Sydney! Wonderful as it may ap-

pears to be well anthenticated instances of State; "that "It believes in giving the Ro dogs, lambs, &c., being held in a state of sus-pended animation for months, and when the "remedy" is applied these same animals are taken from their shelves, and in a few minutes get up, and wag their tails, as if they had nothing else to do. People will read in wonder and the world at large will be incredulous, but the Sydney correspondent of the Times gives day and date, names of respecta-ble citizens, and describes the process with all the care necessary to convince sceptics. As for our part, we can only wait and wonder. All we know about it is what anyone may read, and which we publish in another column, but we can marvel if this alleged suspended animation were extended to men, and if the operation could be extended indefinitely, how angry the devil would be, and how many an unfortunate would thus escape his claws.

The Policy of Irishmen.

As a rule, Irishmen have opponents enough to fight without tearing each other to pieces There are plenty of hands raised against them without seeing the arms of their own people quivering in the air, ready to strike down their own kith and kin. We do not say that a man should be spared because he is an Irishman, or that his nationality should cover his errors, as a beggar's cloak covers up his sores. No, it is better that public men should be dissected, limb by limb, and no matter who or what they are their conduct should be justly criticised. But, of a certainty, the Irish people are more disposed to tear each other to pieces than they are to assail anyone else. If an Englisman, or a Scotchman, or a Hindoo, or a heathen Chinese does a favor for an Irishman, the Irishman will never forget it, and he will go to his neck in water, or beyond it if necessary, to befriend his benefactor. But let a man work for the Irish people all his life; let him make enemies of the world for their sakes; let him be fearless in the advocacy of their cause, and defy public opinion in their interest, and just as sure as that man has the courage of doing one act which not please them, so sure is indone. That is one unfortunate will he undone. phase in the living history of our people. If the Irish people are to be taught the lesson of stern experience, they must be told stern truths, whether they like them or We out the truth of what we say. We know Irishmen in this city who have obtained situations for hundreds of their countrymen and yet there is little but "the bad word" for these men, because they did some acts which did not please everybody. The Irish are a generous, affectionate, and even at the risk of exciting a smile on the faces of a few, we must add, a noble people. Anyone who understands them knows that they are a people of generous and noble impulse, with lofty, if sometimes mistaken, aspirations, men who inherit the tradi-tions of a land that has been the of scholars and the nurse of nation All that and more, much more, arms. is true, but it would add something to their characteristics of fair play if they would weigh their countrymen who are in public life, not because of one word or of two, but by the general characters and the good or evil they have done at large. In fact we want the Irish people to take a man all in all; and this is just what some of them will not do. However, there are black sheep in every fold, and we must not expect our own to be clear of them. After all, they add to the picturesque appearance of the flock, and a few of them improve the wool. We would rather have them all white, but we suppose it cannot be.

Irish Catholic Loyalty.

This is a British Colony. The people who inhabit it possess Responsible Government. Civil and religious liberty are too well established ever to be disturbed by the fanaticism of a few. Before the law all men are There is no legal restriction which equal. would debar any man from attaining the highest position in the State. Prejudices may exist, but prejudices can be lived down, and are being lived down every day in the year. As for liberty, the air we breathe is no more free than are the men who inhale it. The Irish Catholics are as well treated here, take it all in all, as they are in any country in the world. What, then, is their duty? Is it not to stand by those who stand by them, and to turn from the outside tempter who would seduce them from their allegiance by injudi-cious harangues against the British flag. What do the Irish Catholics want? Freedom? They have it here! The Government of Canada is the perfection of a ruling puwer; a gorernment under which we possess the stability of hereditary rule, with the freedom of a Republic. The greatest jurists and the wisest men, O'Connell among the rest, who ever lived, have held that the head of a State should be above the conflicting passions of party warfare. What else do we want? cient representation in the affairs of state? We will get it in time. By our own energy, our education and vyalty, we will forge to the front for the native talent of the Irish people can make its own headway wherever there is a fair field and no favor. What else do we want that we caunot obtain? Nothing; provided we are, first of all, loyal to the country we live in, faithful to the flag that shelters us, and enulate those by whom we are surround ed in laboring for the future glory of a land we have adopted as our own. We are here of our own free will, and Canada will some day find, in her hour of trial, that she has not taken to her bosom a serpent that will sting her, but loyal sons, everyone of whom will stand or fall by a country of which they are proud to form a part. We may have our broils and our fights with this Government or with that; but if there tare people outside of the Dominion who construe these broils into disaffection with Canada or its institutions, then they make a huge mistake. We shall not be betrayed into speaking harshly against our countrymen across the line. We shall not abuse them even when they are in the wrong; but let there be no mistake about the attitude of the Irish Catholics of this country, for if we understand them at all, we know that they resent these outside appeals to rake up dead issues, and that they desire to be left in the enjoyment of their rights as citizens of a free land, undisturbed by outside pressure. We have quite enough of battles to fight here without importing issues with which we have no concern, and the true friends of the Irish Catholics of Canada will leave them to fight

The "Mail" and the "Globe."

the law.

there own issues, like loyal subjects, within

From being angry with, the Mail has come to threaten the Catholics of Ontario. It has positively controls the situation; that the main to enable him to wriggle out of his sur- sented as an Orange Society, and in regalia. pear, yet the London Times gives what ap- Catholic vote is "a source of danger to the

man Catholic people and the Roman Catholic Church the rullest and the most ample measure of justice in all things, civic and religious." This is all well so far, and Catholics will doff their turbans, and make their salaam before this power that believes in giving the Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church the fullest and the mest ample measure of justice." What the Mail calls "giving" the "Roman Catholics" will take whether the Mail likes it or not. Giving indeed! "The most ample measure of justice" is our right and our rights we will have if the Mail shouted " no Popery" until doomsday. In this Province if there were Catholics rude enough to raise the cry of Catholic ascendancy we would be on the side of our Protestant friends battling for equal rights for all. We here do give Protestants "the fullest and the most ample measures of justice" for it is their right, and we would proclaim war on any power that would attempt to deprive the Protestants of Yuebec of that iberty to which they are entitled. But, says the Mail, "we protest against the whole system of the Catholic vote!" And pray, who cares whether you "protest" or not? The Mail did not "protest" against the "Catholic vote" in the elections last September. It did not "protest" against the "Catholic vote" when the policy of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie last July drove thousands of Reform Catholics into the arms of the Conservative. There was no "protest" against "the whole system of the Catholic vote" then. We will not stop to consider whether all the Catholics of Ontario voted with the Reformers or not. That would be stooping to admit that the Mail was right. If all the Catholics voted with the Reformers it was their priviledge and their right to do so, but whether they did or not, it is rone of the business of the Matl "But," says our contemporary, " if the " Catholics "persist in going as a unit with whichever side its Church can drive the best bargain with, then a remedy must be sought and found for a condition of things so utterly opposed to the spirit of our institutions." Fiction and rant, every word of it! Before the elections the Mail tried to secure that very "Catholic vote" against which it now "protests," and towards which it now indulges in threats. The Orangemen voted en masse for the Conservatives, and went to the polls like sheep to the shambles; and it was well known how the Nor have we to go far to find majority of the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, and the Methodists would go, also What side feach sect would take was a fore-gone conclusion. The elections were, unfortunately, carried out on sectarian issues the only difference was that the Catholics proclaimed their intentions a little louder than the rest. Let the Mail pause and reflect for a moment! Does it faucy that the Conservative government at Ottawa would undertake to pass a penal code to gag the "Catholic vote," as the Mail hints at? And by a strange fatality it comes to the turn of the Globe to champion the Catholic side, and to rebuke the Mail for its unjust attack on the Catholics of Ontario! Wonderful are the ways of Providence, and if the country may not be "amused at the idea of Mr. Brown having the Pope on his hip," as the Mail said it would, yet a time will come when the Mail, like the Globe, will change its tune, and will see that Catholics, like everybody else, have no right to be expected to dance to the music of their own

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From Belleville. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post

DEAR SIR,-The author of the letter signed Observer," which sppeared in the EVENING Post a short time ago, has been to see and given me his confidence. Fearing that the letters of Messrs. Gunn and Blackwell, published in your issue of Saturday, attributing the authorship to Cummings may injure no only that young man, but also his father and brother, who are employed at this place in the service of the Grand Trunk, he has requested me to ask you to publish a contradiction of the surmises of these gentlemen. He tells me that neither young Cummings nor any person belonging to him knew of his being about to write or having written the said letter, and that, although he wishes you to withhold his name at least for the present be would sooner avow himself the author than have Cummings or any other party suffer for his act. He alone. he says, is responsible.

Please correct the error of these gentlemen in your next issue, and oblige not only the family that would be injured by the suspicion, but also

Your humble servant, J. FARRELLY. Belleville, June 10, 1879.

A Catholic on the Management of the

G. T. R. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sir,-My attention was called to-day to communication in your paper of the 11th, signed D. Gunn and K. Blackwell, of Bolleville, concerning a young man named Cummins, who is clerk in my office, in which Mr. Blackwell states that this young man was taken into the service of this line without the usual inquiries as to his antecedents. Please kindly permit me to state that I am more than surprised to find such a statement from Mr. Blackwell, he who knowns better than any other person that I was in charge of this young man for years, and knew all about him even better than any other person could tell me, and when I wrote for this young man Cummins I was fully under the impression that he still was in the employ I had left him in, and also, knew well that Mr. Blackwell had expressed himself anxious to have this young man promoted, but had no chance in his office, and I fully expected he would have been too glad to give this young man every opportunity to get a better position, as he was capable to fill a higher place in an office. When I sent for him I told him to be sure to bring a good testimonial from the G.T. R, and he told me that Mr. Blackwell had pro-mised to get him a good one from Mr. Wallis, and expected it every day as he had not time to wait for it. However, day he gave me two splendid recommendationsone from Vicar-General John Farelly, priest and Mr. McMahon, attorney-at-law, of Belleville, so that Mr. Blackwell's remarks were al'ogether uncalled for, to say the least. As to the letter referred to, I beg to state that I have not seen it, and did not know that such had ever been published, as I seldom see your paper; and if the young man Cummins wrote it I shall dismiss him. I must further state, in justification to the officials and management of the G. T. R., I have been employed by the company for upwards of twenty years in various capacities of some importance, and the question of religion was never mentioned to me by any of the officials, and I always feit sure that such would never be tolerated by

well known by all that I was a Roman Catholic: Source own! to smos By publishing the above you will oblige, onsa Yours very respectfully, and honorest June, 1879, 1 bit of A. Davis.

Month's Mind for the Very Rev. John Macdonald V. G.

On, Tuesday, June 10th, a Month's Mind for the repose of the soul of the late Father John the repose of the sour of the late rather sonn Macdonald was celebrated at St. Raphael's parish church, Glengarry, of which parish, Rev. Father Masterson is the present pastor. His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston, was present, together with Rev. Fathers Spratt, Davis, Chas. Murray, Mc-Carthy, Mead, Fox, Macdonald, Duffus, Gau-thier, & Corbett of Kingston diocese, and Fathers Dowd, Beauchamp and Leclair of Montreal diocese.

The solemnM ass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. Father McCarthy of Brockville, assisted by Rev. Father Gauthier as Deacon, F. Leclair as sub-deacon, and Fr. Corbett as master of ceremonies. The occasion called forth an immense congregation from all parts of Glengarry, who remembered with prayer and tears the old hero of the Cross who, for sixty-five years of stainless priesthood, had fought the good fight for God and man in Canada.

The Right Rev. Bishop preached, and did ample justice to the merits and memory of the lamented "Fathers John," as the Scotch Catholics loved to call the venerable priest. We give a synopsis of His Lordship's discourse, but no mere compendium could do instice to the strong and affecting language of the Right Rev. orator.

He drew a vivid sketch of the time that tried men's souls when the gallant Catholic Highlanders willingly and cheerfully abandoned the stern and wild mountains of Scotland, and chose the rigors and uncertainties of the new world, that they might serve God at the same alters as their forefathers, without fear of persecution and injustice. It was a strong robust race, that Highland nation; not only physically so, but morally. They clung with unyielding grasp to the old Church and to those doctrines which they know could alone lead to happiness here and hereafter. No menaces, nor terrors, could turn them away from the teachings and traditions of their forefathers. They were ever true to that religion which had created Scottish civilization and shed splendour upon the heroic ages of Caledonia.

Father John Macdonald was a worthy child of that indomitable, Catholic race, strong in body, clear of mind; virtuous to the heart's care, straight forward, honest, kindly to others: sevese to himself, charitable and devoted, it was fitting that he should have entered the sacred ranks of the clergy at a time when his people began their bitter struggle for existence in Canada. And, with him, were associated great names that shall live immortal not only in the hearts of the Scotch settlers of Glengarry, but in the annals of the Catholic Church in America. The illustrious Bishop of Kingstop, another Macdonald, and the two Fathers Angus and Eneas Macdonald laid the foundations of the flourishing Catholicity and many virtues of canadian Glengarry. They are gone before, but their virtues remain.

His Lordship then gave a graphic description of the long and fruitful ministry of "Father John"—a ministry stretching over sixty-five years, almost three quarters of a century. What trials, sufferings, labors, perils had he not to endure in those primitive days, as he travelled through the pathless forests or tempted, in log and frail raft, the dangers of turbulent water, surrounded by wild beasts or, what was worse, the savage Indian ever ready to gloat his rage upon the Catholic missionary. What he did for religion and God, is known alone to Him for whom he specially worked. He lived to see the principal torests pass away and towns and villages the land, striking evidence of the bold, energetic and industrious people who had taken it s an inheritance.

A beautiful preoration concluded a discourse which was a gem, and which we are only sorry we cannot send you in full. The vast congregation was moved to tears as the orator spoke in fervent words the holiness of life, the fidelity to duty and the noble moral superiority of the grand old priest of Glengarry-"Father

An Fminent Physician of large experience who has made Pulmonary Consumption a specialty, says that "sithough in the worst and most rapid forms of the disease we have and most rapid forms of the disease we have still to confess that medicine is almost powerless, yet in those less overwhelming, and in those more chronic, which happing of constitute the far greater number of cases, we have been able to adduce many proofs that much may be done to mitigate, to prevent, to retard—aye, and even to arrest and cure this most destructive of human maladies." His experience of fifty years leads him to assert that the "great remedy, more essential and more effectual than any other, is cod Liver Oil." But who can take it? Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with actor phosphate of Lime contains all the virtues of Cod Liver Oil, in a form and combination most desirable to obtain its fullest effects. Anyhopy Can take It?

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N.B., and for Sp.ie by Druggists and General Dealers. Price, \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5 00.

EVERY MOTHER WHO REGARDS THE LIFE and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COM-PLAINTS run into chronic weakness, and end in Cholera. There is no need of this, if people would only be advised, and keep by them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, and take it according to directions, whenever the bowels get deranged. It does its work surely.

Persons suffering from Bile, Indigestion and Costiveness are recommended to try Dr. HAR-VEY'R ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS Which in hundreds of cases have not only given relief, but have effected a cure. They contain no mercury, and require no restraint in diet or exercise. Prepared only by Milton H. Bri-SETTE, PROPRIETOR, MONTREAL.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT BROWNE'S BRONCHTAL TROCKES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

STARTING UP IN SLEEP IS A SURE ign of worm trouble. There need be no heritancy in using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozengers; they will not do any harm, and if there be worms thereabouts, they will destroy them. Worme are the cause of many infantile ailments. Price. .25 cents a box.

