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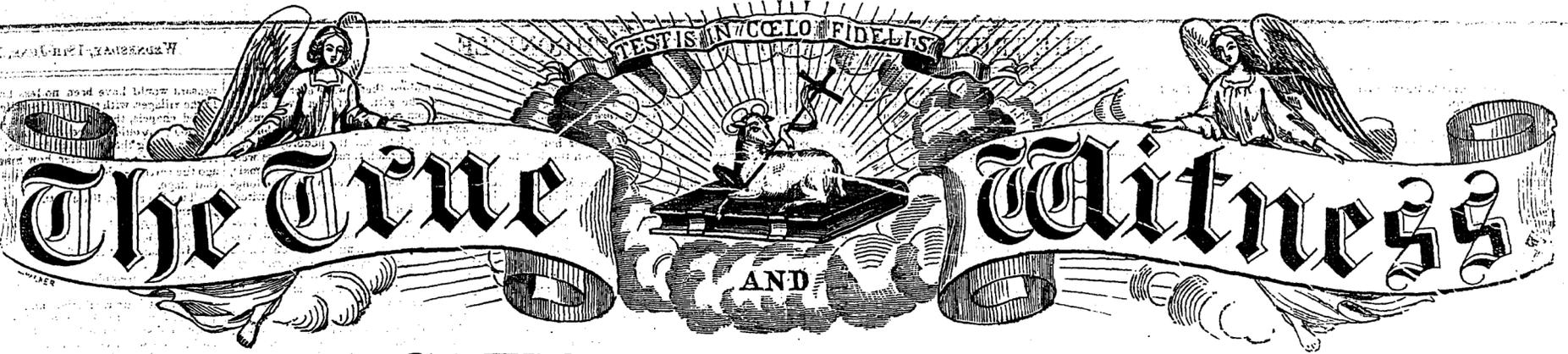
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 44.

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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. Meinar 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 18 chapels; 58 regular and 45 secular priests; 5 colleges, 10 academies, 35 select and parochial schools, 4 asylums, 4 hospitals, and a Catholic population of 180,000.

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 Monitor 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 has pronounced 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 her husband.

Five pictures have recently been stolen from the 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 marble-like in the general appearance of the figure. His face is lighted by a piercing look, and his smile is very winning. His voice is sonorous, 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 exaltation 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 century.

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 prefects a circular with regard to processions, in which he declares that the government will allow the prefectural authorities and the mayors to make whatever 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 services."

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 Aruna, 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 "Diary," 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 service of the Established Church in the Welsh language. It was purchased in 1874 by the Roman Catholic Church.

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 last.

Lent. The *Freeman* says—His grace in assigning his reason for giving up 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. Harman was talking sense when he said 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. Thomas Young, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and Professor Jevons, that the bearing of natural science is in the direction of religion, and that its testimony, taken in the main and on the whole, offers remarkable evidence of the oneness of that source from which both nature and grace proceed.

Letter From a Corkman in Zululand. 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 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 belly full 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 Kafirs can run like horses over rocks and hills, where we cannot get a rifle, and they have nothing to carry but a few assegais and shield, and live on very little, and we always carry with us a large convey 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 Kafirs, out of this."

Inflammatory Appeals.

In the *Mail* 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 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 the purpose of building up an argument in favor of bigotry and intolerance. 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 to the party by Catholic conservatives, and one in every way unworthy of a great party and newspaper. And the sweeping condemnation of Catholics 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 a record of hailstorms in Wurtemberg has been kept at Stuttgart, the capital. From a study of these observations it appears that there is a decided difference between forests of beech and forests of pine in the liability to be visited. The former suffer greatly, the latter hardly at all.

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 canceriferous, which drags him into the water, drowns and finally devours him.

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 "ladpoles" 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!

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. L. 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 *tasma*. The natives use the honey to cure throat disease. On analysis M. Villiers finds it to contain thirty-two per cent. of mixed fermentable sugar and twenty-eight per cent. of dextrose. The composition is like that of manna 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. Ezra 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 of the best Alderneys, both in quality and quantity, and that a buffalo 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 Feroocious Rat 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. Petersburg 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, subdivided 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 forty-five 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 canal would be about a day and a half. The engineers who planned it have contemplated using 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 least or best one, but there are 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 absolute security but a breakwater that would cost a comparatively insignificant sum of money. The canal and locks are to be constructed to accommodate the largest steamships, and the locks will have to be between 400 and 500 feet in length. Six years will be required to complete the work.

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 Ireland; births, 139,650; 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 cent.

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

Col. Seymour, of Ballinmore 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 staying.

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 Parliament.

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 necessary.

The death is announced, in county Galway, of Anthony Francis Nugent Smith, earl 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, Leipzig and Copenhagen, and in Paris lectures have been lately given upon its grammar.

A national school-house at Ardallagh, near 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 wages."

It is stated that Mr. Joyce, of the Accommodation 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 Slopeton, 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.

Tithes in Ireland.

Sir Arthur Guinness writes to the *Times*—"As the statement made by Lord Portarlington, that during iniquitous years tithes had been wrung from the Roman Catholic people of Ireland to support the clergy of a church 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 1851" (Rivington's), show that 93 per cent 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 tithes rent-charge is paid by Roman Catholics."

Last week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association says—"Cotton has been in moderate demand throughout the week, and some descriptions are, slightly reduced. American was in moderate request and is generally reduced a sixteenth."

Educating the Indians.

An experiment is being made at the Hampton Institute, Virginia, to educate Indians. Sixty-four young braves were recruited 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 in 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 89,000,000 the deaths of the year were at the rate of from thirty to fifty per thousand. The ravages of diphtheria put it first in the list of diseases; next comes typhoid fever, and next small-pox. There are about 14,000 sectarians in Russia who do not allow vaccination, and this accounts for the large mortality from small-pox. As to the typhoid, it is called in Russia "hunger typhus," for its greatest ravages are always in the famine-stricken districts.

The Australian Exhibition.

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 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 millions."

The British Trade.

A leading Liverpool grain circular says—"The grain markets have been staidier 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 previous rates were supported. Foreign moved slowly, but was notably 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 considerate 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 *aguaciles* were the perquisites of a body of men craving for gold, and utterly irresponsible. Literature was made an engine of ignorance; Government, one of plunder. The intelligence, talent, enterprise of the country was banished, destroyed, or silenced.—*Campion*.

The Pulse Made to Speak

(From the *London Lancet*.) 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 transmits 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 pulsation 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 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. Dr. Richardson described to the fellows of the royal society that the sounds yielded by the natural pulse resemble the two words "bother it." Not a bad commencement for a talking pulse.

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 Breemar, but the cuckoo was first heard this season on May 12 in the Breichen 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 unanimously adopted, 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 £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 gamekeeper to the Duke of Argyll, beside the beautiful fall of Linaghtain, 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 pet—a 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 themselves, occasionally even raising with their noses the lid of the meat chest, and after that time their muzzles all white with meal. Masters 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 little one began to sniff 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, Catherine 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 marriage, during which time they had a son. The old man had property, and had made a will in 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 Whitley 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 were found upon it. Whitley'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 hatchet, 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. Whitley the cries of murder, but said it was nothing. Churchill was only grumbling. On this testimony the woman, who protested her innocence to the last, was hanged yesterday.

A Fashionable Woman's Prayer in Church.

Give me an eye to others' failings blind, (Miss Smith's new bonnets quite a fright be- hind.)

Michael Strogoff, OR, 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 native tongue.

CHAPTER VIII.

The next day, the 18th of July, at twenty minutes to seven in the morning, the Caucasus reached the Kasan quay, seven versts from the town.

Stretched on the benches, they inhaled with delight the slight breeze caused by the speed of the steamer. At this time of year, and under this latitude, the sky scarcely darkened between sunset and dawn, and the steersman light enough to guide his steamer among the numerous vessels lying up or down the Volga.

CHAPTER IX.

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

CHAPTER X.

The Ural Mountains extend in length of nearly three thousand versts between Europe and Asia. Whether they are called the Urales, 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.

of the steambot, were the old Bohemian and the woman who had played the spy on him. With them, and no doubt under their direction, landed about twenty dancers and singers from fifteen to twenty years of age, wrapped in old cloaks, which covered their gaudy dresses.

CHAPTER XI.

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

CHAPTER XII.

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 sleighs in the winter season, before starting for a several months' journey through the steppes.

was closed by a line of hills covered with aspen, alders, and sometimes large oaks. But these beauties of nature could not distract the thoughts of the young Livonian even for an instant.

CHAPTER XIII.

At that distance are we from Moscow? "Nine hundred versts," answered Michael. "Nine hundred out of seven thousand!"

CHAPTER XIV.

At that distance are we from Moscow? "Nine hundred versts," answered Michael. "Nine hundred out of seven thousand!"

"I shall endure them, what ever they be," replied the girl. "But you have no complaint from my lips and my eyes, and I am on the road, and continue your journey."

CHAPTER XV.

At that distance are we from Moscow? "Nine hundred versts," answered Michael. "Nine hundred out of seven thousand!"

CHAPTER XVI.

At that distance are we from Moscow? "Nine hundred versts," answered Michael. "Nine hundred out of seven thousand!"

passant would have been no less hospitable. In the villages, with their white-walled, green-roofed chapels, the traveler might knock at a door, and find it would be open to him.

CHAPTER XVII.

At that distance are we from Moscow? "Nine hundred versts," answered Michael. "Nine hundred out of seven thousand!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

At that distance are we from Moscow? "Nine hundred versts," answered Michael. "Nine hundred out of seven thousand!"

they were evidently gradually approaching the earth. Some of these clouds, emitting a 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 not being more than five thousand feet. Eternally snow-capped mountains, 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 experience what a storm in the mountains 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 hid 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 flying on every side.

The road was perfectly deserted. The tarantass encountered neither pedestrians nor horsemen, nor a 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 roughly 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 *imeschik*, sometimes scolding, 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 *imeschik*.

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

"Why, my friend, this will not be your first storm in the mountains, will it?"

"No and pray God it may not be my last."

"Are you afraid?"

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

"I should have been still more wrong had I stayed."

"Hold up, my pigeons," cried the *imeschik*; 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 blast. The wind was unchangeable, 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 across the road and dashed over the precipice on the left, two hundred feet in front of the tarantass.

The horses stopped short.

"Get up, my pretty doves," cried the *imeschik*, adding the cracking of his whip to the rumbling of the thunder.

Michael took Nadia's hand.

"Are you asleep, sister?" he asked.

"No, brother."

"Be ready for anything; here comes the storm."

"I am ready."

Michael Strogoff had only just time to draw the leather curtains when the storm was upon them.