A writ of attachment was issued on Saturday against Messrs. Alexander McGibbon and Chas. Jas. Baird, wholesale and retail grocers, St. James street, this city, for \$304.20, at the the management of the line, and any complaints in that respect cannot enter my mind bottler, of St. Peter street, this city. Mr. to be worth paying any attention to, as it was Alexander Moffat is the assignee in the case.

CARDINALIANEWMAN

His Address on Being Officially Informed of his Elevation to the Cardinalate. - of higherman und

.; papel enotices treated (Correspondence of the London Times.)

ROME, May 12, 1879. This morning Dr. Newman went to the residence of Cardinal Howard, in the Palazzo della Pigna to receive there the messenger from the Vatican bearing the biglietto from the Cardinal Secretary of State informing him that in a secret Consistory held this morning His Holiness had deigned to raise him to the sublime rank of Cardinal. By eleven o'clock the rooms were crowded with English and American Catholics, ecclesiastics and laymen, as well as many members of the Roman nobility and dignitaries of the Church, assembled to witness the ceremony. Soon after midday the consistorial messenger was announced. He handed the biglietto to Dr. Newman, who, having broken the seal, gave it to Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, who read the whom you meet in the streets have a share in contents. The messenger having then informed the newly created Cardinal that His Holiness would receive him at the Vatican to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to confer the berretta upon him and having paid the customary compliments, His Eminence spoke as follows?

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S ADDRESS.

"Vi ringrazio, Monsignore, per la partici-pazione che mi avete fatto dell'alto onore che il Santo Padre sie degnato conferire sullo mia persona; and if I ask your permission to continue my address to you, not in your musical language, but in my own dear mother tongue, it is because in the latter I can better express my feelings on this most gracious announcement which you have brought to me than if I attempted what is above mo. First of all, then, I am led to speak of the wonder and profound gratitude which came upon me, and which is upon me still, at the condescension and love toward me of the Holy Father in singling me out for so immense an honor. It was a great surprise. Such an elevation had never come into my thoughts, and seemed to be out of keeping with all my antecedents. I had passed through many trials, but they were over, and now the end of all things had almost come to me and I was at peace. And was it possible that after all, I had lived through so many years for this? Nor is it easy to see how I could have borne so great a shock had not the Holy Father resolved on a second condescension towards me, which tempered it, and was to all who heard of it a touching evidence of his kindly and generous nature. He felt for me, and he told me the reason why he raised me to this high position. His act, said he, was a recognition of my zeal and good services for so many years in the Catholic cause. Moreover, he judged it would give pleasure to English Catholics and even to Protestant England, it I received some mark of his favor. After such gracious words from His Holiness I should have been insensible and heartless if I had had scruples any longer. This is what he had the kindness to say to me, and what could I want more? In a long course of years I have made many mistakes. I have nothing of that high perfection which belongs to the writings of saints—namely, that error cannot be found in them; but what I trust I may claim throughout all that I have written is this-an honest intention, an absence of private ends, a temper of obedience, a willingness to be corrected, a dread of error, a desire to serve the Holy Church and, through Divine mercy, a fair measure of success.

OPPOSITION TO LIBERALISM. And I rejoice to say to one great mischief I have from the first opposed myself. For thirty, forty, fifty years I have resisted to the best of my powers the spirit of liberalism in religion. Never did the Holy Church need champions against it more sorely than now, when, alas! it is an error over-spreading as a snare the whole earth : and on this great occasion, when it is natural for one who is in my place to look out upon the world and upon the Holy Church as it is and upon her future, it will not, I hope, be considered out of place if I renew the protest against it which I have so often made. Liberalism in religion is the doctrine that there is no positive truth in religion, but that one creed is as good as another, and this is the teaching which is gaining substance and force daily. It is inconsistent with the recognition of any religion as true. It teaches that all are to be tolerated, as all are matters of opinion. Revealed religion is not a truth, but a sentiment and a taste-not an objective fact, not miraculous; and it is the right of each individual to make it say just what strikes his fancy. Devotion is not necessarily founded on faith. Men may go to Protestant churches and to Catholic, may get good from both and belong to neither. They may fraternize together in spiritual thoughts and feelings without having any views at all of doctrine in common, or seeing the need of them. Since, then, religion is so personal a peculiarity and so Pirate C possession we must of necessity ignore it in the intercourse of man with man. If a man puts on a new religion every morning, what is that to you? It is as impertinent to think about a man's religion as about his management of his family. Religion is in no sense the bond of society.

ECCIRTY AND CHRISTIANITY.

Hitherto the civil power has been Christian Even in countries separated from the Church as in my own, the dictum was in force when I was young that Christianity was the law of the land. Now everywhere that goodly framework of society, which is the creation of Christianity, is throwing off Christianity. The dictum to which I have referred, with a hundred others which followed upon it, is gone or is going everywhere, and by the end of the century, unless the Almighty interferes, it | will be forgotten. Hitherto it has been considered that religion alone, with its supernatural sanctions, was strong enough to secure the submission of the mass of the population to law and order. Now philosophers and politicians are bent on satisfying this problem without the aid of Christianity. Instead of the Church's authority and teaching they would substitute, first of all, a universal and thorough securar education, calculated to bring home to every individual that to be orderly, industrious and sober is his personal interest. Then for great working principles to take the place of religion for the use of the masses thus carefully educated they provide the broad, fundamental, ethical truths of justice, benevolence, veracity and the like, proved experience and those natural laws which exist and act spontaneously in society and in social matters, whether physical or psychological-for instance, in government, trade, finance, sanitary experiments, the in-tercourse of nations. As to religion, it is a

countries. For myself, I would rather speak of it in my own country, which I know. There, I think, it threatens to have a formidable success, though it is not easy to see what will be its ultimate issue. At first sight it might be thought that Englishmen are too religious for a movement which on the Continent seems to be founded on fidelity; but the misfortune with us is that, though it ends in infidelity, as in other places, it does not necessarily arise out of infidelity. It must be recollected that the religious sects which sprang up in England three centuries ago, and which are so powerful now, have ever been fiercely opposed to the Union of Church and State, and would advocate the unchristianizing monarchy and all that belongs to it, under the notion that such a catastrophe would make Christianity much more pure and much more powerful. Next, the liberal principle is forced on us through the necessity of the case. Consider what follows from the very fact of these many sects. They constitute the religion, it is supposed, of half the population; and recollect, our mode of government is popular. Every dozen men taken at random political power. When you inquire into their forms of belief perhaps they represent one or other of as many as seven religions. How can they possibly act together in municipal or in national matters if each insists on the recognition of his own religious denomination? All action would be at a deadlock unless the subject of religion were ignored. We cannot help ourselves. And, thirdly, it must be borne in mind that there is much in the liberalistic theory which is good and true; for example, not to say more, the precepts of justice, truthfulness, sobriety, self-command, benevolence, which, as I have already noted, are among its avowed principles. It is not till we find that this array of principles is intended to supersede, to block out, religion

PROGRESS OF LIBERALISM. And already it has answered to the expectations which have been formed of it. It is sweeping into its own ranks great numbers of able, earnest, virtuous men-elderly men of approved antecedents, young men with a career before them. Such is the state of things in Eogland, and it is well that it should be realized by all of us; but it must not be supposed for a moment that I am afraid of it. I lament it deeply, because I foresee that it may be the ruin of many souls; but 1 have no tear at all that it really can do aught of serious harm to the word of Truth, to the Holy Church, to our Almighty King, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, faithful and true, or to His Vicar on earth. Christianity has been too often in what seemed deadly peril that we should fear for it any new trial now. So far is certain. On the other hand, what is uncertain, and in these great contests commonly is uncertain, and what is commonly a great surprise when it is witnessed, is the particular mode in the event by which Providence rescues and saves his elect inheritance. Sometimes our enemy is turned into a friend; sometimes he is despolied of that virulence of evil which was so threatening; sometimes he fall to pieces of himself; sometimes he does just so much as is beneficial, and then is removed. Commonly the Church has nothing more to do than to go on in her own proper duties in confidence and peace, to stand still and to see the salvation of God. Mansueti heriditabant terram et delectabuntur in multitudine pacis.

and with such promise of success.

PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT.

His Eminence spoke in a strong, clear voice, and although he stood the whole time he showed no signs of fatigue. After taking his seat those present went up in turn to compliment him, Mgr. Stonor, at the request of Mgr. Cataldi, master of the ceremonies to His Holiness, presenting those with whom His Eminence was unacquainted.

The Visit of the 69th.

At a meeting of the representatives of the various Irish Catholic societies of Montreal, held Monday evening in St. Patrick's hall, the following preamble and resolutions were carried unanimously:

WHEREAS, We cheerfully accord to the press that freedom of opinion happily prevailing in this free land, and so essential to the just and fair criticism of wrong-doing and the well-

being of the community, be it Resolved, That the malicious attack on the president and members of the St. Patrick's society of this city by the Evening Star is unjustifiable, slanderous, and altogether uncalled for; that we, the representatives of the various 1rish Catholic societies do heartily approve of the action of the St. Patrick's society in inviting the 69th regiment of New York to this city on Dominion day, and we will do all in our power to make their visit worthy of the great country they will represent on that occasion, as well as doing honor to the birthday of our Dominion; and be it further

Resolved-That we declare our belief that no 1rish Catholic of any standing in our midst would lend himself for the purpose of vilifying his countrymen by such means as the paper in question resorts to, and which can have no other object than to destroy the good feeling that exists amongst the citizens generally and be it further.

Resolved-That the foregoing resolutions be published in the city papers.

DENIS MURNEY, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. P. O'Donoilur, President St. Patrick's B. Society. M. McNamarra, C. Y. M. Society. JNO. D. QUINN, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. W. P. McNally, Y. I. L. & B. Society. M. KELLY, St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society.

St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society.

St. Gabriel Y. I. L. & B. Society.

Cauadian Grain Exports to Belgium. The New York Bulletin, of the 10th inst.

JOHN LYNCH,

L. QUINLAN,

says:—
A Montreal firm recently chartered the steamer Enmore to take a cargo of 70,000 bushels rye to Antwerp. Belgium; the rate of carriage pale between the two cities being 48 9d per quarter, and the cost price of the rye being about 59c per bushel. Most of the Canadian rye goes to the States for distilling, and some is shipped thence to Britain. Canada used in former years to send this grain direct to Feigium, and if rates charged for freight can be reduced thus from 6s charged by our regular lines of steamers, there is some likelihood of increasing their importations.

A New Enterprise.

tercourse of nations. As to religion, it is a private luxury, which a man may have if he will, but which, of course, he must pay for, and which he must not obtrude upon others or indulge to their annoyance.

The general observator.

The general observator of this great apostacy is one and the same everywhere, but in detail and in character it varies in different in the same everywhere in the same industrial in the same industrial in the same industrial in the same industrial indu

THE BOAT RACE.

EDWARD HANLAN WINS!

Canada is again victorious, her champion having once more won pretty much as he pleased, not a little to the astonishment of Typesiders, many of whom, perhaps, expected to see their man beaten, but thought that the race would, at all events, be a close one. Great as was the excitement over the match in which Hawden sank into insignificance, when compared with that manifested to-day, from midnight immense parties of people had already taken their positions on the banks, where they were speedily joined by a large contingent from the country. On the high level bridge even the railway track was repeatedly so thronged as to endanger the safety of those who filled it and to impede the passage of the trains. To the last this state of things continued, the special trains having repeatedly to be stopped altogether till the way could be cleared. On the carriageway below, as soon as daylight appeared, all foot traffic was speedily put a stop to, and a thickly-wedged mass of all sorts and conditions of men, women, and even children, filled it from end to end. Boys and men swarmed upon the ties and supports, and to the spectator looking up from the river below, the bridge presented the appearance of of a huge beelive at swarming time, the great height of the structure greatly favoring the illusion. All down the Coay banks the surging crowd took up its post, and as each special train from Durham, that we pronounce it to be evil. There never York, Birmingham, Sheffild, Nottingham and was a device of the enemy so cleverly framed London itself, poured in by the North Eastern from Manchester, the west riding of Yorkshire and Carlisle by the Newcastle and Carlisle line, and from brawny Northumberland and the south and west of Scotland by that portion of the North Eastern road, the added numbers swelled the multitude to gigantic proportions. The morning broke dull but with every promise of dry and fine weather. As the hours advanced the excitement waxed greater and greater, and increased to fever heat when the vastest assemblage ever seen on the Tyne, if not on the Thames, had reached its fullest. The river was alive with craft of every Here forged slowly along the ponderous steam collier chartered for the occasion, her decks comparatively less filthy than usual, her masts decked with huge flags and every part of her crammed with expectant sight-seers. There darted amid the larger vessels the lively steam launch with its load of gaily dressed ladies and butterfly-attired gentlemen. On this side an adventurous rower in a fragile single-sculled outrigger deftly threaded his perilous way amongst craft, a collision with which would have crushed his boat like a nutshell. Fear-denying boys tempted their fate on rafts, while many a grimy barge was extemporized for the nonce into a floating platform, admission to which was gladly purchased for five or even ten shillings. Along the banks dangerous-looking stands had also been raised, the prices for a seat on which were in some cases extortionate, but they were gladly paid by many to whom money was as little object as the safety of their own limbs. Betting and beer were freely indulged in all round, but it was difficult to get any takers against Hanlan of five to two. The result of the race seemed a foregone conclusion, the chief bets being laid as to the distance by which Elliott would be beaten, the majority being of the opinion that it would be a very near thing.
During the morning both Elliott and Hanlan were out early for a short practice. Their attention being principally given to starts. Hanlan was the observed of all observers, and the grace with which he sat in his boat, and the power, without any apparent effort, which he infused into his stroke, whose length was seemingly greater than usual, excited the astonishment of all who had not before seen him, and inspired fresh dismay in the minds of Elliott's backers. The Toronto men were confident of a victory as complete as that over Hawdon. After his practice Hanlan took a short rest, while Elliott busied himself looking after his boat and her appointments, acrupulously examining every nut, screw and rivet, and satisfying himself as to her soundness in every part. Each man was fully determined to win if possible, though Elliott looked, perhaps, a trifle nervous when compared by the coolness exhibited by his rival. As 10 o'clock struck the river police began to clear the course so that there should be no delay. The work was not easy, as some of the inevitable and irrepressible small boys would get in the way in their rickety crafts, one of whicha cross between a barge and a raft, propelled by a scarcecrow, Cork-accented Celt, with a broken plank for an ear, and laden with some twenty others similarly unclad—was upset, its occupants escaping with a hearty fright and a ducking, not unmingled with a few cuffs from the police and boatmen, who had hurried to their rescue; by 11.30 the task had been accomplished, and all were on tiptoe of expectation. The start was effected shortly after 11.45 a.m. Hanlan got well away from the first, and was soon two hundred yards shead, maintaining his lead the whole way ; from the first there was no doubt as to the hollowness of the defeat Elliott was about to sustain. Keeping easily ahead to the finish, Hanlan won by about ten lengths amid great cheering from both sides of the river, and from all in the boats. There is no question as to the fact that Elliott rowed all he could His used up condition at the finish showed how thoroughly it had been taken out of him!