The *imeschik* leaped from his seat and seized his horses' heads, for terrible danger threatened 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. The 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 *imeschik* 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 master 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 them.

"We cannot stop here," said Michael.

"We cannot stop anywhere," returned the *imeschik*, 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, onward!" 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 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 Strogoff.

"I'm not afraid," replied the young Liv-

lian, her voice, not betraying the slightest emotion.

"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 *imeschik*.

"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 I 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.

"Forward, my swallows!" cried the *imeschik*, seizing one horse, while Michael did the same to the other.

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. If the hood had not been securely fastened, it would have been blown away long before this. Michael Strogoff and the *imeschik* 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 lightning, 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 vehicle!

Then, possessed in this hour of peril with superhuman strength, he threw himself 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 abyss 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 *imeschik*, 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 jettied out, round the summit of which whirled an eddy. Behind the shelter of the rock there was a comparative calm; yet once within 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 ground, struck by the concussion, trembled as though the whole Ural chain was shaken to 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 as though it would be dashed to pieces against the rocks.

Nadia was obliged to leave her seat, and Michael by the light of one of the lanterns discovered an excavation bearing the marks of a miner's pick, where the young girl could rest in safety until they were once more ready to 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 fatigue."

"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 volatilize 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 *imeschik* was struck to the ground by a counter shock, but found himself unhurt.

Just as the last growings 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: "Gies, brother! Listen!"

"You will find me where I now am."

Michael pressed her hand, and turning the corner of the slope, disappeared in the darkness.

"Your brother is wrong," said the *imeschik*.

"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! Hullo below 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 hanged."

This was said in a very angry tone, but Michael heard the speaker suddenly interrupted by a burst of laughter from his companion, who exclaimed:

"Well, this is a good joke, I must say."

"You venture to laugh!" said the Briton, angrily.

"Certainly, my dear *confere*, and that most heartily. Pardon my word it is too good, I never saw anything to come up to it."

Just then a crushing clap of thunder reached through the defile, and then died away among the distant peaks. When the sound of the last growl had ceased the merry voice went on:

"Yes, it is undoubtedly 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 peculiar vehicle, the wheels of which were deeply imbedded in the ruts formed in the road.

He approached them, the one grinning from ear to ear, and the other gloomily contemplating his situation, and recognized them as the two reporters who had 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 English 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 Irkutsk," replied Michael. "But may I know what has happened, which through a misfortune to your companion, amuses you so much?"

"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 our journey?" 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 *imeschik*, 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 a rattling pace."

Alcide said all this with such perfect good humor that Michael could not help smiling.

"Gentlemen," said he, "here is a better plan. 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 behind. 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 it will only hold two, and my sister and I already fill it."

"Really, sir," answered Alcide, "with your horse and our dim-telga my companion and I will go to the bottom of the sea."

"Sir," said Harry Blount, "we most willingly accept your kind offer. And, as to that *imeschik*—"

"Oh! I assure you that you are not the first travelers 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 telga 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, *confere*?" cried Alcide.

"Then gentlemen, 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 fear 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 ones, since the front had taken its departure, followed Michael.

THE ZULU WAR.

Reported Demoralization of the Zulus.

Sir Vincent, June 10.—The Russia arrived here this morning. She brings news from Simon's Bay up to the 26th of May.

It is rumored that Ceteyayo 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 bodies of the natives moving about in the neighbourhood. The chief Manlalis 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 Ceteyayo. It is reported by the natives that the Zulus on the Tugela side of Amatikula are gathering near Impati, 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, mistaken them for Zulus. A strong convoy left the Tugela on the 10th for Fort Creaok. It will be accompanied by the 88th, 290 men of the 3rd Bnffs, 190 of the 91st, a company of Engineers, a troop of Lonsdale's horse, and two guns royal artillery. Another company will leave in a day or two. Captain Surmon (?) is dead.

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 committee 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.

CORPUS 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 sermon on the solemn subject of the day, after 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 a 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 unholy profit from the sale of liquors to the Indians, or whosever would buy. Yesterday Caughnawaga was quiet and silent almost as the grave; it was a strictly Sabatarian 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 Algonquins own but a stony tract of country out of their own regal possessions; and if this poor, sterile tract were worth anything, it would have long since passed into the hands of the generous civilization. There are a good many white people living in Caughnawaga, chiefly at the east end, but the great majority of the inhabitants are either Indians or have Indian blood, some of them speaking their languages fluently, French, English and Iroquois. It is edifying 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 architectural sense, nor has it many palatial mansions—not one, in fact, if the truth must be told. It stretches itself along the river's bank, accommodating itself to its curves as best it may. The houses are one story, of stone foundation and log or other wooden materials, and are 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 the old fishermen leaning against it might be mistaken for Marius easily by a very shortsighted person. Cities, like empires, rise and fall and have their day of opulence and power, but it is extremely doubtful if Caughnawaga will ever rise into eminence as a commercial mart, nor will its name descend in an illustrious way into the pages of history, except it may as in connection with the 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 hereof, remembers Christy Colonus perfectly well, and patted Champlain on the head when he was a child.

The Caughnawagas are famous for their baskets and the bend and gings 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.

THE LETELLIER QUESTION.

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 afternoon from a trustworthy official source that the cabinet has decided not to sanction the lieutenant-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 sent 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 becomes an important one.

It is ascertained that pleuro-pneumonia is an imported disease, and since it established itself in England in 1817, has caused a loss of \$500,000,000 to British farmers. It has also been as expensive in Australia, since it 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. Massachusetts 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 of 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 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 beef-cakes.—*American paper.*

Dion Boucault.

Dion Boucault 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 Boucault. 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 of Leo Murton appeared in Irish characters, in which he has since won such fortune and favor. When only 18 he produced "London Assurance" in 1840 at Covent Garden, and followed it with other successes in bright rapidity. He says that he has written four hundred plays, many of which had successes for the hour, and six of which will probably hold the stage for all time—"London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "The Oratorio," "Colleen Bawn," "Arrah na Pogue," and "Shanghaun." 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 physically unable to realize his conceptions. He is as good a Frenchman as Irishman, and holds there a mine as yet unworked. He is 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 writer, clear, close, and without other picturesque in style, and a most interesting conversationalist, neither witty nor gay, but original, paradoxical, and suggestive; is most hospitable, lives in a comfortable, runs a superior steam yacht, and has apartments at the corner of Fifteenth and Fifth avenues are furnished in Oriental style. He has five children, the eldest of whom 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. Attached to this is the freezing chamber, the door of which was open. There 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 state for three months. Selecting one of the lambs, Signor Rotura put it on his shoulder, and carried it into the other building, where the head of a number of shallow cemented tanks were in a row, having hot and cold water taps to each tank, with a thermometer hanging alongside. One of the tanks was quickly filled, and its temperature tested by the Signor. I meantime examining with the greatest curiosity the 19 'dead' dogs, the Signor Rotura, who had all appearances dead, and as hard almost as a stone. The lamb was gently dropped into the warm bath, and was allowed to remain in it about twenty minutes, when 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 fluid, the lamb was then turned on its back. Signor Rotura standing across it, gently compressing its ribs with his knees and hands, in such a manner as to imitate their natural position and expansion during breathing. In ten minutes the animal was struggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door and went gambolling and barking over the little garden in front. Nothing has ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvelous. One is almost tempted to ask, in the presence of such a discovery, whether duty itself may not ultimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoverer of this process. Targoes of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary break in the weather, or a slight delay in the transit, or the production of cold, would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England, any that fail 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 other animals, but it is 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 other animals, but it is 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 other animals, but it is entirely rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market.

THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Matter Not Settled Yet—Bloodshed Prohibited if the Regiment Visits Montreal.

New York, June 11.—Up to the present time it is not decided whether the Irish veterans composing the 69th Regiment will go to Montreal to celebrate Dominion day as proposed. Quite a feeling has sprung up among 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 decidedly 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 favor the liberation of Ireland from English rule. He considers that, by taking the 69th regiment to Montreal, the members would belittle 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 12.—The following telegram has been received from Col. McNamee, of Montreal, dated Ottawa, June 12—

"To Col. James Cavanagh, commanding 69th regiment, New York:

"Canadian government has given permission to come, carrying arms. Come on all of you, except schoolboys, who can stay at home. Have your noble men represented at our picnic. (Signed) "F. B. McNamee."

It is expected the 69th will accept, and will visit Canada 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 military 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 night as 'severe strain,' and from 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 world-wide empire to defend, and but just emerging from a crisis in which it only escaped by the path of surrender from having to enter the field against one of the great military despots of the continent! As to the wretched quality of our recruits, that, after being strenuously denied for the last half-dozen years, is now at last admitted. The commander-in-chief admits it and deprecates the labor competition which spoils the market of the recruiting 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, or to do anything at all."

Lord Dufferin's Bull Dog.

A bull dog that was stolen from Lord Dufferin in Canada, a year ago, turned up lately in Ferris Street, 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 Col. Burns 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 hands, 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 dog dashed toward his horse and made a leap at his throat. The horse started to escape the danger, overthrowing the barouche and hurling Capt. App against a shed-tree with such force as to dislocate the right elbow. On Parrett's side 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 her 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 stable to see the dog yesterday. She lazily yawned and pretended to fawn, while her great red chops, hanging down, were opened and closed idly. Langolf went to pat her head, 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 put two bullets through her head. With a few struggles the ferocious beast died."

(To be continued)

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST." PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. 761 ORAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office.

Special Notice.

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

The "TRUE WITNESS" Weekly Edition of the Montreal "Evening Post."

The Montreal "EVENING POST" is the cheapest Catholic Weekly in the World. Subscribe for it; only \$1.50 a year, or \$1.00 per eight months. Specimen copies free on application.

Hanlan.

Hanlan was, 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 is—where is this to end? Hanlan has now but two possible rivals—Trickett and Courtney.

The "Mail."

Some time since we wrote an article in which we said that the Reformers appeared to rejoice because the country was not prosperous. This the Mail cannot understand.

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.

Whether that report was correct or not we do not know, but we saw, with all our humility 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.

The Negroes.

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 self-reliance which freedom always inspires.

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 Ollivier said, "a light heart," when her troops went to the Rhine.

The Gallant Sixty-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."

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 practices 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 patted it called it all sorts of good things.

Whether that report was correct or not we do not know, but we saw, with all our humility 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.

India.

The news from India indicate an unsettled feeling in Government circles, distress, famine, want of organization and discipline, robbery by armed gangs, prevalent over large districts of some of the highly populated portions of the country.

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 Ontario reflected the views of their big brother in Ottawa.

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-grandchildren have come to the year of our Lord, and when the world, as it will be a century after, shall hold its marvels before his wondering eyes.