Hanlan, on the contrary, as an old pitman remarked, "looked as fresh as paint." Thousands of spectators were present; the scene was an extraordinary one. The water was smooth, with a slow ebb tide, and wind which favored fast time. A good start was made, Hanlan immediately taking a slight lead. Hanlan led by half length for the first 50 and 100 yards, Elliot pulling a mere drag. Hanlan maintained the lead from the start to the finish, resting occasionally on his oars, awaiting Ellliott, who kept a few lengths behind. Hanlan, had he desired, could have left the Englishman a quarter of a mile in the rear.

[LATEST DESPATCH.] Hanlan won the race by six lengths without even exerting himself. A few yards from the finish Hanlan stopped and threw a kiss to the cheering multitude. Elliott, who was completely done up, slowly followed Hanlan across the finishing line. The time was 21 minutes 30 seconds. The defeat bas disappointed the Tynesiders, but was not unex-

pected and help and what are HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN TORONTO. TORONTO, June 16 -The absorbing topic of conversation is Hanlan's victory. The interest shown in the race was very great. The differ-

was made that Hanlan had won. Preparations are already being made to give the champion a grand reception on his return.

St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society.

At the regular weekly meeting of the above Tononto, June, 16.—The following is a society, held at their rooms on Sunday, the special cable to the Globe, dated Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 16th:—The Canadian's great-15th June, instant, 1879, the Reverend Father James Lonergan, P. P. St. Bridget's, reverend est event of the season has come off and director, presiding, the following resolution was carried unanimously :-

Whereas, an invitation was extended to the different Irish sister societies of the city to attend the the ceremony of the blessing of political ambition. The elections in Liberia the corner stone of the new St. Bridget's church, which ceremony was performed on Thursday, the 12th day of June, instant, by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, assisted by His Lordship Bishop McNeirney, of Al-

bany, N. Y., Resolved—That the thanks of the St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society are due and hereby tendered to the various Irish Catholic societies for the kindly manner in which they responded to our invitation on that occa

It was moved by Mr. John Hoolahan, and seconded by Mr. John P. O'Hara, that a copy of the above be forwarded by the secretary to the various Irish Catholic societies represented at the above ceremony.

And that the same be published in the EVENING POST, of Montreal, and the Irish Canadian, of Toronto.

JOHN P. O'HARA, Secretary.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Corpus Christi procession on Sunday and the religious ceremonies connected with it were unusually grand and solemn. The weather looked rather gloomy and threaten-ing all the morning, but, notwithstanding the turn out was larger than perhaps was ever observed in this city before. The rain did come ultimately, but it was when the procession was over, and the societies composing it had dispersed. Montreal was not alone in its unusually grand celebration of the great Catholic festival, for such of the suburbs as did not take part in it had processions and ceremonies of their own, Coteau St. Louis, for instance, where they erected a temporary resting place for the canopy; on Mount Royal street, at St. Jean Baptiste village, where they had a finer turn out than even in Montreal, in proportion to the size of each. Low Mass was celebrated early in the churches, shortly after 8 o'clock. Atter half-past 9 o'clock the head of the procession commenced moving, and it took three hours all but two or three minutes before the end of it arrived at the same point. This, of course, does not give an idea of the numbers in the line, as the marching was necessarily slow. There were present, however, considerably over 10,000. The most perfect order and regularity were observable all through, even the little children showing un amount of discipline that is truly wonderful.

The Address Presented to His Lordship Bishop Fabre Last Night.

The following address was read and presented to his lordship E. C. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, on Thursday evening, 12th instant, after the ceremony of blessing the corner-stone of the new St. Bridget's church, by M. P. Riordan, church warden, on behalf of the Irish congregation of St. Bridget's :-

Irish congregation of St. Bridgets:—
My Lond,—Your small but devoted Irish flock of St. Bridget's hall with love—aye, a love mingled with pride—the presence of your lordship in their midst on this auspicious and solemn occasion. As children, they are very happy to greet with their heartfeit "Cead Mille Failthe" him whom they are proud to call their father, him whom God has vested with His divine authority to lead them in the fat and green pasturages of peace and innocence.

ages of peace and innocence.

They are also most legitimately proud. The present occasion is an event of no little interest for them; nor can they view it in any other light than as a most important era in their parochial life most intimately connected with their temporal and spiritual welfare.

By blessing the corper-sione of their new

rochial life most intimately connected with their temporal and spiritual welfare.

By blessing the corner-stone of their new church, your lordship consecrates our existence as a parish. You secure for our poor population a place where we may henceforward, with fittingness, worship the God we adore.

We highly appreciate the grat boon conferred upon us—the lingering fulfilment of long years of expectation. Good measure at last, well pressed down, but now overflowing. Many and undying thanks, my lord, and in the exuberance of our pride and poverity we presume to state that we are full of hope.

The God of the holy Eucharist, whose feast we to-day celebrate, is unto us a favorable omen.

The God who caused every created thing to spring from nothingness will bless the foundation of this new temple creeted to His glory. Long enough has the miserable garret, unworthy of the lowest mendicant, given shelter and abode to His annibilated grundeur and unspeakable majesty.

able majesty. We feel now and have long felt the want of a

We feel now and have long felt the want of a temple and the crushing weight of the debt we lay under. May the God of the blessed Eucharist now bless our humble but earnest endeavors and the good-will manifested by all our friends of the city and its surroundings, so spontaneously given and eloquently expressed by the large attendance of all the societies, and cordially reciprocated by us.

The blessing of this corner-stone, the erection of this new temple, will tell generations unborn the undying love of the Irish Catholics of this city for the mother church. Though mountains of ice and snow surround them, their faith and generosity is still as fresh now—as green and generosity is still as fresh now—as green— as when watered by the chattering brooks of

as when watered by the chattering brooks of fatherland.

In conclusion, my lord, allow us, since you are soon to leave us for the Eternal city, to wish you God speed and happy return in the midst of your devoted, and, for the time being, aggrieved flock. When at the feet of the Eupreme Pontiff, successor of Peter, forget not a blessing for the worthy pastor and our dear parish, and the church, whose foundation you have just blessed. It has been the dream of your saintly predecessor, and it is still the object of his prayers; it has been begun under your auspices and benign government, and we fondly expect that God will give you long and happy days to see its completion.

May the successor of Peter bless it, for the Church founded on Peter is built on Christ—corner stone of all churches.

Trichinae in Pork. "A Roman physician, Dr. Bele, has recently

analyzed a sample of American pork, sent from Liverpool, and has discovered in it the dreaded trichina. Why hogs, especially, should be liable to be infested with trichina does not appear to have ever been definitely ascertained, but there is no doubt about the transmission of the pest to the human subject by the consamption of the hog's flesh, or about the thered out of the ground that could, dreadful results which follow. It has also been well ascertained that if located in pork, the tricking cannot be killed by boiling, and that even if the flesh which contains it is thrown away and becomes putrid, the disease is likely to be communicated to other animals by feeding upon it. There is, in fact, no effectual remedy save burning. It was in 1835 that the disease which afterward came to be called tricking spiralis was first discovered. Dr. Wormald, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, found some minutes foreign bodies in a piece of muscular tissue. He brought the matter under the notice of Prof. Owen and Mr. Palget, and after an investigation, it was found that the abnormail appearance which Dr. Wormald had noticed was caused by the presence of a minute entoozn coiled up in a cyst or covering. Subsequent investigation showed the creature to be wonderfully prolific, the female being capable of secreting as many as 20,000 larvæ sleged early in the morning by excited crowds, given to the parasite is from the Greek word and needless foreign wars, the cost of which, letted at the time of the Crimean war.

who anxiously awaited news of the result. thrix, meaning a hair, and the Latin adjective. The crowds cheered when the announcement spirales, which is descriptive of the way in which it is disposed in the cell .- N.Y. Times.

TELEGRAMS.

Washington, D. C., June 16 .- The Minister at Liberia reports the election of President Gardner and V. P. Warner without opposition The cause of the apathy among the people as to politics may be found in the wise reform going on in which the development and resources of the country takes precedence of are biennial.

South America.

London, June 16 .- A telegram from Rio Janeiro says that Gen. Gobey has deposed the president of Paraguay and seized the government.

Germany. Berlin, June 1.6-The Reichstag voted the

the proposed government tariff. London, June 16 .- A Berlin correspondent hears from trustworthy sources that Bismarck is firmly opposed to the introduction of a double metallic standard.

duties on wooden goods in accordance with

Austria.

London, June 16 .- A correspondent at Vienna reports that fresh inundations have taken place in Galicia, Silesia, and Hungary Half the town of Troppan, in Austrian-Silesia, has been submerged. The hay has been destroyed and seven iron bridges have been dedemolished. The Danube is still rising.

England.

London, June 16 .- There were numerous exciting scenes in the house of commons tonight, owing to Irish members adroitly using their obstructive tactics in delaying voting on the estimates. Messrs. Parnell, O'Donnel, Sullivan and Power were repeatedly called to order by the speaker.

Freland.

London, June 16 .- The farmers held a large anti-rent meeting to-day at Milltown, Galway, Ireland, where there were several national banners displayed, which were inscribed, "the land is for the people; down with tyrants." Speakers advocated a system of peasant proprietorship. Darcy, an ex-Fenian was present at the meeting. Cheers were given for the Irish republic and for the Zulus. The Catholic clergymen opposed the demon-

France

VERSAILLES, June 16 .- In the discussion of Ferry's educational bill in the chamber of deputies to-day, Paul de Cassagnac accused Ferry of uttering calumnies against the religious orders, and with falsifying documents. He refused to retract the charges, and the left voting a censure on de Cassagnac, the confusion became so great that Gambetta, the president of the chambers, left the chair, closing the meeting for an hour. The galleries were cleared amid great confusion.

The chamber of deputies on resuming its sitting voted to exclude Paul de Cassagnac from the chamber for three days. De Cassagnac replying to the vote of the house declared the present cabinet infamous. Gambetta threatened him with prosecution. The sitting was again suspended, and the debate

ultimately adjourned.

London, June 16 .- A correspondent at Paris, describing the scenes in the chamber of deputies, says, many members of the right rushed towards the ministerial bench. M. d'Ariste called Ferard a cowad, and there was a personal collision between them. Blows also were exchanged between Rauline and Jean David. De Cassagnac, after the censure of the house was pronounced upon him, declared the government the scum of cowards and wretches. Le Soir announces that explanations passed between Gambetta and de Cassagnac, and the latter will not be prosecuted.

The Irish Tenant Farmers and their De-

the meeting advocated a system of peasant proprietorship, arguing that from time immemorial the peasant occupiers of the soil of Ireland had a proscriptive right to its occupancy and use, and that all which could be exacted from them in the nature of rent represented simply a tax which was necessary for the government and the management of districts. During the meeting enthusiastic cheers were given for the Irish republic and the Zulus, because of their resistance to England.

Earl Derby on the Landlord and Tenant

London June 17 .- The Journal publishes a long report of the speech delivered by Lord Derby, on Saturday, before the Lancashire Farmers' club, at the town hall in Liverpool. The noble earl discussed at great length questions of relations between landlord and tenant, and the present state of the agricultural interests of England. He said that he had for many years, as a large owner of agricultural lands given the farmer question much serious to study and investigation, and his own interests as landlord and farmer had constrained him to investigate the matter with care. The fact was patent, said he, that landlords and tenants alike, in England, were in no prosperous condition. Agriculture had been carried to a very high state of perfection, and all was gaany possibility, be obtained. Landlords had not been exorbitant in their demand. Many landlords were satisfied with 21 per cent on the value of their properties. The tenants were thrifty, intelligent and careful, yet they found difficulty in | ried on at the same time by England, short making both ends meet, and neither landlord nor tenant made any money. The sharp competition to which the farmers and stock raisers of England were now subjected from Americans had much to do with keeping down prices. The prospect before the English farmer and landlord was by no means an inspiring one, and it was very difficult to devise a remedy for the present unhappy state of things. Still, the recuperative powers of England's agricultural resources were so great that no one should despair of the future. The interests of landlords and tenants were the same. One of these interests was the reduction of faxation to the lowest possible limits, and for this reason expressed his hope that England averable with government, which expensive return to the old military system which expensive return to the old military system.

in the ultimate, would fall to a great extent upon the farmers, should be opposed by all legitimate means. `Nevertheless, the interests of England in her colonies and other lands should be carefully protected and advanced, and expenditures for these purposes, if pru-dently made, would be found to be seed sown in good ground.

Confederation in Australia.

At the laying of the corner stone of the building for the Melbourne international exhibition last February, Sir George Bowen, the retiring governor of the colony, expressed a hope that the exhibitions of Sydney and Melbourne might turn out to be a first step towards the confederation or Australia. "These forthcoming exhibitions," he added, "can hardly be deemed premature when it is recollected that Australasia, it federate like Canada in one dominion, in loyal allegiance to the crown, would at once rank in wealth and commerce among the ten or twelve foremost nations of the world, for it would have an aggregate annual income of above sixteen millions sterling, and an aggregate trade exceeding in value ninety millions."

A Priest Acquitted.

New York, June 13 .- Rev. Jas. W. Hayes, assistant of Dr. Peston, and superintendent of the parochial school attached to St. Ann's Roman Catholic church, who was indicted at the instance of E. Follows, general superintendent of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and who has been on trial for the past two days before Judge Gildersleeve for cruelly beating Frank Cassac, an Italian school-boy, five years of age, was last evening acquitted. The verdict was re-ceived with applause by an immense crowd who had congregated and listened with great interest to the developments adduced during the trial. Even the officers of the society, which had instituted the criminal action against the young clergyman, concurred in the verdict rendered.

Sir John A. Macdonatd.

The first time D'Arcy McGee's voice was heard in the halls of our legislature, it was put to Sir John A. Macdonald the question: 'Are you an Orangeman-a member of an oath-bound secret society, whose sole reason for existence is antagonism and opposition to a large and important portion of her majesty's loyal subjects in this country? You are premier-our attorney-general. Can Catholics expect equal-handed justice from you?" Sir John replied, "I am an Orangeman; I have been one for the last fifteen years: I pride myself on the connection," (A few days before he had told a venerable ecclesiastic that he did not care if all the Orangemen in Canada were in h-II, but being a politician he had to use them.) Sir John added—"it is a benevolent and loyal society, whose principal object is to inculcate loyalty to the crown and British connection."-Toronto Telegram.

Canada and Belgium Grain Trade.

Canada and Belgium Grain Trade.

It is pleasing to note the progress, from time to time, of the new export trade in grain which Canadian dealers are developing with Antwerp, Belgium. The New York Bulletin was certainly correct when it stated the other day that there was some likelihood of Belgium increasing her importations of rye and wheat from Canada, and that the latter country would then send her rye direct to Belgium as formerly, lostead of to the States for distilling. As stated in our local produce market report yesterday, the enquiry for Canada spring wheat on continental accountenased goal, and yesterday a cargo of white winter wheat was reported to have been purchased for shipment direct to Antwerp at \$1.10 per bush. Other orders for wheat have been received here from Antwerp grain firms, and the probabilities are that this new export trade will soon develope itself into one of considerable importance to Canada. Antwerp ranks second only to Havro as a large continental importer of grain, and Bordeaux third. Between July 27th, 1878, and May 2nd, this year, New York, Philade plus, Boston and Baltimore shipped to Antwerp 2,300,000 bushels of wheat, and to Havro over 3,00,000 bushels. over 8,000,000 bushels.