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.

The Policy of Irishmen.

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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 equal.

State" that it believes in giving the Roman Catholic people and the Roman Catholic Church, the fullest and the most ample measure of justice in all things, civil and religious. This is all well so far, and Catholics will differ their "irritants" and "make their claims" before this "power" that believes in giving the Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church the fullest and the most ample measure of justice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From Belleville.

DEAR SIR.—The author of the letter signed "Observer," which appeared in the EVENING POST a short time ago, has been to see and given me his confidence.

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 a communication in your paper of the 11th, signed D. Gunn and K. Blackwell, of Belleville, 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.

Swill known by all that it was a Roman Catholic. By publishing the above you will oblige me very much. Yours very respectfully, A. DAVIS.

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

On Tuesday, June 10th, a Month's Mind for the soul of the late Father John Macdonald was celebrated at St. Raphael's parish church, Glengarry, of which parish, Rev. Father Masterson, is the present pastor.

The Right Rev. Bishop preached, and did ample justice to the merits and memory of the lamented "Father 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 justice 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 altars as their forefathers, without fear of persecution and injustice.

Father John Macdonald was a worthy child of that indomitable, Catholic race, strong in body, clear of mind; virtuous to the heart's core, straight forward, honest, kindly to others; severe 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.

A beautiful prayer 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 superiority of the grand old priest of Glengarry—"Father John."

An Eminent Physician of large experience who has made Pulmonary Consumption a specialty, says that although in the worst 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 manifestly constitute the vast majority of human maladies, we have been able to adduce many proofs that much may be done to mitigate, to prevent, to remove, and even to arrest and cure. His experience of fifty years leads him to assert that the "great remedy, more essential and more efficacious than any other, is Cod Liver Oil, Purified, and the GENUINE Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with a little Phosphate of Lime contains all the virtues of Cod Liver Oil, in a form and combination most suitable to obtain its fullest effect. ANYBODY CAN TAKE IT.

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 the inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS 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. HARTY'S 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. BRYANT, PHARMACEUT, MONTREAL.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROUSERS" 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 sign of worm trouble. There need be no hesitancy 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. Worms are the cause of many infantile ailments. Price, 25 cents a box.

A writ of attachment was issued on Saturday against Messrs. Alexander, McMillan and Co., of St. James street, this city, for \$300.20, the instance of Mr. Thomas John Howard, the holder, of St. Peter street, this city. Mr. Alexander Moffat is the assignee in the case.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

His Address on Being Officially Informed of his Election to the Cardinalate. (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.

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 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.

SOCIETY 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 hundreds of others which followed upon it, is gone, or is going every where, and by the end of the century, unless the Almighty interposes, it will be forgotten.

THE BOAT RACE.

EDWARD HANLAN WINS!

Toronto, June 18.—The following is a special cable to the Globe dated Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 16th.—The Canadian's greatest event of the season has come off and Canada is again victorious, her champion having once more won pretty much as he pleased, not a little to the astonishment of Tyneiders, many of whom, perhaps, expected to see their man beaten, but thought that the race would, at all events, be a close one. Great was the excitement over the match in which Hanlan 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.

It was moved by Mr. John P. O'Hara, 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."

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 threatening all the morning, but notwithstanding the turn out was larger than perhaps was ever observed in this city before.

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 cornerstone of the new St. Bridget's church, by M. P. Riordan, church warden, on behalf of the Irish congregation of St. Bridget's.

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.

Canada Grain Exports to Belgium.

The New York Bulletin, of the 10th inst., says: A Montreal firm recently chartered the steamer Emoro to take a cargo of 700 bushels of wheat to Antwerp, Belgium; the rate of carriage paid between the two cities being \$1 per quarter, and the cost of the steamer being about 50c per bushel. Most of the Canadian grain goes to the States for distilling, and some is shipped thence to Belgium.

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A New Enterprise.

The steamer Hart sailed from New York on Saturday for Port Natal, South Africa, being the first trading steamer which ever engaged in that enterprise. Her cargo was as follows: 18,777 bushels of wheat, 1,532 do barley, 4 cases flour, 248 packages wood, 28,000 lbs. manilla, 1,000 cases iron, 1,000 cases hardware, 128 do carriages, 8 bales domestic, 62 pigs rope, 16 cases blacking, 30 do musical instruments, 26 packages, 2,500 cases canned goods, 24 cases agricultural implements, 1 case watches.

TRICHINA 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 been definitely ascertained, but there is no doubt about the transmission of the pest to the human subject by the consumption of the hog's flesh.

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 reforming going on in which the development and resources of the country takes precedence of political ambition. The elections in Liberia are biennial.

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 of Australia. "These forthcoming exhibitions," he added, "can hardly be deemed premature when it is recollected that Australasia, if 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."

HOME READING

Riches, though they may reward virtues, yet they cannot cause them...

Could we rightly and duly reflect on the misfortunes of other men...

Hannah More says that there is one single fact that one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity...

In spite of the unctious and wisdom which St. Francis preached, his sermons were of no use to those who listened with hardened hearts...

Nothing hinders the constant agreement of people who live together but mere vanity...

DELL BOYS.—Don't be discouraged. Slow growth is often sure growth. Some minds are like Norwegian pines...

WATERPROOF PAPER.—This is used for covering preserve jars, &c. Select good white paper, brush it over with boiled linseed oil...

RESTORATIVE MILK.—Boil together equal quantities of new milk and water, and add one ounce of candied orange root...

To REMOVE OLD IRON MOULD.—Dr. Thompson recommends that the part stained should be moistened with ink...

POLISH FOR PATENT LEATHER GOODS.—Take half a pound of sugar, one ounce of gum-arabic, and two pounds of ivory black...

MILDEW FROM LINEN OR MUSLIN.—Here are two methods: 1. Wet the spotted part with a solution of chloride of lime...

REPAIRING BROKEN CHINA.—Diamond cement for glass and china is made in the following manner:—Take isinglass one ounce...

CEMENT FOR CLOSING CRACKS IN STOVES, &c.—A useful cement for closing cracks in stove plates, stove doors, &c...

CEMENT FOR LEATHER.—A cement for leather is made by mixing two parts of sulphide of carbon with one of oil of turpentine...

REPEATING 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 can...

Tired of telling men he had no room for a brakeman, the superintendent of a Pennsylvania line...

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...

AGRICULTURE.—The early spring months are the best for growing the following crops...

Orchard and Nursery.—June brings the harvest of the strawberries and the early crops of the garden...

Pruning.—The cessation of the pressing work of earlier weeks allows the orchardist to give his trees the needed pruning...

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

Curculio.—As soon as the fruits begin to set, the trees should be visited early in the morning, when the curculio is sluggish...

The Tent Caterpillar taken at just the right time, and that time is in this month, can be destroyed with comparative ease...

Philosophers will be glad to learn that that mysterious entity, the mind, has been discovered. So, at least, proclaims Dr. G. Jager...

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...

The observation was reliable, says a commentator, "it proves that the planet has a hollow axis. There are hypotheses, like John Cleves Symmes, who have long held that the axis of our globe, as well as the axis of the other planets...

Recuperating 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 can. This is the only recuperation of the brain power...

CEMENT FOR CLOSING CRACKS IN STOVES, &c.—A useful cement for closing 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 water-glass...

CEMENT FOR LEATHER.—A cement for leather is made by mixing two parts of sulphide of carbon with one of oil of turpentine, and then adding enough gutta-percha to make a tough, thick-flowing liquid...

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 will 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."

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...

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Orchard and Nursery.—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...

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...

Thinning.—The sooner this is done after the fruit is set, the better. Two-thirds or one-half 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...

Curculio.—As soon as the fruits begin 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 Tent Caterpillar taken at just the right time, and that time is in this month, can be destroyed with comparative ease. As soon as the nests are large enough to be seen, they should be "wiped out of existence."

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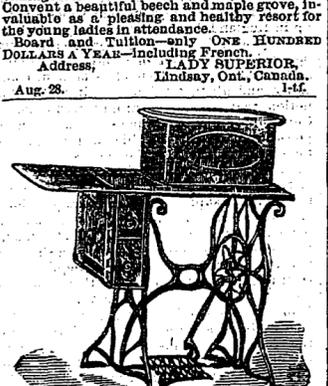
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THE LORETTO CONVENT.—Classes will be resumed on Monday, September 2nd. In addition to its former many and great advantages, there is now in connection with the convent a beautiful beach and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasant and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance...



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THE GREAT AND ONLY
Hair Restorative.
READ THE TESTIMONIALS.
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W. H. McELHANY, Druggist.

TO THE MOST REV., RIGHT REV. AND REV. CLERGY,
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SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES:
We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priests, Vestments, Candelsticks, Ostensaries, Ciborials, Chalices, Censors, Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine assortment of
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The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats.
Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Full at wholesale prices.
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THE NEW HAT MAN executed. 32-c
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ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSEs, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.
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Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.
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Manufacture those celebrated Belts for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.
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THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
CARBOLINE!
A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum as now Improved and Perfected—Is Absolutely the only Article that will restore the Hair to its Natural Color, and Cure all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.
What the World Has been Waiting for Centuries

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. 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 scalp. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidence of a diseased condition of the scalp, and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medicinal as well as chemical virtues, and the change must be made in the scalp, so permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of a common element, such as our 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 deodorized that it produces the desired effect. It was in far-off Russia that the effect of petroleum on the hair was first observed, a commoner article having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-beamed hand in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a complete head of black, glossy hair that he never had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were equally successful. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the effects were practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate a head of black, glossy hair and the effects of the oil. But the will of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very elaborate and expensive experiments, succeeded in deodorizing petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous eau de cologne. The experiment made with the deodorized liquid on the hair of the prematurely bald and gray, was attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications where the hair was thin and falling gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp, and the effects were of a nature that the hair, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for the hair, and the effect of the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of our age, and will cure every case of premature baldness and gray hair. We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its effects.—Pittsburgh Commercial of October 22, 1877.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING, Notary Public.
JOSEPH F. POND, JR., Attorney at Law, North Adelaide, Mass., writes to me that he has been bald and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been truly wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it has been cut. I have a fine growth of hair on my face, and I believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.
MR. W. S. G. L. D., No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to me that he had his head baldly shaved by hot water and that he had been bald for many years, but that he had used your CARBOLINE, and now he has a fine growth of hair on his head, and he has been entirely bald for years.
DONOGA, Ill., March 19, 1879.
Sirs,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE in the beginning of September, and it has been sold for twenty years, and now I have a nice growth of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.
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 of your CARBOLINE, and now I have a fine growth of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.
I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.
W. H. McELHANY, Druggist.