Earnings of Leading Railroads.

The Irish Tenant Farmers and their Demands—Ireland for the Irish—Cheers for the Zulus.

London, June 17.—The agitation among the Irish tenant farmers of which an account was sent in these despatches yesterday continues to increase. Further advices from Milltown, Galway, say the farmers assembled there, yesterday, in defiance of the clergy, who used every effort to dissuade the meeting on the ground that grievances might be redressed by other methods, but the tenant farmers claim that public and united action is calculated to extort from landlords the concessions demanded. A number of banners were displayed, on which were inscribed, "The land is for the people," "Down with tyrauts," and "Ireland for the Irish." The speakers at the meeting advocated a system of peasant the participation, arguing that from immediate and incoming of lie and united action is calculated to extort from landlords the concessions demanded. A number of banners were displayed, on which were inscribed, "The land is for the people," "Down with tyrauts," and "Ireland for the Irish." The speakers at the meeting advocated a system of peasant the resistorable arguing that from immediate carnings of its railroads during it month of May uit, according to the reports of their operations, show a decrease of \$783,031, as compared with the total amount for May, 1878; the amounts being \$6,797,791 in May, 79, against \$7,492,722 for the same month last year. The leading real-nearrying roads, the Chicago & Alton have done a much larger business this year, owing to the remarkably cheap freight rates by rail on grain moving ensisted the amounts being \$6,797,791 in May, 79, against \$7,492,722 for the same month last year. Which the otral amounts being \$6,797,791 in May, 79, against \$7,492,722 for the same month last year. Or leading real mounts being \$6,797,791 in May, 79, against \$7,492,722 for the same month last year. Or leading rail near the superior or leading rail-near trains of the same month last year. Or leading Rail near trains of the same month l

The Merchants' Bank.

In annual statement of this bank, a summary of which was published in Saturday's Post, the net profits for the year are set down at \$512,406.65. A dividend of \$3 per cent., and one of \$ per cent. amounting to \$357,011.28 have been provided for: \$89,294.93 has been written off for ascertained losses on the year's business; \$61,200 have been carried to the credit of a new contingent fund for losses apprehended, making in all \$154,464.93 to cover losses. The result leaves the amount at credit of profit and loss account, \$16,127.43, or about \$900 in excess of what it was at the opening of the year.

The greater part of the real estate, mortgages and improvements (other than discounts and losses) are now productive of revenue. During the year an arrangement has been made by which the Detroit and Milwaukee bonds, that yielded no revenue, have been exchanged in a proportion agreed upon by all similar bondholders for new bonds bearing inverest, and guaranteed to the Great Western rallway company. The statement, on the whole, seems a satisfactory one. In annual statement of this bank, a summary

The British Army.

In the House of Lords, Lord Truro called attention to the return showing the condition as regarded efficiency and strength of the regiments of infantry sent from England to the Cape. A long conversation ensued. Lord Hardinge, like Lord Truro, dwelt upon the youth of very many of the troops sent out on that occasion, it appearing that, of 4,435 soldiers, 1,585 were under 21 years of age, while 251 were under 19, and 37 were under 18. Lord Bury, the Duke of Cambrige, Lord

Lansdowne and Lord Cardwell also took part in the conversation. It was admitted by all those speakers that it would be desirable to get recruits of a more advanced age, and that when one or two "small wars" are being carservice system is severely taxed; but Lord Bury reminded their lordships that Parliament had adopted the system after full consideration, and the Duke of Cambridge pointed out that if they wanted long-service men they must be prepared to pay a great deal more than now. Lord Bury announced that while the Government had no intention to give up the brigade depots, they had determined to appoint a military committee to inquire into British military organization with a view of suggesting improvements in its details. This announcement was received with approval by his Royal Highness and Lord Lansdowne.

HOME READING.

Domestic Beading.

Riches, though they may reward virtues, -yet they cannot cause them; he is much nobler who deserves a benefit than he who bestows one.

Could we rightly and duly reflect on the misfortunes of other men we should be much more thankful than we are for the many undeserved blessings which we daily enjoy. Hannah More says that there is one single

fact that one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity, and that is that no man ever repented of Christianity on his death bcd. A cynical writer says-"Take a company of

boys chasing butterflies, put long tailed conts on the boys, and turn the butterflies into guineas, and you have a beautiful panorama of the world."

He who never changed any of his opinions never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who was never wise enough to find out any mistake in himself, will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others. An infidel said sarcastically to a clergyman;

"I always spend Sunday in settling my accounts." The reverend gentleman did not counts." wither as expected, but simply replied: "And you will probably spend the Day of Judgment in the same way."

In spite of the unction and wisdom which St. Francis preached, his sermons were of no use to those who listened with hardened hearts. If we would hear preachers aright, we must examine our own conscience, and not criticise their speech.

Nothing hinders the constant agreement of people who live together but mere vanity—a secret insisting upon what they think their dignity or merit. Thousands of homes would piece and the offenders could have courage to apply it to themselves.

DULL Boys. Don't be discouraged. Slow growth is often sure growth. Some minds terprising individual had enclosed in the vase are like Norwegian pines. They are slow in three pieces of muslin and despatched them growth; but they are striking their roots deep. Some of the greatest men have been dull boys. Dryden and Swift were dull as boys; so was Goldsmith, so was Gibbon, so was Sir Walter Scott. Napoleon, at school, had so much difficulty in learning his Latin that the master said it would need a gimlet to get a word into his head. Douglas Jerrold was so backward in his boyhood that at nine he was scarcely able to read. Isaac Barrow, one of the smartest ministers the Church of England ever produced, was so impenetrably stupid in his carly years that his father more than once said that if God took away any of his children he hoped it would be Isaac, as he feared he would never be fit for anything in this world. Yet that boy was the genius of the family.

Recipes.

WATERPROOF PAPER .- This is used for covering preserve jars, &c. Select good white paper, brush it over with boiled linseed oil, and suspend it over a line until dry.

RESTORATIVE MILK .- Boil together equal quantities of new milk and water, and add one ounce of candied cringo root, to be bought at a chemist's; sweeten with white sugar candy, and strain.

To REMOVE OLD INON MOULD .- Dr. Thompson recommends that the part stained should be remoistened with ink, and this removed with muriatic acid diluted with five or six times its weight of water, when it will be found that the old and new stains will be removed simultaneously.

POLISH FOR PATENT LEATHER GOODS .- Take half a pound of sugar, one ounce of gumarabic, and two pounds of ivory black; boil them well together, then let the vessel stand till quite cooled and the contents are settled: after which, bottle off. This is an excellent reviver, and may be used as a blacking in the ordinary way, no brushes for polishing being required.

MILDEW FROM LINEN OR MUSLIN .- Here are two methods: 1. Wet the spotted part with a Pole they will be rather warmly received, the solution of chloride of lime, or chlorine water, and the stain will immediately disappear; then wash out in warm water. 2. Mix some soft soap with powdered starch, half as much salt, and the juice of a lemon; lay it on the spotted part with a brush, then let the article lie on the grass day and night till the stain comes out.

MENDING BROKEN CHINA.—Diamond cement for glass and china is made in the following manner:-Take isinglass one ounce, distilled water six ounces, alcohol an ounce and a half, warm in a water bath till dissolved, and strain the solution. Add to the clear solution, while hot, milky emulsion of gum ammoniac half an ounce, alcohol solution of gum mastic five drachms. This possesses great adhesive qualities.

CEMENT FOR CLOSING CRACKS IN STOVES, &c .-A useful cement for closing up cracks in stove plates, stove doors, &c., is prepared by mixing finely-pulverized iron, such as can be procured at the druggist's, with liquid waterglass, to a thick paste, and then coating the cacks with it. The hotter the fire then becomes, the more does the cement melt and combine with its metallic ingredients, and the more completely will the crack become

CEMENT FOR LEATHER .-- A cement for leather is made by mixing ten parts of sulphide of carbon with one of oil of turpentine, and then adding enough gutta-percha to make a tough, thickly-flowing liquid. One essential pre-requisite to a thorough union of the parts consists in freedom of the surfaces to be joined, from grease; this may be accomplished by laying a cloth upon them and applying a hot iron for a time. The cement is then applied to both pieces, the surfaces brought in contact, and pressure applied until the joint is

BREFTEA.—Liebig's receipt. Take one pound of lean beef, free of fat, and separated from the bone, and reduce it to the finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages; uniformly mix it with its own weight in water slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boi ing briskly for a minute or two, is to be strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine now become hard and horny. Thus is obtained an equal weight | ing gas. "But what is the effect of the gas?" of aromatic soup, of such strength as cannot be obtained even by boiling for hours from a totally insensible," answered the dentist; piece of flesh.

CEMENT FOR EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE.-1 Heat the article to a little above boiling water heat, then apply a thin coating of gum shellac on both surfaces of the broken vessel, and when cold, it will be as strong as it was originally. 2. Dissolve gum shellac in alcohol; apply the solution, and bind the parts firmly together until the cement is perfectly dry. 3. Take a small quantity of isinglass and dissolve it in spirits of wine by the aid of heat. This will unite broken glass so as to leave the crack imperceptible, and is equal to the best

solve half an ounce of camphor in one pound of hogs's lard, take off the scum, and mix as much black lead as will give the mixture an iron color. Iron and steel goods, as well as machinery of all kinds, rubbed over with this mixture, and left; with it on for twenty-four hours, and then rubbed with a linen cloth, will keep clean for months. If the machinery s for exportation it should be kept thickly coated with this during the voyage.

The Ages of Queens and Kings of England.

On May 24, Queen Victoria complet her 60th years an age which has been exceeded by eleven only of the sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman Conquest, namely: Henry I., who lived to the age of 67 years: Henry III., who lived 65 years; Edward I., who lived to be 67 years old; Edward III., 65 years; Queen Elizabeth, who reached 69 years; James II., 68 years; George I., 67 years; George II., 77 years; George III., 82 years; George IV., 68 years; and William IV., who lived 72 years. She has reigned forty-two years on the 20th of June next, a period which has not been exceeded by more than four English sovereigns, namely; Henry III., who reigned fifty-six years; Edward III., who reigned fifty years; Queen Elizabeth, who reigned forty-five years; and George III., sixty years.

Li-Fang-pao. The Chinese Ambassador at the Berlin court, Li-Fang-pao, is famed among his countrymen as one of the most eminent among their learned men. He has not neglected the opportunities which his travels in Europe have afforded him of making himself acquainted with the details of western civilization. Li-Fang-pao has been examining the remains of Grecian pottery of the Trojan and pre-Trojan period, and has made a valuable discovery. He proves that the vases found in Trojan territory and buried in ezcavations, dating from pre-Trojan ages, such as these rebe happy if this were written over the mantel ferred to by Schliemann, are really of Chinese origin. On one of these vessels Li-Fang-pao finds an inscription to the affect that, about 1,200 years before the Christian era, some enfor inspection. It seems, therefore, that this piece of pottery, at all events, significantly recorded the fact of the commercial intercourse which existed so far back as the pre-Trojan era between the industrious natives of Cathay and the enterprising merchants of Asia Minor and Greece.

The Mind.

nysterious entity, the mind, has been discovered. So, at least, proclaims Dr. G. Jager, cool morning before the greedy "worms" are of Stuttgart, who writes to the editor of the out for their breakfast, and while the dew is German periodical Ausland that, after a series of investigations, he has at last caught the interesting monad which has given so much reached by the hands, and the upper ones by a trouble to metaphysicians, and whose very existence a good many of them deny. An association of scientific men will soon meet in Baden-Baden, and Dr. Jager promises to deliver up the soul to them "mathematically bound hand and foot."

Is the Earth a Vast Furnace.

While engaged last May in watching the transit of Mercury, Professor Proctor and his assistant observed an intensely bright spot in the centre of the planet as it crossed the sun's disc. It is reported that, seen through their powerful refracting telescope, it appeared as a more vivid point of light, central in the planet, like a hole pierced in the middle of a piece of a round black cardboard. It was permanent from the time the planet's centre touched the one limb of the sun until it left the other limb-a period of seven hours. "If the observation was reliable," says a commentator, " it proves that the planet has a hollow axis. There are hypothesists, like John Cleves Symmes, who have long held that the axis of on old beds. The picking and packing for our globe, as well as the axis of the other planet spheres of our solar system, is similarly for it is the appearance of the fruit in the mar-hollow, with a clear tubular passage from the ket which sells it. Avoid putting in overripe North to the South Pole." If such is the fact | berries as one such will be crushed and spoil it is thought that should any of the balloonists of Cheyne's expedition reach the theory being if the earth is a hollow cylinder, each of the Poles is the mouth of a vast furnace. In this way a German specialist accounts for the Aurora Borealis, attiributing the mysterious "Northern Lights" to the glowing crater at the Pole.

Fecuperating the Brain.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he This is the only recuperation of the brain power; the only actual recuperation of chips from the wood-pile may be used. This the brain force: because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive blood, which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from nutritive particles in the blood which were obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they gorge the its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a

Tired of telling men he had no room for a brakeman, the superintendent of a Pennsylvania line, upon the appearance of a new applicant, said: "You want to brake on this road, do you? Well you can sit down there. We have no vacancy just at present; but we kill about two brakemen a day, and I dare say in a few minutes I shall hear of some one losing an arm or a leg and then you can have the job." The man said he would not wait, and would-be brakemen became scarce in that neighbourhood.

A young man from the country went to have a tooth plugged. The dentist advised him to have the tooth out, and assured him that he would feel no pain if he inhaled laughyou don't know anything that takes place." The rustic assented; but, just provious to the gas being administered, he put his hand into his pocket and pulled out his money.

"Oh, don't trouble about that now" said the dentist, thinking that he was going to be paid his fee. "Not at all," remarked the patient: "I was simply going to see how much I had, before the gas took effect."

The Late Sir John Gray.

.The statue of the late Sir John Gray, a site for which has been granted in Sackville street, Dublin (between lower and middle KEEFING IRON AND STEEL GOODS FROM ROST.

Abbey streets) will be unveiled on the 24th

June. The archbishop of Tuam has conkept from rust in the tollowing manner: Dis- sented to perform the ceremony. ALE: and the best for pickling.

However the AGRICULTURAL volume of a transfer of the concept and the Hart Hart Hart work work or common of the contract of the June brings the harvest of the strawberries

and the early crops of the garden. It is at this time that the weeds if neglected, will establish themselves to the partial or entire destruction of the crop. The only way to be master is to keep ahead of the weeds. Fight them when they are weak. "Pussley" and parsnips cannot thrive together. Clean cul-ture is the only culture that pays. The use of the hoe and rake in June decides, in great

measure, what the season's work will bring. Pruning.—The cessation of the pressing work of earlier weeks allows the orchardist to give his trees the needed pruning. All dead and useless branches should of course be cut away, and those which crowd one another. Cover all large wounds with shellac varnish, or with paint.

Grafts should be looked after. It may be that the shoots from the stock are growing too vigorously at the expense of the graft; remove such twigs. See that the grafts have plenty of room and are not interfered with by surrounding branches.

Thinning.—The sooner this is done after the fruit is set, the better. Two-thirds or one-hulf of the quantity set may often be removed with advantage.

Mulching .- Apply around young trees almost any substance that will cover the soil and shield it from the drying rays of the sun, and from the evaporation of moisture. Baskets .- Provide the baskets and crates that

may be needed, and let them be distinctly marked. Curculio.—As soon as the fruits begins to set, the trees should be visited early in the morning, when the curculio is sluggish. A large cloth should be so arranged, that it can

be spread, or better, held by four persons, while another gives the tree two or three sharp jars. The insects which fall upon the sheet should be swept into the fire. The Borers of the peach and apple tree should be looked to. No surface remedy is of use with these destructive fellows, after they are once in the tree. The use of the knife and probe is the effectual means of reaching

and destroying them. They can be detected by their "ear marks" of dust, and depression in the bark. It is not necessary to girdle the tree in the operation, in many cases very lit-tle use of the knite is required. A few hours spent in this manner, will often save many valuable trees. The Tent Caterpillar taken at just the right

time, and that time is in this month, can be destroyed with comparative ease. As soon as Philosophers will be glad to learn that that the nests are large enough to be seen, they existence entity, the mind, has been discovisional be "wiped out of existence." On a glistening on the nests, is the most favorable pole with a swab of cloth or a brush. A wash of strong lye is an effectual bath for them, but it is best to see that they are burned or

The Fruit Garden.

The Grape Vines .- One-year-old vines, set this spring, should not be allowed to grow more than one shoot. Remove all others, reserving of course the strongest. If older vines were set, these should not be allowed to bear, as it is necessary for them to become thoroughly established and prepare for fruiting. Keep all shoots tied up to stakes or trellises. On old vines, the fruit will be greatly improved by thinning after clusters are set, leaving only two bunches to a shoot.

Strawberries .- If the beds are not already mulched apply it before the berries get heavy enough to fall over and become soiled. Keep newly set beds clear of weeds, and pull up large weeds that come up through the mulch market requires great care and good judgment, the whole basket. Use well ventilated crates; of a size to be easily handled, and plainly

Blackberries and Ruspberries .- See that the fruiting canes are properly tied up to the stakes or trellis. The young shoots now growing will form canes for next year's fruiting, and should be attended to. Cut away all except 3 to 5 to each stool, and tie these to the support as soon as old enough. The young canes should be pinched off at 4 feet for raspberries and 6 feet for blackberries. Cut

away the old canes after fruiting is past. Currants and Goosberries. - Mulch these early in the season; litter from the barn-yard, or will prolong the season. If the eggs of the "currents worm," which are deposited on the appropriate particles of nutriment from the underside of the lower leaves, were found and destroyed, there would be an end to the trouble at once, but this is not easy to do, and the fight begins, or should begin, as soon as the ragged appearance of the leaves show that the worms are at work. White hellebore is the remedy, and while it may be dusted upon the bushes it is better to mix it with water, a tablespoonful to a pailful of water, and applied with a syringe or pump. In mixing the hellebore, place the powder in a bowl or other dish and pour on hot water gradually, stirring until all is thoroughly moistened, adding a pint or more of water; pour this into the pail and fill up with cold water. The application brain and force it to a greater consumption of should be repeated every few days so long as worms appear. In our experience, we find that three applications usually finishes them.

Kitchen and Market Garden.

The hoe, rake, or other weeding implement must be frequently run along the rows of growing vegetables. The weeds must be killed. We hope that the time will come when every farmer will know the comfort that a well planted and well kept kitchen garden may bring him. Too many are yet content with salt pork and old beans, when they might have an abundance of spinach, green pens, radishes, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, etc. As the early crops come off, they should be replaced by others, so that the garden may show no fallow or unoccupied ground. Provide for succession crops of peas, radishes, sweet corn, etc.

Asperagus must be allowed time to grow its foliage, and prepare the nourishm nt for next year's crop. From not understanding this, many exhaust their beds by cutting too late. The old rule to stop when green peas come is a good one. When cutting ceases, let the tops grow; their shade will keep down the small weeds, and the few large ones that

may appearare to be pulled by hand.

Beets.—Those who would enjoy beets in their perfection should keep up a succession of the Egyptian, to use while they are still young. Thinnings of these and of the late crop make an excellent substitute for spinach.

Beans.—If not already done, put in the Limas; if a cold rain has injured the first lot, replant. These and other pole beans need a little attention at first to make them take to the pole. Put in the Bush sorts for succession; the "Refuge" is regarded as best late variety

Cathbages.—The Early crop should he kept growing by treequent blodings. Plants of the late sorts in seed-beds should not be too crowded, and the cabbage worm kept off

picking will answer here; Carrols For the late crop may still be sown, using plenty of seed, as the young plants are weak, and can not break through the soil unless sown thickly. Weed as early as the rows can be seen."

"Celery Weed the seed-bed, and if the plants get large before the time for setting out, cut on their tops; this will make them stocky.

Corn. Plant at intervals of a week all

though the month. Hoe often, and if need be. give a top-dressing of guano or other quick acting fertilizer.

Cucumber.-Dust the young plants freely with a manure of ashes and plaster or airslaked lime, to keep away insects. Unless seed is to be saved, cut away all that are large enough to use, whether wanted or not, to protong the bearing. In sowing for pickles the last of this month or the first of next, it is as well to sow in well-manured rows, as in hills, putting in 12 to 20 seeds to the foot, to allow enough for the bugs. When well established, thin out the vines to a foot apart, and let them spread on each side of the row.

Egg Plant -Set out in very rich ground. The potato-bugs will find them the same day, and must be fought from the start; at first hand-picking may answer, but when the plants get large, the only safety is in the application of Paris green.

Melons.—need the same care as cucumbers They may still be sown with the chance of ripening before frost. The same may be said of watermelons. Use a plenty of seed, especially with the latter.

Onions.-Those from seed will need weeding early. A top-dressing of wood-ashes helps the growth wonderfully. A dressing of salt is thought to prevent a rust that sometimes appears. Keep those from sets clean Where onions are marketed they usually bring a better price when sent to market in bunches, half grown, than when ripe.

Peas rarely do well after hot weather comes on, but some of the dwarf sorts may be used to fill vacant places, to take their

Peppers.-Set out in a warm, well-manured spot.

Spinach.-of a common kind will soon run to seed if sown now, but the New Zealand spinach, a very different plant, makes an excellent substitute. Use an abundance of seed, as it is slow in coming. It spreads widely.

Transplant to fill vacancies. Squashes are subject to several enemies at least three insects devour the leaves, a borer attacks the stems, and a caterpillar eats the young fruit. Hand picking will do much but if the spotted Galeruca appears, we shall try Paris green, as we know no other re nedy. For the borer it is advised to slightly bury the first few joints of the vine.

Tomatoes in a private garden should always have a trellis or support of some kind and should be tied to it before the plants fall If the plants once get out of shape it is difficult to manage them. The simplest frames of poles that will keep them from the ground, will answer.

Odds and Ends .- Fill vacant spots with sweet herbs from seed-bed Use the hoe Cut off flower stalks as often as they appear upon the rhubarb.... Use the rake.... Take care of the hot-bed and other sashes.... Use both hoe and rake.... Nasturtium, Okra and Martynia for pickles, may still be sown Use all the weeding implements often.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

To have a fine velvety turf, the mower must be used frequently, usually as often as once a week. Use the sickle in corners near trees and shrubs, and other places not reached by the mower. It is not well to have a greater surface in turf than can be properly cared for. A little well kept is better than the same labor expended on twice the extent.

well rolled, and the adgings cut and in good trim. The appearance of the grounds depend much upon nicely kept margins to the paths.

Bedding Plants should be out now. If ornamental beds or ribbon designs are attempted, they will need attention from the first, in order to keep the lines distinct, and the designs well marked.

Annuals must be either transplanted or the seeds sown at once.

Neatness .- Everything about the premises should show good keeping, which comprises attention and a vast number of minute details A well kept grass plot and a few shrubs is vastly more pleasing than beds of the most showy flowers kept in a slovenly manner, or not kept at all.

Bank of Toronto.

Return of the amount of liabilities and assets of the Bank of Toronto, on the 31st of May, 1879 :--

Capital authorized......\$2,000,000

Capital subscribed						
LIABILITIES.						
Notes in circulation\$ 592,521 00 \$ 633,762 00 Dominion Government) [
deposits on demand. 364,617 96 488,265 0	5					
Other deposits on de- mand 1,477,622 01 1,428,308 9						
Other deposits after no- tice	,					
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\$3 596,662 69 \$3,435,209 70 ASSETS 195,625 00 470,499 00 69,015 27 18,191 19 41,535 30 13,654 91

stock 138,582,50 138,582 50 480 71 1,501 40

44,200 00 618,890 30 430,087 82 588,186 18 8,979,726 56 4,301,636 63 21,858 04 44,740 56

53,412 72

48,950 00 97.959.41 \$6,411,807 79 \$6,623,083 51

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Good Overcont, Beaver for	
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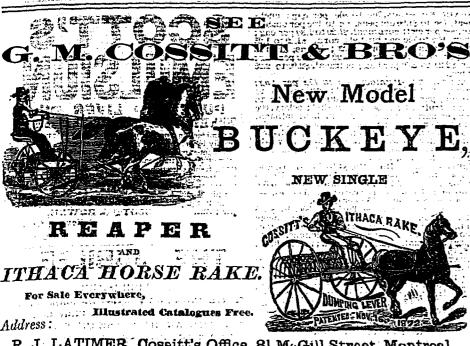
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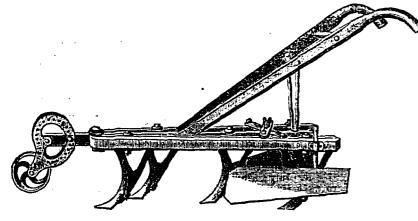
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The abovecut represents the WRIGHT PATENT CULTIVATOR. This is the best Cultivator ever offered for Corn, Potatoes, and all Root Crops. The Hilling attachment is essily removed. Please send for Illustrated Circulars and our "Farmers' Gazette," with terms to Agents.

EMPIRE WORKS.

7 DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTREAL.



33-6m

TO THE MOST REV., RIGHT BEY. AND REV. CLERGY,

ANDTO

SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES:

We her to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priests, Vestments, Candleticks, Ostensarias, Ciborias, Chalices, Censorss, Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine assortment of

STATUES,

VABES,

ROSARIES (In Coral, Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, Amber, Cocoa, Jet, Garnet, &c.)

PURE BEESWAX,
BEESWAX CANDLES.
PARAFFINE, ALTAR WINES, &c., &c., Having ourselves carfully selected our goods in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders

at very low prices. Those visiting the City respectfully invited. Correspondence solicited. Prompt attention to all enquiries or orders.

A. C. SENECAL & CO. Importers and Manufacturers.

No. 184 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

FOR THE MILLION, AT EDWARD STUART'S. Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets.



reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats. Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs

at wholesale prices. Alterations and re pairing in Furs thooughly and promptly THE NEW HAT MANa executed. 32-g

PHELAN MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES,

Orders from Town and Country folicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 299 & 301 William Street. July 22, and full MONTREALS delotte and 49-g of

DAMPHLETS, DEEDS OF SALE,

LAW FORMS &c.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "EVENING POST" 761 ORAIG ST. West of Victoria Square. Aug 27, 1875.

CHIERICAL **POET** " EVENING Circulars, THE

NO MORE SALICYLICA SURF CURF SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the European Salicylic Medicine Co. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

Immed ate Relief Warranted. Permanent ince Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless a d Reliable Rem dy on bo h continents. The Highest M dical scademy of Paris report 55 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissoiver of the poisos ous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. Si a B. S.; 6 Boxes for 55. Seut to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all Druggists. Address

WAPHBURNE & CO.,

Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

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

34-g

OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN. AND_FANCY

FURNITURE,
Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from McGILL).

Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER,

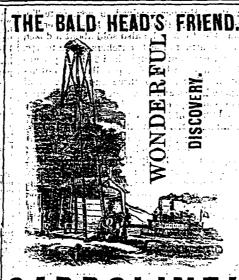
186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES,

Which he offers for the use of the public at ex-tremely moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

11 cl.: 47-27g ... HERE! Money can be made in spare hours, around among your neighbors, working for us. Send for samples, free, Box 1758, Mon-

treal, Qua.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
DHURGHES; ADADEMIES, &C. Price List and
Circulars sent free. HENRY MOSHANE & CO., Baltimore,Md



now improved and Perfected—In Ab-solutely the unity Article that will nestore Hair on Haid Heads, And Cures all Discusses of the Skin and Scalp. What the World Has been Want-

And Cures all biscases of
the Nkin and Scaip.

What th: World Has seen Wanting for Centuries
The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is OAR-Brolinks, 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 scaip, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using Tho falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl-nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic l as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely develorized that it is in proper condition for the follet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his seanty locks, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had failen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world; but the knowledge was practically uscless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolera'e the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very chabora

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative.

DAVISVII LE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & CO., San Francisco:
DFAR SIR—I take great plendure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely baid and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I notice d the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend, I concluded to try a bottle without any great nopes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I conidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

was in my youth. I take great pleasure in offering you this testi-

Take great pleasure in one-ring you this testi-monial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal. Subscribed and sworn day of November, 1878. It before me, this 8th JAMES D. KING, Notary Public.

JOSEPH E. POND. JR., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of me head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard bell, but some cight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no heir has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimoulal if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth.

MR. W. S. G. LD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville,

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

Dongola, Ill., March 19, 1879.

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

A. G. WILLIA MS, M. D.

THOMAS LANDENCE A. D. 2001.

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.
THOMAS LAWRENCE. M. D., Mill Creek,
Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness. I was entirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing
where there was no appearance before I began
using CARBO-LINE:
I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Law-

rence the CARBOLINE.
W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist.

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best kestorative and Beautifi-rof the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle Rold by all Pragaists.

KFNNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA. Sole Agents for the United States, the For sale by all Druggists throughout the United states and Canada, and wholesale by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.,

B. A. MITCHELL & SON, London, Ont, Can. J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont, Can.

HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Ont, Can. JOHN ROBERTS, Ottawa, Ont., Can. WM. W. GREENWOOD, St. Catharines,

H. HASWELL & CO.

European Jottings. The Earl of Ashburnham, now in his thirty. ninth year, is engaged to marry a young American lady, whose name has not yet been

publicly announced. Among the topics to be discussed at the annual dinner of the Cobden club on the 21st instant, is the influence of the natural and artificial waterways of North America in cheapening food for the world.

An Italian reporter, armed with an Ollendorff's guide to colloquial English, having been sent by the Gazetta Piemontese to chronicle the ways and words of her Britannic Majesty at Baveno, thus sets down Queen Victoria's observations during a visit to the Isola Bella on the lake: Struck by the beauty of the Isle, the Queen exclaimed, "O, beautiful! Very fair!" Having gathered several leaves from the "celebrated Scotchman Brown," exclaiming, "To England all this!" A small gondola was almost filled with leaves, branches and flowers, the Queen remarking to her retinue, "Take care; all this is very precious:

For the Ladies.

Belts are much worn with all styles of cos-

Young girls just entering their teens are given dresses very like their older sisters. Black chip Reubens hats are stylishly trimmed with a pouf of five feathers, black and ecru.

The hat and bonnet alone show the difference between a small boy's and girl's dress at

present. Very new bonnets have large crowns covered with flowers and narrow brims of shirred silk-pink, blue, or ivory.

Figured delaines are to be used for short dresses for the street as well as for house dresses.

Black satin jackets without sleeves, and having a scarf of China crape draped around the shoulders, are shown for Summer wear. Polonaises of simple designs are employed

to complete costumes, but are not as popular

as the skirt an overdress

Miscellancous

The Santary Record says that diseases of the eye are often distinctly traceable to arsenical poisoning in wall paper, and that people must not magine that injury from this source is by any means rare.

The vanilla bean, hitherto used as a flavoring essence, has been found to be of great assistance in silk dyeing, and the increase of its culture in the Mauritius has been greatly augmented of late with a view of supplying the French demand.

Don Carlos intends to prosecute the French papers which reprinted some letters by his former secretary, Gen. Beet, who is about to be tried at Milan on the charge of stealing some jewels from the Collar of the Golden Fleece in his master's possession. These letters represented Don Carlos as selling the jewels and pretending that they had been stolen, and at scotting in private at Legitimist doctrines.

The new born zeal of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh in favor of the bill for legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister is said to find inspiration in the wish of the Queen that her daughter Beatrice should marry the widowed Prince Louis of Hesse and take charge of the children of her deceased sister, the Princess Alice. Any wish of the Queen is regarded as a command by all her children.

Judge Shea was conspicuous in a proscenium box at the Moore Centenary, by wearing the green ribbon which accompanied the presentation to him the summer before last of the freedom of the city of Cork. It is worth to France with half her territory occupied noting that the death of Isaac Butt, M.P., LL. by the invader; her military prestige gone; D., late leader of the Irish party, leaves an American the only person living who has re- | tivity; ceived the honor Judge Shea stands alone in | Sedan, that respect. The dignity has been conferred only three times by that city.

They are certain comparisons between the vital statistics of France and of Prussia, in a recent report to the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Thus, it appears that in France 100 marriages give about 300 children; in Prussia 400. It is also shown that in France the annual increase of population [births over deaths) is 2,400 for each million of inhabitants, while in Prussia it is 13,600. At this rate the population of France should double in 170 years; that of Prussia in 42.

Moyers had just completed a prayer in a Methodist meeting at Parkersburgh, Va., when a messenger told him that Galvin and Andrews wanted to see him outside of the church. He went out, and renewed an old quarrel with the two men. They proposed a fight and Moyers agreed, stipulating that he should encounter only one at a time. The trio went to a field near by, followed by the whole congregation, and the struggle was begun by Moyers and Andrews. While they were fighting, Galvin sneaked behind Moyers and stabbed him fatally. Galvin narrowly escaped lynching.

It is a notion of the learned Dr. Keith of Illinois that diphtheria comes from potato eating. Dr. Keith claims this notion to be the result of his own experience as well as that of his father, extending over twenty-nine years, and embracing eleven hundred cases of diphtheria. In all of these cases, the patients were potato caters. Persons who eschewed the potato escaped the diphtheria, though residing in the midst of an infected district. It may be presumed that this sweeping charge does not apply to healthy tubers, but only to those affected by the potato rot.

THEY DIDN'T TAKE HIM .- When Carter, the lion king, was exhibiting with Ducrow at Astley's, London, a manager with whom Carter had made and broke an engagement is-sued a writ against him. The bailiffs came to the stage door and asked for Carter. "Show the gentlemen up stairs," said Ducrow. When they reached the stage, there sat Carter composedly in the great cage, with an enormous lion each side of him. "There's Mr. Carter, waiting for you, gentlemen," said Du-crow—"go in and take him. Carter my boy, open the door." Carter proceeded to obey, at the same time eliciting, by private signal, a tremendous roar from his companions. The bailiffs staggered back in terror, and rolled over each other as they rushed down stairs.

A GENTLE REBUKE.—A lady riding in a car on the New York Central Railroad was disturbed in her reading by the conversation of two gentlemen occupying the seat just before her. One of them seemed to be student of some college on his way home for a vacation. He used profane language, greatly to the aunovance of the lady. She thought she would rebuke him and, on begging pardon for interrupting them, asked the young student if he had studied the languages: "Yes, madam, I have mastered the languages." "Do you

THE MILITARY RECOVERY OF FRANCE

How France Has Recovered Her Power Thorough Reorganization of Her Mill-

tary bystem. In 1870 France took a month to concentrate 250,000 men, and her reserves only amounted to 300,000. Now, if we look at him at the government house, the old headthe work of Captain Von Fircks, of the Prussian staff, we find that the French infantry battalions on the war footing are 1,000 strong; the squadrons, 150 sabres; the mounted batteries, 160 men, 120 horses and six guns. In the way of troops ready to take the field, France possesses 396 battaliens, 296 squadrons, 397 mounted batteries and 57 batteries of horse artillery, 80 companies of engineers, 4 railway companies and 4 pontoon companies. Total, the first laurel she saw, she handed them to 605,000 foot, 44,000 cavalry, 71,700 artillerymen, 28,000 engineers, &c., or 840,000 fighting men, 153,000 horses and 2,700 guns. Neither the staff, military train, administrative or auxiliary services are included in these figures. This host is divided into nineteen army corps, ci. hteen in France, the ninoteenth in Algeria, besides five reserve corps. The nineteen army corps are composed of 34,000 men, 5,500 horses and 120 guns each; the reserve corps of 32,000 men, 4,000 horses and 108 guns. These latter corps are formed of fourth battalions and fifth squadrons, and four regiments of marine infantry. It must be remembered that the French regiment is composed of four battalions, plus two companies, and the fourth battalions are destined to remain at home when the other three battalions take the field. The cavalry regiments consist of five squadrons, of which four only are mobile. In addition to the field army, France posses the depots of the active army, the wood rangers and custom house men, the gendarmerie, the territorial army and the reserve of the territorial army, which taken of road built." altogether make over two million men. Of course large numbers of these men are still untrained, and the reserve of the territorial army can hardly be said to exist as yet except on paper; but, in case of necessity, France knows where to lay her hand on old surveys." every able-bodied man in the country not over forty years of age. Not only this, but every horse and cart in the country is registered, and could be requisitioned to-morrow at Selkirk and ran it north of lake Manitola, in the event of war. Within the last eight then along the North Saskatchewan to Edyears the whole military system has been thoroughly reorganized, the principal changes being the introduction of compulsory service, district recruiting for all but the active army, the creation of army corps and independent cavalry divisions and batta lions of chasseurs; the construction of a new military frontier line to replace that which was formerly protected by Metz and Strasburg; the construction of a new girdle of detached forts round Paris, to replace those in latitude 49, at Winnipeg. In fact, it is over which the Germans bombarded the capi-tal; the substitution of the Gras for the Chas-lake and the McKenzie river than it is in sepot, and the entire renovation of the artil- Winnipeg. They raise wheat, barley, and Inlery. In fact, it would be hard to allude to a dian corn up there." branch of the service which has not been rethe war estimates, which so irritated the

disaster was overwhelming. Waterbranh

Is a most distressing disease. Everything one eats turns to vinegar and travels up and down the throat with direful tread. Belching may relieve but not remove it. The difficulty lies deeper. The digestive organs have become weakened and will not perform their work; costiveness and chronic looseness of bowels prevail in certain systems; health ul accessions to the blood are not made, the system runs down, of course, and nervousness ensues, a nervousness which sometimes leads to deploratle results. The remedy for such diseases s to use regularly the DR. HERRICK SUGAR COATED PILL until the offending matter is expelled. The digestive organs are strengthened, healthful blood supplied to the veins and the system is built up again. Thousands who were hopelessly despondent have been relieved and permanently cured by their use, and all are recommended to try them. They can be had of any druggist in the Dominion.

The expenditure of brain power too early or too severely in children often results in physical debility; the use of Fellows Hypophosphites exerts a singularly happy effect in

AMOS WOOLY, M. D., of Kosciusco County, Indiana, says, "For three years past I have used Allen's Lung Balsam extensively in my practice; and I am satisfied that there is no better medicine for lung-disease in use.

Mothers will find the PAIN-KILLER invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breasts take a little Pain-Killer in weetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold, or other causes, bathing in the Pain-Killer will give immediate relief.

WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. -Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor bas succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases are pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be aure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The sugar refineries here are reported to EDMON GIROUX & BRO, Quebec, read and speak Hebrew?" "Quite fluently." be completely bare of low grades at present, while several of our wholesale grocers have well been doing a decidedly better business in the BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can favour?" "With great pleasure. I am at been doing a decidedly better business in the grades. Baker & SON, St. John, your service." "Will you be so kind as to do these grades, at former quotations, during the past week.

THE NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE What Gov. Cauchon. Manitoba, says about it.

[Eli Perkins in the New York Sun.]

Winniped, Manitoba, June 7 .- Having reently travelled 700 miles with Governor Cauchon, of Manitoba, and been dined by quarters of the Hudson's Bay company in Winnipeg, I am permitted to give some of this gentleman's ideas on the new Canadian empire in the Northwest.

When I asked Gov. Cauchon when the Canadian Pacific Railroad would be finished from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay on Lake Superior he said:

"The Canadian Pacific proper will not run through Winnipeg. Winnipeg is on Red River, twenty-five miles south of Lake Winnipeg. The Canadian Pacific is to run from Thunder Bay to the south end of Lake Winnipeg to a new town called Selkirk. A branch of the Canadian Pacific is already built from Selkirk up Red River through Winnipeg to St. Vincent, on the boundary of Minnesota, where it connects with the St. Paul and Pacific for St. Paul,"

"How much of the Canadian Pacific is real-

ly built?" "I will show you," said the governor, picking up the government map. "It is 385 miles from Selkirk to Thunder Bay. The road is completed from Selkirk toward Thunday Bay 90 miles, and from Thunder Bay west, toward Selkirk, 120. The 175 miles between, and which will finish the road so as to give Winnipeg and lake Manitoba an outlet to lake Superior, is being graded now. Three thousand five hundred men are at work on it. It is to be finished in the spring of 1881. Tho steel rails for this 175 miles now lay at Thunder Bay. So, counting the track from Winnipeg to St. Vincent, we have about 300 miles

" What is the status of the road west of Selkirk toward the Pacific?"

"Two million dollars have just been appropriated by the government to continue the work, but we find we were all wrong in the

"How wrong?" I asked.

"Well, we surveyed the road too far south. We started it near the 50th degree of latitude at Selkirk and ran it north of lake Manitoba, monton on the 53rd parallel, and from thence south-west to Victoria."

"Why do you change it north?" "Well, we find Edmonton a hundred miles

too far south for the warm belt." "Too far south for the warm belt! what do you mean?" I asked.

"Well, sir, we find that it is much warmer up in latitude 55, 56, 57 and 58, up around

"What makes it so warm up there?"

cast. The cost, of course, of all these changes has been commensurate with their importance. In 1870, the last year of the empire, the Japanese gulf stream. This wind is called the chindook wind by the Indians. It blows up along the coast of British Columbia, liberals by their amount, were 373,000,000f.; making Victoria as warm as San Francisco. the year after the war they reached 450,000, In fact, the Chromatilla rose, the fuchsia, and 000; in 1873, 455,000,000f.; in 1874. the heliotrope grow out doors all winter at 471,000,000f; in 1875, 493,000,000f.; in 1876, 500,000,000f; in 1878, 531,000,000f; and for this year, 553,000,000f. These amounts, of course, have nothing to do with the cost of replenishing pounds to the bushel. So you see we have magazines, constructing defensive works, got to run the Canadian Pacific through that building barracks and re-arming the troops. country. It may seem funny to you that we These items have cost France since the war should run a railroad right off toward Alaska till we get almost to the Pacific ocean, but it \$200,000,000, and it is calculated that a simiis a fact."

lar sum will be required to complete what has been begun. If one looks back eight years to the chaos that reigned; to the dis-"Then this is all caused by the warm Japanese gulf steam that blows up the Pacific coast toward Alaska?" I asked. organized battalions and dismantled forts;

"Yes, that is the cause. Don't your warm gulf stream that comes up by Newfoundland. from Florida blow across to the Great Britain, her troops smarting from defeat and cap-Alsace and Lorraine torn away; which lays in latitude 55, and Verdun, Peronne, Laon, Longwy, warm as Philadelphia, situated in latitude Soissons, Mexicres, Phalsburg and Rocroi, not | 40? If the gulf stream makes Engto mention Paris, Strasburg and Metz, wounded land, in latitude 55, as warm as Philain pride by having been forced to capitulate; delphia, why won't it make British Columbia. and in addition to this country, the without a and Peace and Athabasca rivers as warm settled government, saddled with a war in- too? Besides," continued the goverdemnity of \$1,000,000,000, it must be admitted | nor, "we have found that the warm gulf stream pushes all the icebergs out through that the recovery has been as splendid as the Behring straits, through the Arctic sea castward into Baffins bay, and they go cooling the air along the coast of Newfoundland and Maine. No icebergs along the Pacific coast. As soon as the new route is surveyed out, and a caravan of surveyors started for Peace river esterday, we will commence grading the Canadian Pacific track west. In about five years we think we can take you Americans

almost to Alaska over our Canadian Pacific Sunday in Paris and in London.

Sunday was so wet-says a Paris corresponlent—that the people could do nothing but pour into the picture galleries. Now in London a wet Sunday has no picture galleries to relieve its dreariness, and the people pour into the public-houses. Is there not a difference?

Nihilism.

Nihilism, says a foreign writer, is not a name which represents the wild craze of the few, but a term which signifies the discontent of the many. The millions of Russian malcontents are not Nihilists in the sense of working to overthrow religion and society, as we understand these things, but they are so in their desire to improve away the whole Russian social system, with its gross superstitions, which do duty for religion, and its corrupt mal-administrations, cruelties and military oppressiveness, which stand in place of government.

Special Notice.

Special Notice.

We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living planists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be unapproached by any maker in the world. A late number of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber stands in the frontrank of all manufacturers. They are used by a tists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading Convents in the United States. The great clanist, Ma iame Hive-King, says "The Weber Piano is the finest instrument I ever placed my fingers on." The Centennial judges say "They were the finest Planos they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the alvance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Plano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected oceon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our perly nourished frame. "Civil Service Gasette." Sold only in packets, labelled. "JAKES EPPS & Co., Homespathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedlesstreet, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT—In an age of en-lightenment like the present the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthms, croup, and other affections of the breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of rheu matism, neuralgia, piles and kidney com-plaints, inflammatory affections, dysentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use eradicates the most obstinate of the disorders to which it is adapted. Physicians speak or it in the highest terms. Moreover, horse-men and stock raisers administer it with the horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NOR. THROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE Tuesday, June 17.

Financial.

There are no new features to note concerning the local money market. Good commercial paper still finds a ready discount at 7 to 8 per cent., and stock loans are being negociated at 6 per cent. on call, and 7 per cent. on time.

Sterling exchange continues dull at 9½ per cent. premium between banks, and 9½ per cent. premium cush over the counter. The rates in New York are unchanged at \$4.88 and 4.90 for long and short dated hills respectively.

A writ of attachment has been issued against John P. Macfarlane, of Port Hastings, N. S.

The creditors of Mr. John B. Lawlor, the well known sewing machine manufacturer, of Notre Dame street, held a meeting at Mr. Bury's office, Molsons bank chambers, Friday afternoon. Mr. Bury was appointed assignee, and Messrs. F. Nash, H. Archibald and H. R. Ives were

F. Nash, H. Archicald and R. R. Ives were named inspectors.
After the statements were read, Mr. Lawlor submitted an offer of payment in full of his llabilities, with interest, in three and a half years. The offer was at once accepted.
That Mr. Lawlor's credit is still intact is evidenced by the fact that no security whatever was required, the present difficulty being the result of dearth of money, and the consequent impossibility of collecting debts.

The creditors expressed themselves gratified

The creditors expressed themselves gratified that Mr. Lawlor had not followed the example of so many others of our unfortunate business men in "kite-flying," or outside speculation.

men in "Rite-hying," or outside spectuation.

—A writ of attachment has been issued against Patrick i. Kearney and Thos. McCody, for \$203, at the instance of Robt. Jas. Logan. Also, another against Josph Lafrance, at the instance of Emilie Lefort, for \$220. Mr. H. A. Bah is assignee for Mr. Logan, and Mr. J. C. Dansereau is the assignee in the last-named case.

of Guysboro, Nova Scotla, is announced to be held on the 28th instant, to take into consideration an offer of 25 cents on the dollar in full of their respective claims, as follows:—Si cents in 9 months, Si cents in 21 months, and Scents in 21 months, and Scents in 21 months from April 1, 1879, and to consider secured claims.

ed claims.

At the informal meeting of creditors of the firm of McGibbon & Balrd, held in the assignee's office on Saturday afternoon, it was decided that the firm should continue business as usual until a statement was prepared to be presented at an adjourned meeting of the creditors which was held on the 17th instant. The liabilities are estimated at \$90,000 to \$10,000, and it is now doubly fur if the assets will prove as large as was nt first anticipated.

doub ful fish casests will prove as large as was at first anticipated.

The official assignce's statement of the liabilities of Messrs. James Claxton & Co., bas been issued. The sterling direct Habilities (English Creditors) amount to £30,50 its; Canadian do, \$61, 188 & Indiect: Consolidated bank, \$74,788 61: Merchants bank, \$124,655 its; Molsous bank, \$125,655 its bankels, against \$123,754 bushels its for \$1,500 its bank, \$12,500 its bank, \$12,5

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TBADE.

TUESDAY, June 17.

Wholesale trade in this city has continued much the same during the past week as at our lated at 8gc to 84c; extra C, 3c to 81; fair last reference. The volume of business transacted compares favorably with that of the | There is no change to note either in the deweek previous. In dry goods, groceries and leather there has been some improvement to the sorting-up demand at previously quoted noticeable in the demand, but business in most other branches continues quiet, and in low grades; medium 26c to 300; good medium, some instances really inactive. As yet the embarrassments to business men resulting firsts, 48c to 50c; seconds, 35c to 45c; thirds, from the failures of Messrs. Claxton & Co. 27c to 30c; common, 12 to 25c; Congou, 26c and the Mechanics' Bank have been few and to 40c for fair, and 50c to 60c for fine to generally temporary. There are few, and no | finest; choicest, 65c. important changes to note in wholesale prices current since this time last week.

nave been comparatively small, and not important. The well-known wholesale and retail grocery firm of Messrs. McGibbon & Baird, of this city, have become involved in financial difficulties, through repeated losses and shrinkage in values, but all their creditors are resident in Montreal, and the firm has been allowed to continue business until a statement has been presented, showing the acter. Some dealers complain of others deposition of their affairs. See report else-

where. The local produce market has been more active during the past week at better prices, and there is now quite a growing demand for spring and white winter wheat on European account. Dealers in Canada are apparently waking up to the importance of opening up new outlets for the commerce of Canada, and preventing the United States from controlling the trade with foreign countries, in which she has too long controlled a monopoly. A direct grain and cattle trade is fast opening up between Canada and Antwerp. as will be seen from reports elsewhere, and it is proposed to open direct communications shortly with Bremen, Hamburg and other leading European cities, who now use Canadian produce, shipped from English and | \$ American ports.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The eaquiry for light, seasonable goods continues steady, but orders are generally light, and not much activity is expected until the fall trade commences after next month. As stated in our last weekly report, prices for fall goods are expected to be a shade ligher this year than last; meanwhile they remain upaltered. Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,

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Men's Kip Boots.	\$2.5	io to	3 3,0
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Congress	U 40	100	1 (4
Children's Pebbled and Buff Bal-			
morals	U 65	to	T. W
DRY GOODS.—Business in	this	bra	nch

has continued quiet, but fairly good for th time of the year. A few small buyers ha been in this market during the past week, an a rush has set in for millinery and light fan goods. It is also reported that the trade as beginning to enquire for some lines of fa goods, such as shirts, drawers, etc., but whole sale dealers are not anxious to sell, until the see how the first of July payments are mad Collections are very slow, in some instance and fair in others; but dealers are encourage greatest success for diseases and hurts of ing the system adopted by the country trad more generally during the past year or tw of buying in small parcels, and more frequent according to requirements. Quite a demand sealettes, for manufacturing purposes. Very few samples of foreign goods for the fall trade have yet been received here; they are somewhat slower in coming forward this season. The travellers, many of whom have returned home during the week, report the trade through Ontario nearly as dull as ever; merchants order very sparingly, and many of them are as gloomy about the future as they were six months ago. This is most likely unnecessary. One significant feature of competition is the report that John Macdonald & Co., of Toronto, have travellers out this season. There is no doubt that the suspension of Messrs. T. J. Claxton & Co. has had a depressing influence upon a number of traders in the Dominion; we hear of the difficulty of Messrs. G. A. Eastman & Co., of Orangeville, in consequence of it, for one.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The trade

done at present is very light, as the majority of country orders have been filled, and business is confined chiefly to the local demands. Castor oil and Quinine have been reported a little easier. Bleaching powder has been rendered steadier, owing to large American orders. In England, Alkalies and other heavy chemicals have been reported quiet. We note no quotable changes in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Stocks of flour in store yesterday, 45,194 brls, having decreased 21,664 brls since the 1st June inst., and is about 30,000 brls under the average of stocks at this time for the past three years. The market has been more active than during the preceding week, at slightly better prices. The market is almost bare of some grades. Today the tendency was still upward. Transactions, however, were limited by the paucity of offerings; the large decrease in stocks since the 1st of the month, nearly 22,000 brls, makes holders more confident. The greater part, if not all, of the speculative flour held here has been disposed of. A few hundred barrels of superior extra sold to-day at \$4.70; 100 barrels choice extra at \$4.55; 250 barrels spring extra at \$4.30. Prices for corn and oatmeal have not undergone any change during the week.

GRAIN.—Stocks of wheat in store yester-day, 307,203 bushels, against 123,734 bushels the week before, and 160,368 bushels on like shipments from New York last week were date of last year. Spring wheat has been in 52,586 boxes, with 20,000 boxes held over, have sold for shipment direct to Europe. A are steady at 91c in barrels and 10c in cases; cargo of Canada No. 2 spring was sold yesin New York, Canadian eggs are worth 13c terday at \$1.03. Quotations range from \$1.02 to 131c. Mess pork is slow of sale, quoted at to \$1.04 affoat, and white winter from \$1.10 \$1350 to \$14. Lard also dull and quoted to \$1.12. Peas—Stocks in store on 15th in- at 91c to 10c in pails. Hams have continued stant, 170,356 bushels, against 4,662 bushels steady at firm prices—11c for uncovered, 12c the week previous, and 35,797 bushels on like to 12½c for covered. Bacon is nominal, not unchanged quotations.

date last year. Prices range from 76c to 78c, much wanted; prices range at from 8½c to 9c. Stocks of cordwood have been gradually according to the victoria what during the

lots, to arrive, on p.t. Eago is quoted at 6c to 6 c, tapiocs at 8c to 9c, and arrow oot 11 c to 141c. Augars have been in active demand, for the low grades, which are very scarce, but finer qualities are neglected. Sales of Scotch refined and raw sugar are limited. Dry crushed is quoted at 91c to 91c; granuyellow, 7c to 7gc; raw, 6gc to 7gc. Spicesmand or quotations. Teas—Trade continues unsatisfactory, and sales are confined almost values. Japans are quoted at 21c to 24c for 33c to 38c; finest, 40c to 45c; choicest, 48c to 52c; new Japans, 54c to 60c; greens,

HIDES AND SKINS .- Trade continues quiet and unchanged. Butchers' green hides The number of suspensions during the week | are quoted at \$6 00 to 7 00 for No..1; \$5 00 for No. 2, and \$4 00 for No. 3. Calfskins are dull at from 61c to 9c per lb. Sheenskins are worth 70c to 80c each, and lambskins bring 20c to 30c, according to size and quality.

HARDWARE, IRON, ETC.—As stated in our last, this is the dullest time of year for the hardware trade; sales are comparatively few, and almost entirely of a jobbing charstroying future in trade, by making liberal concessions in order to effect sales. Travellers report trade very dull, through the country, and the sorting-up orders are few. In Iron, the demand is very light, and only for immediate requirements. Business in this line will depend largely upon the coming crops.

rill depend largely upon	the coming	crops.
rices unchanged.	_	_
Pic Iron, per ton:—		
artsberrie	\$17 50	to 18 50
summeriee,,,		17.00
angloan	16 50	17 00
Eglinton	15 75	16 50
Hengarnock	18 60	17 00
Calder No. 1	15 75	16 50
arnbroe	15 75	16 50
lyde		'
Iematite	19 00	· 20 00
BAR, per 100 lbs:-		
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weden and Norway		
owmoor and Bowling		6 50
CANADA PLATES, per box	·:	
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W. & Arrow	3 50	
atton	3 00	8 10
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gradley	<u>7 00</u>	7.25
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harcoal, D.C		8.00
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	• •		
ly	LEATHER.—Business has continue		
nd	active, in accord with the improven	nent i	in '

has been experienced during the week for the demand noticed in our last review Spanish sole leather has been in fair request, but speculative purchases have fallen off since the advance in prices. Wazed upper is firm, sales of prime lots having been made at

quotations.						
Hemlock Sp	onish Sol	es, No. L	. 0.21	::	0 23	•
Do	Do.	No. 2	. 0 18:		0 21	
Buffalo, No.	1		. 0 18		0 20	
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Harness		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0 22		ŏ 28	
Rough Leat					Ŏ 23	i
THOUGH TOWN				••		

LUMBER.—Trade continues very quiet in this branch, the demand being now chiefly for small lots of dressed lumber and plain boards for repairs and alterations, etc. The number of new buildings in course of erection this summer is, so far, comparatively small. The demand from cabinetmakers, which formerly was quite considerable, has fallen off, in consequence of the auction sales taking the place so largely this year of manufacturing supplies. Prices at the yards have not undergone any change since last full

Remittances fair. PROVISIONS have remained quiet and steady all week; butter and cheese have been decidedly dull during the last few days, with prices declining. A lot of choice selected butter, Eastern Townships, was sold yesterday at 14c; commoner qualities bring only 13c to 134c. Stocks of creamery are accumulating, as there is very little demand for it; prices are quoted from 15c to 17c, and a fancy brand has been known to bring 18c during the last couple of days. Cheese has ruled steady and quiet; a lot of 390 boxes, the make of a very fine western factory, was sold yesterday at Gc; another lot of 116 boxes fancy white cheese was sold at 6]c, and a small factory of 63 boxes was disposed of at the same figure. The range is from 54c to 64c. Prices in Liverpool have declined 3s to 4s during the week. The European and of butter there were 17,800 packages. Eggs Latest cables from Liverpool are discouraging to the butter market.

SEEDS.—Business has been very quiet, as at \$1 30 to 1 50 per bushel of 48 lbs. Turnip 30c per lb. The planting season is about over and no demand of any consequence for Timothy and clover is expected before next August, when the fall sowing will commence. During the last few years there has been a great deal more of these seeds sown in the fall than formerly in Canada. Remittances reported fair.

WOOL.—This market has been very quiet, indeed; nothing at all doing, in fact, of a reportable nature during the week. The new Canada clip is very slow in coming forward, and 20c to 22c is paid for small lots of clean-washed, but greasy qualities will not bring over 150 or 160. There is no quotable demand for pulled wool, any kind changing hands. The Toronto Globe says "the wool market is not yet attracting much attention, owing to the small deliveries from the country. It is safe to announce now that 20c and 21c will be paid by the leading dealers for wool on the street market. This is 1c higher than was quoted yesterday." From Boston we learn that pulled wools are firm, and there continues to be a good demand at 35c to 44c for fair to choice supers. There have been further sales of Canada wool at 40c to 41c, but there is no movement in foreign except a sale in bond and a lot of carpet wool. The sales include 125,500 lbs Canada on private terms; 10,000 lbs Canada combing at 40c; 60,000 lbs Donskoi at 22c; 251 bales Cape in bond, to arrive, at 15½c; 10,000 lbs Australian at 40c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

St. Gabriel.

Monday, June 16, 2 p.m. The receipts at St. Gabriel market on Saturday night and this morning comprised 17 car-loads of live stock, of good quality all round, and chiefly export grades of cattle. There were very few local butchers in attendance this morning, and as usual Mr. Ald. McShane was the principal purchaser, the sales being chiefly for the export trade. The grass-fed cattle are commencing to arrive now, and accordingly values all round are easing off, and will doubtless be lower before the week is ended. The range of prices paid for cattle to-day was from about 51c to 51c per lb; a few inferior lots changed hands at below our inside rate, but 51c was the highest realized for extra quality of stock. Among the reported sales were: Mr. George Patterson, of Guelph, 44 head cattle, averaging 1,350 lbs each, to Ald. McShane at 51c, the quality being extra, one fine steer weighing nearly 3,300 lbs; F. W. Ritchings, Toronto, two carloads cattle, averaging about 600 lbs each, to Ald. McShane, for shipment, at about 51c; James Murray, Guelph, 62 hogs, to Mr. Mas-

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Mr. R. J. Hopper received 59 bogs from Totols, sufficient description of them logicated high register onto sufficient description of them logicated high register onto sufficient description of the sufficient descript

25 for second-class, and \$10 to 20 for third. Calves were scarce and in good demand at firm prices; some 20 head sold at from \$9 to \$10 each for firsts; \$6 to \$7 for seconds, and an advance on former rates; ordinary stock | \$2 to \$2 50 for thirds. Sheep and lambs were not much in demand. Measured leathers re- not in large supply, and spring lambs continue ported dull, but splits rule firm at unaltered in good request at from \$1 to \$3, according to quotations. from \$4 to \$4 50, and second-class at from \$3 to \$3 50. There were about 60 head altogether. Hogs were scarce and in fair demand about 9 head sold at from \$4 to \$5 per head.

Yesterday there was a good market at Viger square; the arrivals of first-class stock were large and the attendance of dealers was good, but the demand was rather slow, and buyers were asking concessions. About 135 beeves were reported sold at from \$3 50 to 4 50 and 4 85 per cwt. A few lots of grass-fed cattle were sold at 4c to 41c per lb. The receipts comprised also about 700 sheep and lambs, 50 or 60 calves, and about a dozen hogs, and prices current for these were the same as the figures quoted to-day. We understand that quite a respectable number of cattle were driven away from the market, unsold.

Prices for hay at this market are unchanged, from \$8 to \$10 per hundred bundles.

Montreal Fuel Market.

THURSDAY, June 12. The local fuel market is, of course, not very active at this season of the year, but the for anthracite coal continues gradually to increase, from week to week, as consumers are beginning to conclude that prices cannot go much lower, and that it is, therefore, to their advantage now to lay in their fall and winter supplies. Deducting the 50c duty which all dealers alike have to pay on importations, the freight and cartage charges, etc., prices here for hard coal were scarcely ever known to be so low as at present; certainly not for many years. Sales are generally for small quantities, but there has been quite a number of cargoes changing hands, and for ten to twenty ton lots our quotations are shaded by dealers. In consequence of the recent advance in New York, dealers here are a little firmer in their views. and some are asking \$5.10 for Pittston and Lackawanna, and \$5.35 for Wilkesbarre and Plymouth red ash; but we make no changes as yet in last week's prices. The arrivals from New York and Oswego during the week have been light-much lighter than during the week previous. Several cargoes of soft coal have changed hands during the week at our

cumulating at the Victoria wharf during the past week, and dealers are asking various prices for the same kind of wood. Barge loads of birch were offered at \$3.50 per cord, the spring trade is over. Hungarian seed has been enquired for to some extent, and is sold been enquired for to some extent, and is sold from \$4.25 to 5 for maple, cartage extra;

Turnin from \$4.25 to 5 for maple, cartage extra;

Hides have advanced seed is also in demand, and is worth 25c to \$3.75 to 4.50 for birch; \$3.25 to 4 for beech; ter for choice western. Hides have advanced \$2.75 to 3 25 for tamarac, and \$2 to 2.50 for hemlock.

> COAL-Retail prices, per ton, delivered for cash; Stove, \$500 to 525; chestnut, \$475 to 500; egg, \$475 to 5; furnace, \$475 to 5 Scotch grate (soft), \$5.50; Scotch steam \$4.50 to 4.75; Picton steam, \$4.to 4.25; Newcastle smiths', \$5 50; coke (per chaldron), \$3 50.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, June 14.

The receipts at this market, on College street, during the past week comprised about 400 loads hay, and about 60 loads straw.

The offerings yesterday and to-day were larger than at any time previous during the past month or longer. The demand has been rather slow, however, and quite a number of sellers were obliged to remain in town last night, not having sold their loads, and accordingly the market square to-day is completely filled with waggons. Prices are, in consequence of the unusually large supplies and slow demand, slightly easier, but the range of quotations is still from \$8 to \$10 per hundred bundles of hay, the average price heing \$9.50 and for etrem. and we have not heard of any large lots of past month or longer. The demand has been easier, but the range of quotations is still from \$8 to \$10 per hundred bundles of hay, the average price being \$9 50, and for straw from \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles, the average figures being \$5 to \$5 50.

The farmers report that the recent rains have been of wonderful benefit to the new hay crop, which promises to be much heavier this season than last A few car loads of fresh cut grass have been peddled about the city, and sold at from 12c to 18c per bundle, retail, during the past couple of days.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc.

Tuesday, June 17. Jacques Cartier square and St. Ann's market square were well filled with farmers' and gardeners' waggons this morning, and they were loaded with all kinds of farm and garden produce, but the turn-out of buyers was comparatively small, and at noon many of the loads were only partially sold. The supplies of grain and potatoes were not so large, however, as on Friday last, and accordingly prices were a little firmer. Oats sold at waggons at from 75c to 85c per bag, buckwheat at \$1 to \$1.10 per bag, peas. at from 80c to \$1, and potatoes at from 70c to 900 per bag. One party stated that he had sold 12 bags of the best Chili at \$1. per bag. There is no change to note in prices for butter and eggs, cheese or fowls. Some kinds of vegetables, however, are cheaper; lettuce worth only 10 to 15c per doz bunches; radishes, 15c do; rhubarb, 30c to 40c do, and spinach, 40c per bush. Oranges were a shade dearer, worth \$8 to 8 50 per case, and lemons, \$6 50 to \$7, or 4 50 in boxes. Oakville strawberries were scarce, owing to the Great Western terman, for local use, at 51c per lb; Samuel Waddell, Toronto, 12 head cattle, to Ald. Mc Shane, for shipment, at 51c; Mr. J. Laporte, Mildmay, Ont., 14 head, averaging about 1,000 lbs each, to Mr. R. J. Hopper at 41c; morrow.

about 1,000 lbs each, to Mr. R. J. Hopper at 41c to 43c. Mr. Laporte brought four carloads to market, and has 45 or 50 head yet unsold.

Also Mr. Walter Lang, Toronto, 21 head of to cattle, averaging 950 or 1,000 lbs each, to Lard, 81c to 16c. Fresh Eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; Mr. R. J. Hopper, at about \$46 per head.

The Quebec Markets. QUEBEC, June 18—There have been no re-ported transactions in timber during the past

ported transactions in timber during the past week.

OAK—Ohio 65c to 70c per foot; average is selling at 3ct to 32c per foot. Michigan 55c to 60c per foot; average 28c to 20c per foot.

WHITE PINE—First class rafts, about 60 feet by 16 inches, at 18c to 19c per foot; common rafts at 10c to 14c per foot.

RED PINE—According to average and quality, 12c to 17c per foot.

ELM—Fresh wood, 63 feet, average 22c.

Ocean freights are firmer The latest transactions are:—22s 8d from Quebec to Liverpool, 13s 6d from Quebec to Greenock. Three vessels have been chartered to carry lumber from this port to 8t. John's, Nifd., at \$4 per 1.00 feet; Montreal to River Platte, \$15 per 1000 feet, and from Sorel to River Platte at the same rate.

COALS.—From Pictou to Montreal, \$1 S) per ton.

Coals in demand at \$5 25 to 55) for Scotch, \$4 75 to 5 (0) for English.

SALT—Sales have been made at 42c per sack—

SALT—Sales have occur in the selling ex-wharf at about \$28 per M, and inferior quality at \$25 per M.

RIVER FREIGHTS.—To Montreal—Salt, 6c to 7c
per sack; coals, 90c to \$1 per ton; sawn lumber,
per 1,000 feet, board measure, \$1 to \$1.10. From
Montreal to Quebec.—Flour, \$c per barrel, 4c per
bag; pork, 10c per barrel; heavy goods, \$1 per
ton.

ton.

6 ULF PORTS FREIGHTS—From Quebec to Miramichi, Shediac, Gaspe, Pictou, &c., 50c per barrel and \$5 per ton per steamer; per schooner, \$5c to 40c per barrel

Markets by Tel-graph.

DETROIT, June 17, 1 p.m.—Wheat easier; extra \$1.08\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.00; white, \$1.00 for cash; \$1.08\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.00 for June; \$1 07 to \$1 07\frac{1}{2} for July; \$1 02\frac{1}{2} to \$1 03\frac{1}{2} for August; milling, \$1 06\frac{1}{2} bid; for amber, \$1 11 bid. Receipts, 31,000 bush; shipments, 34,000 bush.

New York, June 17, 12:45 p.m.-Flour quiet. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; steamer, 43c to 434c; No. 2 at 434c. Oats dull.

Whisky quiet at \$1.07 to 1.07\frac{1}{2}.

Toledo, June 17, 1 p.m.—Wheat ensier; amber, \$1 03\frac{1}{2} for July; No 2 red, \$1 03 for July; \$1 00\frac{1}{2} for August. Corn steady; high mixed, 391c; No 2, 381c bid, 381c asked for

July; 374c for August. Oats nominal. Chicago, June 17, 1.05 p. m.—Wheat, \$1.04 asked for June; 97%c to 97%c for July; 92c for August. Corn, 36%c to 36%c for June; 36%c for July; 37%c bid for August. Oats, 32%c asked for June; 33%c for July; 31c for August. Barley nominal, at 65c to 68c cash extra No. 3, 54c to 55c cash. Pork, \$821 to 9.85 for June; \$9.821 to 9.85 for July; \$9.95 to 9.971 for August. Lard, \$6.20 bid for June; \$6 20 bid for July; \$6.27\ to 6.30 for August.
Tonoxro, June 17.—Market very quiet. In flour there was nothing reported, but the feeling is firm, with spring extra worth \$4 and extra \$4 20. Wheat is fairly steady; a cargo of No. 2 spring was sold on p. t., but this grade would bring 98 cents, with holders asking more money. Oats easier, with sales of western at 381c, and eastern at 371c and to 61c for No. 1 green. Lambskins are up to 40c, and pelts to 25c. Tallow seems weak, with 53c as the best bid for car-lots.

British Cattle Markets.

London, June 12—Cattle at market, 3,450 sheep at market, 11,600
Beef, 7d to 7id per ib; inferior and secondary, 7id to 7d per ib; best mutton, 9d to 9id; inferior ard secondary, 8d to 8id per ib,
The market was not heavily supplied to-day, and opened with rather an improved tone all round.

Cauadian Cattle Export Trade.

Yesterday morning Mesars. De Sola Bros. & Collins, of this city, purchased for export to England 60 very choice steers and heifers for £4.50, or at the rate of 5fc per lb., live weight. These will be shipped from this port on board the Ocean King, which leaves in a day or two. Alderman McShane shipped last Thursday 145 head of cattle on the steamship Harold Harfarger for Bristol, and 125 on the steamship Lucerne, for Glasgow.

ger for Brisiol, and 125 on the steamship Lucerne, for Glasgow.

It is now generally admitted bythe trade that the supply of choice shipping cattle is very nearly exhausted. The distillery cattle have been sold with the exception of a few small lots, and there are not many stall fed beasts to come forward. All the desirable beeves that are brought into this market now are picked up as soon as they are unloaded at from 5c to 54c per ib., live weight. At these prices Alderman MoShane has purchased during the week about 350 head. He bought thirteen prize cattle at \$113 each.

He Rather Liked It.

One of our well known citizens was sitting in his pariors the other evening surrounded by his wife and children when the conversation turned upon likes and dislikes, and taste and flavor of various condiments. One person preferred this, snother that, when a little blue-eyed, four-year-old spoke up and said she rather liked Castor Oil. This seemed singular; but it is not surprising, when we know that she, that very morning, had been taking some of Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil. Price, 25 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPLOYMENT.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as house keeper in a priest's house. Can furnish the best of references. Can be had by applying at Mrs. Bland's Registry office, 28 Uhenneville street. 48-2

FREE -We will furnish employment to all out of work. Samples and instructions free. Send Postal to Box 1758, Montreal, Que.

Taking to the Toronto.

SCOTT'S

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA

Is combined in a perfectly politically from that is taken
readily by children and most sensitive persons without
the allebrate name. Is combined in a perfectly goldtable from that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nauses. It is the finest food and medicine over offered to the weak and debilisted patient. It is the strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrobila, Rheumanism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggets at \$1 co per bottle,

SCOTT & BOWNE,

Belleville, And Belleville, Ont.

JUBILEE. THE

JUST PUBLISHED:

lustructions and Prayers Recommended to be said in the Station Churches, FOR THE ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO FOR THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Price, per copy
per 1.0 copies

Address:
D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,
Catholic Publishers,
Montre: Montreal

PROVINCE OF QUEBYC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame AGNES STRICKLAND WIGG, wife of William Burns Morgan, of Mount Royal Vale, in the District of Montreal, and duly authorized, has this day instituted against her husband an action en separation de biens.

W. Dec. HARNETT,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

ACENTS, READ THIS:

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address.

26-0 SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.



EYE AND EAR.

DE. L. O. THAYER, Of L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST.

May be consulted daily at No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace.

Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegnew, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cœur, cared of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks.

April 24. 37-g*

For Sale.

PLANING,

SAWING, MOULDING,

And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. 53-L Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending June 14 h, 1879. 6,158
Same week last year. 5,834 Decrease

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOM. It is really wonderful the quantity of Shawls

It is really wonderful the quantity of Shawis we sell every day, our prices do it, as the following few lines will show:—
Lace Nhawis, from 75c.
Real Lace Shawis, from \$4.
Shetland Shawis, in all colors, from 51.50.
A few Turkish Stripe Wrsp Shawis, only \$1.95, worth \$5.
Llama Shawis, in all colors, only \$2.
Debeige Nhawis, in all colors, only \$2.
Debeige Shawis, in all colors, only \$2.50.
A few handsome Wrap Shawis, only \$2.50.
A few handsome Wrap Shawis, only \$2.50.
Very rich Shawis, only \$3 to \$3.50. The wholcale price for these Shawis was \$4.50 to \$5.50.
Black Cashmere Shawis, from \$2.35.
We have the largest and chespest stock of Cashmere Shawis in the city. Remember we guarantee to sell all Sh awis cheap.

LINEN COSTUMES!

LINEN COSTUMES!

Linen Costumes are selling so fast that it is difficult for us to upply the demand. Splendid Linen Costumes, only \$2.90.
Linen Costumes, with Polonaise, only \$3.50.
Stylish Linen Costumes, only \$4, and so on up to

LIST OF NEW CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

New Granite Cloth, only 10c per yard.

New German Poplin, only 14e per yard.

New Star Brand tustres, only 14e per yard.

New French Brilliantine, only 14e per yard.

New Batavia Cloth. only 15e per yard.

New Baterno Cloth, only 15e per yard.

New Mohair Lustres, only 19e per yard.

New Krench Serges, only 29e per yard.

New Scotch Granite, only 29e per yard.

New Lorne Cloth, only 24e per yard.

New Lorne Cloth, only 24e per yard.

New Cashmere Beiges, only 25e per yard.

New Gamel's Hair, only 35e per yard.

New Washing Ecarte, only 31e per yard.

New Washing Ecarte, only 31e per yard.

New French Bourette, only 37e per yard.

New Bermise Cloth, only 33e per yard.

New Bermise Cloth, only 33e per yard.

New Beiges Camel's Hair finish, only 38e per yard.

New French Brilliantine, only 37e per yard.

New French Brilliantine, only 37c per yd. New French Costume Cloth, only 50c yard. New real Scotch Mohair, only 50c per yard

> and the second s S. CARSLEY,

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Salar Salar Salar

CANADA, PROVINCE of QUEBEC,
Obstrict of Montreal. No. 2270. Superior
Court of Montreal. Henriette Lagarde, did
St. Jean, of the City and District of Montreal,
wife commune on biens of Edward Crevier,
butcher, of the same place, and duly authorized
a cstr en justice, Plaintiff; vs. the said Antone
Crevier, butcher, of the same place, Defendant,
The plaintiff has instituted an action en seperation de biens in the present cause, on the
Sixth day of June, instant. A cause, on the
Sixth day of June, instant. A cause, or the
PERRAS & MORIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 11th June, 1879:

La train to have be former allier at the town the market