European Jottings.
The Earl of Ashburnham, now in his thirtieth 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 Bayona, 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 first laurel she saw, she handed them to 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 costumes.
Young girls just entering their teens are given dresses very like their eldersisters.
Black clip Reubens hats are stylishly trimmed with a *poif* 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 crapes 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.

Miscellaneous.
The *Sanitary Record* says that diseases of the eye are often distinctly traceable to arsenical poisoning in wall paper, and that people must not imagine 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 scoffing 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 proconium 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 noting that the death of Isaac Butt, M.P., LL.D., late leader of the Irish party, leaves an American the only person living who has received the honor Judge Shea stands alone in 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 Parkersburg, 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 eaters. 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 issued a writ against him. The balliffs 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 chair, with an enormous lion on each side of him. "There's Mr. Carter, waiting for you, gentlemen," said Ducrow, "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 balliffs staggered back in terror, and rolled over each other as they rushed down stairs.

THE MILITARY RECOVERY OF FRANCE.
How France has Recovered Her Power—Through Reorganization of Her Military System.
In 1870 France took a month to concentrate 250,000 men, and her reserves only amounted to 200,000. Now, if we look at the work of Captain Von Fiercks, of the Prussian staff, we find that the French infantry battalions on the war footing are 1,000 strong; the squadrons, 150 squadrons; the mounted batteries, 160 men, 120 horses and six guns. In the way of troops ready to take the field, France possesses 396 battalions, 296 squadrons, 397 mounted batteries and 57 batteries of horse artillery, 80 companies of engineers, 4 railway companies and 4 pontoon companies. Total, 605,000 foot, 44,000 cavalry, 71,700 artillery-men, 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, 11 in France, the nineteenth 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 possesses the depots of the active army, the wood rangers and custom house men, the gendarmes, the territorial army and the reserve of the territorial army, which taken 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 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 in the event of war. Within the last eight years 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 battalions of chasseurs; the construction of a new military frontier line to replace that which was formerly protected by Metz and Strasbourg; the construction of a new girdle of detached forts round Paris, to replace those over which the Germans bombarded the capital; the substitution of the Gras for the Chassepot, and the entire renovation of the artillery. In fact, it would be hard to allude to a branch of the service which has not been re-estimated, the cost, of course, of all these changes has been commensurate with their importance. In the estimates of the last year of the empire, the war estimates, which so irritated the liberals by their amount, were 373,000,000; the year after the war they reached 450,000,000; in 1873, 455,000,000; in 1874, 471,000,000; in 1875, 493,000,000; in 1876, 500,000,000; in 1877, 511,000,000; in 1878, 531,000,000; and for this year, 553,000,000. These amounts, of course, have nothing to do with the cost of replenishing magazines, constructing defensive works, building barracks and re-arming the troops. These items have cost France since the war \$200,000,000, and it is calculated that a similar sum will be required to complete what has been begun. If one looks back eight years to the chaos that reigned; to the disorganized battalions and dismantled forts; to France with half her territory occupied by the invader; her military prestige gone; her troops smarting from defeat and captivity; Alsace and Lorraine torn away; Sedan, Verdun, Peronne, Leon, Longwy, Soissons, Metz, Phalsburg and Rocroi, not to mention Paris, Strasbourg and Metz, wounded in pride by having been forced to capitulate; and in addition to this country, the without a settled government, saddled with a war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, it must be admitted that the recovery has been as splendid as the disaster was overwhelming.

Waterbrash.
Is a most distressing disease. Everything one eats turns to vinegar and travels up and down the throat with direful result. Boiling 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; healthful accessions to the blood are not made, the system runs down, of course, and nervousness ensues, a nervousness which sometimes leads to deplorable results. The remedy for such diseases is to use regularly the Dr. HENRICK'S COUGH CURE PILLS 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.

AMOS WOOLLY, M. D., of Kosciusko 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 sweetened 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 has 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 sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.
The sugar refineries here are reported to be completely bare of low grades at present, while several of our wholesale grocers have been doing a decidedly better business in these grades, at former quotations, during the past week.

THE NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE.
What Gov. Cauchon, Manitoba, says about it.
[Elli Perkins in the New York Sun.]
WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 7.—Having recently travelled 700 miles with Governor Cauchon, of Manitoba, and been dined by him at the government house, the old headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company in Winnipeg, I am permitted to give some of the 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 really 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 Thunder 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. The 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 of road built."
"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 old surveys."
"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, then along the North Saskatchewan to Edmonton 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 53, 56, 57 and 58, up around Peace and Athabasca rivers, than it is down in latitude 49, at Winnipeg. In fact, it is very much warmer up around Great Stove Lake and the Mackenzie river than it is in Winnipeg. They raise wheat, barley, and Indian corn up there."
"What makes it so warm up there?"
"It is the effect of the wind blowing from the Japanese gulf stream. This wind is called the chinook wind by the Indians. It blows up along the coast of British Columbia, making Victoria as warm as San Francisco. In fact, the Chromatin river, the salsia, and the heliotrope grow out doors all winter at Victoria. Now, up on Peace river John Macoun, the government botanist, was bitten by mosquitoes in April. Wheat grows there, between latitude 55 and 59, weighing 68 pounds to the bushel. So you see we have got to run the Canadian Pacific through that country. It may seem funny to you that we should run a railroad right off toward Alaska till we get almost to the Pacific ocean, but it is a fact."
"Then this is all caused by the warm Japanese gulf stream that blows up the Pacific coast toward Alaska?" I asked.
"Yes, that is the cause. Don't your warm gulf stream that comes up by Newfoundland from Florida blow across to the Great Britain, which lyes in latitude 55, and make it as warm as Philadelphia, situated in latitude 40? If the gulf stream makes England, in latitude 55, as warm as Philadelphia, why won't it make British Columbia and Peace and Athabasca rivers as warm too? Besides," continued the governor, "we have found that the warm gulf stream pushes all the icebergs out through Behring straits, through the Arctic sea eastward into Baffin 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 yesterday, 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 road."

Special Notice.
We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living plants and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which for perfection of tone, action, power and durability, are said to be unsurpassed by any maker in the world. A list of names of the *London Musical Record* says that even those Albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a large number of the best pianists in the world, by all great musicians and by the leading Convents in the United States. The great pianist, M. Iago, five times, says "I have used the piano of the late Albert Weber ever since my first lesson. The Centennial judge says "They were the finest Pianos they had ever heard of." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Piano Co.'s store, 159 St. James street.

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 cod-liver-oil, I have produced a most valuable and delicate flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that we can best resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We will escape a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Dr. J. C. Williams, Medical Examiner, Boston, U.S.A. For sale by all Chemists, Druggists, and Grocers. Homeopathic Chemists, 43 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

THE GREAT AND ONLY
Hair Restorative.
READ THE TESTIMONIALS.
DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.
CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely bald and smooth. I have tried almost every remedy for restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noticed the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend, I concluded to try a bottle without great hope. Secretly, however, I have now used it less than a month, and to my most agreeable astonishment, my hair is completely covered with fine, silken hair, and is growing as thick as ever. I believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.
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MR. W. S. G. L. D., No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to me that he had his head baldly shaved by hot water and that he had been bald for many years, but that he had used your CARBOLINE, and now he has a fine growth of hair on his head, and he has been entirely bald for years.
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Sirs,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE in the beginning of September, and it has been sold for twenty years, and now I have a nice growth of hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.
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 of your CARBOLINE, and now I have a fine growth of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.
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AGENCY OF EMPLOYMENT. In an age of enlightenment...

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, June 17.

There are no new features to note concerning the local money market...

At the informal meeting of creditors of the late Mr. J. Macfarlane...

The official assignee's statement of the liabilities of Messrs. James Claxton & Co. has been issued...

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

Wholesale trade in this city has continued much the same during the past week...

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The trade done at present is very light...

GRAIN.—Stocks of wheat in store yesterday, 307,203 bushels...

SEEDS.—Business has been very quiet, as the spring trade is over...

Wool.—This market has been very quiet, indeed; nothing at all doing...

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Men's Kip Boots), Price.

DRY GOODS.—Business in this branch has continued quiet...

LEATHER.—Business has continued fairly active, in accord with the improvement...

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Hemlock Spanish Soles), Price.

LUMBER.—Trade continues very quiet in this branch...

PROVISIONS have remained quiet and steady all week...

Montreal Fuel Market. THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

The local fuel market is, of course, not very active at this season...

Markets by Tel. graph. DETROIT, June 17, 1 p.m.—Wheat easier...

British Cattle Markets. LONDON, June 12.—Cattle at market, 3,450 sheep at market, 11,600...

Canadian Cattle Export Trade. Yesterday morning Messrs. De Sola Bros. & Collins...

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. HOUSEHOLDS and St. Ann's—Prices at Farmers' Waggon, etc.

THE OATLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel. MONDAY, JUNE 16, 2 p.m.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Gaiterettes), Price.

Table with 2 columns: Item (e.g., Cookley, K. of Bradley), Price.

Mr. R. J. Hopper received 59 hogs from Toronto...

The receipts of live stock at this market to-day were small...

Yesterday there was a good market at Viger square...

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

Montreal Hay Market. SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

The receipts at this market, on College street, during the past week...

SEEDS.—Business has been very quiet, as the spring trade is over...

Wool.—This market has been very quiet, indeed; nothing at all doing...

THE OATLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel. MONDAY, JUNE 16, 2 p.m.

The receipts at St. Gabriel market on Saturday night...

There were very few local butchers in attendance this morning...

There was a large number of cattle to come forward...

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SCOTT'S EMULSION PURE COD LIVER OIL. WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

THE JUBILEE. JUST PUBLISHED. Instructions and Prayers Recommended to be said in the Station Churches...

AGENTS, READ THIS! We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses...

BUCKNELL'S BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Work of Copper and Tin.

EYE AND EAR. DR. L. O. THAYER. OF L. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND.

For Sale. PLANING, SAWING, MOULDING. And other MILL MACHINERY...

WEEKLY TEST. Number of Purchasers served during week ending June 14th, 1879...

S. CARSLY'S SHOW ROOM. It is really wonderful the quantity of Shawls we sell every day...

LINEN COSUMES! LINEN COSUMES! Linen Costumes are selling so fast that it is difficult for us to supply the demand...

LIST OF NEW CHEAP DRESS GOODS. Now Granite Cloth, only 10c per yard.

S. CARSLY. 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal, No. 2270 Superior Court of Montreal...

ADVERTISEMENTS. EMPLOYMENT.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as housekeeper...

FREE BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE. In the thriving Town of Simcoe, Norfolk Co. Ont.

A GOOD PLAN. The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders...