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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE LAND WAR

Duelin, Aug. 22.—Gray has written to Lord Spencer claiming a right to be present at the enquiry into the conduct of the jury which convicted Hynes, the murderer. He offers to attend in custody of an officer if necessary. Sir Charles Gavin Duffy has written to Gray expressing sympathy.

Earl Spencer has declined to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the jury who convicted Hynes, but intends to examine the affidavits submitted to him in the case, in order to ascertain if sufficient ground exists for interfering with the course of the law.

Archbiehop Croke, of the diocese of Cashel, Bishop Dorrian, of Down and Connor, Bishop Duggan, of Clonfert, Bishop McCormack, of Athenry, have written their approval of the efforts to establish a fund for the benefit of evicted tenants. Archbishop Croke promises a subscription of £50.

ordered "No. 10" to fire. This shot also looked fatal. "No. 14" was then summoned to give the coup de grace. This was the last ated. shot fired. Leahy remained alive half an hour after he was shot. Five sons of farmers have been arrested on suspicion.

hour after he was shot. Five sons of farmers have been arrested on suspicion.

Belfast, Aug. 23.—Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived to day. The Mayor presented him with an address of welcome and expressed the desire of the residents to strengthen Trevelyan's hands in his onerous duties. Trevelyan said it would be idle to deny the existence of personal danger in the risk of governing Ireland. The remedy against outrages was to have a tribunal which could be trusted to do justice without fear. When the Irish people were convinced that they have a tribunal which will give a verdict according to the evidence, it will have an important effect. Those who expected agrarian murders to cease were exceeding an impossibility. The fixed policy of the Government is to distinguil between criminal and political acts. They did not care to concern themselves with political meetings, but against outrages they were determined to ware an undenying and unrelenting war. The remarks of Mr. Trevelyan subsequently visited the iron works. Flags were displayed on houses and the vessels in the harbor.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—The Freeman's Journal publishes extracts from a circular issued by Mr. Leltrim, the Inspector of Constabulary, in firing exercises and stating that accuracy was an cessary for the safety of the men's lives. The Journal, in commenting on the circular, says that the fuspector foresees that occasions will arise during the pre ent state of affairs in Ireland when the skill of the force may be subjected to a severe test.

when the skill of the force may be subjected to

a severe test.

The police to day searched the house of Captain Dugmore, a prominent Land Leaguer, at Kingsford, King's County, and seized some arms and documents.

At the close of the Commission Court to day

At the close of the Commission Court to day Judge Lawson complimented the jurors on the way they discharged their duties in convicting in every case, except one, a trifling one, where there was fair ground for disagreement. He thought the Attorney-General exercised a wise discretion in removing the venue in recent trials to Dublin.

Of the ten persons arrested in connection with

of the ten persons arrested in connection with the murder of the Joyce family, live are named Joyce, four Casey and one Philbin.

At Cong to-day, the Coroner's jury in the Joyce case found a verdict of murder by persons unknown.

During Apr. 24

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—Charles J. Kickham, leading fenian and author, is dead.

LIMERICK, Aug. 26 .- There is excitement here because six sub-constables, the supposed originators of the recent sgitation, have been ordered to northern counties. The men asked for a day's time before leaving, which was refused. Thereupon they resigned. Several other resignations are threatened. The Government has prevented the use of the tele-

greph for communications between the con-

stabulary. A meeting of the entire force of Limerick has been called to-night. LONDON, Ang. 27.—Though the past ten days record shows two of the worst outrages a tasty manner, with crude tools of his own In Irish history—those at Killarney and Connemara—the operation of the Land Court and the working of the Crimes' Act Commission justify the belief that Ireland is improving. These two cases show that the secret societies are afraid the peasantry will revolt against their authority and that they are determined to inspire terror wherever there are signs of independence. Justice Lawson's death sentences on murderers, the heavy punishment of Moonlighters, and the identification of ten assassins in the Joyce murder case are obviously relieving Ireland from terror. Improvement may be slow but sure. The establishment of a Lahor League is regarded as evidence of the gradual extinction of the Land League. Trevelyan's excellent speeches in Ulster have increased the Irish Secretary's popularity. Spencer's firm attitude toward the Dublin deputation and his refusal to be inflicted with speeches from the Lord Mayor and others desirous of lecturing the executive are much commended. He expressed satisfaction that no juror , had been

set aside in consequence of his religious opinions, and promised to inquire into the conduct of the jury. The newspapers argue that if the jury misbehaved, Gray, as Sheriff, was responsible. The feeling is still favorable towards the reduction of Gray's punishment on the ground of its severity. It is thought in well informed circles that the land the clemency of the Orown will be extended to by Mr. Whittaker, son of ex-Provest Whit-

Conductors of the Irish national press.

Limenick, Aug. 26.—The Constabulary held. port, and a memorial was ultimately forwardid to Spencer, to which a reply is awaited.

ficiently strong lesson has been taught the

LIMERICK, Aug. 28.-Five disaffected constables have been dismissed for participating in a meeting here last night. Many others are resigning in consequence. The dismissed constables were loudly cheered as they quitted bae barracks.

There have been thirty resignations from the constabulary in consequence of the dismissal of five sub-constables. The Inspector-General made an attempt to address the men who resigned, but they refused to listen. The city is without the usual police on the beat to-night.

Fifty-seven men had resigned by 11 o'clock to-night. The men received telegrams from comrades in various districts, expressing a determination to resign in three days unless the five dismissed sub-constables were reinstated.

DUDGIN, Aug. 28 .- The people of Limerick have practically become their own policemen, a large majority of the constabulary having refused to do further duty. The men ascribe the blame for the whole trouble to Clifford have approved the action of the Limerick constables, and opened a subscription to sustain them.

The discontent of the constabulary has extended to the Metropolitan police. Four hundred of the latter mot to complain that they were not compensated for extra work. While the meeting was in progress the Chief Commissioner appeared and ordered the chairman to quit the chair. The chairman refused, and the Commissioner threatened to London, Aug. 22.—Later reports show make an example of him. The men pledged that the murder of farmer Leahy, near Kil-themselves to compensate the chairman for larney, was more like a military execution any loss he sustained. The Inspector-General told the Limerick force on Sunday that the than a murder. The leader of the party called upon "No. 1" to fire. He did so, badly wounding Leahy. The leader then constables, which occasioned excitement in the ranks, were not meant as a punishment. He said insubordination could not be toler-

> The agitation among the Metropolitan police has subsided, they being satisfied by the assurance of the Chief Commissioner and Earl Spencer, who promised that an inquiry would be made into their grievances.

> Cong, Aug. 28.—Telegrams enquiring what day will be fixed for the resignation of the constabulary in a body are passing between stations in different parts of the country. Large numbers of men made inquiries at the various emigration offices to-day. The opinion is prevalent that hundreds of men of ten years' service and under will shortly resign.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 .- The funeral of Kickham, the Fenian, took place yesterday. Ten thousand persons accompanied the remains to the depot. Several ex. Fenian prisoners, Dillon, Sexton and Healy were present.

Dublin, Aug. 29.—At a meeting of the degrees of the constabulary from the County Antrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway and Westmeath at Athlone, the resignation of the Inspector-General was demanded.

HORRORS OF A UTAH INSANE ASYLUM.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 25 .- On Wednesday the Hon. G. A. Tucker, an English gentleman from New South Wales, with letters of introduction to the Governors of States and Territories, asking permission to visit insane asylums and jails, publishes a letter in the Tribune, giving a description of the Utah Insane Asylum, situated three miles east of Salt Lake City, yesterday. Accompanied by United States Marshal Ireland and Mr. Neal, of which is under the charge of Dr. Seymour B. Young, a nephew of Brigham Young, and three Mormon commissioners. Mr. Tucker says he found 21 patients, 9 females and 12 males, in the most fifthy condition imaginable; Some were in iron cages outside the main building, while others were in irons, bound hand and foot. Of these patients two were perfectly sane, and have no idea why they were confined. One of these same persons is a man by the name of Sherman, who has been confined for ten years. He was robbed of his wife by a Mormon polygamist, and has been confined in this place ever since. He appears to be a gentleman who has seen better days, and is from the East. This man is in one of the cages in the yard, which he has fixed in make. A daughter of John Taylor was formerly confined in this asylum, but she has been removed to a private house in this city. Her insanity was caused by her father endesvoring to force her into polygamy. The inmates of the institution are punished with a club and strap—the club for men, the strap for women. Mr. Tucker closes by saying— "I have during the last four months visited 4 asylumns in New South Wales, 3 in Victoria, 2 in Adelaide, 2 in Tasmanis, 3 in New Zealand, 1 in Honolulu, 2 in California, 1 in Nevada, and 1 in Utab, and in no instance have I seen sights so horrible as those of today.

OBITUARY.

Donald Ross, a well-known Scotchman of Dartmouth, died in Halifax on August 27th. He was 68 years old.

Gardner A. Sage, a prominent citizen of New York, died at Green Bush, West Va., on Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, aged 65. He left an estate valued at \$2,500,000 to his wife.

Hon. J. H. Crawford, Solicitor-General, died on August 28th at Hampton, N. B. He was 39 years old and represented King's County in the Local Legislature for 12 vears.

A cablegram was received on August 27th Dwyer Gray soon, as it is believed that a suf- taker, of Trinity College, Toronto, announcing the sudden death of the latter in England. He was appointed Provost in 1857, and continued in the position till last year, when he a meeting on Saturday at the Police Bar-left for England, where he, became rector of racks, most of the constables deserting their Newton Toucy, Salisbury. At the time of beats for the purpose of attending, Telegrams the death of Bishops Strachan and Bethune. were forwarded to other towns asking sup- the name of Archdescon Whittaker. was put

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

AN ENIGRANT CONFESSES TO HAVING COMMITTED TERES MURDERS IN LONDON-HE SURBENDERS IN BROCKVILLE,

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Aug. 28 .- About halfpast five o'clock yesterday afternoon an elderly, poorly dressed stranger entered the police station. He stated his mission, to the effect that he wished to be placed under arrest for having, five years ago, in London, England, murdered three men. He related his story to the officer, who had the stranger placed in the cells. This morning he came before the Police Magistrate, and gave his story before a crowded room. It was substantially the same as that to Chief Mitchell, and is to the effect that his name is James McGinnis, 47 this afternoon. On the murdered man's peryears of age, born in London, England. About five years ago he was employed as a waiter in the Grosvenor Hotel, near Victoria Lloyd. The King's county constabulary Station, London, and one day visited a tovern in the vicinity in search of a drink. While there he was approached by a stranger and asked to take a drink. He did so, and in a few moments another stranger appeared, who also invited him to drink.

After several glasses of brandy and ale had been taken, the two requested him to accom-pany them for a drive, which finally ended in the arrival of the trio at a low tayern in one of the back streets, where he was made to get down on his knees and take an oath that he would assist them

IN MURDERING THREE MEN. He was forced to take the oath under for-

feiture of his own life, and was to receive fifty pounds for the job. The men were shown to him, and the first he shot with a revolver in the street on the Cromwell road. near South Kensington Museum.

The second, a clergyman, was strangled near Manchester square, the two men who had employed him acting as assistants. This murder was committed about ten days after the first. In six weeks the third victim who was stopping at the hotel in which Mc-Ginnis was employed, was poisoned, the two strangers mixing the poison which McGinnis administered. He knew none of the victims and was also ignorant of the names of the men to whom he had bound himself. The men remained in the hotel a few days after the crimes were perpetrated, and he then went into the country, where he gained a procarious living working in livery stables, on farms, and doing odd jobs wherever he could. Lately he was offered money by a friend to come to Canada and accepted it. The crime had been weighing on his mind ever since, and lately had troubled him to such an exextent that

HE COULD NEITHER SLEEP NOR EAT.

He then resolved to give himself up, and acting on the impulse, surrendered himself to Chief Mitchell, as related. The prisoner is not by any means a hard looking character. He looks much older than what he himself claims and wears whiskers only on one side of the face. He claims that £3 was paid for his passage to Quebec and that he arrived there on Monday last by the steamship "Lake Winnipeg." He at once boarded an emigrant train, and reaching here on Tuesday morning commenced to look for work. He visited several places without finding employment, and finally called upon Mayor Comstock. The Mayor gave him a note to Mr. Williams, Louisville, Ky., the father-in-law of Governor of the Central Hotel, who needed a night Murray, Mr. Tucker visited this asylum, clerk, and this situation be secured. He claims to have relatives in England, but does not know where they reside. Every question put to him was answered squarely and rationally. He was committed to jail, and enquiries will at once be made to ascertain the truth of his statement.

MURDER NEAR OTTAWA.

A FARMER SHOT DOWN ON THE HIGHWAY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT-AN EXTRAORDINARY ORIME.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 .- One of the most cold blooded murders ever committed in the county of Carleton took place at Gouldbourne, about eight miles from this city, last evening. The victim, Robert McCaffrey, was twentyeight years old, unmarried, and lived near his to an untimely end. The circumstances of the shocking affair are as follows:—On Friday morning McCaffrey came to Ottawa with the intention of purchasing a horse which he intended presenting to his parents to whom he had always been extremely kind, although making an independent living for himself, and living in his own home. On Saturday evening between 3 and 4 o'clock he left for home in a buggy, having made the intended purchase, for which he was to have returned to town on Monday. The murdered man was last seen alive at about 9 o'clock last night, about half a mile from his own home, by his servant man, who says that he passed McCaffrey while the latter was in convers:tion with a neighboring farmer named Chester Spearman, who was also seated in a buggy, accompanied by his sister. Spearman and McCaffrey had evidently met on the road, for, with their horses' heads turned in different

and he at once left for the scene of the murder, which was about a mile from the house, and but a hundred yards from the gate of a farm house occupied by a man named Todd. Dr. Beatty, of Richmond, being the nearest surgeon, was called and examined the wound, which was in the region of the heart and must have caused instat death. Shortly after Frank McCaffrey had left the house, it is said, Spearman called and asked McCaffrey's wife if she had "beard what happened Bob?" and Society for the Promotion of Agricultural when answered "No, what's the matter?" replied

"YOU'LL KNOW IN THE MORNING." son in an inside waist coat pocket, near which the fatal bullet penetrated, were found one hundred and lifty dollars in cash, so that it is improbable that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. Since the story of the murder has been circulated in the district in which it occurred, rumors have been set affoat connecting the names of the murdered man and Spearman's sister with a scandal, and the common belief is that this is that Spearman is to be arrested on suspicion. the country as quiet and incifensive in disposition and withal honest and upright in all his business transactions. The fact of the County of Carleton being without the service of a county constable is regarded as simply disgraceful on the part of the county council who, driven to the appointment of one a year ago by the censure of the press and indignation of public opinion at the occurrence of the Rochesterville charivari of murder, as soon as the recollection of that had in a measure died

O'CONNELL

The fame of O'Connell has grown pure

out, refused to vote the paltry sum necessary

for the maintanance of the important office.

and brighter as we are removed by distance of time from the days when he lived, the centre figure of a somewhat stormy period. The passions which raged around him are extinguished. If the wild enthusiasm which his name once excited has cooled down, so also has tranquility fallen upon the animosities which formed a part of his career. His greatness is now acknowledged by men who, in his lifelime, would have treated him with hostility. The nationalist who deemed his patriotism too cool can now associate in admiration of his character with the Whig and gerous of living men. As we recede from the spoch in which he flourished the fundamental characteristics of his being show due prominence. Men begin to perceive how deepseated was his love of country, how true was his liberality, how wide his sympathy. how earnest and abiding was the morality of his teaching. His giant intellect rendered illus-trious a disposition of the noblest kind, and the admiration of O'Connell has, at least, amongst thoughtful Irishmen, become far less a matter of creed or party than could have been deemed possible in his life or even for a considerable time after his death. This is hen an appropriate time to pay honour to his memory, and in as many ways as shall indicate his many-sided character. The insuguration of his monument in Dublin will fittingly enough take place on the occasion of an attempted revival of Irish manufacture, which is, after all, but the practical adoption of one of those ideas for the advancement of Ireland which generated with such rapidity and profusion in his prolific brain. There remains, how-ever, an aspect of his mind which ought to be duly colebrated. He was emphatically a Catholic as well as a patriot, and perhaps a patriot because a Catholic. But to omit the commemoration of his devotion to his faith would be to leave out of consideration more than half the man. The way to supply the omission has been happily suggested to the public. We yesterday published a letter from the Rev. Canon Brosnan, the valued pastor of the parish on the brink of the Attlantic where O'Connell first drew breath. His proposition is that a Memorial Church father's home, quite close to which he came | should be erected on the natal spot, and he points out that the matter may be approprintely considered, and the project started, at the gathering in Dublin, which is certain to take place on the unveiling of the O'Connel monument. The idea is an admirable one. It will, we are sure, be carnestly caught up, and once adopted there, on an occasion when the eyes of the whole Irish race all over the world will be turned to it, we can scarcely have a doubt that it will be floated to a rapid and triumphant success. The English boast possession of an Empire on which the sun never sets. The empire of O'Connell's memory in the hearts of Irishmen is as wide, and there is no quarter of the globe in which the proposal to erect this tribute to his beloved name will not be received with heartfelt sympathy .- Dublin Freeman.

A FIENDISH PLOT.

McCaffrey had evidently met on the road, for, with their horses' heads turned in different directions, the two were engaged in a low and apparently earnest conversation. Without speaking to either, McCaffrey's servant man waked on in the direction of his employer's house. When about a quarter of a mile distant he was

STARTLED BY A PISTOL SHOT, and shortly after McCaffrey's horse and buggy came rattling along the road, the carriage being empty, and the horse having evidently been startled by the shot. Securing the animal, the servant man drove hastily back, and reaching the spot where he had lately seen McCaffrey in conversation with Spearman, he was horified to find the body of the man lyling in the centre of, the road and bathed in a pool of blood. Frank McCaffrey, the victim's brother, was notified of the occurrence, tim's brother, was notified of the occurrence,

THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The Proceedings-President's address-Resolutions.

The second day's ression of the American Science was opened yesterday morning at 10.30 in the Natural History Society Rooms, the President, Dr. W. J. Beal, in the chair. The murdered man's brother drove into the Besides the names of the members given city this morning and there being no county as having attended the first day's constable, induced Detective McVeitly to session the following members arrived take the case in hand and he, accompanied since and were present at the meeting by Sergt. Major Conners, of the Dominion vesterday morning:—Messrs. W. H. H. Police Force, left for the scene of the murder this afternoon. On the murdered man's perture, Yale College, Secretary of the Board of Control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; G C Caldwell, B Sc, Ph D, Professor of Agricultural and Analytical Ohemistry, Cornell University; J H Cometock, B Sc, Professor of Entomology, Cornell University; A J Cook, M Sc, Professor of Zoology and Eutomology, Michigan Agricultural College, President of the American Beekoeper Association; F A Gulley, B Sc, Professor of Scientific and Practical Agriculture, Agriculwhat led to the murder. It is also reported tural and Mechanical College of Mississippi R C Kedzie, A M, M D, Professor of Chemis The murdered man was known throughout try, Michigan Agricultural College; J W Sanborn, B S, Agricultural Department, Dart-mouth College; E M Skelton, M S, Professor Practical Agriculture and Superintendent of Farm, Kansas Agricultural College. The President delivered his retiring ad-

dress, which was as follows:—
Members and friends of the Society for the

Promotion of Agricultural Science. Again another year has rolled around, and we meet for the third time to renew acquaintauces, form new ones, and engage in discussing subjects pertaining to science in agricul-

At each previous meeting you chose me as your presiding officer, an honor which I shall always remember with the highest gratification and pride. From the start I have had a deep interest in the welfare of the society. I am full of hope and zeal for its iuture growth and usefulness. However much I may be gratified with the high honor you have conferred on me, I cannot help express. ing my honest opinion that no one person should long act as President of such a soclety as this.

I believe it will promote interest, strength and harmony to pass the highest honors from one to another. I hopo you will agree with me and I shall be much surprised if you do not select some other member for your next President.

To those who do not belong to the society I may say that our number is quite small and limited, persons only becoming members by invitation.

At present we number only 34, and these are widely scattered in States bordering on the Atlantic, the Pacific, the great gulf of the south, the great lakes of the north and in intervening States.

A larger number of persons are present than at any former meeting. On our programme for this meeting appear the names of twothirds of our members, and some of these appear more than once. This is some indica tion of the interest felt in the society.

From all indications this interest in our society is steadily on the increase. Without exception it has the cordial support of all its members and a host of others who are looking for the advancement of agricul-

The objects of the society are quite distinct from those of any society which has ever existed in this country.

The objects were stated briefly in my opening address at the last annual meeting, and are substantially as follows :-

1. To encourage the formation, co operation and support of agricultural experimental stations.

II. To try to ascertain what experiments in

agriculture are most needed, and indicate the methods of conducting them. III. To discover and define the best me thods for uniform standards in the analyses of soils, fertilizers and vegetable products.

IV. To discover and define the best methods of stamping out parasites and contagious diseases of all domestic animals.

V. To aid in new discoveries and systematize the principles of stock breeding. VI. To endeavor to find the best combination of foods for growing or fattening animals in the various parts of our country.

application of science in dairying. VIII. To experiment in fish culture. IX. To investigate insects which are injurious or beneficial in agriculture, and discover

VII. To make discoveries and extend the

improved remedies for those which are injurious. X. To learn and point out the best methods for testing each kind of agricultural seed, to

ascertain its vitality and purity. XI. To make investigations in vegetable physiology, especially with reference to learing how to keep plants in healthy and productive conditions. To study fungi which infest cultivated plants and point out remedies.

XII. To advance the subject of improving crops by the selection, cultivation and breed ing of plants for seed.

XIII. To encourage agricultural surveys in the states and the nation and to discover improved modes of conducting them. XIV. To encourage agricultural education

to encourage and approve good work done by any one in the United States Department of Agriculture. XV. To encourage collecting and im-

proved methods of arranging and presenting statistics in agriculture.

XVI. Finally in every way to encourage and help each other and others who are not members injoriginal research in all that per

tains to science in agriculture.

It is not the aim of this society to parade long lists of members or committees or to present popular addresses to please a large arrived. They start for London on Priday.

crowd, but to work in a quiet way for the promotion of science in its relations to agri-

We are unanimous in the belief that we have adopted the best plan for carrying out our objects.

While we rejoice in the prosperity of our Society and her bright prospects, we have to mourn the untimely loss of one of our youngest members.

Professor Robert Fairchild Kedzle died at the Agricultural College in Mississippi on February 13th, 1882, of typho-malarial fever. Ho was the second son of Dr. R. C. and Mrs. H. E. Kedzle, of Michigan Agricultural College, and was about twenty-nine years of age. He graduated at the college just named, with a rank among the highest in 1871, although he was one of the youngest members of his class. He evinced great interest in pomology, but his especial delight was the study of chemistry, in which he showed great profi-

In conclusion, may our deliberations at this and all future meetings be as harmonious as they have been in the past. Like a fraternity of workers in a good cause may we be learners as well as teachers.

What a broad field of research is open before us! What grand results nature will yield to our patient, honest researches none can tell. Some, most certainly. May this Society long exist and prosper and accomplish much for the promotion of science in its reintions to agriculture.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual election of officers the following gontlemen were elected for the ensu-ing year:—President, Prof W H Brewer, Yale College, New Haven, Conn; Secretary, C G Caldwell, Cornell University, Ithaca, N X. The President and Secretary, with Mr L B Arnold, Bochester, N Y, form the executive committee.

The following gentlemen were admitted as members:—Mayor H E Alvord, Haughton Farm, Mountainville, New York; Prof C V Riley, Entomologist to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D C; Dr H P Annsly, Starr's Agricultural School, Mans-field, Conn; Dr C W Walney, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh,

The meeting of the Congress was then declared closed. The majority of the members remain in town to attend the meeting of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, of which most of them are members. The Congress this year has been pronounced to be a decided success and an improvement on any which has yet been held. The agricultural papers which have been presented have contributed in a great measure to this success.

A HUKKIBLE DEED.

JULIA BOIVERT'S STRANGE CRIME-POISONING AN INFANT TEN MONTHS OLD.

Mr. Telesphore Noel resides with his wife

and ten months old child at No. 371 Panet street. They have a servant living with them named Julia Boivert. She is a distant relative, and has always been trusted as one of the family. On last Saturday morning, Madame Noel left the house and baby in charge of Julia, while she stepped out to gossip with a neighbor. When she returned she found the baby crying lustily and a thick yellow matter exuding from its mouth. She at once sent for Dr. Claraux, who after examining the child, came to the conclusion that it had been poisoned by means of some caustic. He afterwards called Drs. Farfard, Laporte, who concurred with in his diagnonis of the case. and Madame Noel at once accused the servant Julia Bolvert of the horrible crime, and caused her arrest by the police. In examining the house for poison a newly opened box of concentrated lye was found in the cupboard and close beside it a spoon which evidently had been used to administer the terrible dose. Julia on being taxed with the crime stoutly denied it, but notwithstanding her earnest protestations of innocence was conveyed to cells of the Ontario police station. One fact which will tell against her at the trial is asking Dr. Claraux to make a favorable report of the child's condition and offering him money so to do. Of course the doctor indignantly refused and has referred to the proposition in his evidence before the Police Magistate

this morning. Julia Bolvert, the accused, is a woman of about 21 years of age. She is about medium height, and has the complexion of a mulatto. Her eyes are sharp, and keep a strict watch on everything and every one passing. Her manner before the Police Magistrate this morning was quiet and circumspect. Occasionally she would twist and interlock her fingers in a fit of nervousness, but on being observed forced berself to be calm again. On being questioned by Police Magistrate Desnoyers, she preserved a complete silence, with the exception of reiterating the assertion that ehe was not guilty of the crime laid to her charge. His Honor remanded her for further examination, meanwhile ordering Madame and Mr Noel to make their depositions.

As regards the unhappy little victim of this horrible deed, it will certainly die, not the slightest hopes being entertained of its recovery. The lye having burnt the throat and digestive organs, renders the passage of solid food perfectly impossible, causing the unfortunate infant to die a lingering death by

starvation. The cause of this horrible yet strange crime is a matter of conjecture. No one knows as yet the secret of it, but without doubt there must be one more especially as all the parties are blood relations of each.

THE ARTIO EXPLORERS.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Melville and party have

A BRIGHT BANGOR BARBER, Wm M Martin, an intelligent young colored man, a resident of Rangor, Mich., came to this city for the purpose of collecting \$15,-

000 from the Louisiana State Lottery Company, due him as the holder of one fifth of ticket No 85,003, Class G, which won the capital prize of \$75,000 in the drawing of July 11th. He had been investing in lottery tickets at intervals during a year, and had once before struck it for \$100. He presented nis ticket, he said, and was given a check on the New Orleans National Bank for the full amount, and the funds he invested in two pills of exchange on New York. He proposed to enlarge and refit his barber shop with a portion of his money, but had not decided on the investment of the remainder. He, how-ever, remarked, "I will certainly put it to a good us."-New Orleans Times-Democrat, July 23

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or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. 807 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. a conversation with her, and asking her "You young men are dreadful," Kutherine There was a great assembly in a large Lon-that Montana had put him down. Some of N.B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will a conversation with her, and asking her "You young men are dreadful," Kutherine that Montana had put him down. Some of N.B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will a conversation with her, and asking her "You young men are dreadful," Kutherine that Montana had put him down. Some of N.B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will a conversation with her, and asking her "You young men are dreadful," Kutherine that Montana had put him down. Some of N.B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will a conversation with her, and asking her "You young men are dreadful," Kutherine that Montana had put him down. Some of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convinced that ecc. The property of the Usteners always remained convince gere_vu picin_: nit_iil_ii.

By JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

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CHAPTER IV-CONTINUED.

They went away. Montana shook hands with Geraldine, but did not say a word. He eemed to have made up his mind that she should be impressed with the difference of his manner to her when they were alone, and when any other was present. It did not impress her—uncomfortably. She felt like one who is being quietly, gradually entangled in some conspiracy. Montana had already got so far as to draw from her a seeming acknowledgement of her willingness to accept his confidence; and yet it would have been idiculous, ever if it were possible, for her at that moment to enter any sort of protest against such an assumption. She walked slowly to the edge of the river again, feeling dear ?" strangely dissatisfied with herself. The stream lost, for the moment, all its charm.

Geraldine was not the only very early riser mong the women of the house that morning. Meliesa Aquitaine had passed an uneasy night, alternating between long stretches of sleeplessness and dreams that were more unrefreshing and disquieting than even lack of eleep. She knew that Mr. Montana was leaving the house early, and she got out of bed with the dawn, and, wrapping herself in masses of covering, sat at her window. It looked upon the lawn. She had not sat there long when she saw Montana and Geraldine walking together slowly, and side by side, toward the house. They seemed deep in confidential talk. She saw them stop suddenly, as if there was some confidence they had yet to exchange before they passed indoors. Then they disappeared from her sight She could not see from her window father was now on the threshold ...king Montana with them. All she saw was the and Geraldine were at that im ure hour walking together side by side eemingly confidential talk. Then, after two had passed away, she b oment or Geraldine come out alone, and slowly cre he lawr with the manner of one who is de, ः ed. [t would have suited well enough with a manner of a girl whose lover has just parted from her. A pang went through Melissa's hourt. She hated Geraldine from that moment. She was possessed by such a vehemence of anger and bitterness of spirit that she allowed some of her wrappings to fall off her shouller's unheeded. She did not even mind the cold at such a moment; she did not care even though she was uncomfortable.

CHAPTER V.

GERALDINE . Many a sentimental and enamored youth who happened to be in converse with Miss Rowan, was struck to the heart with the deep, peculiar, dreamy gaze of her soft brown eyes. There were moments when they looked on him, through him, into his very soul; and yet their meaning scemed far away, rapt from earthly things. Her soul, he sometimes thought, despondently, was with the stars, and not with earth and him. He could not doubt that the eyes turned kindly toward him, and rested on his eyes with unutterable softness; and still there seemed something, distant, withdrawn, suppressed, in Miss Rowan's expression. Sometimes the enamored youth became filled with a faint hope that he was making an impression which Miss Rowan did not wish wholly to resist, and yet would not acknowledge even to herself. Even from across a table sometimes a man found those eyes reating on him quietly, softly, giving no response to his own; like the eyes of one who, waking, but hardly conscious, dreamed of

him. The explanation is simple, and not poetic. know that other eyes were looking into hers. did not indulge; and many women accused dine's lead. her of being a frank coquette, and making audacious work of her eyes.

woman. But she had a very charming face, they with brown hair and deep Celtic eyes. She selt." was quick and graceful in all her movements. She had seen different kinds of life; had had some suffering and some happiness, and had learned the art of extracting such enjoyment Irish birth had given her vivacity and animal spirits, along with the suffusion of the poetlo which seems the inheritance of the Celtic race everywhere; and her American life bad taught her the ways of a freedom which in the old world is not the endowment of an unmarried woman. She was decidedly a clever girl; but if she ever seemed anything of a up early." prodigy, it could only be for the simple reason that she could do many different things well, even if she did nothing surpassingly well. She could sing; she could play the plane and events, with green beize and the outside of a instinctively." public-house. She could ride, drive, swim, and skate, as well as dance. She was not afraid of anything. She was fond of reading, and spoke two or three modern languages very well. Each of these accomplishments bination of several of them would not go far heart and a fresh, vivid nature, and it is easy Christian like, does it?"
to understand why young women and elderly "It dosen't," Geraldine admitted. "I am to understand why young women and elderly gentlemen, as well as young men, should afraid I am a very bad Christain sometimes. have agreed to exaggerate her gifts and graces I admit it is downright feminine, womanish, into those of a paragon. Her kindly heart foolish, anything you like; but still I do feel and sunny temper did a good deal to make it. And then, may there not be some warn-

people tolerant of her cleverness. She had ling sometimes in those undefined antipathnot the least taint of the coquette in her nature. She looked straight into the eyes of secrets yet, do we? But I won't try to exeveryone with whom she spoke, and spoke out | ouse myself by inventing mysterious natural so frankly and directly whatever she wished laws; I'll take all the blame of my antipato say, that it seemed hardly possible to venture on paying her any of the stereotyped I don't like him."
compliments of society. Nature might have made her to be a special blessing to shy young ly. "I agree with every word Miss Rwoan" men, or reserved and taciturn elders. He of says." either sort who most dreaded to be thrown on the tender mercles of a girl, felt not the least surprised, of course; she knew how it would embarrassment in the company of Miss Rowan. Even if he were actually left alone slave of Geraldine Rowan. with her he felt no fear about breaking down and finding that he had nothing to say. She was sure to find enough to say, and to draw him out on some subject which specially inhalf impostor. I dare say he believes in terested him. Shy Mr. Trescoe found him- himself; a fellow may succeed in deceiving

was heard, in the face of a breakfast-room full of company, to invite her to take a turn with him in the garden. His wife was intensely amused, and complimented Geraldine on the success which she had accomplished in making Mr. Trescoe talk to a girl without blushing.

The company were at luncheon, and were talking of the departed guest.
"I do like him so much—so much," Mrs. Aquitaine said in her languid way and her imperfect English. "He is so beautiful; the most beautiful man I have seen in all England. He is like a picture of the night with

his great eyes.

"Splendid fellow-I know it," Captain Marion said. "I talked a great deal with him all the way across, and he let me see most of his plans. He inspires me with confidence."
"I couldn't understand his plans all the

same," Mr. Trescoe ventured to interpose. "Dear Frank," his wife observed, " there is nothing very surprising in that. Who expected you to understand them? You don't go in much for understanding things, do you

"Well I don't know," Trescoe answered, in perfect good-humor; "I don't set up to be very clever, Kitty, that's true enough; but I can see just as far into a milistone as my neighbor, I iancy, and I know I couldn't make out what Montana was explaining to your papa all the way over. In fact, I don't think he was explaining anything; I think he was only dodging, don't you know," he said addressing himself to Mr. Aquitaine; "trying to seem as if he was explaining things, do you see, and not explaining them, all the same. So he

struck me-" "Struck von?" said Katherine, "struck my husband! But did'nt you hit him again, Frank? I would if I were you."

Katherine's mild joke made them laugh but it did not succeed, as she had perhaps honed it would, in turning the conversation

wey hom Montana. "Nonsense—he is full of frankness," Captain Marion said. "I thought he seemed only anxious to find people with sympathy to listen to him."

"Then you understand what he is going to do in Europe ?" Mr. Aquitaine asked. "Yes, certainly; that is, I understand his general objects. I know what he would wish

to do, if he could." "Well, what does he wish to do?" "He wants to arouse the sympathies of people here in a great scheme for the good of mates of the building, permanent and tempohumanity. Of course he didn't fully go into the details of his scheme, but he will explain something like discomfort was making itself all that in London. He does not want it to

get about before he has an opportunity of explaining it fully himself. He thinks premature and imperfect criticism would have a prejudicial effect; and of course it would. We all know that." "Then you really don't know anything

about his plans?"
"About his actual plans, no; but about his purposes I do. His purposes seem to be entirely noble."

think Frank wasn't so far wrong, after all," Mr. Aquitaine quietly observed.
"Iam so glad to hear it," Katherine said. Frank is so far wrong generally."

"Come now, I wasn't so far wrong once, al all events," the unruffled Frank observed. "When was that, dear?" his wife asked,

with affected sympathy. "When I asked you to marry me, Kitty." "It was I was out of it there," said Kitty.
"But about this Montava."—Aquitaine returned to the subject-"1 don't like him somehow. He seems all too threatric. He is lake a play-actor, he is acting always. His

manner, his looks his gesture, everything about him-acting, acting all." "I don't think he is acting," Geraldine said, emphatically, and speaking for the first

"Nor I," said Mr. Fanshawe. Mellssa had not opened her mouth on the clearly, she put up her double eyo-glass as un-cffectedly as if she had been born and bred in looking up now and then from speaker to Boston. Massachusetts: but when she did not speaker, and then dropping her eyes at once. Boston, Massachusetts; but when she did not | speaker, and then dropping her eyes at once. happened that her eyes seemed to rest where her dark complexion glowed with scarcely guest of her father's deer old friend Captain | thing almost startling. Montana was singulher mind certainly was not; and she did not suppressed anger, as Geraldine seemed to be coming out in desence of Mr. Montana. But Thus it happened that some persons gave her | her eyes flashed gratitude on Fanshawe, al- | should occur to make him feel uncomfortable. | of dark complexion—his chin and upper lip credit for a poetic dreaminess in which she though he was apparently following Goral-

"I don't believe he is acting," Mles Rowan The presence of Miss Geraldine Rowan alas well as deceiving. But I believe he is ever anybody asked her; she suggested all ways set people talking about her. She was not deceving all the same; I think he is in love manner of ways of passing the time; she talkby any means an astonishingly pretty young | with his own ideas, or schemes, or whatever | ed to Mrs. Aquitaine just as long as the lanthey are. I think he is in love with him-

been in love with Miss Rowan," Melissa gave full satisfaction to his desire for impartsaid, looking saucily up, with a suggestion of ing information. He thought her not so venom on her tremulous lips. "He might practical a girl as Sydney Marion, but very as might be out of any slight and chance have had opportunity enough on her voyage, material that was flung in her way. Her one would think, and since, herhaps." "Mel, my little girl, you give your tongue

too much license," her father said, quietly." "Little girls ought to be seen and not heard, I suppose," his unabashed daughter replied. "Thank you, papa; I intend to be seen as well as heard, I can assure you, and to see, too. One can see a good deal if one gets

Geraldine only smiled good-humoredly. " He had opportunity enough," she said but I can assure you he was not in love with me or any other girl; he was all absorbthe harp—the almost forgotten harp, once ed in himserf. He would hardly have been the pride of every true heroine, now associat- much in love with me, for I could not hide ed in the minds of most Londoners, at all | my distruct of him. I think I disliked him Melissa smiled scornfully. She did not

believe Geraldine. "But those instinctive dislikes," Miss Marion said-she, too, had been silent thus

far; "are they reasonable, Miss Rowan? Are is in itself commonplace enough; even a com- | they not too feminine, don't you think? Are they not what men say all women are given toward making a teminine Crichton. But to-likes or dislikes that we can't explain? combine them all, and a few others, in the I should have thought you would not enperson of a graceful girl, with a generous courage such feelings. It hardly seems quite

thies. I can't help distrusting Mr. Montana

Sydney Morion looked up sadly, but not be. He was already becoming the bond-

"I don't think he is acting," Fanshawe self, after awhile, chatting freely with Geral- | himself more thoroughly than he deceives dine Rowan. He even found himself starting any one else."

"You young men are dreadful," K therine

It is enough to hear two or three-women say that any man is handsome, and you all hate him from that moment. Talk of the jealousy of women! It's nothing to the jealousy of men-young men, I mean," she added, suddenly remembering that Captain Marion admitted all the merit of Mr. Montana.

"I don't think women jealous of each other at all," Sydney Maron said, in a tone of gentie and almost regretful conviction. "Not a bit," Katherine affirmed; why should

they be? As along as another woman doesn't come in one's way, I am sure we don't care how handsome she is, or how much she is admired."

"I am not icalous of handsome women Melissa said, "but I hate them all." She de-livered this gentle sentiment with her eyes fixed on Miss Rowan.

"Fie, then, my Melissa," Mrs. Aquitaine gently interposed; "I am sure you do not hate Miss Rowan." "1 didn't say I hated Miss Rowan," Melissa

replied, demurely. It was not well to try to put this young lady in the right. She was like a child whom it is unwise to tempt with any questions, as something embarrassing to the general com-pany is likely to be the result. Meliesa sadly embarrassed and annoyed most of the listeners. Geraldine did not in the slightest degree mind the saucy little malden's attack, and only rushed to the relief of the general company, and especially of Melissa herself, fearing lest Mr. Aquitaine might feel himself called upon to administer some public and futile rebuke to his unmanagable daughter.

"Still a man may be too handsome," sho said. "Mr. Montana seems to be much too handsome. He is naturally absorbed in admiring himself and seeing what an impression he makes. I don't believe a man could be a hero wholwas so handsome as that. It is not the business of a man to be handsome. Perhaps it is only because of that idea that I have felt a sort of distrust of Mr. Montana; I don't know any real reason for not liking him, and Miss Marion is right. One ought not to speak as if a mere feeling of one's own were a reason. Lought not to have said anything against Mr. Montana. May I withdraw it all ? Is it too late?"

"Much too late," said Mr. Fanshawe. "I

stand by it ali."

Mr. Montana had not been four-and-twenty hours in Mr. Aquitaine's house, and he bad already succeeded in converting all the infelt. All the women admired Montana except Geraldine alone, and Mrs. Trescoe hated her for not admiring him; while Melissa, who would have hated her if she had praised him, hated her now for pretending or daring to dispraise him. Sydney Marion was sorry for Geraldine's evident yielding to mere prejudice and feminine instincts. She too admired Montana; but her mind was distracted from entire absorption in that controversey by her and misgivings on the subject of young Fanshawe's evident admiration for Miss Rowan. Geraldine was doubly an offender. All the men in the place admired her, and she would not admire the one man whom all the women agreed in admiring. Mr. Aquitaine was dis- in the United States; and, wanting a name, tressed by the ways of his daughter. Not he had adopted for himself the name of the merely did she persist in showing an open dislike to Miss Rowen, but she seemed unhappy on her own account as well. She crept into corners, and remained silent there as long as she could; and even when drawn out of Montana. It struck the attention at once. her retreats the did not enter with any spirit It did the part of a flourish of trumpets. into conversation or amusement of any kind When "Mr. Montana" was announced, the that was going on. Katherine was restless and fretful; now full of high spirits, and now out of humor and disposed to quarrel. Mrs. Aquitaine remained just as usual; almost absolutely without interest in snything that was going on.

Geraldine's high spirite and unfailing tem-Marlon, and held it her first duty to take care that, so far as she was concerned, nothing tache; and yet—rare thing with shaven men So she set herself to work to amuse the company as well as she might, and to charm them out of the carious English way which objects suggests that the razer is always wanting. went on. "I believe the man's self deceived to being amused. She surg and played whenguid lady seemed to be amused by the talk, and stopped offst the right time. She asked "If I were he, I think I should rather have a great many questions of Mr. Aquitaine, and much more interesting. He drove her out early in the morning once or twice, before most of the other guests had thought of getting up, and found he had a very delightful time of it. Geraldine had acquired all the free and fearless ways of the American girl, on the person who addressed him in a way although she was not an American either by that seemed to ask, "Why talk commonplace birth or family, and she thought no more of to me? You and I are made for better disgoing out in the morning with Mr. Aquitaine course." His mere way of saying the four than she would of going out with Captain little words, "Do you think so?" made many than she would of going out with Uaptain Marion, or with her own inther, if he were a susceptible woman think the time had come living. But it is to be feared that the other for her to review her course of life, and test its ladies did not admire her behavior in this raspect. They could not say that she was bold; even Katherine could not say so much as that. But they thought she might remain in of lostier thoughts, of utterances that roll bed in the mornings until the other ladies from soul to soul?" An audacious stripling bed in the mornings until the other ladies found it convenient to get up. Geraldine went her way all unconscious of

the talk she was creating. As for Captain ed, or, as he put it, "tackled," Montana on Marion, her manner to him was so affection some opinion the latter had been expressing ate that even languid Mrs. Aquitains sometimes smiled with a half-knowing look at Sydney. Captain Marion was acknowledged by every one to be a delightful companion. He had narrowly missed being a man of talent—a certain want of force of character or concentration had caused him to fall short of a genuine success in everything he did and everything he attempted. He had been admired in the army, but had had no chance of distinguishing himself particularly. He was a clever amateur artist; some of his smaller water colors had been in the Academy. He could play the violin, and was s good musician in general. He loved books, and was a connoisseur in bindings. He was a student of science in an easy way, and could do a little etching. He was young in appearance and in manner; younger still in heart. His talk was bright and even joyous, with just enough of sympathethic tenderness to give the idea of a certain depth of character which, perhaps, when one came to explore, was not found to exist. He was still a man with whom it was at least possible to imagine a young woman falling in love-even so charming a young woman as Geraldine Rowan. "Eth, Sydney, my dear, I think you will have a young mamma-in-law-I mean a step-mamma-one of these days," Mrs. Aquicaine said to Miss Marion.

CHAPTER VI. THE XANADU OF THE FUTURE.

THERE was a great assembly in a large Lon-

Captain Marion and his companions in the Northern seaport. The ball was crowded: all the more so, because the manner of getting the company together had been peculiar. There was no buying of tickets, or payment of money at the doors. The company assembled by invitation. Each person had a card printed specially, and bearing his, or her own name; not a name written in and filling up a space left blank for the purpose, but a separate name engraved on each card-one card specially printed for each person. Each card also contained the announcement that no other invitations whatever would be issued, nor would any notice be taken of any request, public or private, for additional admissions. The invited company included representatives of every rank, profession, and occupation. The peerage, the House of Commors, the world of fushion, the Church in all its denominations, the bench, the bar, the army, science, literature, art—all were ad- Sydney a long-postponed holiday. Mr. dressed through some eminent name. The Aquitaine had brought Melissa up in order manner of distribution was perplexingly odd. Sometimes a wife was invited, and not her husband. Sometimes, out of a stately and noble household, only a girl of twenty was usual fashion, leaving Melissa meanwhile in asked to favor the meeting with her presence; it could only be assumed that she had at one time or another, expressed some faith or hope not common to her family, and which showed her to be in communion with the higher aspirations of humanity. Representative working-men of all trades and shades of opinion found themselves bidden to this remarkable gathering; and, when they got there, were amazed to see themselves planted next to some great statesman or brilliant leader of fashion. The leaders of fashion were caught readily enough by the peculiarities of the whole affair. The London senson so far had been rather dull and lustreless. No oriental sovereign of any color was in town just then. No sensation of any kind had stirred the languid atmosphere until Montana made his appearance. His happy inspiration as to the form of invitation was a complete success. At first people wondered; then laughed; then thought they did not care to go; then found that others were going, and that others again were dying to go and could not get invitations; and thereupon, of course, all those who had invitations became determined to use the privilege. No cause, however great or good, could have had, to start with, anything like the impulse which was given to Montana's mission by his specially devised plan of invitation. He had managed the whole affair so cleverly; had contrived so ingensomething like discomfort was making itself | iously to transfix with his invitations some of the leading persons in every class, profession, and movement, that not to have received one of his cards was a proof that the unfavored creature was nobody, even in his own particular sphere. It is much to be feared that some white lies came from pretty lips concerning those invitations, and that ladies described themselves as having been invited,

but resolved not to go, to whose door no mes-

the peculiarities which contributed to his sud-

den success. He had got at the name in a

senger had brought Montana's card.

very simple way. He had made the beginning of his career in the territory of Montana, in the United States; and, wanting a name. region in which he made a beginning. But had he had a special inspiration on the subject, he could not have done a better thing for his London success than to call himself company must look up in some expectancy and curiosity. Not one in every thousand of ordinary London people knew that there tana. Most persons, therefore, assumed that there was something Italian, or Spanish, or arly handsome He wore no beard or musshowed none whatever of that blue-black gunpowder-stained, tattued appearance which He looked over the heads of ordinary men, and of all women. His pale, melancholy face, and his deeply brilliant eyes, seemed to look only into vacancy. He was habitually silent. He hardly ever spoke until he was spoken to: be would stand in a crowded-drawing-room or sit at a dinner-table for any length of time without attering a word, and yet he had not in the slightest degree the manner of a shy or even a reserved man. He seemed wrapped up in the quietness of an absolute self-reliance and independence. But when spoken to, even on the most commonplace subject, he had a way of suddenly turning the light of his oppressively bright eyes real worth. "Do you think so," the words seemed to imply; "you, who, although I never saw you before, I know to be capable from the House of Commons, strong on facts and figures, once at dinner boldly encounterwith regard to the future place of the United States among the nations. The youth of promise positively affirmed afterward, and will maintain to his dying day, that Montana knew absolutely nothing about the subject on which he was laying down the law; that his dates, his statistics, his views as to ail manner of facts only showed the most utter ignorance. He was, as he firmly believes, literally overwhelming Montana with confutation;

he hoped to expose Montana then and there; he still insists that Montana had not one word to say in reply. Certain it is that Montana did not say one word in reply. But in the midst of the young law-maker's argument his face was lighted by a smile so sweet, so kindly, so pitying, so apparently irrepressible, that the
whole company became ashamed of their
the hopes and energies of the race would centhe hopes and energies of the race would cenfriend, and felt that he must be making him- tre in the New World, which had this still self outrageously ridiculous. Montana's smile appeared to be playing on his lips in spite of himself. It said in the most expressive manner; "I will not laugh; I will not. I must try to seem respectful. He is such an earnest little blockhead; but, good heavens! what a blockhead he is." The host said something meant to be soothing to his poor young friend, and broke up the conversation. They joined the ladies. Not a word more ed, amid which the colonists of the new several was said publicly on the subject; but men them the might seek temporary recreation, whispered to each other that really young might study the half-forgotten arts of an aged might study the half-forgotten arts of an aged Symington had too much chatter, and was becoming insufferable, and they were very glad that Montana had put him down. Some of

Montana had somehow or other crushed him with argument, and that Symington had shown himself shockingly ignorant. Mr. Symington fumed and chaired in vain. pitying smile had settled him in all men,

Montana spoke to him kindly afterward when he was leaving the drawing-room. "I will tell you all about that," he said, "some other time. It is a complicated subject, but you can be made to understand it. I like your carnestness; it is a good sign. The man who wants to learn will learn, he the difficulties what they may."

Symington's brain seemed to reel. He positively lost his coolness and his power of speech. He was literally shut up.

Our friends, or most of them, attended the great meeting. Captain Marion had settled in London for the time, in order to show Miss Rowan everything, and to give his daughter that she, too, might have her share of the hol. iday. He did not propose to make any stay himself; he would rush up and down after his care of his friends. The whole party were in seats not far from the platform on which the orator was to take his stand. Melissa was biting her lips to keep down her impatience. She was longing for Montana to make his ap. pearance. He had never spoken more than a few of the most formal words to her; had probably not bestowed a single thought on her, and she could think of nothing but him, Since the first moment when she saw him he had taken a strange possession of her soul. and the poor little girl could not relieve her mind by breathing one word of confidence to any human creature. Miss Rowan's fine face, graceful figure, and animated movements attracted much attention. People set her down as foreign until she put up her double eyeglass, and then they pronounced her Ameri. can. "If I had such eyes," one lady remark. ed, "I would rather never see anything than hide them under those horrid glasses." Cap. tain Marion attracted some attention, partly because of his bright smile and his good figure, but partly, too, because he would persist in displaying himself in a velvet coat, which he loved to wear when lounging and work. ing at home.

Montana came on the platform, and every one else was forgotten. The severe outlines of his evening dress made him look even taller and more slender than he really was. He hardly acknowledged the mormor of applause, but at once began to speak. He spoke in a low, sweet, measured tone. His accent was somewhat peculiar. It could not be called foreign, but it was not of London. Most people in the hall assumed that it must be American. Miss Marion whispered as much to Miss Rowen, but Miss Rowan shook her head and said it was not American.

"Irish, perhaps," Miss Marion suggested. Miss Rowan smiled, and said there was nothing of the Irishman about Mr. Montans, she was glad to think.

The name of Montana was not the least of " How unjust she is!" Miss Marion sadly thought. "She hates him. Strange that so noble-minded a girl should be so prejudiced." "Our friend is a North-country man," Mr. Aquitaine said, quietly to Captain Marlon; "Lancashire or Yorkshire, clearly; I didn't notice it in talking with him; but it comes out now."

Montaun spoke with deep feeling apparently, and with a kind of eloquence. He sometimes warmed into a glowing thought; sometimes even condescended to some quaint piece of humorous illustration. He held his audience from first to last. The whole discourse was entirely out of the common. It had nothing to do with the ordinary gabble of was a place in the United States called Mon- the platform. It had no conventional elequence about it. There was no studied antithesis; the listener could not anticipate in romantic somehow, in such a name. Even the middle of a sentence the stock form of per stood her now in good stead. She knew if the bearer of the name had proved to be a rhetoric with which it was to close. The subject. It was rare that usually irrepressible the kindly purpose of Mr. Aquitaine and his short, stont, and common-place man, with wonderful eyes seemed to be everywhere. Miss Bowan was short-eighted. When she particularly wanted to see some distant object whether she knew anything about little cutoursts of anger. That is to say, she still have counted for something that he had a moment inattentive, he or she suddenly such a remarkable name. But when the seemed to feel an uncomfortable sensation, proclamation of Mr. Montana's name in a and looking up found that Montana's eyes London crowd was followed by the apparition were fixed on the disloyal listener. A curiparticularly want to study the object, it often | She now glanced eagerly at Miss Rowan, and girl. In any case, she considered herselt as of Mr. Montana himself, the effect was some- ous thing was that almost every one in the room seemed to feel the direct appeal of Montana's eyes.

The speech was an explanation of Mr. Montana's mission. Of course he had more than one mission. His life was understood to be devoted to missions of one kind or another. But the special object of his visit to Europe just now was to found a great colony in the United States, where men and women might seek and find the perfect life. The colony was to be made up of as many different nationalities as Mr. Montana could contrive to inspire with his own reforming energy and faith. From the marriages contracted within the limits of the new colony were to spring the future governing race, by whom the good life of earth's children was to be made periect. The Englishman was to bring his solid energy and his all-conquering patience; Ireland was to give her postic fancy and the purity of her nature; the Italian would cobtribute his artistic genius; the Scot his indomitable strength of will; the German his vast capacity for the acquirement of knowledge; the Frenchman his lively genius and brisk spirit of recuperation. America, of course, opening her bosom to these seekers after perfection, would contribute her ample share to the work of colonization. The colony would be relf-governing; it would be founded on principles opposed to the base and worldly selfishness that had made property exclusive. It was to have its foundation deep down among the heroic virtues. Other communities had lived by appealing to man's least noble qualities; now, at last, a practical appeal should be made to the better angel that dwelt within him. The war spirit could not thrive among a community which enclosed in loving bonds the ropresentatives of so many races hitherto hostile. Temperance, self-abnegation, and the family virtues were to be the inspiration of this new enterprise.

Other projects of the same kind had tried to supplant the family virtues by socialistic innovations and extravagances, and had perished of their own pride and their own sins. The New Atlantis was to be a community on which all good men and women must smile benignant approval. Around that purified and almost racred commonwealth would grow up in time a great race of heroic, self-denying, happy men and women, governing their lives on the laws of morals, and on the laws of physical health, those embodied illustranewer world, an empire within an empire, enclosed within its vast domain. There would be room enough through many ages for America to take in the pilgrims and refugees of all parts of the ancient earth; and Montana saw, with poetic or prophetic eyes, a time in the dim future when Europe and Asia should be only the great holiday grounds, the vast museums and art galleries, covered and uncovertime, and coming here and there on the ruins of a prison, the wreck of a fortress, might

(Continued on Third Page.)

All that was wanted for the beginning was land, money, and colonists. Mr. Montana monounced that the land could be got easily enough; got for the asking from the generous American Government. Money was largely needed. Mr. Montana explained that this new colony was to be no ramshackle concern of log-huts and shanties, and uncouth make shift ways. The New Atlantis was to begin, as it proposed to go on, in dignity and stateliness. It was an enterprise, Montana emphatically declared, of a thousandfold more importance to the world and to history than the founding of Rome; and it should begin in form not unwerthy its glorious destiny. The city was to have gates of bronze, columns of granite, marble halls of science and art, cathedrais rivalling in majestic beauty and devotional suggestiveness the most venerable piles of the ancient world. Every architecture was to be represented there, and who could doubt that, as time rolled on, the commonwealth would develop an architecture of its own, the compound of the world's ideas informed by the new spirit and destined to be the last work of the architecture of the human race? The sanitary laws were to govern all the conditions of the city. The streets were

to be broad, indeed, but not straight and monotonous. On the contrary, the greatest diversity of size and structure was to relieve the eyes and delight the senses everywhere. Two rivers watered the base of the gentle hill on which this city of the future was to stand. The bridges over those steams alone would be like the embodied dream of a poet. To look to heaven from such a bridge and to see the stars reflected in the water below, or the sunbeams glancing on its ripples, would life up the soul of the gazer almost as much as to bend in the cathedral and hear the organ peal forth its anthem of piety and praise. In the purified atmosphere ignoble thoughts could no more live than man's gross lungs can breathe the upper etter. Most of the eyes that met Montana's as he

expounded his plans were turned up with interest, admiration, and a certain amount of But it must be owned that a good many pairs of sceptical or scornful eyes looked up from above mustaches and beards, and glauced through scholarly or professional spectacles. The men, on the whole, were not so much taken as the ladies. Most of the younger men admitted that he was "awfully clever," but some thought him a decided humbug; some opined that he really didn't know bimself what he was talking about. Some denied that he was at all handsome or even goodlooking, and by the very energy of their protests bore testimony to the effect his personal appearance must have produced. Most of the elders held the scheme to be wholly impracticable, and whispered that the moment you came to look into the thing and get the facts and figures of it, everybody would see it could not come to anything. These were the worldlings, bowever, the mere practical, narrow-minded men of economics and statistics; and Montana had in his speech slready taken order with them by expressly announcing, in tone of melancholy contempt, that wherever he went the narrow-minded and practical, the wise in their own conceit, sure to be against him. He carried with him three classes of persons almost entirely: the earnest men and women who had views of life; the merely emotional, with whom a striking face and a strange manner are impressive; and the idle, at least among women, who were glad to be stirred by a new sensation on any terms. Many a woman's heart beat with stronge pulsation as she gazed into that dark, bloodless face, and fancied those eyes were turned on her.

"And now." said Montana, drawing a deep bresth and flooding the audience with the light of his eves, "we want money for this great work. I have come to Europe for help; and I will go from one end of Europe to the other in quest of it. Let any one who hears me and wishes to give, give as may seem proportioned to his means. Let the wealthy give of their wenith, but in Heaven's name let me have the working-man's penny and the semustress's half penny. One thing you are to know: I will have no unwilling gifts. Before I have done with Europe I shall be loaded with money-let no one presume to encumber me with his gifts who deubts my enterprise. I will give no acknowledgment or receipt of any kind: I will take no gift which has a name appended to it. If any lady or gentleman thinks of sending a contribution in his own name or her own name, it is useless. I will send all such offerings instantly back. There is nothing to be gained personally by contributing to my enterprise; no, not even a line of acknowledgment in a newspaper; not the poor credit of being anywhere mentioned or known as a donor. At each of the principal entrances of this hall there is an urn covered by a cloth. Let each who pleases raise the cloth in passing, and deposit any offering he feels called upon to make. Then let him cover the gift so that none can see it, and go his way. I entreat of him, if he does not give with his whole heart and soul, to keep his money; not to stain our noble enterprise with the soil of his unwilling gift. Whether the money is found here or elsewhere is all the same to me and to the cause. It will come; I only ask that it may come with a will. The effect of this appeal was instantaneous.

Almost everybody gave. Some white-haired old gentlemen took out their purses, carefully ascertained that they kept back enough to pay for a cab home, and threw the remainder of the contents into the urn. Some ladies, not a few, simply dropped their purses in, and hurried on. As Meliesa Aquitaine came to one of the urns she drew purposely behind her party. She had not a purse—hardly ever carried such an article about her. She glanced confusedly and timidly around to see if any one was looking, and then stripped off her bracelets, her ring, her brooch, her watch and chain, and dropped them in a glittering, clinking hesp into the urn. Her action was not unscen.

A lady coming up had noticed it: she, too threw her bracelets, bangles, and chains into the arn. Some men stole their contribution into the place of deposit as if they were ashamed of showing any faith in thebusiness, and yet could not help giving to it.

Miss Marion and Miss Rowan came on together. Sydney took out her little purse, and found she had on " few shillings." Will you lend me " the ?" she said, timid-

ly, to Miss Rowan, who had seen her action, and was looking at her with a sort of amused pity.

"No. indeed I won't," Miss Rowan said, decidedly, "not for that thing. I'll not help you to set such folly going. But listen," she said, suddenly changing her tone, "did not Mr. Montana say that the gifts of the unbelieving would only bring discredit on the cause—a curse and not a blessing; didn't

"He did, I think," Miss Marion answered. "Very well; then in that hope I make myadf one of his contributors; and I give with agood will,'

She tossed her purse contemptuously into

They came against Mr. Fanshawe. "We are going in to see him," Katherine iid, with sparkling eyes; "I sent Frank to of Honor.

" wonder what old world such things could tell him, and Frank says he will see us-in [11] the reception room, you know. He is seeing the reception room, you know. He is seeing some people there; women mostly; howling swells, I suppose; duchesses and all that but he'll see ur. Isn't that sweet of him? Isn't he delightful? Dossn't he make one feel so good, and pure, and noble, and all that sort of thing? Doesn't he? The world all seems so poor and unreal. I have given something; haven't you? and I am going to send him some more. Won't you send him some more? But not in our own names; he opening of a Catholic School near Ballarat, an wouldn't have that. Oh! it's all glorious, I think."

Young Mr. Fanshawe came up. "I think it's all a confounded imposture, he said, without waiting for any one to solicit his opinion. "He's a clever fellow enough, but he's a humbug. Don't you think so,

Miss Rowan?" Already, poor Sydney Marion thought, he has learned to appeal only to her.

"I don't believe in him," Geraldine said, with her accustomed energy; "I don't believe anything good will come of him or his enterprise; there is something naholy about him. I feel as if we had been assisting at a witch's sabbath."

The reception-room was crowded where spoke a hasty word or two to each person. who came up to him in turn, and quietly passed them on. There were no formal pretaken for granted.

earnest lady said, with the glitter of a tear in of their children, are determined to get value her eyes.

"Believe," said Montana, gently pressing her hand.

seem, perhaps, any very direct practical in- the instruction of 24 teachers in Ballarat prostruction in his one word of advice, but it ap- per, in addition to 600 children with 12 teachpeared to content her craving soul. "I want to be in the thing," said a working-

have I to do?" "Work," said Montana, looking fixedly

down into his eyes. The man was of good the Catholics have made in the cause of comstature, but Montana was able to look down upon him; and they shook hands, and Montann wrung his friend's rough hand with a they act, and that it is a matter of conscience gripe which thhrilled him.

The man, too, went on his way satisfied. There was not much, perhaps, in being told to times said that in order to enhance their imwork. He had to work anyhow, and the one portance, the bishops and clergy are opposed word gave him little guidance as to the best to the education of youth, and to the enlightway of assisting Montana's apacial enterprise. enment of the people, and that it is their de-But even one word, accompanied by such a sire they should remain in ignorance and look from such a face, and by the grasp of a darkness, and thus perpetuate their influence hand which the working-man found, to his over them. A greater libel could not be utsurprise, considerably stronger than his own, tered, as was proved by the magnificent rewas guidance and conviction for the time. The worker passed on, feeling a sort of vague awe, as if he had discoursed with a prophet.

came softly up to Montans, announced himself as the Duke of Magdiel, and said the duchess particularly wished him to request that Mr. Montana would do her the favor of dining with them during his stay in town.

Montana drew back coldly. "I have not the honor to know you," he be stared at.

use of it.

A member of a small, strange, fantastic sect talked for a moment with Montans—a shab- taith. To prove that it is a positive duty for by, eager-looking man, whose wild eyes were looking through unkempt hair.

"We are a strange lot," he said to Montana. We are not much in favor here. Every one dislikes us. They would persecute us if they

could." "I do not care about that," said Montana. People dislike me, and would persecute me if they could. What do you want of me?"

"We'd like to have a word or two quietly with you. Some of our people would like to better class, who does not see that the same join with you, and go out to your new place. | ev!l will rise to still greater evils if it be in-We are miserably off here. We have no money, and we have no friends-only ene-Will you let some of us come and see you?"

"Have you a place of meeting?" Montana asked.

"We have a sort of a place up some flights of back stairs, down there."

He jerked his thumb in the supposed direction, and the wild eyes turned toward the struction, that whatever else the children may Somewhere in the East end, doubtless, east was the temple of this odd little group of sectaries.

"I will wait on you," said Montana. Send me a messege at once. You have only to name the time that sults you, and I will go there."

This was spoken in a low tone, apparently not meant to be heard; but it so happened that it was heard by most of those in the room. Thus it became known among those who were interested in the night's proceedings that Mr. Montana had repelled with cold contempt the invitation of a duchess, and had promised to go at any time out of his way down to the East End, to wait upon a miserable little group of half-crazy and poverty stricken fanatics. The effect was happy. It added to the interest felt in Mr. Montana. Even duchesses were now more anxious than ever to have him under their roofs, and fanatics and sectaries of all kinds were disposed to put full faith in him. The night had been a complete and a splendid success.

A great crowd at the doors of the outer ball waited to catch a glimpse of the new prophet | too, should know how to introduce these lesas he passed to the carriage, which was known | sons in their fitting places, and mingle them to be waiting for him. But Montana did not | with all his teaching. In a word, in such a go out that way. He passed through a side school education does not consist in merely corridor and a small door in another street, learning the first elements of certain sciences and walked home unseen and alone.

The carriage was there, however, for some time. At last the patient watchers, who still them polite pagans, whose single aim is their kept hoping for a sight of the prophet, saw personal gratification, whose sole motive is that two or three pale and poor-looking girls, apparently of the sempstress class, were put into it by one of the liverted attendants, and heard the coachman get directions to drive them to some place in the Sethnal Green quarter. The patient watchers had something tor their delay. They, too, had a story to tell Mr. Montana. They were able to say to all they met next day that they had seen Mr. Montana's carriage given up by him for the purpose of driving a few belated milliner girls among his audience to their home in Bethnal Green.

(To be Continued.)

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED.

NEWASH, ONTARIO, D.C., March 30, 1870. JONAH FOTHERINGILL Writes :- Some two months ago my son lost his voice. None of the physicians could do him any good. Two hours after taking the first dose of Fellows Hypophosphites his power of speaking was perfectly restored.

Czaki, Papal Nuncio at Paris, has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Legion

ON EDUCATION.

The following is taken from a speech re-cently made by Sir John O'Shanassy at the

reported by the Argus :-It appears from the statement of your rev. chairman that there has been expended in Ballarat proper for educational purposes alone -not mentioning churches or presbyteries-during the last six years the large sum of £43,625, a sum borne by the Catholics voluntarily, and not imposed by law. It gives me great entiefaction to learn that the Catholic schools in Ballarat proper are attended by no less than 3,300 children, who are properly educated; that no less than 29 nuns of the Loretto Order and seven Sisters of Mercy, or 36 nuns, aided by 20 assistants, making 56 teachers in all, devote themselves to the instruction of 1,500 female children. Comparing the number enrolled with the average at-Montana was receiving his friends. He tendance I learn that the latter is two-thirds of the number on rolls, a result which is much more favorable than that obtaining in the state schools, where only an average of onesentations. Every one whom Montana did half the number on rolls can be attained. not know either introduced himself or was This was owing to the superior organization of the Catholic schools and to the fact that "What may I do to help your cause?" an the parents, having to pay for the education for their money. If we divided the number on rolls by 56, the number of teachers, it ner hand. | would give an average of 26. With respect She went on satisfied. There did not to the boys, there were 1,200 of them under ers in the district, making 36 teachers for the boys and 56 for the girls, or a grand total of 92 man. "I want to help you all I can. What | teachers. I am glad to say that the teachers have had great experience, and have been trained for their duties. The sacrifices that bined secular and Christian education, proves incontestably that it is from principle that with them which they cannot ignore under any circumstances whatever. It is somesults above referred to, which have been se-An elderly, white-haired, smooth-spoken, Catholics of this locality, and those through-graceful gentlemen, with a double eye-glass, out the colony, that they, while supporting their own schools, are obliged to pay taxes for the support of the state establishments, from which they can derive no benefit, and which Shame.") It has surprised me that the Protestant people of this colony, endowed with said. "I have not come to London to be the light of Christianity [believing, for exmade a show of. I dine with my friends ample, in the Ten Commandments, and the enter." when I have time. You are not among the Lord's Prayer, and the necessity of reading friends. I have comething else to do in life the Scriptores; speaking the same language, besides going out to amuse strangers and to and imbued with a sense of public justice, should deprive themselves of the advantages The abashed peer numbled an excuse, of of a Christian education, according to their which Montana took little heed. The Duke own ideas, on a foolish errand of building of Magdiel passed along, disconcerted. In- state schools to which Catholics would be civility puzzled him; he could not see the obliged to attend, a design which never could be accomplished while any one calling himself a Catholic adhered to the principles of his Catholics to see that their children receive a truly Christian education, I shall read an ex-

tract from a letter of His Holiness Pius IX. to the Archbishop of Friburg. "But if this detestable system [the mixed tholic falth and ecclesissical authority, becomes a source of evils, both to indivdinals and society, when it is employed in the higher teaching, and in schools frequented by the troduced into primary schools? For it is in these schools above all, that the children of their tender years the mysteries and precepts of our holy religion, and to be trained with diligence to piety, good morals, religion, and civilization. But in these same schools, religious teaching ought to have such a leading place in all that concerns education and inlearn should appear to be subsiduary to it. The young, therefore, are exposed to the greatest perils wherever, in their schools, education is not most closely united with re-

ligious teaching." Thus we find the head of the church directing the bishops of the universal church in this matter. The next extract I shall read for you is from the letter of the bishop of Holland, showing that the mixed system was a

"A school which should thoroughly deserve the confidence of Catholics must not only respect the Christian religion by not interfering with it; it must also teach that religion, and assign to it the place of honor. In such a school, what is called social instruction must be united as closely as possible with religious instruction, and this latter must pervade the whole training, and make the influence of religion be felt everywhere. Its beams are to penetrate throughout; the text books should in prudent measure, speak of the great truths of faith, of Christian morals, and of Christian virtues. The teacher, nor in training the young to civic virtues and social accomplishments, much less in making selfishness. No; education, properly socalled, is a powerful help to parents and those who have charge of souls, towards forming the young Christian, who, as child of God, son of the Catholic Church, and heir to heaven, must be taught to think and act as a Christian, and to practise Christian virtues in the manner that becomes a Christian. The Christian virtues, not in the narrow sense attached by some to these words, but the true Christian virtues founded on faith in the spirit of authority, of charity, of gratitude, of hope, and of fear, supported by the means which religion assigns as useful and necessary. These are what a good teacher will endeavor to inculcate in his pupils, and what be will lead them to practise.'

May I not reckon amongst the list of teach ers that I have already referred to that you have every guarantee that the advice in the above extract will be carried out. I will now take the testimony of another ecclesiastical authority, one whom I had the honor of knowing-a man distinguished for his great A telegram has been received from Rapid City, Man., announcing the sudden death of Mr. G.M. Butchart at Brandon. Mr. Butchart was areful statement dealing with the schools:—

"In my opinion a merely secular education on the control of the control learning and wisdom. I mean the late Car-dinal Cullen. The cardinal was examined before a Royal commission, and had prepared a careful statement dealing with the schools :--

is manght with danger; learned men, when nut religious, have been the greatest scourges of society. Greece and Rome, at the time of the Apostles, were filled with learned writers and profound philosophers, but their learning and philosophy did not prevent them from becoming the greatest reprobates that ever appeared on the face of the earth, as we learn from the opistle of St. Paul to the Romans, chap. 1. Religious teaching is an essential element of education, and as much as possible it should be incorporated with and permeate every other department of learning. I am altogether of that opinion. I think education, to be worthy of the name, should prepare a man adequately to fulfil his destiny. He has one destiny in this world; another in the world to come. It is only a short, miserable space of time a man has to live here; he has formenting thirt. The army of Italy, accusto live for ever and ever in the next world, tomed to the enjoyments of that delicious A man is bound how to discharge his duties in this world, and his great and important they saw around them. "Is this," they said, duty is to prepare for the other world, and be in the country in which we are to receive our ought, therefore to devote himself to the practices and study of religion.

That's Cardinal Cullen. Now I shall take an eloquent and learned prelate-a man of Their officers, too, expressed horior and dis-European fame... I refer to the Bishop of Or. | gust; and even generals of such celebrity as leans, Dr. Duranloup, who describes what a Murat and Launes threw their hats on the

school ought to be .sence, I might almost say Ilis personal pre- so much were the French disgusted with the sence, must be often recalled during the course of each day, and in the midst of the different phases and the inevitable difficulties of education. God and His holy name, the thought of His power and His goodness, must be frequently and lovingly brought in; otherwise religious and moral education will be either null or worthless. The child must be inspired with the love and tear of God that noble and pure feeling so natural and so lively in a young heart, and so fitted to urge it to great things. The love of God, and, brsides the fear of God; not a hateful and servile fear, but that fillal fear, respectful and yet tender, of which Bossuet, the tutor of the Great Dauphin, wrote :- Let him by ali means learn all the sciences suitable to bis position, and even all those that he can in any way perfect the culture of his mind, adorn his life, and recommend him to the learned; but above all from his tenderest youth, from his very chaile, let him first learn the fear of God, which is the best support of human

Another great authority -Dr. Doyle

"In all these schools religion should be the raise his pure hand to heaven, as it is the first shall receive. Religion shall not be banished with Heaven by stealth to deceive some petu-No, in our schools religion shall be the basis to which on leaving school he is obliged to

I have now given you what may be called the ecclesiastical authorities upon the necessity of combining secular with Christian knowledge. I shall like to ask you, ladies citing the opinions of great writers, philosophers, and statesmen on this subject. Milton

"The great work of education is to repair the ruin of our first parents by learning to know God aright; to love Him, to desire to imitate Him as best we may, possessing our sculs in true virtue, which being united to Boys, displayed the whole strongth of system] of education, so far removed from Ca- | true science, makes up the highest altabable | the Mameintes. The right rested on the perfection."

Locke declares:-

"That a literary without a moral education is rather an evil than a benefit." Lord John Russell, refuting the project to

separate religion from education, states :--"I do not think that the future Minister. contemplated by Mr. Roebuck, is likely to the people ought to be carefully taught from have a very long term of power if ' Vote for education without religion' should be placed on his banner, and that entirely secular schools should be established by the state."

Sir Robert Pecl says :-"I am for a religious education as opposed to a secular education. I do not think that a secular education would be acceptable to the people of this country (England). I believe, as the noble lord [John Russel] has said, that such an education is only half an education, but with the most important half neglected."

I think that's exactly what the state has been doing in building the state schools in this country. Christian education neglected. Lord Sandon says :-

"Was glad to hear the admission that religion was essential part of everything worthy of the name of education. The state [through Lord John] admitted that education, in order to be effectual, must be religious. He thought that religion ought to be interwoven with every part of their education; he meant that the man who taught ought to be a religious man, and that, in his moral teaching, he should always keep in view the principles of religion."

These are all etatesmen and philosophers and are all Protestants who are concurring with us here.

TWO DEPARTMENTS WELL REPRE-

SENTED. In lately walking through the Government Buildings at Ottawa, a representative of one of Ottawa's ablest journals, in the course of conversation gleaned some items of interest. Speaking with Mr A J Cambie, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, that gentleman replied to a certain question: 'I have used St. Jacobs Oll in my family, and found it to be an excellent article indeed. It is the remedy to banish paid and has a pleasant and soothing way of doing so, that makes it valuable. I consider it a great medicine. Calling upon Mr. Sherwood of the Militia Department, that goatleman thus answered the usual query: "I have found St. Jacobs Oll a great medicine; a splendid remedy, indeed, for rheumatism. I have recommended it to very many. When I commenced it's use I had not much taith, but now my faith could not be easily shaken. I consider it by all odds the best medicine 1 ever tried. "

OBITUARY. Mr. David Fear died suddenly on August 22nd at St. Joseph de Levis
Mr. Preston Bennett, Opposition memberelect for Yaic, B.C., has died of hemorrhage of

the lungs.

Mr. John B. Parent, of Hedleyville, Que., died suddenly at his residence in that place, on August 22nd. Messrs, Thompson & Co., of St. John, N.B.

have reusived a cablegram from Akyab, announcing the death of Captain William Duff, of the barque "Kelverdale."

BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS.

Napoleou's Great Battle with the Fgyptiaus in 1798-The Finest Cavalry in the World-A Foe that may make the British Invaders pay Bearly for their Invasion.

Upon the 7th July, 1798, the French marched from Alexandria against the Mamelukes. Their course was up the Nile, and a small flotilla of gunboats accorded the river to protect their right flank, while the infantry traversed a desert of burning sands, at a distance from the stream, and without a drep of water to relieve their country, were astonished at the desolation "the country in which we are to receive our compelled to retreat into Syria. A party of farms of seven acres each. The general might three hundred French cavalry ventured to have allowed us to take as much as we chose -no one would have abused the privilege." sand and trod on their cockades. It required "Yes; the presence of God, His active pro- all Bonaparte's authority to maintain order, commencement of the expedition.

HARRAESING THE FRENCH.

To add to their embarrassment, the enemy began to appear around them. Mamelukes and Araba, concealed behind the hillocks of sand, interrupted their match at every opportunity, and woo to the soldier who straggled from the ranks, were it but fifty yards. Some of these horsemen were sure to dash at him, slay him on the spot, and make off before a musket could be discharged at them. At length, however, the audacity of these incursions was checked by a skirmish of some little importance, near a place called Chehrheir, in which the French asserted their military superiority.

An encounter also took place on the river between the French flotilla and a number of armed versels belonging to the Mamelukes. Victory first inclined to the latter, but at length determined in favor of the French, who took, however, only a single galliot.

A DASHING CAVALRY.

Meanwhile, the French were obliged to march with the utmost precaution. The whole plain was now covered with Mamefirst and last occupation of the child-to lukes, mounted on the finest Arabian horses, and armed with pletols, carbines, and blunderduty assigned him by his Creator, so shall it busses, of the best workmanship—their be the groundwork of all the instruction he plumed turbans waving in the air and their rich dresses and arms gilttercured by the co-operation of the clergy and like some daugerous injection from our ing in the sun. Entertaining a high conlaity. I think it is a great injustice to the schools. A child shall not be taught to hide tempt for the French force, as consisting Catholics of this locality, and those throughthe memory of the law of God, to commune almost entirely of infantry, this splendid barbatic chivalry watched every opportunity lant inspector, and shield his plety by a lis. for charging them, nor did a single straggler escape the unrelenting edge of their sabres. of education, and this religious instruction | Their charge was almost as swift as the wind wealthy people were availing themselves of will embrace whatever can contribute to and as their severe bits enabled them to halt, for the education of their children (Cry of mould the heart to virtue, to subdue the or whose their horses at full gallop, their rethoughts, to regulate the affections, and pre- trent was as rapid as their advance. Even pare the mind for that world full of danger in- the practiced veterans of Italy were at first embarrassed by this new mode of fighting, and lost many men, especially when fatigue caused any one to fall out of the ranks, in which case his fate became certain.

After seven days of such marches as have described, they arrived, indeed, within and gentlemen, whether it is necessary to six lengues of Cairo, and beheld at a distance pursue the subject any further. However, as | the celebrated Pyramids, but learned at the | the brawl came, and he saw five men beating I have given you the testimony of ecclesias same time that Murad Boy, with twenty-two aman in a lane. These were the five men he tics, I shall new trespess on your patience by of his brothers, it the head of their Manuelukes, had formed an intrenched camp at a place called Embateb, . h the purpose of covering Cairo, and give a Lattle to the French. On the 21st day of July, as the French continued to advance, they saw their enemy in the field, and in full force. A splendid line of cavelry, under Murad and the other imperfectly intrenched camp, in which lay twenty thousand infantry, defended by forty pieces of cannon. But the inlantry were an undisciplined rabble; the guns, wanting carriages, were mounted on clumsy wooden frames; and the fortifications of the fermidable opposition. Bensparts made his dispositions. He extended his line to the right, in such a manner as to keep out of gunto encounter the line of cavalry.

THE BATTLE.

Murad Bey saw this movement, and, fully aware of its consequence, prepared to charge with his magnificent body of horse, declaring he would cut the French up like gourds Bonaparte, as he directed the infantry to form squares to receive them, called out to his men " From yonder Pyramids forty centuries behold your actions." The Mamelukes advanced with the atmost speed, and corresponding fury, and charged with hor-rible yells. They disordered one of the French squares of infantry, which would have been sabred in an instant, but that the mass of this fiery militla was a little behind the advanced guard. The French had a moment to restore order, and used it. The combat than in some degree resembled that which, nearly twenty years afterwards, took place at Waterloo; the Egyptian cavalry bravely charging the equares of infantry, and trying, by the most undaunted efforts of courage, to break in upon them at every practicable point, while a tremendous fire of musketry grape-shot and shells, crossing in various directions, repaid their audacity. Nothing in war was ever seen more desperate than the exertions of the Egyptians. Failing to force their horses through the French squares, individuals were seen to wheel them round and rein them back on the ranks, that they might disorder them by kicking. As they became frantic with despair, they burled at the immovable phalanxes, which they could not break, their pistols, their poinards, and their carbines. Those who fell wounded to the ground dragged themselves on to cut at the legs of the French with their crooked subres. But their efforts were all in vain.

The Mameluker, after the most courageous efforts to accomplish their purpose, were finally beaten off with great slaughter; and as they could not form or act in squadron, their retreat became a contused flight. The greater part attempted to return to their camp, from that sort of instinct, as Napoleon termed it, which leads fugitives to retire in the same direction in which they had advanced. By taking this route they placed themselves betwixt the French and the Nile, and the sustained and insupportable fire of the former soon obliged them to plunge into the river, in hopes to escape by swimming to the opposite bank-a desperate effort, in which few succeeded. Their infantry at the same time evacuated their camp without a show of resistance, precipitated themselves into the boats, and endeavored to cross the Nile. Very many of these also were destroyed. The French soldiers long afterwards occupied themselves in fishing for the drowned Mam-elukes, and failed not to find meney and valuables upon all whom they could recover. Murad Bey, with a part of his best Mamelukes, Druzgists. escaped the slaughter by a more regular

movement to the left, and retreated by Gizeh into Upper Egypt.

Thus were in a great measure destroyed the finest cavalry, considered as individual norsemen, that were ever known to exist. "Could I have united the Mameluke horse to the French infantre," said Bonaparte, "I would have reckoned moself master of the world." The destruction of a body hitherto regarded as invincible struck terror, not through Egypt only, but for into Airios and Asia, wherever the Moslem religion prevalled; and the rolling fire of muskelry by which the victory was achieved procured for Banaparts the oriental appellation of Soltan Kebir, or King of. Fire.

After this combat, which, to render it more striking to the Parisians, Bonaparte termed the "Battle of the Pyramida," Cairo surrendered without resistance. The shattered remains of the Mameinkes who had swam the Nile and united under Ibrahim Bey were attack them at Salahieb, but were severely handled by Ibrahim Bey and his followers, who, having cut many of them to pleces, pursued their retrest without further interruption.

SKINNY MEN.

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THE EVIDENCE OF AN INFORMER.

(From the Irishman.)

Cruel and deplorable was the murder of Martin Rogers, the process-server at Rathdowney, but its evil would be ineffably prolonged if it tainted the procedure of justice.-The hapless man himself might have been alive to day, had he not obstinately rejected the offers of the police to furnish him with an escort, whilst discharging an odious service. Now care must be taken that no innocent persons enfler.

The Lord Chief Beron noted a blot in the conduct of the prosecution, when he declared that he would not be administering the Habeas Corpus Act in its proper spirit if he granted the application of the Crown, and kept the prisoners in jail, without trial for three months and half longer. The words are inspiriting, but sound strange, for the spirit and letter of the Habens Corpus Act have so often been violated and abrogated by Parliament that we scarce thought it existed, even nominally, in the memory of the jucidiary.

The Presecution produced as its principal witness one Andrew Whelan, who avowed that he had 'several aliases,' and asserted that a man could call him as many names as he liked so long as he only signed his own name." A man of high moral tone, plainly! He professed to be a tailor, and to have once been a process-server. By a cutious chance he had been fortunate enough to see the murder done, from behind a ditch. He had visited Reserce, and, on his way back to Freshford he saw two men approach him, along the road. By a strange instrict be turned and fled when be saw these two men, and hid behind a ditchthe instinct he explains as due to his having once been a process server. Did he always fly and hide when he saw two men walking along a road? Here the two men were joined by three others, whom the timid observer saw from behind the ditch. But, strangest of all, the moment be heard a row, witness stood up and looked in the direction from which lad named, including the prisoner.' Thus he must have been so near as not only to hear, but to identify each of the five in the lane, and any one of them looking over could identily him, standing upright. The mystery of mysteries is that this man, who fled and concealed himself when two persons, apparently ordinary travellers, were approaching along the high-road, should have stood up and exposed himself to the view of five persons, ovidently criminals, engaged in a desporate deed of murder!

And yet he adds to this mystery another .-After having retained his position until he identified every man, and heard the last words of the fainting victim, he says that he " made camp were out commenced, and presented no Lis way home as fast as he could towards Freshford, when he saw that the men were moving away, as he feared, if they saw him, they would serve him in the same manner,shot of the intrenched camp, and have only | When they were moving away, he ran awaywhen they were there, he stood up, erect, looking on, listening, seeing every feature and hearing every word, so close was ho. It was only when they went away, that he showed fear l

For the defence, a tailor deposed that Whelan was working at the same bench with him, making clothes, on the day he declared that he was absent on the scene of the murder.-Other witnesses corroborated his testimony. -Of course, their evidence could not he represented in a fair light by censors of Irish affairs; it would be argued that they were Irish witnesses, trying to save crimin-

But enough came out to make the Lord Chief Baron intervene; the passage deserves to be carefully preserved:

The witness (Wheian) was severely crossexamined by Mr. Sherlock as to corroboraative circumstances in reference to his story, and the witness could not name any one that saw him on the day of the murder on his way home to Freshford. He admitted that he had been imprisoned for drunkenness. He was unable to give any account of the train by which he returned to Roscrea, except that he slept in Roscrea until about ten o'clock on the morning of the murder, and afterwards went by the train.

At the request of the Lord Chief Baron, the railway station-master at Maryborough was sent for and examined and he proved that there was no train by which Whelan could have travelled from Roscrea in December isst to Ballybrophy, having got up at ten in the morning, in order to reach the scene of the murder at the time stated.

That evidence is unimpeachable; what, then, is the witness, Whelan? Another item to conclude. The young servant of the farmer, who discovered the dead body, stated that he had seen some men working at straw, near the house of one of the pri-

soners, whom he did not know. 'In your information,' observed Mr. Sherlock, 'you told all you knew about it?" Yes, I did,' was the reply. 'And since you made your information quite recently have you been offered £1 000 to give further

evidence?' 'I have, sir.' Counsel for the Crown, J. Walker, Q. C., appeared startled at this, and asked: Who offered it to you?' 'A constable named Dakton.' 'Is he here?' "Yes, I think he is.— Did he produce it to you?' He told me that if I could throw any further light upon the case he was commissioned to give me

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year was undoubtedly the Hessian fly, which

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MONTREAL, CANADA WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 30, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

AUGUST. THURSDAY, 31 .- St. Raymund Nonnatus, Confessor.

SEPTEMMER.

FRIDAY, 1.—St. Giles, Abbot. SATURDAY, 2.—St. Stephen, King and Confessor. SUNDAY, 3.—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Gal. v. 16-24; Gosp. Matt.

vi. 24-33. MONDAY, 4.- Feria. Bp. De Neckere, New Orleans, died, 1833.

TUESDAY, 5 .- St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor. WEDNESDAY, G .- Feria. Cons. Abp. Heise, Milwaukee, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

It is satisfactory to find that the people of the West of Ireland are assisting the author. ities to discover and bring to justice the murderers of the Joyce family, who are Ribbon men. The successful efforts of the peasantry In this direction will have a good effect as showing that whatever hatred they may bear towards the upas tree of landlordism their hatred of such atrocious crimes as that com. mitted by the murderers of the Joyce family s still stronger.

In a few weeks the third grand annual Exwell for the material prosperity and development of the country to witness the keeness of these agricultural and industrial competitions increase from year to year, and to note the widespread interest which our citizens take in their success. Each succeeding year the number of exhibitors becomes more and more considerable, and the quality as well as the quantity of the exhibits become the ob-_ject of more marked attention. Canada offers an advantageous field for labor in all its branches, and there is nothing like an exhibition to keep this fact before the people.

WE fail to see that Lord Spencer gave a satisfactory answer to the deputation of the Dublin Corporation, headed by the Lord Mayor, which asked for a searching inquiry into the conduct of the jury that convicted Hynes, when he said that "no juror would be set aside on the ground of religion." That is not the point in question; what the public want to know is whether or not the jury or jurors were drunk. If the jurors were not drunk, then no one can blame Judge Lawson for the severity of Gray's sentence, although its hastiness could be questioned; but if they were drunk, then Lawson should be dismissed and Mr. Gray should be released.

THE refusal of Lord Spencer to order an investigation into the charges of drunkenness | other form of Government. Practical illusbrought against the jury who convicted Hynes is characteristic of Dublin Castle. It history, but even those of our contemporary ers of the Church of Rome will have a "soft would never do to let the Irish people feel annals. France, notwithstanding her im- thing" of it in having only nine commandthat the special jury system is a failure; it mense material prosperity, appears to be fast would be a confession of weakness which the reaching a stage in her Republican career Castle cannot bring itself to make lest its use- which will prove disasterous to the present necessitate the reprinting of some 300,000,000 fulness as the headquarters of coercion would existing system as it is fraught with the worst i of prayer-books and catechisms. become impaired. Nevertheless, in deference of evils for her people. A Government which to British public opinion, His Excellency will does not fear or hesitate to raise the examine the sflidavits. Even this concession, hand of rage and hatred against the contemporary to respect the truth and the coming from such a source, is something to Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and en- public a little more, and not to allow its be thankful for, and will, no doubt, lead to courages, or at least countenances, infractions | bigotry to effervesce so frequently. the liberation of Mr. Gray, and perhaps to the of the Laws of Nature, is decidedly one retirement of Judge Lawson.

praise it does not stop half way. In a late conduct. Its impotency is self-decreed. And lings of an ungrateful type. Their loyalty good many truths about its might and ma- | France, as can be abundantly gathered | mense number of pounds sterling, but no jesty, but when it asserts it is the oldest of from daily occurring events. A temple sooner has the jingle of the new gold ceased, all Christian Commonwealths it exaggerates | whose grandeur would have excited the ad- | than thy say, "We want some more or we

name of Commonwealth. The Graphic says -"England and the other two islands that from its foundations and casting its hallowed fact it is more law than the law itself. Angleses, or the Isle of Wight, which are three islands, or the Isle of Skye, or the Island of Arran. If the Graphic were published in Montreal, to which city it properly belongs its knowledge of geography would not be so faulty, leaving history out of the question.

MR. GODKIN IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY.'

Mr. Godkin, Editor of the New York Nation, and one of the most brilliant writers of the age, has, to use a vulgar but a forcible expression, just sat upon that ambitious scion of the house of Smith, commonly called Goldwin, an ex-professor of Oxford, an exradical writer and essayist, an ex-annexationist, but now a raging, warlike Jingo afflicted with Hibernophobia in its acutest form. Smith wrote a magazine article which was published in July, and it is to flatten out that excellent man that Mr. Godkin enters the Nineteenth Century for August, pen in hand. And he consider the Irish the miserable wratches this man Smith attempts to picture them. Every paragraph of Mr. Godkin's articleand it is a long one—is so pregrant with truth and force and logic that it is impossible to give a synopsis without spoiling it. The substance of his argument is that the English hate and despise the Irish and the Irish re- and sacrilegious Republic. turn the feelings with compound interest, and that so long as the two peoples view each other in this lurid light peace between them is improbable and the justice of this opinion. Mr. Godkin says that the best index of the opinion of a people is to be found in its comic journals, and he instances Punch-one of the bestit is insanely bitter and contemptible. In its cartoons the average Irishman, when not drawn as an ape is drawn as a pig, while the average Englishman is always sketched as an amiable gentleman carrying a corporation in front of him. Mr. Godkin contends that Punch is a true exponent of English public to hear of the fact. opinion, and he is right.

He accounts for the fact that the Irish in America—even to the grand-children of Irishmen-hate England with more intensity the earth and act as bars to their social political and commercial advancement. And yet there is no reason for this contempt, thinks the writer, for the average Englishman, or if there is a difference as between races so near akin, it is in favor beginning of this century, and Irishmen can count more men of genius, while socially depends.

Mr. Godkin is too polite to say so, but he leads us to infer that the hatred existing between the two peoples would die out, if not whose writings have done more, and are doing more, to breed dissension than all the Fenians within the four walls of the world Smith together and tie them by the tails and throw them across a line-for they are literary rivals-and let them devour each other like the immortal cats of Kilkenny that some one would deserve to have a statue erected to his memory as a restorer of harmony and a benefactor of the human race.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. A Republic is a glorious thing when wisdoes not defile its ranks; but an ill-tempered Republic becomes a source of ever-pending danger to the welfare and peace of deeper and more effectively in the mire of pollution than under any trations of this fill not only the pages of past which contains within itself the worst elements of disintegration, and which cannot WHEN the New York Graphic goes in for meet but with an end as ignominious as its the ropes again. They, indeed, must be hirearticle lauding England to the skies it tells a such, we believe, is the present Republic of

form the United Kingdom occupy an area and mighty shadow over the gay metropolis. Justice is dispensed according to precedent; smaller than one of our own States." What It was to be the rallying point of injurious and unjust laws are kept up on preother two islands does the writer allude to if not only the Christian people of France he does not think Scotland an island? He but of Europe, and from the blood-stained out of the House on it, and Ireland especisurely cannot mean the Isle of Man, or heights of Montmartre would have gone ally gets the benefit of innumerable preceup an eternal hymn to the glory of the Deity. | dents which date back some eight hundred But the French Republic, carried away by its evil genius, and jealous, as it were, of the Royal Irish for following up the precedent. honor prepared for the Omnipotent | There is a powerful incentive to do so, and Ruler, stepped in and prohibited this that is because it pays. The dollar has been most honorable work of man. It ordained almighty for a long time on this side of the the rising structure, already noble in its Atlantic, and there is nothing strange in seedimensions, to be razed to the ground. A ing its almightyness spreading on the other thrill of horror ran through the nation, but side. No one, however, would have the Bepublic had willed it and it must be dreamt that it would take root so con- for ever. But we think there is no danger of done. This infamous outrage and unjust action of the Government has had its effect, and has exercised its natural influence upon dreams come, to pass. The news from who fight for an object and win it, would the people. The national festival was being Dublin, Cork, Limerick and other towns in allow it to be snatched from them without a many people doubtless thought did not exist celebrated, and to mark the day the staunch | Ireland reveal a most astounding state of | struggle. admirers of the Republic blew up a church with dynamite amid loud and prc- | and all because five of their comrades were longed cries of "Vive la Republique" and to dismissed for attending a national meeting. the tune of La Marseillaise. We strongly doubt it infamies like these, both on the part | duty, and we will be surprised if order of the Government and its supporters, will and peace will not be better secure even temporary respect, not to say a maintained than if the streets were a long lease of life for the Republic which patrolled by the whole force, or in other has succeeded admirably in the flattening has for its motto "Liberty, Equality out operation, leaving nothing of Mr. Smith and Fraternity." But not alone is the divine left but his inimitable style, a gift which he the object of the mad attacks of the Governuses for the purpose of telling lies in the ment, the purer instincts of human nature most charming manner. Mr. Godkin is an are also outraged most viciously by its American, having no sympathies with Ire- minions, and morality is publicly violated land but having a great liking for and trampled upon to the scandal of civilizatruth. Indeed be rather admires England tion. When State officials, formally and in approving of the action of the Limerick men, end considers her a great nation, which the name of the Republic, attempt to laugh nobody can deny. But a man may admire to score and to destroy the virtue and mod-England and her institutions and still not esty of the sex, it is time that it be crushed and cease to exist. It is no wonder, therefore, to see the Bonapartists, or Monarchists band together and cry Death to the Republic" for its death is pre- armed force. The event will be worth ferable to that of the nation. Whether it shall be Vive le Roi or Vive l'Empereur no one ought to mourn the extinction of a polluted

ITALY AND THE "WITNESS." What does our religious contemporary mean to convey when it says that "Evangeharmony utterly impossible. Few will doubt | listic work is progressing in Italy?" Does it wish to compare the land of the Cæsars and the Pontifis to the new diocese of Algoma. To and ask England to give a promissory note listen to its exultation over the state- that she will seek no exclusive advantage in ment, one would imagine that the Egypt, and submit the final solution of the natured satirists ever printed when dealing Gospel had never been promulgated question to the decision of Enrope. This with any people but the Irish, against whom among, or accepted by, the people of this tayored clime, and that the tract distributors and salvation fanatics were really carrying It looks wonderfully like the seed of a "the war into Africa." The work of the Gospel is progressing in Italy! Well, that is admitted that no better has been sown in news; and no doubt the readers of the anticorkscrew daily will be delightfully surprised | bargained for such a result when her fleet in | Havana, 16th and 30th. For South Pacific

But if our pious contemporary will not be alarmed or offended we will venture to state that there is more of the Christian religion, or the work of the Gospel, to be found at any | They did not seem to know their own minds than do the Irish in Ireland, by saying that I Italian street corner than in the whole of its they are more intelligent. The natred and air-fanned establishment from top to bottom. saying yes or no, but ultimately declined. contempt of the Englishman-who has the It is to be sincerely hoped that the This result of their respective and indiears of the world-follow them all over readers of the Witness will not be led into vidual decisions was the first blow the belief that Italy is a heathen country to English influence, for while England and that it has been neglected for so many centuries by the Apostles of Christ. We were painfully aware for a number of years average Irishman is in no way inferior to the that our contemporary's appreciation of the Catholic religion was founded on the threecornered stone of prejudice, false assumptions. hibition will open in Montreal. It augurs of the former. Taking them according to and envy, and that as a consequence it depopulation all over the world since the nounced Catholicity as antagonistic to christianity, liberty and progress, and wanted to have it banished from off the face of the they are much superior, that is to say, in that earth, or, at least, from under the shadow of quality on which so much of our happiness | Mount Royal. But we came into existence under the banner of liberty, in the name of progress, and to ask the Witness to be a little more tolerant, and not to paint black what at Constantinople and in Egypt. With was really snow white. We requested that fed by such men as Froude and Smith, men the Catholics be recognized as just as good christians as the adherers of the multitarious sects of which it was the mouthpiece.

> Our request was at first heeded with con-If some one could get Fronde and siderable reluctance, but finally and gradually her action in Constantinople has been, if not to be missed and accordingly Hon. S. C. common sense seemed to prevail with our neighbor, and Catholics were allowed to go their way in peace, not, however, without an occasional knock or reminder that they were on the road which leads to perdition. We suppose that it has succumbed to one of those periodical fits, and woke up proclaiming that the work of the Gospel is progressing in Italy. We would not mind this equivocal assertion so much, but that it is followed by dom prevails in its councils and corruption an astounding statement to the effect God." Really that is a terrible thing for the was more than despicable on the part of the Witness to give it away. It would be useless, in the face of its assertion, to attempt to refute or deny the alleged fact. Besides, the followments to keep. Publishing Houses will bless the Church for the change, as it will

We will not proceed any further with such an exasperating subject, but simply ask our

IRELAND UNGUARDED.

THE Royal Irish Constabulary have jumped was purchased a few weeks ago by an im-

veneration of men was gradually springing a precedent in Great Britain is everything, in cedent; members of Parliament are ruled years. No body, therefore, can blame the affairs. The men are reeigning right and left, Limerick is without a single constable on words, as the cable despatch unwittingly puts it, "The people of Limerick have practically become their own policemen." If the came could be said of every other town and village in Ireland, there would not be a quieter or more peaceful country in the world. Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the land and expressing a determination to resign in three days unless the five dismissed subconstables are reinstated. In three days then, if the Castle does not yield to the demands of its subordinates, we will see Ireland without police and its people unguarded by chronicling.

ENGLAND AND THE SPOILS.

DURING the earlier period of the present

Egyptian conflict, Great Britain exercised all its powers of persuasion with the Sultan to get him to use his rights of suzerainty in Egypt and to aid in putting down the rebellion. And now the Sultan, or rather the Powers behind his throne, come before the curtain demand, made jointly by Russia and Austria with Turkey at their feet, is rather ominous. general European conflict, and it will be Europe since 1854. England may not have all its power and majesty kindled the war in Coast of Mexico, via Aspinwall, 9th, 20th and Alexandria. She had invited the Powers to 30th. For Bermuda, 7th and 21st. For Jaconcerted action in behalf of the common interest and for the protection of their rights. and for days and weeks they tarried in either maintained that armed force was necessary to ensure the fulfilment of Egypt's foreign obligations and the safety of the Suez Canal the other Powers seemed, by their conduct, to hold to the opposite persuasion. England was, therefore, compelled to act alone. She had gone too far to withdraw with dignity from the critical situation into which she had drifted in the hope of being accompanied. Her prestige, perhaps, more than her actual interest, was in danger, and as she could not afford to have this lowered no other course was left open but to attempt to carry matters with a high hand both Europe and the world gazing on her. all her movements had to be carried out with the greatest precaution and without bravado. So far she has succeeded in Egypt, her army making fair progress towards victory; but signally, at least substantially, a failure.

The vacillation, or rather the obstinacy, of the Sultan to comply with the demands and wishes of England was a source of as much in the history of the society and they heartily annoyance to heras it was of surprise to the world. Opposition to her will, under more favorable circumstances, might have been sorely repeated by the Sublime Porte. unsuccessful, but they were hopeful that in But how came it that the Sick Man could not | the next session they would meet with better be moved either by promised favors or covert threats. The situation was an entirely that "the Church of Rome has expunged new one. England had been the Turk's that the Entomological Section of the the second commandment from the law of friend and ally, and the Turk refused to be advised or to do the bidding of his friend. the nation, which is made to sink Church of Rome to do, but we think that it The key to the situation was not long without being found, for it was soon discovered endeavor to form a club for the more frequent that the prompter of the Porte's refusal was discussion of their beautiful science. The Russia, and that the new Turkish policy was dictated from St. Petersburg. This was an ancial report, which showed a balance of \$55 unexpected political metamorphosis and the in bankers' hands. This was also adopted. situation was now strange, for if there is one man in all Europe to whom the Czar owed gratitude it was unquestionably to Mr. Gladstone. The with, the retiring President and Council were jingo policy of Lord Beaconsfield in regard to Russia. His elequence and influence were tary-Treasurer, London, Ont; Rev O J S exercised and given in favor of the Muscovite. Bethun, Port Hope; J A Moffat Hamilton, For years Gladstone acted as the special and powerful advocate of Russis, maintaining against all comers that its designs were not treat, composing the Council. The auditors to be feared, that it needed no checkmating and that distrust in its regard was superfluous. But now Mr. Gladstone finds himself face to face with his old friend, clothed in treacherous armour and ready for pitched battle. Surely the ways of nations are neither | that he felt it was no common period in the | implicated were arrested. Altogether ten grteful nor honorable.

This back door appearance of Russia on older, and so is Ireland, if it is entitled to the should have commanded the respect of the past planned by Socialists.

a speedy solution of the question. Russia has allowed Great Britain to sink its gold and spill its blood in support of a cause which no Power saw fit to cause being gained and made respected, of the spoils to the decision of Europe. Impertinence or coolness is no name to characterize this demand; cheek, with all it convevs qualification. If England yields on this point it will be a piece of weakness unworthy of her name; her prestige will have vanished genially in the loyalty of the Royal Irish the English acquiescing in such a demand Constabulary; but stranger things than no matter by whom it is made. No people

ORDINATIONS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, the Bishop of Montreal, held the following ordinations on the 24th inst. at the Grand Seminary: Tonsure-Mesers J E Bruyere, A Dauphin JA Hamelin, JH Legault, JA Sauriol, JL Vigneault, Montreal, and A A Manseau, Three Rivers.

Minor Orders-Messrs J Beaudoin, E Joly, O Joly, F X Lavallee, E Lessard, W Mathieu, N Preville, Montreal.

Sub-Deaconship-Messrs O Houle, V Pauze Montreal: J Peemans, C.S.V. Deaconship—Messrs J Deschenes and P Lamarche, Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of The Post and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,--Referring to the letter of "Cassius" in columns of 22nd inst., I desire, venr with your leave, to say that if Mr. Dwyer Gray had had any just reason to suppose that the jury in the case of Hynes were drunk, excited, unduly influenced or in anywise in an unfit state of mind when they rendered their verdict, the above named lations, he was liable to a fine. The whole geatleman had a perfect right to call public attention thereto. It seems to me, however, that all the publicity to be desired could have been accomplished by moving in Court for an arrest of judgment, and by showing cause for a new trial. Such proceedings would have saved Mr. Gray from punishment, unduly severe, for an offence which by reason of his high official position it is not easy to dress printed in the proceedings in the usual excuse.

dress printed in the proceedings in the usual excuse.

ANOTHER CASSIUS. Montreal, Aug. 22.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS. The following information will be found useful: Mails leave New York for the following countries, during the month of September, as follows :- For Porto Blco direct. 1st and 15th. For Bahama Islands, also specially addressed correspondence for Mantanzas, Cuba, 28th. For Cuba and for Porto Rico and Mexico, via Havana, 28th. For Cuba and Porto Rico via Havana 2nd, 7th, 9th, 21st, 23rd. For Cuba and for Mexico and Bayana, 14th. For Cubs and for the West Indies via maica, Turk's Island and Hayti, 8th and 26th. For Venezuela and Curacoa, 2nd and 20th. For inavti and the U.S. Columbia, except Aspinwall and Panama, 29th. For Hayti and the U.S. Columbia, except Aspinwall and Panama, Greytown and Port Limon, 15th. For Santiago and Chiefuegos, Cuba, 12th. For Windward Islands, 6th and 27th. For correspondence for the Argentine Republic, Uraguay and Paraguay, via Brazil, steamers sail from Newport, Va., 6th. Mails for Japan, Shanghai, &., will leave San Francisco on the 9th, 13th, and 28th., and for Sandwich Islands, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia, will leave San Francisco on the 23rd.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Annual Meeting.

This Society held its annual meeting in the Natural History Society's Rooms yesterday atternoon. Mr. W. Saunders, the President, occupied the chair, and the attendance was large, including many ladies. Mr. E. Baynes Reed, the Secretary-Treasurer, read the annual report. It had been felt that the selection of Montreal for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the consequent gathering of distinguished entomologists from both sides of the Line would afford an opportunity not Woods, Treasurer of Ontario, had been applied for permission to hold the meeting in Montreal to which he gladly consented. It was, therefore, a point of no small importance welcomed all their foreign brothers. The report referred to the endeavor made in the Dominion Parliament last session to get books for libraries on the free list, which was success, for the imposition of this duty did no good to anyone, as our Canadian publishers dld nothing in that line. It expressed regret A. A. A. S. had been merged in Section F. (Biology), which might prevent the adequate discussion of their particular branch of natural history, and hoped that members would report was on motion ordered to be printed.

The Secretary-Treasurer also read the fin-The annual report of the Montreal branch was read, and was highly satisfactory in every

On the election of officers being proceeded English Premier was always opposed to the re-elected, as follows:—Mr Wm Saunders, London, Ont, President; J G Bowles, Montreal, Vice-President; E Baynes Reed. Secre-James Fletcher, Ottawa; F W Fyles, Cow-ansville, PQ; J M Denton, London; W H Harrington, Ottawa; and W Couper, Monwere Messra Chus Chauman and H Bock, and the President was re-appointed editor of the Canadian Entomologist.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President on rising to deliver his annual address was loudly applauded. He said

had injured the wheat crop in Ontario about 20 per cent, or to the value of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Since 1878 they had been comparatively free from condemn or showed willingness to aid. this scourge, but now they had and now when there are tair prospects of that He described the manner of the growth of this dreaded pest and their Russia steps to the front accompanied by effect on the plants they ruin. No success-Austria to ask England to leave the sharings | ful measures had yet been devised for their cure or killing; some people advocating the immediate reaping and thrashing of the wheat; other were for burning the field asit stood, but it must be remembered that this to the American mind, is its fit and proper | would also kill the many friendly parasites who were the farmer's friends; and some people were in favor of harrowing the stubble and thus clear the ground. But in his opinion the only effectual remedy was late sowing, which rendered the wheat betterable to with. stand its enemy. He referred incidentally to the parasites to which the farmer was very much indebted for their destruction of hurtful insects. He had noticed in Ontario what in the country, he referred to the phylloxera which had caused so much damage in France to the vines. A person untutored in the matter would be greatly surprised at the extent to which it prevailed, and he explained the time and manner of the growth of the insect and the way it went to its deadly work. He showed some examples of the Diplosis, the only parasite inimical to the phylloxera and expressed the hope that it would be extensively distributed in districts where the latter prevailed. The short truit crop of the year had been put down by many to in. sects, but it was in reality the very wet weather and low temperature that prevailed in the Spring. He looked forward to an excellent crop, all things going well in 1833. as it was generally the case after a short year. It was the opinion of many that California was the fruit grower's paradise, and it un. doubtedly was so till 1874, when insects were rare. Since then, however, they have begun their ravages, and the State legislature has been compelled to make provisions for their prevention. An inspector is appointed, with sub-inspectors, authorized to visit each grower, and in the event of his not obeying certain reguprocess only costs the State \$10,000 a year. and he was of opinion that if it proved a success in the Far West, it should be tried here in the East. It was certainly the right thing to do in their case and why not in ours. The President resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

On motion it was decided to have his ad-

JACQUES CARTIER ELECTION.

LACHINE, Aug. 26 .- One hundred and eleven majority in St. Genevieve and Isie Besard for the Hon. Mr. Mousseau; St. Laurent not heard from yet; majority in Lachine 23, Pointe Claire 41, St. Anne's 52 for Hon. Mr. Mousseau.

THE SAGE MURDER MYSTERY.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 25.—A mysterious letter which was found in the waste-paper box at the depot, giving the details of a murder, was published in the papers here yesterday, but was generally regarded as a hoax. It is now learned that the letter was the property of a Buffalo detective and was a confession of a man implicated in the murder of one Sage at Brantford, Ontarlo, about two years ago, and which, up to the present time, has remained a mystery. Sage Ontario, about two years ago, and which, up to the present time, has remained a mystery. Sage was the treasurer of a school district in the county of Brant, Ont., and was last seen at Brantford. His body was found some two months afterwards in the river. It is supposed that the murderer is in Montana. The writer of the letter, an accomplice, has been in gaciat Brantford for some time,

THE RAILWAY FUSION.

Sarnia, Ont., Aug. 28 .- Mr. Hickson and the chief officials of the Grand Trunk Railway Cape Hayti, Saint Domingo and Turk's had two prolonged interviews with the Mayor Island, 26th. For West Indies, via St. Tho- and representative citizens of this town to day and representative citizens of this town to-day mas, and for Brazil, also specially andressed on matters connected with the union of the Grand Trunk Railway and Great Western Railway. Mr. Hickson endeavored to impress upon the delegation the advantages which a connecting link between the two railways running along the water front would bring to the town, and offered to build the same for a bonns of \$50,000. The delegation was divided in opinion as to the advantages of a line along the river front, but all were agreed that a bonus from the town was out of the question. An alternative line passing through the town, some distance from the front, was proposed, but Mr. Hickson gave it to be understood that in case he had to resort to such a route to make a connection, there would be no prospect of the river crossing in front of the town being utilized. He would not, however, in any case pledge himself to make the present G. W. R. the passenger terminus in the amalgamated line, though he believed it would come to that in time. Subsequently Mr. Hickson agreed to accept right of way along the river front if it was secured for the railway. Steps are being taken to secure the right of way for the railway.

THE RICHMOND (ONT.) MURDER.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28 .- An inquest is proceeding to-day at Richmond on the young farmer, McCaffrey, who was shot dead near this place on Saturday night. As there is no telegraph office at Richmond the facts elicited have not yet reached here. Chester Spearman and his sister Maria have been arrested, but that she has confessed is a rumor lacking foundation. The event has caused a profound sensation, as McCaffrey was very popular among his neighbors and bore an excellent character, while the Spearmans do not stand very high in popular estimation.. It appears that Chester Spearman was hanging round McCaffrey's all day Saturday seeking him and said he was hiding from him. Afterwards they were seen talking together in the buggies on the road. Spearman's sister, Maria, was with her brother. A few minutes after he was shot. The theory is that there was an Improper intimacy between McCaffrey and Maria and that his murder was owing to a refusal to marry

A SOCIALIST FLOT FRUSTRATED. VIENNA, Aug. 26. The police statement is

published regarding the robbery of a shoemaker's house, during July The documents say that To a siding July The documents say that To a siding sime the revolutionary journals in their occurrences have tried to incite the working olesses to the destruction of all the institutions. the State, and under the influence of these productions a section has been formed among the workingmen of Vienna representing the principles of Herr Most. The authorities received information that the robbery was offened by local Rudicals, to increase the finds of the Associations. A portion of the stolen property was found at a revolutionary leader's house. The temainder was found at houses of revolutionary workingmen. Correspondence was also seized, by meens of which other Socialists Society's career, it was the first time they persons were arrested, including Penkert, had met outside Ontario and in the name of editor of the Radical workingmen's paper, Die the Society he offered his felicitations to all Zukunit. It is suspected that the robbery of

THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Formal Opening of the Meeting— Late Members — New Members — The British Association—Meeting of the Sections—Lunch—Reading of Papers —The Evening Meeting in Queen's Hall—Address by Prof. Brush on American Mineralogy—The Recep-

MONTREAL, Aug. 24. The thirty-first annual Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was opened this morning with all due ceremony in the William Molson Hall, situated in the McGill College Building. After the Standing Committee had completed arrangements at the Windsor Hotel, they proceeded at once to McGill College, where the meeting in general session was at once organized. It was called to order by the retiring President, Professor George J. Brush, of New Haven. The assemblage, composed as it was of prominent scientists from the two hemispheres, was a brilliant one, and on no previous occasion in this city were talent and intellect so largely represented. Among them are men whose names are identified with the scientific progress of the XIX. century, and whose genius is the pride and boast of their respective countries. A notable feature of the Convention is the presence of numerous representatives of the fair sex, who display a laudable interest in the developments and progress of science.

Professor Brush, after the meeting came to order, withdrew from the Chair of Honor and

Dr. J. W. Dawson, the President-elect, of

Montreal, was conducted to the vacant seat

and formally installed as President of the

Association amid applause. The Right Rev.

Bishop Bond then offered up prayer to the

Creator of Light and the Giver of Wisdom

and called upon Providence to bless the

labors of the Association. The chairman of

the Local Committee, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt,

came forward and delivered a few introductory

remarks in regard to the object and working

of the Convention. The members of the As-

sociation were afterwards formally welcomed

to the metropolis of the Dominion by Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal, on behalf of its citizens. Another welcome was extended to them by His Honor the Lieut-Governor of Quebec, on behalf of the Province of N S; Geo Iles, Montreal; John S Jack, Cha-President Dawson made a most suitable reply in eloquent terms. The importance of the meeting was fully brought out, as well as the many benefits which would naturally accrue to the cause of science. Canada should not fail to profit by it. The list of

papers which would be presented were as varied as they were complete. THIS EVENING.

Address of the retiring President, Professor George J. Brush, at eight o'clock, in the Queen's Hall, to be followed by a reception of the members of the Association in the Assembly Room, in the same building, by the Local Committee. Members will be admitted to the reception on the presentation of their badges.

THE NAMES.

The registry office at McGill College has been well patronized since the opening. The following are the first names inscribed in the books;-Dr Kowalevsky, Moscow; De Alf and consisted of the election of one Fellow Springer, Cincinnati; Mrs Cora Elsas, Cin- from each section to represent it on the Springer, Cincinnati; Airs Cota Elsas, Cincinnati; Otis F Mason, Whehington; Mrs Martha J Lamb, New York; Mrs H B Mason, Troy; J Francis Williams, Salem, N Y; C B Riley. Washington. D C: Miss Nina posed of three Fellows from each section Riley, Washington, D C; Miss Nina Lafargue, Washington; Miss Alice W Whildon, Concord, Mass; Dr J Baker Edwards, Montreal; J A U Beaudry, Montreal; Major Latour, Montreal; E L Sturtevant, M D, Genova, N Y; James Mills, M A, Guelph, Ont; Mrs Mills; Jno Thorburn, LL D. Ottawa; Thos Kirkland, Toronto; Geo H Cook, New Jersey; Annie Cook, New Jersey; Mrs Cook, New Jersey; Joanna E Cook, New Jersey; WHH Russell, St Louis, Mo; M H Brissette, Montreal; C G Tower, Lexington, Mass; Rev J O Dorsey, Washington; of such section respectively for the next meet-miss Margaret Bowles, Columbia, Tennes. of the Association. see; E B Elliott, Washington; A H Ormsby, Dublin, Ireland; Miss E L Hamlin, New York ; Henry A Ward, Rochester, NY; W F Dudley, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr Haughton, Dublin; B J Gilbert, Utica, N Y; Mrs C F Wells, New York; Wm Wallace, Ansonia, Conn; W S McKay, Trinity College, Dublin; Jas Hall, Albany, NY; F Ward, Washington; Wrs Ward; Prof C Hertzburg, LL D. Brooklyn; C Gilbert Wheeler, Chicago; Mrs Wheeler; Wm Muir, Montreal; Mrs Muir; CG Caldwell, Ithaca, NY; John Rea, FRS LLD, Kensington, London; Hy E Alvord, Orange County, NY; E E Howell, Rochester, N Y; F W Staebner, Rochester, N Y Thos P Bassnett, Montreal; Mrs Bassnett; Miss Hattie H May, Georgia; Miss H E Solomons, Miss Kate Solomons, Miss A I Solomons. South Carolina: J F Whiteaves, Ot. tawa; N S Townshend, New York; W R Lazenby, Columbus, Ohio; George F Barker, Pa, Mrs and Miss Barker; R G Huling, Mass; Mrs Huling; S R Paine, Mass; P O Williams, New York; S M Hedges, Mass; Mrs and Miss Hedges; D M Beadle, Ont; Mrs and Miss Beadle; Mrs W D Bordman, Mass; W D Bordman; Miss Mary H Hinckley, Mass; Miss Mary Austin, Mass Miss Rose Holingsworth, Mass; Miss Holingsworth; Dr Dawson, Montreal; N H Winchell, Minnesota; E T Cox, San Francisco; Jas Ferrier, jr. Montreal; Mrs Ferrier, W F Ferrier; C A Watson, Mass; Miss Sarah E Hunt, Mass; A L Page, Mass; Mrs Caroline H Dall Washington; A E Foote, Pa; Geo F Brush Conn; Mrs Brush; Chas W Smiley, Washington; W Hudson Stephens, NY, H Williams, NY; J Hagemann, Ohio; J F James, Ohio; Miss E W James, Miss Annie James, A Helghway, Ohio; H C Bolten, Conn; Chas H Rodwell, Paul Mohr, Ohio; Miss Emily Mohr, Dr Jos Szabo, Buda-Pesth, Hungary John Fallon, Massachusetts; H S Jewett, Ohlo; T Sterry Hunt, Montreal; Jas L'Etolle, Ottawa; W W Tracey, Michigan; D P Penallow, New Jersey; Mrs Isabella James, Massachusetts; Miss F B James, Miss Wilson and Miss Carrie Crow, Montreal; T J Burrill, Illinois; Miss Alice E Putnam, Massachusetts; UE Archambault, Montreal; Daniel Draper, New York ; Edward H Dixon, New York Mr and Mrs John M Edwards, Marlboro, Mass; the Rev James and Mrs and Misses Roy, Montreal; Prof Ernest H Cook, Bristol, Eng; Mrs Z D Butcher, Washington; Miss Roberta Freeland, Washington; Jos Hyatt, Standfordville, NY."

The first meeting of the Scientists yesterday was a grand success. All the proceedings were marked by harmony and were followed with general interest.

The Permanent Secretary, Prof. F. W. Putnam, stated that the financial report of the year had been printed. A large number of donations had come in for reprinting volumes of the past proceedings of the Association, among others one from Gen. William Lilly cf \$1,000 towards the expense of reprinting volume 26 of the proceedings, and since he had come to Montreal he had received another contribution of \$150 for the same purpose. Some 160 papers had already been entered for this meeting, and referred/to the

various sections. Dr. Hunt announced that the promenade day evening after Prof. Bell's lecture, instead of on Tuesday evening as announced. He expressed regret at the absence of the Hon. Justice Mackay, President of the Art Association.

Prof. Putnam then read the following list of members reported deceased since the last meeting of the Association, viz:—Zachari Allen, Providence, R I; J G Barnard, New York city; Geo L Blackie, Nashville, Teun; Albert H Briggs, Springfield, Mass; Mrs Mary H Campbell, Crawfordshire, Ind; Frederick Collins, Washington, DO; J M Crank, Wolfeville, NO; Charles F Crocker, Lawrence, Mass; E A Dairymple, Baltimore, Md; Caleb G Forslier, New Orleans, La; J Goldsmark, New York; Geo W Hawes, Washington, D C, Thos Potts James, Cambridge, Mass; Lewis H Morgan, Rochester, N Y; Chas H Payne, Saratoga Springs; J Duncan Puinam, Davenport, Iowa; W B Rogers, Boston, Mass; E Root, Amheret, Maes; W Sheppard, Drummondville, P Q David P Smith, Springfield, Mass : C Spenzig, St Lonis, Mass; AR Thompson, New York; WS Faux, Philadelphia; J C Watson, Ann Arbor, Mich; Mrs GO Welch, Lynn, Mass.

The General Secretary, Mr W Saunders, then announced that the Standing Committee recommended for members the gentlemen forming the local Committee and 169 other applicants, who, on motion, were duly elected members of the Association. Among the large number of new members may be noted the following Canadians, viz. :—U E Archambault, Montreal; Rev W D Armstrong, Oitawa; T Foster Bateman, Montreal; P Janvier Ubalde Beaudry, Beauharnois; D W Beadle, St Catharines. Ont: Thos Beull, Lindsay, Ont; JA U Beaudry, G J Bowles, M H Brissette, H L Cargill, Montreal; Charles Carpmael Toronto; Peter C Dempsey, Trenton; John M Denton, A G Fenwick, M D. London, Ont; James Ferrier, Jr, W F Ferrier, Sandford Fleming, Montreal; Jas Fletcher, R G Haliburton, Miss A M Harmon, Ottawa; Henry Hemming, Quebec. Professor Henry Hemming, Quebec. Professor Call Warnecke, Montreal; J F White-eaves, Ottawa; W H Mills, Hamilton; Wm Muir, Louis H Pignold, Montreal; Jos L'Etoile, Quebec; W H Merritt, Toronto; Prof Jas Mills, Guelph; T Wesley Mills, Montreal; Prot T Kirkland, Toronto; Major Latour, Montreal; Prof Geo Lawson, Halifax,

teauguay Basin, PQ. On the suggestion of the President, the English and European scientists attending the meeting were elected members of the Association.

President Dawson announced that the annual meeting of the British Science Association opened on the same day as their meeting, and suggested that a message of greeting and congratulation should be cabled to it from the American Association, a suggestion that met with the approval of those present.

The recommendation of the Standing Committee that the hours of meeting each day, except Saturday, should be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2.30 to 5 p.m., was adopted.

The meeting was then declared adjourned, and the Association resolved itself into the various sections which met in their respective apartments for organization. The proceedings were the same in all of these sections, together with the Vice President and Secretary, and which selects the papers to be read and makes other arrangements for the meettings of the sections respectively; the election of the Nominating Committee, composed of one member or Fellow from each section; the election of three members or Fellows from each section, to act with the Vice President and Secretary of that section as a subcommittee to recommend to the Nominating Committee, the Vice President and Secretary

The following were the results in each

section :-A-MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY. Prof W Rodgers, of Cambridge, Mass, occupied the chair in the absence of the Vice-

President, Mr Wm Harkness, of Washington. Secretary-Prof H T Eddy, of Cincinnati, Ohio. For Standing Committee-Prof W

Johnson, Annapolis, Md. For Sectional Committee-Prof G W Hill, Nyack Turnpike, NY; Dr L Waldo, New Haven, Conn, and Prof C A Young, of Princeton (NJ) College.

For the Nominating Committee—Prof W W Payne, Carleton College, Northfield, Mass. For the Sub-Committee on Nominations-Prof W A Sheiman, Nashville, Tenn; Prof R

W Wilson and Prof CH Rockwell. B . — PHYSICS Vice-President-Prof T C Mendenhall, of

Columbus, O. Secretary-Prof Charles S Hastings, of Baltimore, Md. For Standing Committee-Prof Blake Davidson College, North Carolina.
For Sectional Committee—Profs Weed,

Dolten and Rowland. For Nominating Committee-Prof Jewell. For Sub-Committee-Prof Hodges, Cambridge, Mass; Prof Murdock, Annapolis, and Prof Brackett, St Johnsbury.

C .- CHEMISTRY. Vice-President-Prof H O Bolton, of Hart-

ford, Conn. Secretary-Prof Alfred Springer, of Cincinnati. For Standing Committee-Prof S A Latti-

more, of Rochester, NY. For Sectional Committee-Prof George C Caldwell, cf Cornell University.

For Sub-Committee—Prof Alexis Julien, Prof Paul Schweitzer and Prof A B Leeds. For Nominating Committee-Prof Geo C

Caldwell. D. MECHANICAL POIENCE. Vice-President, Prof W P Trowbridge, of

New Haven, Conn. In the absence of Dr. Dudley, Prof Burkitt Webb, of Cornell University, was elected Secretary. The elections for the committee will take

place to-morrow. E. GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY. Vice-President, Prof E T Cox, of San

Francisco.

In the absence of Prof C E Dutton, the Secretary, Prof H S Williams, of Ithaca, N Y, was elected to that office. For Standing Committee—Prof G H Cook. For Sectional Committee-O H Hitchcock,

N H Winchell and E T Nelson. For Nominating Committee-J Spencer. For Sub-Committee-P W. Schaffer, Alex-

ander Winchell and Gen Lilly. F BIOLOGY.

Vice-President-Prof W H Dall, of Washington. In the absence of Dr. C S Minet, Dr W Osler, of Montreal, was elected Secretary. For Standing Committee-Prof A J Cook.

For Sectional Committee J A Lintner, W in the Art Gallery would take place on Mon- J Beal and H F Bassett.

For Nominating Con ' 'ee-L F Ward, G. HISTOLOGY AND ROSCOPY.

Vice-President-Prof A h . untle, of Colum-Fellow for Standing Committee-R H

Ward. For Sectional Committee-A B Hervey, L Elsberg, R Hitchcock.

For Nominating Committee—J D Hyatt. For Sub-Committee--G O Mitchell, T J Burrill, C C Merriman.

H. ANTHBOPOLOGY.

In the absence of Prof. Daniel Wilson, Vice-President, Prof. Mason, the Secretary, called the section to order.

Secretary-Prof Otis Maon, of Washington. For Standing Committee_Dr P R Hoy, Racine, Wis.

For Sectional Committee—Prof Albert S Bickmore, New York; Lt. Col Mullery, Washington, and Prof N S Townshend, Columbus. For Nominating Committee—Hon Horatio Hale.

For Sub Committee-Rev J O Dorsey, Washington, Prof S II Perkins, Burlington, Vt. and Rev J Anderson, Waterbury, Conc.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow Herald, Aug. 15th.)

The Magistrates of Arbroath while continuing to the members of the Salvation Army the privilege of holding open-air meetings in certain public places in the town on timely intimation being made to the police, have rejused the request which their "captain" made last week, that they should be allowed to resume marching and singing through the streets.

We regret to learn that Lord Valhousie is not in the emjoyment of that robust health his friends could wish, and instead of returning to Forfarshire on the rising of Parliament, as intended, his Lordship has been recommended by his medical advisers to take a course of the Homburg waters, in the hope that these may be the to coural against a Hundre Adherrestore him to convalescence.—Dundee Advertiser.

In regard to the rumor of a visit by the Queen to the Duke of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire, about the 23rd inst., it appears that some ten days ago instructions were received at the castle from the Duke for the preparation and decoration of certain apartments in expectation of a private visit from Her Majesty about the date mentioned. In compliance with these instructions, workmen have been employed for some days on the necessary work. work.

work.

At Edinburgh Police Court on Monday—
Balle Colston presiding—a young lad named
Bernard Crosscary was sentenced to pay a fine
of £1, with the option of 20 days' imprisonment,
for assaulting a constable in the cells of the
police-office on Saturday night. A similar sentence was passed upon another lad named Owen
who had assaulted the same constable while he
was apprehending Crosscary in Cowgate. Other
two lads named Rennia and Alexander, for
attempting to wescue Owen, were each sentenced
to 30 days' imprisonment, Mr. Linton remarking that they were two of a large crowd who
collected and abused the policemen. Other two
young lads, who had prolonged the disturbance
into the Sunday morning, were each sent to
prison for 15 days.

prison for 15 days.

On Saturday morning about ten o'clock a serious accident occurred to party of excursionists employed in the Hurlet and Capsie Alum Company. The company, numbering thirty, were conveyed per 'bus from Campsie via Drymen, and when descending Haldane Brae, near to Balloch, the vehicle upset. A man named Patrick Gormley sustained severe laceration and fracture of the left foot, the injuries being so serious that Dr. M'Lelland of Alexandtia ordered his removal to the Glasgow Informary. Other four of the party sustained severe bruises about the legs and face, while Craig, the driver, got cut about the face. The cause of the accident is considered to have been the excessive top weight, coupled with the fact of the horses being too suddenly reined in at the toil bar, which is badly situated for this purpose. badly situated for this purpose.

School. There were 105 competitors, as against 137 last year.

We recently reported fully in our columns an interlocutor given by Sheriff Lees, where, in decerating against a defender in a cise of this nature for £69, he held that in virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Queen Ann, this sum properly belonged to the poor of the parlish wherein the betting transaction had taken place. The parlish was that of Catheart, and to the Local Authority the Sheriff Clerk transmitted a copy of the Sheriff's interlocutor, and at their meeting on Tuesday the Inspector, Mr. Grozier, admitted the same to the Board. In course of discussion Capt. Stewart moved that the Board thank the Sheriff for his attention, and resolve that no action be taken. Mr. Mayberry could not approve of the Sheriff's interlocutor being dealt with in so summary a manner, and in moving that it be remitted to the Law and Finance Committee for their consideration and to report, said there were two points to be specially kept before the Board in disposing of this matter—the first being the likelihood of the Board establishing their rights to this sum of money, and secondly, in the event of their succeeding, their prospect in being able to recover the money. He was inclined to think that the likelihood of the parish getting the benefit of the sum in question was just as remote as the Act of Parliament on which the Sheriff had founded the Board's right thereunto. Mr. Miack having seconded Mr. Mayberry's proposal, the matter was remitted accordingly.

THE POISON OF TOBACCO SMOKE.

A series of experiments has been recently conducted by Herr Clasling, of Bremen, with the view of ascertaining the proportions of nicotine and other poisonous substances in the smoke of cigars. He specifies as strongly polsonous constituents carbonic exde, sulphuretted hydrogen, picoline bases, and nicotine. The first three occur, however, in such small proportions and their volatility is so great that their share in the action of tobacco smoke on the system may be neglected. The picoline bases, too, are present in comparatively small quantity, so that the poisonous character of the smoke may be al-

most exclusively attributed to the large proportion of nicotine present. Only a part of the nicotive in a cigar is destroyed by the process of smoking, and a relatively large portion passes off with the smoke. The proportion of alcotine in the smoke depends, of course, essentially on the kind of tobacco; but the relative amount of nicotine which passes from a cigar into smoke depends chiefly on how far the cigar has been smoked, as the nicotine contents of the unsmoked part of a cigar is in inverse ratio to the size of this part i.e. more nicotine the shorter the part. Evidently, in a burning cigar, the slowly advancing zone of glow drives before it the distillable matters, so that in the yet unburnt portion a constant accumulation of these takes place. It would appear that in the case of eigars that are poor n nicotine more of this substance relatively passes into smoke than in the case of cigars with much nicotine; also that nicotine, notwithstanding its high boiling point, has remarkable volatility .- London Times .

Last year Great Britain had 13,727 locomotives to 18,175 miles of line, or one engine to 1.3 miles. In this country there were 20,116 locomotives to 104,300 miles of line, or one engine to 5.1 miles.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE AGRICUL-TURAL CONGRESS AT ITS MEETING IN MONTREAL.

TIMOTHY AND ITS STAGES OF GROWTH.

Major H. G. ALVORD, Manager of the

Houghton Experimental Farm, read a paper

by Prof. W. H. Jordan on the "Non-albume-nold nitrogen of Timothy at different stages of growth." The fact is well known that the | interesting question to determine if the off. albumenoid compound of our various cattle spring of birds made insusceptible by vacfoods are the only vegetable substances of which it can be affirmed with certainty that of immunity. Here, again, our experiments they can be converted into animal albumenoids such as the albumen and fibrine of lean meat and the casein in milk. He then discussed the conditions affecting the amounts of these bodies existing in any species of fodder. Until recently chemists assumed that all the nitrogen in plants was trol the contagious fevers. And although it combined in the albumencid form, but it is now known that it exists in other forms in the various materials fed to farm animals. These compounds, however, mostly take no part in animal nutrition, while the effect of the others is so uncertain that it seems improbable that they appropriate any considerable quantity of nitrogen. The opinion has become quite general that the percentage of total nitrogen existing in the non-albumenoid torm become smaller as the plant approaches maturity, and this idea is certainly in accordance with the views entertained concerning the office of amides and related bodies in vegetable nutrition. The results of earlier inves tigation in the amides in grasses, especially those of Kellner, also favored the idea that when active growth ceases, and the transportation of albumenoid material ro longer becomes a necessity, the amides disappear somewhat from the plant. Different results were obtained from different plants. The examination by American analysis of twentythree samples of timothy cut at different periods of growth gave results that made it seem doubtful if the amid a nitrogen diminishes meterially in this grass after the period of bloom. The average of non-albumenoid nitrogen in four samples cut previous to or in early bloom is 26 per cent of the total nitrogen, while for four samples in or past full bloom, the average is 25 per cent, a difference that is not material and which does not indicate a diminishing of the amide nitrogen at the later period of growth. The results of the analysis of ten samples at the Pennsylvania State College Laboratory, held for the object of determining the influence of fertility and of the stage of development upon the amide nitrogen, showed that increased fertility had the effect of causing more of the nitrogen to exist in the non-albumencid form and that maturity or the approach of ripeness did not diminish materially the non-albumenoid nitrogen. VACCINATION EXPERIMENTS.

The following paper, by Mr. D. E. Salmon, D.V.M., veterinarian to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, on the subject of vaccination, was read by the President, as fol-

"Various observations convinced me that the effects of a virus depend largely upon the dose introduced, and this encouraged me to investigate the precise effects which follow the inoculation of fowls with different quantitles of cholera virus. To accomplish this it was necessary to produce a virus of a standard strength before any definite results could be obtained, and the problem too suddenly reined in at the toil bar, which is badly situated for this purpose.

The result of the second annual competition for the Hamahfield bursaries, open to the three counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigston, has been made known. Last year the result was chiefly remarkable for the larke number of bursaries (eight) that fell to Lange number of bursaries, while all its candidates received hoporable mention. The following is the prize list: College bursary of £15, tenable for three years. John H. Ross Gerson, Stranraer Academy, 20hn H. Ross Gerson, Stranraer Academy, 2chool bursaries (live of £10 cach), tenable for three years. David A. Carruthers, Maffat Academy, 2chool bursaries (live of £10 cach), tenable tor three years—1st. Samuel J R Sibbald, Morton Public School and Wallace Academy; 2d. Thomas W. Greve, Langholm Public School and Stranraer Academy; 4th, William Rae, Langholm Public School, he gets a double bursary. The fifth on the list was Jane Irving, Laugholm Public School. There were 105 competitors, as against 137 last year.

We recently reported fully in our columns an interlocutor given by Sheriff Lees, where, in definition of a dilution of 1 to 10,000, five or six would die. Another one or two would contract a severe form of the disease and recover; but by far the greater number remained to the prize of the edition of 1 to 10,000, five or six would die. Another one or two would contract a severe form of the disease and recover; but by far the greater number remained to produce the edition of 1 to 10,000, five or six would die. Another one or two would contract a severe form of the disease or ever under any circumstances, when they have contracted the effection there was a great temptation to conclude that the disease produced by diluted vires was of substantially the same intensity as that produced b was solved by cultivating the microphytes class of investigations, but it would nevertheless have been an egregious mistake. For if the fowls which showed no symptoms of disease in the experiment are inoculated with the strongest virus, nearly all of them will prove to be completely unsusceptible. Were these birds pneusceptible when purchased as we know many are, and thus able to resist the virus in the first experiment, or did they acquire this unsusceptibility during the experiment?

A microscopic examination of the virus dis-

closes the fact that every drop contains at least a million and a half, and possibly many more, of the peculiar microsocci of this disease; and consequently each drop of our dilution of 1 to 10,000 must contain 150, and our first supposition that every drop did not contain the germs must be wrong. If, now, we make daily examinations of the appearances at the point of inoculation we will see that with the fowls inoculated with the dilution of 1 to 10,000, although the puncture may heal as when no virus is used and present a normal appearance for three or four days or a week, at the end of this period there local is evidence of a slight flammation—the blood vessels are distended and the point is swollen. This irritation does not disappear until about three weeks, counting from the inoculation, has elanged except in those cases where the disease is contracted. If we use a dilution of 1 to 100, 000 none of our fowls die, and a much smaller proportion contract the local lesion which I have referred to, and we may easily show that those which contract it acquired immunity from the effects of subsequent inoculations with ordinary quantities of virus while those which do not contract it are as susceptible as before. It is evident, therefore, that inoculations with sufficiently diluted virus is followed by an germs and that this is sufficient to produce strong, the local irritation may appear, but in a few days the germs penetrate the entire a certain degree of immunity has been acquired and the bir i generally recovers. As the susceptibility of different individuals varies remarkably, our first preventive inoculation must be with an extremely diluted virus (1 to 75,000); those individuals which prove insusceptible to this are then inoculat. d with a stronger virus, and so on, until all proof of the success of the operation.

sand birds. I have made a number of experiments during the past year to determine if an immunity might not be granted by hypodermic injections of considerable quantitles of devitalized virus—or, in other words, of the chemical products of the growth of the pathogenic germs, as has been believed possible by good authorities, but in no case has any success been attained. It was also an clustion might not inherit a certain degree have shown that no degree of immunity is

conferred. Vaccination with an attenuated virus, or inneculated with a diluted virus, which practically produces the same effects, are then our great hope for the future in our efforts to conwill require an extensive experience to demonstrate which of the methods noticed is, all things considered, the most satisfactory, it cannot be doubted that either of them constitutes a most important addition to our resources. And these discoveries have resulted from patient scientific research, from experiments upon living animals, and in no other way could we have learned of these great laws of nature upon which they de-

Dr. Townsend and Mr. E. A. Barnard then gave some of the results of their own experience in the subject matter of the treatise.

GERMINATION OF SEED. A paper on the germination of seeds, by J. J. Thomas, Associate Editor of the Country Gentleman, was then read by the President. The paper was a statement of the writer, with the practical deductions therefrom. These went to corroborate the well known fact that seeds require for germination a certain amount of moisture, warmth and air, but not light. Every farmer and gardener is familiar with the fact that no seeds can grow in a soil, no matter how perfect in other respects, if destitute of moisture, or in a season of extraordinary drought. Cultivators know equally well that a certain amount of warmth is required, but a complete series of experiment with different seeds to determine the temperatures at which growth can begin would be useful in practice, and might often prevent failure. The experi ments made in the present case were principally for the purpose of throwing additional light on the third well-known requirement for germinations, viz, the presence of air. Buried beyond a certain depth in compacted air, all seeds will remain dormant for an indefinite length of time. Nurserymen sometimes employ this dormant influence to hold a surplus of peach stones or other large seeds from growing till wanted by burying a foot or two in closely trodden soil, and the small seeds of weeds remain for years several inches beneath the surface until brought up to the action of the air by ploughing. Their unsuspected presence in this condition had led to the absurd notion of the spontaneous germination of weeds, or of the equally erroneous one of the transmutation of unlike species. The size of the seeds should control in a great measure the denth to which they should be covered with soil. The common rule that the depth should not much exceed five times the diameter of the seed is a good one, and in accordance with this rule the grains of corn which are half an inch in diameter may be planted two and a half inches deep or any less depth which shall give them sufficient moisture. Clover seed, on the other hand, the diameter of

inch for its ready go minution and growth. From personal experiments it was found that corn planted at depths ranging between half an irch and six inches came up in from six to fifteen days. With oats very nearly the same results were obtained. Experiments with barley gave results quite similar to those of wheat, but no plants found their way to the surface in a strong soil from a depth of six inches. But they came up freely when covered with coarse sand at even greater depths. All the larger culmiforous plants, such as corn, oats and wheat, if growing from a great depth sent out a new set of roots near the surface and these new roots afterwards became the whole support, or nearly so, the lower ones which started in the soil not increasing or extending. A principal reason why deep planting was less snecessful than at more moderate depths appeared to be the loss of time in slowly reaching the surface and in forming this new set of roots. In some cases plants of the smaller grain crops which came from a depth of from one to two inches, appeared to be

which is hardly the twelfth of an inch,

should not be buried more than half an

often enough to establish a general rule. The number of days required for the various plants to reach the surface would, of course, vary considerably with the temperature of the season and the warmth of the

rather stronger than those planted only half

an inch, but the experiment was not repeated

soil. The practical deductions to be made from these experiments teach the importance of adapting the depth in sowing the different crops to the size of the seed; that while the corn may be buried with propriety at a depth of two inches, especially in light and porous soils, timothy seed should not have a covering of over half an inch, nor clover of more than an inch. They also suggest indirectly the importance of a finely pulverized soil for favoring germination; that grass seed should not be buried by using a common cross harrow, but a fine brush or roller, and the advantages of a top dressing of fine manure to retain moisture over minute planted seed. They also explain how harvest seedsmen may be unjustly censured and charged with selling bad seed, simply because the farmer or gardener who planted it placed it at a depth from which the young and struggling plants find it impossible to reach air and light.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

The principle upon which Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor acts is entirely new. It does not sink deep into the flesh, thereby proentirely local multiplication of the disease ducing screness, but acts directly upon the external covering of the corn, separates it from insusceptibility. In case the virus is too the under layer, removes the direct pressure from the part, and at once effects a radical cure, without any pain or discomfort. Let body and the local lesion is either greatly those who are suffering from corns, yet skepdiminished or it entirely disappears. It the | tical of treatment, try it, and by the completelocal irritation has been apparent for a week ness of the cure they will be ready to recom-or more before the general reflection occurs mend Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor to others .- N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston, Ont.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28 .- Fearful rioting beween Hindoos and Mahommedans occurred at Salem, in Madras, and 150 Hindoos and three Mahommedans were arrested. An eye withave contracted the local lesion, which is a ness saw the disemboweled body of a Mahommedan infant lying on the ground with The advantages of this method are that a its arms torn off. Headless corpses of Mavirus of a definite strength may be produced hommedans, men and women, were lying on in any quantity within a few minuter, and every side, Mahommedan houses were burned that the individuals which have contracted and the principal Mosque almost razed. and recovered from the local lesion are insus- Dead pigs were thrown into wells with ceptible to the most active virus, while the corpses of Mahommedan children. Troops economy of the material is such that a single are still patrolling the streets. The Mahomdrop of the strong virus is sufficient for the medians of a small minority of the popuinoculation of ten, twenty, or even fift mon latten.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS

Special precautions are said to be taken now to protect the Princess Loidsengainst assassins. Fractions of a penny have never been paid by the Bank of England in distributing the dividends on the national debt, and the accumulations of the unpaid fractions amount to £143,00.

Paster Love, of the United Presbyterian Church at Harrisville, Ohio, was chloroformed and robbed of \$5,000 by his two sons, whom he had reared to the ages of 12 and 14 with exceeding religious riger.

Mr. Jenkiuson, who succeeded Col. Blackenbury, with a salary of \$7,500 a year, as head of the Irish Crimina! Investigation Department, d slinguished himself greatly when very young at the outbreak of the Indian mutiny.

It is attributed to Sir Garnet Wolsley that he always fixes a date for departure, for the end of war, and for his return to London to dine with a few agreeable friends. Sept. 15 is the day on which he proposes to exterminate Arabi.

A tablet is to be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of an American, the late Col. Chester, a native of Norwich, Conn., but for many years resident in England. This is in recognition of his service as editor of the Westminster Abbey Register.

In Spain an old custom among the rural people is never to eat fruit out of doors without planting the seed. The roads are lined with trees, whose fruit is free to all. An ol proverb says: "The man has not lived in valu who plants a good tree in the right place."

The Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the Count of Park, took the prize or Latin composition at the annual competition of the Parks colleges. His father, amid the plaudits of a large gather, ing, enbraced him and placed on his head the laurel wreath presented to prize winners. The Duke is thirteen. Cincinnati is to have a Shakespeare festival next spring. A fund of \$50,000 has been raised to meet a possible deficiency in the cash account, and John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett, Thomas Keene, and Mary Anderson are to act together in "Julius Cosar," "Othello," "King John," and "Romeo and Juliet."

Join," and "Romeo and Juliet."

The reason why the thermometer does not always accord with the comparative discomfort of hot weather is owing to variation of moisture in the air. While the human body is all the time giving oif perspiration, either sensible or ins-nsible, this evaporation will go on more rapidly when the air contains but little moisture than when it contains a great deal. Evaporation is cooling when it has no obstruction; but when it is obstructed by moist air, the reverse effect is produced, and a temperature of 80 degrees is quite as oppressive as that of 90 when the air is dry.

dry.

Dust mixed with air is found to be, under certain conditions, a dangerous explosive. Thus, if a large log of wood were ignited, it might be a week before it would be entirely consumed; split up into cord wood, and piled up loosely, it would, perhaps, burn in less than an hour; cut into shavings and allow a strong wind to throw them into the air—or in any way keep the chips comparatively well separated from each other—and the log would perhaps be consumed in two or three minutes; but if ground up into fine dust or powder, and blown in such a manner that each particle is surrounded by air, it would burn in less than a second.

The Tithing House's still in active use in Salt.

The Tithing House s still in active u.e in Salt Lake City, and through it half a million a year is collected by the Morman officials. This comes mostly from the poor, according to a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, and nobody knows to what use it is put, although many had their surmises when they found that lirigham Young, although not entitled to any salary, died worth several millions. The rich evade their tithes in a variety of ways; the poor must pay them, or they are subjected to trouble and annoyance. When they have paid their tithes they are not out of debt to the Church. They must contribute when called upon to the erection of new buildings, or do anything else the presthood may demand. "I etter starve your bo'y than your soul," and away so the last bushed of corn, or the last sheep, or the last steer.

Justice North is becoming noted among Eng-

away po the last bushet of corn, or the last sheep, or the last steer.

Justice North is becoming noted among English Judges by his peculiar ways of asserting the dignity of the Court. He lately asionished a lawyer in the Crown Court at Manchester, who was reading a paper, by saying that he must leave the court if ne wished to indulge in the newspaper. The man put away his paper at once. Then the Judge cried out, "Leave the court!" The man departed accordingly. This inetdent reminds the London Journals of the Vice-Chancellor's remarkable order to a bald man, whose misfortune interfered with the official's comfort. The sunlight reflected so vividly from the polished surface of the offender's head that the Vice-Chancellor's eyes were afflicted, and the man was forced to retire. Severity with judgment was illustrated in the direction to remove a barking dog from the court room. The wrong animal was selzed by the officer, and the magistrate exclaimed: "No, not that dog. I have been watching him all day, and I will say that a better-behaved little dog never entered a court of justice."

Canon Wilherforce, in a letter to the Arch-blabon of Canterdary, bag drawn attention to

Canon Wilherforce, in a letter to the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, has drawn attention to what he characterizes as a grievous seandal in connection with the management of the blshop of Canterbury, has drawn attention to what he characterizes as a grevous scandal in connection with the management of the familiary of the Established Church in England. He says it is an absurdity for Archbishops and Bishops "to give temperance lectures and address public meetings on the sin and misery caused by intemperance, arging their hearers to avoid the public house, while in their corporate capacity they are perhaps the largest owners of public house, while in their corporate capacity they are perhaps the largest owners of public house property in the country," and "certainly own more than any brewer's firm in the kingdom." The Bishop of London, when he leaves his house in St. James's square and rides to his palace at Fulham, passes on his road more than 100 barrooms, built on land belonging to the Church. The "Royal Oak," at Notting Hill, is on the land of the Bishop of London, and the "Hero of Waterloo," near the terminus of the Southwestern Railway, on that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The returns of the former are not less than \$50,400 a year, or more than the maintenance of all the places of worship of every denomination, schools, and the police force of the district within the diameter of a mile, while the "Hero of Waterloo" pays a rental quite as large. It is asserted that when the lease of a public house in possession of the Church Commissioners expires, it is valued by a protessional to know if its rental will bear an increase, and that the Church will also grant ground leases for the erection of public houses. The Church of England, as a whole, is the largest owner in the kingdom, and so, naturally in the absence of any principle to the contrary, the largest owner of public houses. The commodation of traveller, and when beer was regarded as, not merely an innocent, but a necessary beverage.

IRISH CATHOLIC NEWS. The Very Rev Father Jackman, O S F, has

been appointed Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Ireland, on the expiration of the period of office of the Very Rev Father Hill. At a meeting of the Chapter of the Franciscan Order, the following changes were decided upon :- The Very L L Cassidy, O S F, Prior, Drogheds, is appointed Definitor, and is removed to Dublin, the Rev Father Hyland, OSF, taking his place in Drogheda; the Very Rev E B Fitzmaurice, O S F, Drogheds, is appointed Principal of the Franciscan Novitlate in Ennis, County Clare.

His Crace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Archbishop of Tuam, attended by the clergy of the Westport Deanery, concluded an edifying confirmation tour in the Island of Achill, last week. Nowhere is the manifest success of the labors of Fathers Flanly and Biggins more clearly shown than in the almost total collapse of the once flourishing Irish Church Mission of Achill. The Archbishop complimented the people of Achill on their previous fidelity to the Church, notwithstanding the seductions that Souperism offered to men whose only legacy was poverty, and whose riches consisted in the wealth of their pure faith. The total abstinence pledge was administered by him to the children on whom the graces of Confirmation had just descended. Newport was next the scene of His Grace's labors. He paid a graceful compliment to the zealous priests, Father Prendergast and Father M'Hale. The little town of Louisburg wore its gayest attire on the occasion of the visit of its distinguished son, the Archbishop, who was accompanied by the Very Rev. P. Kilkenny, President of St. Jarlath's College.

Mr. John Hamilton, son of Senator Hamilton, of Kingston, who had charge of a private banking association at Brandon, Man, has committed suicide, it is supposed by shoot-next

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

The first paper read was that by Mr. John S. Hicks, of Roslyn, N.Y., entitled.

" THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF PRUNING. 1 would call attention to pruning for the benefit of the lumber product of trees, not for beauty, only the increased value of the sawn lumber. The value of clear in comparison with knotty lumber is well known. The defects of loose knots and much of the rotten lumber is due to the want of pruning.

Trees when quite young have branches extending to the ground, as it grows there, if not pruned, will die and in time produce a black knot that will continue to extend through the tree as long as the branch is attached, causing the tree when sawn to produce lumber with black or lonee knots.

Often when the tree has been standing a long time the branch will decay, this decay extending to the centre of the tree, causing it to be worthless while it looks sound on the outside, and its condition only known when sawn, involving a loss of all expenses and

costs. Clear lumber of all kinds is only obtained on the outsides of the log. All logs having a centre of knote, if this can be made small and the few knots kept sound, as they will be by being cut off when slive and quickly overgrown.

With the hickory and the oak there is still more difference, as the knotty lumber has no value over firewood, and as the large knotty oak and hickory legs fare scarcely worth cutting and splitting small enough for firewood.

I have now in mind a hickory tree nearly two feet in diameter that, for the want of with but a tew hours labor expended, it would have been easily worth \$30 to \$50. White oak timber, if knotty, will so check

and warp that it is worthless. The chestnut invariably shows the decay of the dying branches in the centre of the clog and rendering the timber of but little

value, In most if not all of our more clder woodlands, trees are allowed to grow as nature starts them. The worthless ones are not cut out and replanted with those of value. Many times the worthless over-top and kill those of value. It has been the thought of many that nature attends to all this, and the trees that are best suited to the soil will grow. This error is plainly shown by the fact that two locust trees are now growing at Roslyn, L.I., that originally were brought from Virginia by Capt. John Sands, of Sands Point, in 1875. From these two trees and another at Oyster Bay, L.I., have grown all the valuable locust timber on Long Island.

When we notice that the value of clear pine has nearly doubled in value in the past ten years, and is higher now than black walnut was then, and is still increasing in value each year, while the common or knotty pine is worth but a few dollars more now than then. Hard woods show the same increase in value.

When we realize that the old growth of forests are melting away so fast, and that we will not long have the old contury growth of trees to cut clear lumber from the outsides, caring but little for the centre, even if it is knotty for a foot or more in diameter, it being of so little cost at the stump that it might make but little difference.

But when timber has been planted and each year of its growth matched, the value of pruning will at once be seen as an element of profit.

Forests showing a sound growth of smooth trees, no dead and decaying branches will at all times have a value that will repay all the expenses of pruning and replacing trees of value for worthless ones.

The fact is that we have never cultivated our woodlands, and do not now realize their value, or what would be their value if in proper condition. But we will soon learn. With clear pine salling at wholesale for \$65 per thousand feet; black walauf, \$100; oak, \$65 to \$85; bickery, \$65 to \$120.

We will then scarcely believe that we have devoted so much time to crops of a yearly growth, and done nothing for those that take a life time to harvest.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Amalgamation—A Forestry Journal—Report on Forest Fires—The Evening Meeting.

The second day's proceedings of the Forestry Congress were very largely attended and followed with increased, interest. Hon. Mr. Joly, the President, was in the chair. He stated that the amalgamation of the American Forestry Congress, or rather, the reception of the former into the latter, was discussed the previous day, and a committee was appointed to report upon it. He called the Secretary of the Committee to read the Mr. SAUNDERS, the Secretary, read the re-

port, which, recommending the union of the two hodies, was adopted. On motion, a committee of five was ap-

pointed to revise the Constitution of the Congress and report at this morning's ses-The CHAIRMAN then announced the arrival

of the President, the Hon. Mr. Loring. The question of establishing a Forestry journal was taken up. The Chairman said it was proposed to publish a journal of Forestry, and a strong publishing house in Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Cc., had offered to undertake it. But they required one hundred more members, and the agent of the house was present to take subscriptions. Another matter that should be discussed here was the necessity of Government devoting some of its revenue to the promotion of the interest of Forestry. The President here took the chair.

Da. CHAS. MOHR read the report of committee of the last meeting of the Congress upon the injuries caused by forest fires. The report enumerated the causes of forest fires, among which was mentioned the practice of circling trees in order to secure the gum that exudes from the wound, for purposes of commerce. Another cause of injury to forests is the partial burning over of timber land by fires, which, though it may not kill the trees, almost entirely arrests their growth. Moreover, these frequent fires finally result in the total destruction of the organic matter in the soil. The pasturing of cattle in the woods, a custom very common in the country, is also a cause of gradual but sure destruction to the forests on account of the cattle browsing the leaves off all the young and growing trees, so that when the old trees die out there are no sapplings to take their places.

The report was on motion received, and the President called for remarks on the general

subject of forest fires.

respecting timber lands in the United States and Canada. In the United States timber lands become the exclusive property of the occupant, whilst in Canada the Government

been cut down and carried away, to the value of at least twenty millions a year in each case. Not only were those fires caused by sportsmen, fishermen and hunters, but also by the settlers in clearing their lands, and even by the criminal carelessness of the emplaces of the lumbermen themselves. He world suggest that the Provincial Govern-

ment should intervene. In Ontario settlers were not permitted to burn their brush from April to November, while in Quebec the restriction only applied to the months of July and August. This restriction should be extended at least to the months of June and September. If the authoriwere to take the precaution of dividing the timber lands into convenient districts and place them under the supervision of egents, who should visit every settler and acquaint him with the penalties that the Government should hereafter visit upon the careless setting of fires. There was very little malicious setting of fires; it was, in nine cases out of ten, the result of carelessness. In the Ottawa section the lumbermen had endeavored to co-operate in preventing fires, but their experience showed that only Government authority would suffice. The lumbermen themselves would not object to a special tax to meet the expenses of close government supervision.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts, related his xperience with a forest fire in the west. The fires started through the carelessness of the settlers did infinitely more damage than the Indian fires.

The Hon. GEORGE BRYSON heartily concurred in Mr. White's suggestions as to the means of preventing forest fires. The months of May, June, September and October were those during which nearly all the destructive pruning, was not worth the labor to split | fires took place on the Ottawa. Some twentyinto firewood; bad it been pruned early and five years ago he was examined before a committee of the House of Commons, when he stated that for every tree that was cut ten were destroyed by fires. That proportion did not continue now, but his opinion was that for a great many years ten times as much timber was destroyed by fire as was cut and

Mr. John Dougall, of New York, said the month of May was the worst month in the year for torest fires, owing to the fact that at that time the ground was covered with dead leaves and grass, as dry as tinder, which took fire from a spark. Hence that month should be included in the time during which settlers should be forbidden to burn brush.

Mr. THISTLE was in favor of Government supervision of the forests in order to prevent devastating fires. The immense region beyond the Ottawa, forming the water shed towards the Hudson's Bay, was once covered with valuable forests which had been almost completely destroyed by fire.

Mr. Marrin, Cayuge, said he knew that in Michigan and in the Ontario Muskoka region many fires were started by lumbermen's laborers with the malicious purpose of securing labor for themselves when employment was scare. Scarcely any punishment could be too severe for such persons.

Mr. J. K. WARD said if the authorities took half the pains to prosecute malicious forest incendiaries that they did to punish a poor wretch who stole a dollar's worth of goods, it would have a beneficial deterrent

The CHAIRMAN, there being no more speakers on the subject, thanked the Congress for the practical statements and suggestions which had been put forth. He especially wished to emphasize a suggestion that a man who would set fire to the woods but not to a barn, should be taught that one crime was as the country in constant use. The number of great as the other.

Hon, Mr. Jour moved that it the duty of this Congress to draw earnestly the attention | acre, it would be necessary to cut from 60,000 of the Government to the necessity of protecting effectually the public forests against fires. He proposed that a memorial should be sent to the Government of the United States and | than 30 years, and consequently from 2,000,-Canada, Carried.

maining unread be submitted to a committee | spoke of the chemical processes employed to | forest ares. consisting of Prof Hough, Dr Warder, and Mr Beadle, who shall select those they deem most important to be read before the general meet. ing of Congress this afternoon. Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected a committee to memoralize the Governments track road. The protection of the woodlands of the United States and Canada on the necessity of protecting public forests: Mesers Peter White, M.P., J.K. Ward, Dr. Mohr, Ron George Bryson, Prof Hough and P E Fernow.

THE EVENING MEETING.

A public meeting was held in the Queen's Hall, at which there was a large attendance, the Hon Mr Joly presiding. Amongst the gentlemen upon the platform were Hon H G Joly, Messrs Geo W Stephens, M P P; L Beaubien, M P P, J K Ward, Hon Senator Trudel, Gen Eaton, Commissioner of Education for the United States; Hon Mr Loring, etc.

GRN. EATON said that the masses required

information, and the work to be accomplished was for these scientific gentlemen to gather the data and point out the utilities of the culture of Forestry. Then it would be for the various agencies to convey this data to the people. The Germans had a saying to the effect that what was to be put into the nation should be put into the schools. They must, therefore, have text books and teachers, and in this way the science of Forestry could be rendered popular and general. These meetings were an evidence of the extent of scientific research, and another evidence of progress was the proposition to establish the Journal of Forestry, and this was added to the efficient agencies which were promoting this subject.

Hon. Mr. Louise was then introduced to the meeting. He said he had intended to leave for Boston that afternoon, but after making arrangements for his leave, had concluded not to desert until the battle was over. He dwelt upon the value of lumber as a means of administering to our comfort and general well-being. He said he was aston-ished as he came up to Canada to find the pasturage in the country so fine. He referred in a humorous style to the condition of the lower animals in Canada. The question has been asked how a man can on a small farm struggle on through life, but they could see how a man could solve the problem, and that right nobly. Canadians and those from across the line agreed on many points, and this was one of them. While this system of farming is universally acknowledged, it was still necessary to battle hard | ing sap that makes the new wood cannot do for their living, and although the necessity it if a stump projects from its line of descent. for its support was apparent, it was thought | The wound may be painted with coal-tar, by many to be so arduous as to be scarcely worth the labor. It was an established fact the best in the Paris parks. If a stump is that the boy schooled in the city embraced left it decays, and the rot goes into the tree. every opportunity to get back to his old Trees grow higher when pruned, and are thus life and pursuits. The bottom of this was more valuable. Forest trees less than 40 reached when the word home was men. years old should be deprived of their branches Mr. P. White, M.P., Benirew, Ont., said | tioned, and it was to preserve the traditions that there was a difference in the regulations | tions of home and the old homestead that tioned, and it was to preserve the tradi- one-third of the way up; of 40 to 80 years, inspired so many farmers to battle for the half the height of the tree. growth of agriculture. The speaker referred by Robert Douglass, of Wukegan, Illinois, to the statement made in connection with the | was read. American revolution that the farmers had retained the ownership, and only leased the | made the telling shot which echoed round | gized by the Chairman. Mr. Douglass, he use for a term of years. He was convinced the world. It was a farmer who led the said was a practical man, thoroughly convers-

places. When the war was over and Jeffer- trees on the prairies was that settlers too to Ottawa; to the ladies of America for son had been placed in power it was to the farmer of thes States that he had looked and obtained the help which got away the debt. It was the wholesome, good, substantial farming that raised and put the American nation in the place where she was at present. It had been said that when the States could make the exports exceed the imports and stop the flow of gold the coun- ing the catalpa thus:try would go shead. Of the money which went to put the country on a good commercial footing, the greater half was contributed by the agricultural districts. The love of land in all the professions in earlier years was very marked, and there were few persons who could manage to get paid in land who would not prefer it to ready cash. The speaker referred to the admirable display of fruit and vegetables which were on show in Montreal, the tree, the two men take each a row, the and compared them with those in the cities in the States and said that the comparison was most favorable to Montreal. Farming should be made not only the most lucrative, complish this the planter first strikes his but also the most interesting subject for a livelihood. He said he thought that his audience felt as he did in regard to the matter, and was of opinion that there was no person in the hall that would not be proud to call any friend of their's a farmer.

The CHAIRMAN said that after the eloquent address given by the last speaker it would be almost futile. He thought that the citicourtesy of the American Congress in adjourning to Montreal. He was of opinion the corner, and it is done in an instant, that the city would be grateful for the man naturally carries his space in courtesy, and he was certein that a great the left hand, and when he takes his step forgood would come of this, what might be called a national transfusion. He had had an impression that the people from the out, and places it directly on the cross line other side of the line were only engaged in the pursuit of the "mighty dollar," but since he of earth and drops it down again, covering had the opportunity of mixing with the people from the other side of the line, his sentiments had undergone a complete change. He had welcomed the visitors to Montreal with great pleasure, but he could part with them with even greater marks of

good feeling. The meeting then concluded.

Papers on Tree Planting by Railroad Companies, Shade Trees, and the Three-motion System of Planting.

Mr. President House read an exhaustive paper on Tree Planting by Railroad Companies. He said the freight and passenger traffic of a country having passed into the hands of railroad companies, with a constant tendency to further increase, it became a quention worthy of notice as to how the maintenance of these railroads was likely to affect our future lumber supply, and how far it might be in the interest of the companies owning these roads to provide for their wants. In the United States there were about 100,000 miles of railroads, and the number of ties to a mile ranged from 2,200 to 3,500. If they assumed that the average was 2,500 to the mile, they had a quarter of a billion in use. They averaged eight feet in length, about seven inches deep and eight wide, giving the contents about three cubic feet each, or in all 6,000,000 cords. If piled cord fashion they would form a pile four feet high, eight feet wide and 4,575 miles long. Placed end to end they would span the earth fifteen times at the equator, or in one line would reach to the moon and back again. The average life of a tie was from five to eight years, and from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 new ties were required each year for the purpose of maintaining the present railroads of ties that could be cut from an acre of woodland varied exceedingly, but at 500 to the to 100,000 acres every year to meet the demand. They could scarcely expect trees to grow to the size necessary for this in less 000 to over 2,000,000 acres would be necestimber. In order to maintain the supply of timber for ties, there should be from 18 to 20 acres of wood land for every mile of single from cattle and fire, he argued, could only be secured by fencing in the first pice, and in the second by vigilance. The land for this purpose could be obtained for about 20 cents an acre, and consequently for every mile of birch an investment in land of \$500 would be necessitated. With reference to the use of wood by railroad companies for fuel and bridges, it was fortunate that in both respecis it was decreasing, the former being superseded by coal and the latter by permanent structures. The substitution of other materials for trees had not been attended with the same success. Mr. Hough concluded his paper by alluding to the incidental advantages which would be secured by plantations along the lines for the purpose of alleviating show drifts, affording shade, etc.

Mr. J. BEAUFORT HURLBURT, of Ottawa, read a very interesting paper on the forest trees most suitable for streets, lawn and groves. There are in Canada some 70 to 75 forest trees and 30 to 40 shrubs. Of these he gave the preference to deciduous trees for streets and lawns, to the maple, elm, basswood beech, birch, oak, butternut, walnut and ash. For streets the maples were the chief favorites. They bore transplanting well, grew rapidly, made a good shade, and were hardy and clear. For broad long streets, especially, the white elms were beautiful trees, locking in time their branches over the broadest streets. For lawns and groves the deciduous trees should be interspersed with the conferm and shrubs. In the western part of Ontario there were many fine trees for groves which did not thrive well as far east as Montreal or Ottawa. such as the tulip tree and black walnut. With these might also be classed the plane

tree. Mr N H Egleston, Williamstown, Mass, read a paper on the "Batlonal Method of Tree Pruning." After condemning the thoughtiess lopping of trees, he said that by a rational method a forest will yield much more than when left to itself. This was known in Germany 250 years ago, and pruning was renewed in this century, and is now practised on the Continent. Des Cars' trea. tiss has been translated into English at Harvard. The essential thing is to cut off a branch as close as possible to the trunk, no matter how large the wound. The descendfrom gas works; this has been proved to be two-fifths the way up, and of 80 and upwards,

This paper and its author was highly culo-

often sought to raise them without breaking up the land. But trees could not overcome the strong natural growth. Hence the first thing to be done was to break up the soil and plant either a crop of wheat or corn-corn being the best, as it best calculated to render the soil loose and mellow. Mr. Douglass describes the three-motion method of plant-

The land is prepared as for corn, rolled and marked 4 by 4 feet with a corn marker. The trees are heeled in at convenient distances around the land to be planted, or in some cases distributed in boxes, a waggon follows the planters so that a bundle of trees can be handed to each tree holder at any moment.

Our men work in companies of three each, two with spades and one holding and placing treeholder stands between the two rows, the tree should be placed as near the point where the marks cross each other as possible, to acspade down vertically on the mark close up to and beyond the angle, he then takes up a spadeful of earth so as to leave two straight sides to the angle, while he is raising the spadeful of earth the man (or boy) holding the trees inserts one, the planter drops the spadeful of earth, places his foot firmly close up to the tree and steps forward to the next mark. In this way there is not a motion lost, zens of Montreal should be grateful for the the first stroke of the spade is needed to allow the spadeful of earth to come up clean from ward he simply strikes the spade down on the mark with its face to the right, draws it the tree, for by the time he has the spade raised as high as his knee the tree will have been inserted.

An active, quick-motioned boy is as good as a man to hold the trees, he can attend to two men, but it keeps him busy. The trees are tied in bundles of 50 to 100 according to size. After a little practice he will be able to bring the tree to its place by an upward curving motion that will spread out the roots as well as they could be spread out with the

fingers. The best of spadesmen differ somewhat in their modes of operations, some of them in taking out the spadeful of earth incline the spade a little to the right in raising it, to give room for the tree to be placed, and never having the spadeful raised higher than the knee, others raise it as high or higher than the waist and bring it down with great force, throwing it from the spade into the hole, so that it packs the tree quite solid, you must understand that the earth is not inverted as in spading, but placed back exactly as it stood before, and when it is well done, and the earth in good condition, it looks as if the ground had not been disturbed at all.

This mode is far superior to ploughing furrows, or any other mode I ever practised, for each tree is placed at the proper depth, and the land left level, aside from this each tree is periect, tightened in the ground by the planter, as he steps along from one mark to the other.

By this mode of planting we average 1,500 trees planted for every man and boy employed in a day of ten hours, 4,500 to a gang of three. Of course, larger trees, where one spadeful of earth will not make a deep enough cavity to hold the roots, will take

Forest Fires—Election of Officers—Votes of Thanks.

Yesterday the members of the Association met for the last time. The meeting was presided over by Hon. H. G. Joly.

The Hon. Mr. Barron presented the report of the committee appointed to memorialize unsold to us and get their money back, if they Mr. Fernow moved that the papers re- sary to keep up this supply. Dr. Hough the Government with reference to preventing do not clear at least \$100. They show that preserve trees which had not been practiced the reservation of all pine and spruce lands, in this country, owing to the cheapness of unfit for settlement, for lumbering purposes return all goods unsold to us, and have money exclusively; second, prohibition of the burn- returned to them if they fail to clear at least ing of brush by settlers in the vicinity of fir \$750 in that time. There are many persons trees during the months of May, June, Sept- having money to invest, who could not give ember and October; third, the division of the business personal attention-such can the timber country into districts, and the ap- | employ sub-agents without leaving homepointment of police under a superintendent making a large amount yearly out of a very with magisterial powers, whose duty it shall be to detect and punish offenders, and provide arise, but want men willing to work and obfor the extinguishment of fires; fourth, the tain as their pay the profits of their energy. cost of maintenance of this protective force might partially be met by the imposition of a moderate tax on the parties owning or leasing timber lands.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Furnow presented the report of the committee appointed to revise the constitution. Among the new rules recommended was one that papers must be sent two weeks before the meeting to the Cerresponding Secretary for classification. The report was adopted.

Mr. Thayne said it was very desirable that local associations for the advancement of forestry should be established in various parts of the country, so that the Congress might be composed of delegates from each association.

Mr. BEADLE moved that the organization of local associations be encouraged, so that all parts of the North American continent may be represented in the Forestry Congress. Motion adopted.

The Congress then proceeded to the election of flicers, as follows:—Hon Mr Loring, President; Hon H G Joly, 1st Vice-President; Dr S A Warder, 2nd Vice-President; W S Little, Montreal, Secretary; Joseph S

Fay, Massachusetts, Treasurer. Prof. Hough suggested St. Paul as the place of next meeting of Congress. It was generally thought desirable to have the meeting at or about the same time and place as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and it was the general opinion that its next meeting would be in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

It was resolved that the fixing of time and place of next meeting be left to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Ricks moved that the Executive Committee appoint referees to prepare papers on legislation with regard to forest fires, prevention and control of forest fires, distribution, technology and forest management of the white pine.

The motion was carried.

Votes of thanks were then tendered to the Governments of Ontario and Quebec for the interest taken by them in sending delegates to the Congress; to the Mayor of Montreal and citizens generally for the interest taken by them on this occasion; to the press for reporting proceedings and papers; to the various railway, steamboat and telegraph companies who have afforded facilities to gentlemen attending this Congress.

Dr. WARDER moved that the thanks of the Congress are to the Geological Survey, Ottaws, for a set of reports; to the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec, for specimens of Canadian woods; to the Hon. Mr. Joly for presiding at the meetings; to the citizens of Ottawa for their invitation to visit that city; to the Amerithat in the Upper Ottawa district as much farmers on to victory, and throughout the ant with every branch of tree culture. The can Association for the Advancement of timber had been consumed by fire as had whole war farmers were ever in the foremost great mistake made in endeavoring to raise Science for an invitation to accompany them

their interest and assistance in the promotion of Forestry; to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association for an invitation to use their library; to gentlemen who have sent valuable papers to the Congress, due and are here'ey tendered to Mr. James Little, Montreal, the Nestor of American Forestry, for his long continued efforts on behalf of American Forestry.

Motion agreed to. Prot. House moved a vote of thanks to Mr Wm. Little, of Montreal, for his great labor and self-sacrificing efforts in the interest of Forestry, and of this Congress particularly.

Mr. BEADLE expressed the thanks of the Ontario delegates to Mr. Little. The preeent meeting was superior in usefulness even to the Cincinnati meeting, and much of it was

due to Mr. Little.
Mr. TACHE, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands of Quebeo, concurred in the remarks of Mr. Bendle and the motion was Mr. Little returned thanks on behalf of

his father and himself. He also suggested a vote of thanks to Dr. Jno. A. Warder, Ohio, which was at once carried.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

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THE CITY OF REGINA.

THE CITY OF REGINA.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 24.—A telegram from Regina, the new capital of the Northwest Territory, received last night, announces the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Pile of Bones River yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Construction trains have crossed the site, and track-laying is now proceeding two miles beyond it. A large party assembled in General Manager Van Horne's special car and named the new city with much enthusiasm. Among those present were Lieut-Governor and Mrs Dewdney, Hon Judge Johnson, D McIntyre, Vice-President of the Railway; Hon D A Smith, Director, and Miss Smith, Mr Van Horne, General Manager; Eon JJ C Aubott, JH McTavish, Land Commissioner; Mr Graham, Mr McDonald, Hudson's Bay Co; Ruíus S'ephenson, Mr Clouston, of the Bank of Montreal; Mr Cassells, William Stephens, Henry Nathan, Rev S A Venables of Nice; John Ross, of Lindsay; John McIntyre, of Renfrew; James Wright, of the Hudson's Bay Co; Mr Armit, Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Co; Mr Armit, Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Co, and Mrs Armit, John Burns, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Credit Valley. Speeches were made by Judge Johnson, of Montreal, and Lieut-Governor Dewdney.

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ployment in every country,-yet energotic men willing to work do not need to be. Those willing to work can make from \$100 to \$500 a month clear, working for us in a pleasant and permanent business. The amount our agents make varies, some make as high as \$500 a month while others as low as \$100, all depending on the energy of the agent. We have an article of great merit. It should be sold to every House-owner, and pays over 100 per cent profit. Each sale is from \$3.50 to \$10.00. One agent in Fennsylvania sold 32 in two days, and cleared \$64.00. An agent in New York made \$45.00 in one day. Any man with energy enough to work a fell day, and will do this during the year can make from 2,000 to \$6,000 a year. We only want one man in each county, and to bim will give the exclusive sale as long as he continues to work faithfully for us. There is no competition, and nothing like our invention made. Parties having from \$200 to \$1,000 to invest, can obtain a General Agency for ten counties or a state. Any one can make an investment of from \$25 to \$1,000 without the least risk of loss, as our Circulars will show that those investing \$25 can after a 30 days trial return the goods General Agent who will and invest \$216.00 can after a trial of 90 days small investment. We are not paying sal-Men not willing to work on our terms will not work on any. Those meaning business will receive our large descriptive circular, and extruordinary offer by enclosing a three cent stamp, with their address. The first to comply with our terms will secure the county or counties they may wish to work. Address.

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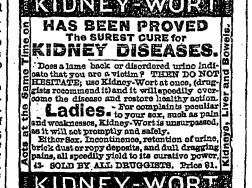
Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation, and a fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. is no medicines equal the Ayer's Pills to correct the evil, and restore the organs to natural, healthy, and regular action.

OBITUARY.

The sudden death is reported of Miss Marie Louise Cote, aged 25, of Quebec.
Guilford Onslow, formerly a member of Parliament from Guilford and well known as a friend and advocate of the claimant in the Tichborne case, is dead.

Jno. Tucker, who died lately in Toronto, has bequested above \$10,000 to three charities at the death of his widow, who has a life interest in it. The charities are the Hospital for Sick Children, which will get one half, and the other half will be divided equally between the Girls' Home and the Infants' Home.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather suddenly gives place to chilly, drenching days. In fact, these Pills offer relief even if they fall of proving an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of digestion, circulation, and pervous tone which occasionally oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the genial, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. There Pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of blood; which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.



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While gentle in their action, these Pills are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimmlate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the

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will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permanent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, gestion, Diseases of the Kid-Fornid Liver, Rheuma-Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indi- 🖟 tism, Dizziness. Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Hetc., all of which these Bitters will be speedily cure by removing the case. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestice Organs in good working order and portless health is will be the result. Inclies and other subject to to SICK HEATACISE will find relief and permanent circ by the use of these litters. Y Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD PRICE 25 GTS. PER BOTTLE. or the by all dealers in medicine. Send ud-ress for numphlet, free, giving full directions. HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS.,



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Vertisements for this Paper.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISUTRICT OF MONTHERAL. Superior Court.
Dame Josephine Leboube, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Elienne Salomon, machinist. of the said City and District, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said Ettenne Salomon, machinist of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause by Plaintiff against the said Defendant.

Montreal, July 27th, 1882.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR.

52 5 Attorney's for Plaintiff.

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It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and relain its virtues for a long pericd.

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Imperial Austrian 100ft Government Bond ISSUED IN 1864.

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY,

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond Must draw a Prize as there are no BLANKS. The three highest prizes amount to

200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins.

Any bonds not drawing one of the above prises must draw a Premium of not less than

200 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the 1st SEPTEMBER,

and every Bond bought of us on or before the let September, is entitled to the whole premim that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N.B.-In writing, please state that you saw

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

CONDUCTED BY THE

Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. COURSE OPENS 6TH SEPTEMBER.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT UNION OF CANADA.

The 10th Annual Convention of the 1. C. B. U., after a session of two days, adjourned to meet again in Toronto in September, 1883. The session was an important one, such action being adopted so as to bring the Association more prominently before the public.

Among other matters of interest to the Union were discussed the advisability of promoting a colonization scheme to secure homes in the North-West for deserving Irlsh farmers. Valuable information on the subject has been obtained from Father Butler, Chairman of the Colonization Committee of St. Louis, Mo. Some time ago Mr. Eugere McMahon, cf Belleville, had been instructed to procure a tract of land in the North-West, but so far has not succeeded to his satisfaction. However, these efforts will again be renewed, it is

hoped, with better success. Correspondence was opened relative to the amalgamation of the Emerald Benevolent Association, numbering 15,000 members, with the I.C.B.U., for an exchange of travelling cards and for the general usefulness of both organizations. It is to be hoped a union will take place. A committee has been appointed to lay the matter before the Convention of the I.C.B.U. of the United States, which will shortly meet in Philadelphia.

Papers on the various phases of the Union's work were read, the best being those of J. J. Murphy, Toronto, P. Smith, Toronto, Mr. Fitzgibbon, of Portsmouth.

Three organizers of branches were appointed as follows:-Western Division, P. B. Reath, of St. Thomas. Central Division-J. W. Kennedy, Toronto. Eastern Division -J. J. Behan, Kingston
After discussing other matters relative to

the general welfare of the I. C. B. U. the Convention adjourned. The following are the officers elected for the current year :- Grand President, Mr. Jnc

M. O'Mara, London; 1st Vice-President, J. W. Kennedy, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, P. B. Reath, St. Thomas; Secty-Treasurer, (re-elected) J. J. Behan, Kingston. Thanks were tendered to Branch No. 9, of Kingston, for the courtesy and hospitality extended to the delegates during their stay in

Kingston. Kingston, Aug. 19th, 1882.

Mr Parpetus Boileau, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured, and have had no | Thin | Irent Monschold Medicine Ranks trouble since. I believe it saved my life."

A CALCULATING DAMSEL .- "A little more animation, my dear," whispered Lady Bto the gentle Susan, who was walking through the quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the provident nymph; "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love; but I was not aware who your partner was.'

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thou sands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it ?- Eagle.

The output of zinc in Europe amounted in 1881 to 203,330 tons. Of these Germany produced 99,405; Belgium, 65,010; the United Kingdom, 22,000; France, 13,715; and Aus-

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion.

The REV. CHAS. E. PICER, formerly of Pittfield, N. H., but now of Wakefield, R.I., writes: "I bave used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters in my family for over two years, and as a result FIVE DOLLARS have not called a physician in the whole time. My wife had been an invalid for

> The receipts for a single day at the Winnipeg Custom House on Monday, amounted to \$60,000; the aggregate receipts for the entire month of August last year were only \$52,000.

"Twenty-four years' experience," says an eminent Physician, "convinces me that the only cure for 'Nervous Exhaustion' and weakness of the generative organs is to repair the Wate by giving Brain Nerve Foods, and of all the 'medies I have used Mack's Magnetic Medicine is "a pest." This remedy is now sold by all our Drugs est." This remedy is now sold by all our Drugs est." This remedy is now sold by all our Drugs at 50 cts per box, or 6 for \$2.50, and with \$5.00, addrised to Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co. Windstead on Mack's Magnetic Medicine Co. Windstead ont, they will forward the guarantee" to refund and send their "written ment does not effect a cur. See advertisement in another column.

Australian notatoes are arrivit.

Australian potatoes are arriving in Panama by way of Callao, and are finding reacy sale.

"BUOHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

EVERY STUDENT OF MUSIC in America has just reason to feel proud of the facilities now afforded by the New England Conservatory of Music. The New Home, admirably adapted to the purpose for which it will be used, is situated in the heart of Boston, the home of Music Literature and Art in America. The New England Conservatory is at once the largest music school and occupies the largest and finest building in the world used for such a purpose.

1-4

It is stated that half the cotton crop of Egypt will be lost, and also the greater part of the wheat crop of Lower Egypt, in consequeros of neglect of irrigation.

Seven thousand seven hundred and thirtytwo tons of coal were shipped from the Port of Picton, N.S., during the week ended Aug. 21st, making total shipments to date this season, 89,878 tons.

Epps's Coola—Grafful and Commercia, Special attention to Practical Sciences. Enties the language of the College. French and Drawing free of charge.

Large staff of able and experienced Professors, strict discipline, fatherly care and watchfulness over conduct, health and progress of students, monthly reports to parents.

Buildings beautifully situated, lighted by gas, heated by hot water, and provided with cold and warm baths. Gymnasium and extensive play grounds attached to College. Country house with farm one mile from city.

Domestic Department under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

PAPAL MEDAL annually granted for successful competition in Philosophy by His Hollness Pope Leo XIII as a special mark of commendation and favor.

For full particulars concerning Course of Studies, method of teaching, examinations for degrees, &c., send for Prospectus.

TERMS—Bosad, Tuition, Bed and Beding, Washing and Doctor's Fee, payable half-yearly in advance:—Classical Course, \$160 per annum.

Commercial Course, \$160 per annum.

VERY REV. J. H. TABARET.

607

Civil Reve Gazette. Made simply with boilland.

Also makers of Epps's Obsociated.

Epps's Cocoo. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately fiavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such arbitoles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to cather the care of the Sisters of Charity.

For full particulars concerning Course of Studies, method of teaching, examinations for degrees, &c., send for Prospectus.

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frostoù Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons One as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trilling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its chims.

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HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are centificably recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Scarching and Healing Properties are Ruown Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Logs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs. Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas. Gont, Rhenmatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to tall.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boyes and octs, at is. 14d., 2s. 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s., and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice grails, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PEXTECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to othern. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, A.P. K. PECK & CO., 858 Broadway, New York.

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McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY! Manufacture those CELEBRATED OHIMES

AND BELLS for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES HENRY McSHANE & Co.,

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MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bella. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLA. 128 "Illustrated Catalogue sent free. 20Feb. '78-28" 1r

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland Maine.



13 For award years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent articlaid color for butter; so meritorious that it metyling great success everywhere receiving the lighest and only prizes at both International pairs Fairs. by patient and scientific chemical re

Lit Will Not Color the Buttermlik. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, The apart of its so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

If BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

(46)

SCOBELEFF'S DEATH.

Sr. Petersaung, July 8.—The news of the death of Scobeleff came like a clap of thun-Public imagination is very much excited and from all quarters—military circles especially-an autopsy is demanded, with guarantees that the truth will be told. It is revertheless probable that the Gene-

ral's death was natural; but at first the byrothesis of entitle by poleon obtained much credence. This was owing to the peculiar fact that the General used always to carry a dose of the deadliest poison about with him. He acquired this built at the commencement of his last Asiatic cam-paign. The expedition was very nulneky at the entert; -when Lezereff died, and Scoboleff to k his place the latter could not at first succeed, despite of his legendary good luck in recovering the fortunes of our flag. In order to encourage his soldiers, who had become more or less demoralized, he was predigal in exposing himself to danger, manifesting the most incredible rathmes. day in a daring attack to was separated from his escert, surrounded by Tartars and had the nariowest escape possible from becoming their prisoner.

From that moment the General looked forward with the greatest dread to the poesibility of another such occurrence. would not have found it at all to his taste to grace the triumph of a petty Asiatic prince, and to be subject to certain painful humiliations. This was why he asked the surgeon-in-chief of his staff to give him a dose of concentrated poison easy to absorb and certain to produce a very speedy death. Since that time, mingling as he did in somany intrigues, and knowing himself likely to figure in many hazardous adventures, he continued the babit of always carrying poleon

with him. Nevertheless, I think it quite probable that his death was normal. One story is that on Thursday of the proceeding week to had resolved to review the cavalry forces on the furthest point of his military district, without giving notice in advance. For this purpose he rode, and made by the use of relays, the distance of eighty leagues in one day. Without resting, on his arrival, he superintended cortain cavelry manouvres. In spite of his splendid health, he felt in consequence un excessive lassitude, feverish attacks and severe abdominal pains. When the news of his death came we could not help connecting it with these ctroumstances.

But it has also been said that women had something to do with Scobeleff's premature end, just as in the case of the brave Marechal Lanues. And there was also a numor to the effect that a married woman belonging to the best bourgeois society had been arrested; that the General had been entired into an ambush, stabbed with a stiletto, and that the first who entered the mortuary chamber noticed spots of blood on the General's clothes, which were subsequently changed in order to conceal the real cause of death.

Mr J B Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: "My wife had a very severe attack of Plemiey and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slightest exposure; in fact they were so frequent that her system was quite reduced. She tried several remedies, but without any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have no besitation in recommonding it as a Reval Remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitutions."

The largest subvention granted to any German theatre is given at Dresden-\$150,000 with the house and orchestra. The Royal Theatre at Berlin receives \$100,000; Bruns-\$65,000; Cassel. on-Main, \$5,000. At Leipsic and Cologne only the theatrs, gas, scenery, and costumes are given. At Carlsrube no subsidy is given, but any deficit is paid.

". "Middle measures are often but middling measures." There are no " middlings" about Kidney-Wort. It is the most thoroughly refined "flower" of medicine. It knows no halfway measures, but radically uproots all discases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It overthrows piles, abolishes constipation and treats the system so gently and soothingly as to prove its true kinship to nature in all its praises. It is prepared in both liquid and

Four hundred acres of coal lands in Nanaimo, B.C., have been sold to a California syndicate for \$120,000, the largest price yet paid. Four hundred acres have been sold to MARBLE MONUMENTS. a California company for \$150,000.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents.

THE DISCONTENTED FARMER.-LOIGUED DOW once said of a grasping, avaricious farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for pota-

John Hays, Credit, P O, says: "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack

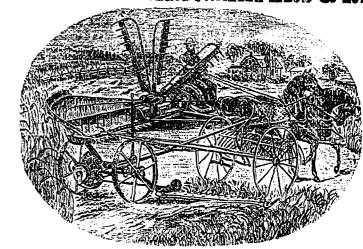
Are you sturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sturbed at night and crying with the excruciation pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and at a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING TRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer amedicals. tepend upon it; there is no mistan about it there is not a mother on earth who he aver used it, who will not told the aver used it, who will not tell you at once that will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and rollef and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. rG2

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.
"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANAGEA

and external. It cures Pain in the Si le ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea." being acknowledged as the great Pain Believer, and of double the strength of any itever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26]

Mowers and Respers.

COSSITT'S MOWERS. REAPERS & RAKES



Over 10,000 farmers in the Province of Quebec alone have bought our Implements and are satisfied they are the nest they could have. "Farmers, buy only the BEST." Buy at COSSITT'S OFFCE, 81 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL, R. J. LATIMER, Manager. COSSITT'S OFFICE AT ST. SAUVEUR TOLL-BAR, ST. SAUVEUR, QUE.

P. T. LEGARE, Agent. A Local Agent to be found in every Parish.

Musical Instruments, &c.



THE WEBER BABY GRAND. RECEIVED HOME.

"THE WEBER PIANO"

Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adarned the Lyrie Stage. Its tenes are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocrary of the United States; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented.

The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital. Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

Marble Working

NOTICE:

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of

READSTONES.

TABLETN, &c., &c. Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices

defy competition. MARBLE and LIBESTONE POSTS, for enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms casy. The trade supplied. All work

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Dye Works.

WE RECOGNIZE IN THE V increasing patronnge we are receiving that we have been successful in doing the BEST OF WORK in Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' and Gent's Goods, such as Coats, Pants, Dresses, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, &c., and we shall endeavor to keep page with the times in all the newest colors the art of dyeing can produce. can produce.

> ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 CRAIG STREET.

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THE BEST & OOD PURIFIERS" PREPARED BY LANMAN & YEMP NEW YORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Laurent College

COMPLETE CLASSICAL COURSE AND COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

English and French.

CLASSES BEGIN 5th September.

TO SAW MILLERS!

The British Cauadian Lumbering and Timber Company, Torento, wish to contract with par-tics who will erect one or more Water or Steam Saw Mills on the Upper Ottawa, and saw under contract for a term of years about 15,000,000 feet o: Lumber annually; the logs to be furnished by the Company.

by the Company. TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialities Manufacturing Co., Montreal. Price 25c. 51 tr

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 15-0

CLASGOW DRUG HALL-Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetes Cure; Norvine and Tonic Blitters; supply just received at the Glasgow Drug HALL.

RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER

Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder
and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet of
Analysis and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per

HOMEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books. Also, HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS. Family Medicine Chests refilled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist. 38 tf Country orders promptly filled.

TRISH AMERICAN COLONI ZATION COMPANY (LIMITED.

Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash. HOUSES BUILT. Farm Implements and Goods at Wholesale prices. Apply to RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, St. Paul, Minnesols, Or to JOHN SWEETHAN,

Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Minnesota, Who will forward pamphlets on application.
16 DO 566 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 both outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Fortland, Maine.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TENOT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Dame Jant Hume Brown, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, wife of John Fulton, of the same place, merchant, Plaintiff, vs. the said John Fulton, Defendant, An action on separa-tion de biens has this day been instituted in this cause.

bis cause.

Montreal, 5th August, 1882.

KERR, CARTER & MCGIBRON.

52 5 Attorneys for Plaintil Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE WAR IN EGYPT. Result of the actions at Magfar and Ma-huta-Sir Garnet Wolseley going to the front-Application for reinforce-ments contradicted:

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it has the best authority to state that the report that General Wolseley telegraphed for reinforcements is without foundation.

General Wolseley telegraphs on Aug. 25:—The Guards under the Duke of Connaught made a very trying march yesterday across the desert. They were well handled by him. The Duke of Connaught's brigade remains at Mahuta for the present.

General Wilkinson, of the Indian division, arrived yesterday to confer with Sir Garnet Wolseley. He was escorted by the Bengal Laucers, who rode from Suez in two days, a feat which speaks volumes for the condition of their horses.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 28.—General Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff will probably start for the front in two days, or as soon as their transport can easily be effected by rail.

Major Tulloch has gone to the front, tak-ing provisions and baggage on camels, in order to be independent of the commissariat. His orders are to advance with the most advanced guards always feeling the enemy, so as to keep Sir Garnet Wolseley advised of their movements. The position of this officer has been wisely chosen. No one is better fitted for the duty or has better knowledge of the

Country.

The difficulty of dragging supplies over the deep sands is very great. But few miles can be made daily. The weather is somewhat cooler. The health of the troops is excellent. The glare on the sands at noon is ter-

An officer has arrived from the Governor of the district between Suskir and Masowak to declare loyalty to the Kbedive. The Mohammedan High Priest held a meeting, at which several influential natives were present. The priest adjured them to remain loyal to Arabi. The native Governor or-

dered their arrest. A dragoon signalling on the banks of the canal near Mahuta was shot dead by an Arab. This shows the hostility of the people. Among the things captured on Friday are a tent, said to be Arabi's, and two standards. During the fight the Bedouins occasionally showed much courage. Several hand-to-hand encounters occurred. One man stood his ground alone, wounded a trooper, seized his sword, and made two thrusts at an English officer before he was cut down.

Mahmond Fehmy says Arabi has five batteries of Krupp guns and three mounted bat-teries at Tel-el-Kebir. Mahmoud designed the lines of Kair-el-Dwar and Tel-el-Kebir. All the important telegrams which have fallen into our hands from Arabi and the chiefs are addressed to Mahmond Fehmy. It is evident he sent them fabrious accounts of the engagements with the English troops, since the telegrams from Arabi while at Cairo contained the most enthusiastic congratulations on the victories Mahmoud reported. He is regarded as the Nana Sahib of the revolt.

A boat supplying poets on the canal with provisions was fired on by Bedouins near here to-day. Four of her Maltese crew were wounded and the boats were plundered.

A large force of Bedouins is at Kafr-el-Dwar, belonging to the tribe of Oula Dall, and at Salihlen there are 15,000 belonging to the tribes of Tabaran Abou Sultan, remaining faithful to Arabi, through fear. All are prepared to lay down their arms when the British ndvance. Arabi holds several leading Bedouin chiefs as hostages for the good behaviour of

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Dr. Playfair, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, has arrived in New York. The contract for the Trent Valley works

has not yet been awarded.

The Petroleum A ct of 1882 has been dechared in force from 1st of September.

St. John, N.B., City bonds sold at auction in that city on Saturday realized 9% per cent above par.

Hocking Vailey Manufacturing Company's works at Lancaster, O., were burned yesterday. Loss, \$135,000.

An almost inexhaustible supply of emery stone is reported to have been discovered near Schimersville, Pa.

The surplus of the Manitoba Railway for the first fiscal year above expenses and dividends amounts to \$985,000.

· It is stated that competent geologists have estimated the area of the coal fields of Arizona

at over 30,000 square miles. The St. Francis River, at Brampton Falls,

Bichmond, Que., is exempted from the effect of the Navigable Streams Act. The Midland Bailway Company, England, have decided to increase the standard length

of their rails from 24 to 30 feet. The C.P.R. Company expect to have the rails on the first 100 miles of the South-Western branch laid by November 1st.

Application is to be, made to Parliament for an Act to enable a company to construct a railway from Prince Albert to Hudson Bay.

The work of grading and excavating for the Ontario & Quebec Railway, between Yorkville and Carleton, is being rapidly advanced.

A number of the Great Western Bailway employees, at Toronto, have been notified that owing to the fusion their services will no longer be required. I The total output of the German collieries

for the second quarter of the year was 1,271,-204 tons, against 1,179,171 tons in the corresponding period of 1881. The earnings of the South-Eastern Railway

for the week ending August 21, 1882, were \$11,562.87, being an increase of \$1,462.16 over the corresponding week of 1881.

The Midland of Canada is said to be introducing a new style of excursion car, so arranged that possengers can get on and off at the sides of the car instead of at the ends only

The total railway mileage of Great Britain at the commencement of the year was 18,175 miles, which is only about 17 per cent. of the mileage in the United States at the same The 200 cattle killed in the railway smash

up at Port Union, on the Grand Trunk, were owned by Mr. Kelly, A number of city butchers visited the scene to purchase the dead carcasses. The trouble at Harmony Mills, Cohoss

N. Y., ended yesterday by the strikers goirs to work again at the 10 per cent. reduction. The actual loss to operatives in wages during

Bridge, Scotland, and, if the current prices pool is quoted at £5.15, and the marking Bags, medium to strong, \$2.80 to 2.85; Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many for steel bridge plate be paid, the cost of the steady. Ingot tim is hardly Boring Extra \$2.70 to 2.80 superfine, \$2.50 city, steel needed will, it is said, amount to \$2. so firm again. Oanada plates, copper bags (delivered) \$3.50 to 3.60.

So firm again. Oanada plates, copper bags (delivered) \$3.50 to 3.60.

Butter and obsess are dull. The receipts London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of

latter, if less dangerous, is the more inveterate of the two. Both make their approaches gradually and are heralded by symptoms which ought to warn the sunerer of the approach. As soon as a cold or the first rheumatic twinge is felt, they who can be advised for their own good will try Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gives a quietus to both the complaints, even in advanced stages, but the early use of which inwardly and cutovercome by this leading remedy. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Prepared only by Northrop & Lynan, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, August 29, 1882. In London to-day Consols were unchanged

at 99 9-16. The money market is steady. Bates of discount for commercial bills are 6 to 7 per cent, and the rate of call loans on stocks 54 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange is steady at 9} premium for round amounts of 60-day bills, 91 premium cash over the counter, 10 premium for demand bills. Drafts on New

York drawn at par to 1-16 premium. The half-yearly dividend of the Molsons Bank is 31 per cent. Annual meeting on the 9th of Uctober.

On the Stock Exchange this morning prices of stocks did not undergo any material alteration. Richelieu was firm and in demand, and it is believed a good interim dividend will be paid. The principal change was in St. Paul & Manitoba, which rose 3, and in City Passenger and Toronto, which advanced 1 per cent each. The bid prices at noon were as follows:—Montreal 2111; Toronto 1921; Onterio 126; Merchants 1301; Commerce 1431; Richelleu 76; Telegraph 133; Gas 186; City Passenger 1561, and St.

Paul 1464. Morning stock sales-5 Montreal 2113; 25 Merchants 1301; 25 do 1301; 6 do 1301; 5 do 1301; 40 Toronto 193; 50 Commerce 144; 350 Richelieu 76; 50 Gas 1861; 175 do 1861; 75 do 186; 150 St. Paul & Manitoba 147; 325

Telegraph 1331. Money was firm to day, loaning to stock

brokers at 6 to 61 per cent on call.
Stocks closed dull, with tendency to lower prices. Montreal fell \(\frac{1}{4} \) from noon bid prices; Toronto \(\frac{1}{2} \); Merchants' \(\frac{1}{4} \); Commerce \(\frac{1}{4} \); Riche-

50 Bichelieu 751.

W Ū, 893.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

chronicle a larger movement at wholesale dry goods warehouses caused principally by orders from Ontario and the great North-West, but there is rarely a rose without a thorn, and the system of easy credits, with long terms for payment, is beginning to work injurious results right at goods store has collapsed with liabilities of \$27,000, and several more are on the verge of bankruptcy, includ-ing one of the greatest French Canadian retail establishments of Montreal. Within the past two years the number of retail dry goods stores has been increasing much too rapidly, which is due to want of prudence on the part of wholesalers, who have supplied goods at long credit to men with slender capital, who, of course, have out profits down to a fine point on competition. We look for quite "a little run" of failures in the city retail dry goods trade this fall. There has been very little news from the harvest fields this week, but what we do hear is favorable rather than otherwise, and our former estimate of "a fairly average crop of Canadian cereals" still holds good. The European crops are generally heavier than for three years past. As to the American harvest, the report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that the condition of the spring wheat crop is higher than for several years past. From the same source comes an estimate of the total product of winter and spring wheat, which it is believed will slightly exceed 500,000,000 bushels. The outlook for maize to 33c for A super and 30c to 31c for B super; is described as being favorable in most of the unassorted, 27c to 29c. is described as being favorable in most of the States.

Boots and Shoes, -Manufacturers have no reason to complain of orders which continue at quotations. Linseed Oil is at 70c to 72c f to come in very well for the season of the raw, and 73c to 75c boiled. Newfour and year. Prices are very firm and we fail to see how business can be conducted much longer without an advance in view of the higher prices for leather and increased wages to operatives. Prices are as follows:—

Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25;

man's split boots, \$1.60 to 2.26; man's kin. operatives. Prices are as follows:— Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged. \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50/do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150/00 split balmorals, 90c to \$110; do profella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interer balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interer balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff befinorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 50c; do prupella balmorals, 60c 151; do cong. balmorals, 60c 151; do split balmorals, 50c; do prupella balmorals, 50c to 85c; long to be split balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 85c; long to be split balmorals, 50c to 85c; long to be

of last year, are delaying purchases of pig Superfine, \$5.70 to 5.75; Spring Extra, \$5.60 to iron until September. About 400 tons of 5.65; Superfine, \$5 to 5.15; Canada Strong Probably one of the largest contracts ever rie and Summerlee has sold at \$22.50; Gartsher-Bakers', \$6.50; American Strong Bakers', placed for steel will be that for the new Forth and Eglinton at \$20.50. Bar from in Liver-\$3.80 to 4.00; Pollards, \$3.45 to 3.70.; On-Bridge, Scotland, and, if the current prices pool is quoted at £5.15, and the mar-tario Bags modifies

Warnings.—Lung disease and rheumatism changed. Pig iton per ton:—Sia are perhaps the most obstinate maladies mens; \$22 50 to \$23 50; Summeriee, \$22 50 with which medical skill does battle. The to \$23 00; Langloan, \$22 50; Egilnton; \$21 00 to \$21 50; Carnbroe, \$22. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 15 22½c; Creamery, fair to good, per lb, 20½c to \$5 25; Coke, IC, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 per lb, 18c to 20½c; Western dairy, per lb, 18c to 20½c; Brockville, per lb, 18c to 20c; Western dairy, per lb, 16c to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs to 18c. \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet wardly is specially to be recommended, as all diseases are most successfully combatted in their infancy. Piles, neuralgic pain, stiffness of the joints, inflammation, hurts, tumors, and the various diseases and injuries of the \$3.75 to \$4.25 to \$4.00; equine race and cattle are among the evils do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 26c to 26½c. Ingot Copper, 18½c to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, \$\frac{1}{3}\$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Out Nails:— Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut,

Canada Pattern, \$3.60.
GROCERIES.—The market for some articles is more active. Since our last a cargo of Barbadoes Sugar and a cargo of Porto Rico, sold at 7c to 7gc. A large lot of Granulated sold at 9 c. A round lot of Barbadoes molasses sold at 52c and another lot at 53c. Teas are quiet. The dried fruit market is un-settled. The new crop is being placed on the European markets, and shipments have been made for this market. We quote:-Japan tea, com.non, 18c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to gcod, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 toc 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congon, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars are quiet with a little movement in raw. Barbadees may be quoted at 7½c to 7½. Granulated 9½c to 9½c; grocers' "A" 9½c to 9½c; bright, 8½c to 8½c; medium, 7½c to 8½c; yellow, 7c to 8½c. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua is worth 48c to 481c. Barbadoes is quiet lleu 3, and Gas and City Passenger 1. Other stocks unchanged.

Stocks unchanged.

Afternoon Sales.—10 Montreal, 2113; 25

Toronto 1921; 100 Merchants, 1301; 25 Dominlon, 212; 25 Commerce 1431; 50 Federal the first state of the same state of the same small enquiry for Trinidad at 481c to Syrup, 56c to 70c. Sugarhouse, 34c to 35c. Coffees are moving slowly, minlon, 212; 25 Commerce 1431; 50 Federal the stade being fully supplied. Mocha, 29c 1553; 25 Telegraph 133; 300 Gas 186; 25 to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation C, 185 Color Chemick to Advance 22c. St. Paul 147; St.000 Champlain bonds 93; 19c to 22c; Maracalbo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 10½c to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1 p.m.—Stocks strong quiet. London layers, \$3 10 to \$3.25; and higher. Am Ex, 95; CS, 43\(\frac{1}{5}\); D& H, 115\(\frac{1}{5}\); 100se muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90 D& L, 144; D& R& G, 57\(\frac{1}{5}\); Erie, 38\(\frac{1}{5}\); Pid, to \$2.95; sultanas, \$10\(\frac{1}{5}\) to \$1; Valencias, 77; H& St Jo, 85; Ill C, 137\(\frac{1}{5}\); LS, 112; M 11c to 11\(\frac{1}{5}\)c; Samos, 9c to 9\(\frac{1}{5}\)c; currants, 6c C. 99; N P, 49\(\frac{1}{5}\); pfd, 92\(\frac{1}{5}\); N W, 144\(\frac{1}{5}\); pfd, 168\(\frac{1}{5}\); N Y C, 133\(\frac{3}{4}\); R I, 136\(\frac{1}{5}\); St P, 122\(\frac{1}{5}\); peopper at 16c and cloves at 25c to 27c. There is demand for canned mackers at \$4.80 is demand for canned mackerel at \$4.80 to \$4.90 and for lobsters at about \$4.30 to

\$4.40 in lots. LEATHER .- A decided improvement has at last set in and stocks are lighter than some manufacturers are willing to believe. Both The course of trade during the week has here and in Quebec black leather is held not varied in any appreciable degree. A fair business is passing at wholesale depots, and the fall trade in some lines is increasing in meet a better demand in England, stocks in meet a better demand in England, stocks in Charles. For good to fine butchers' cattle volume, as is naturally to be expected at that city are brighter than for some years past. Here best kinds of Spanish plump sole, sheep and lambs, and sheep sold at \$4 to 8 as No 1, are firm at 26c to 27c, and No 2 at 23c to 24c, and slaughter sole has been sold at 27c to 28c. There have been sales of buff at 14c | 10 each. The principal drovers were :—Price to 16c, and of pebbled at 12c to 15c. There & Delorme, Taillefeur & Benoit, Hopper & to 16c, and of pebbled at 12c to 15c. There has also been a fairly moderate business in Co, John Byan & Co, Elliot & Co, C Chute, C waxed upper at 35c to 38c for light and at 32c Burrows, and Roberts & Wilder. Taillefeur ginning to work injurious results right at home here. During the week one retail dry goods store has collapsed with Habit. of 22c to 28c for heavy and at 17c to 22c for light. We quote Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, BA, 26c to 27c; ordinary, 22c to 241c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 26c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

Hides and Skins .- The market has ruled firm, and local green hides are quoted as follows:—No 1, \$8 to \$950; No 2, \$8 to \$850; No 3, \$7 to \$7 50. Cured hides are quoted 50c higher. Western States hides are quoted at \$10 25 to \$10 50 for No 1, and \$9 00 tor No 2. Lambskins are worth 65c to 70c, and clips, 60c to 65c. Calfakins, 14c per lb.

Wook.-There has been a better demand for domestic wool. Sales are reported of 10,000 lbs of Montevideo at 20c to 21c, and of 30,000 to 40,000 lbs of Greasy Cape at 18c to 19c. We quote: - Greasy Cape, 171c to 19c; Australlan, 212c to 31c; pulled lambs' wool, 32c

Oils and Salt .- During the week about 200 bris steam refined seal have sold. Cod oil sold S1 45.

A r. verpool despatch, at 2:30 p.m, reported bradstuffs dull. Red winter wheat, 9s to 9s a; white, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; club, 9s 9d to 10s d; peas, 7s. Weather fine.

The local breadstuffs market is dull and featureless. In Chicago last night wheat to 60c; do prursila dalmorais, ouc to 80c; sales include 275 bits extra superious at \$5 70 infants' cacks, ser dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market is firm but not particularly active. Some of the western men, in spite of their bitter experiences

Sales include 275 bits extra buperious extra at \$5 10 and 5 75.

We quote flour unchanged as follows:—Superior Extra, \$6 05 to 6 10; Extra

ofthe former yesterday were 22 pkgs. and of the latter 404 boxes. Bome cars of western butter are reported sold at about 17c delivered here. Oheese is nominally unchanged at 10 to 11 c. Quotations for butter are about as follows:—Creamery, choice, per 1b, 22c to

In local provisions we hear of a few lots selling at quotations, and the market is quiet but steady. Last night in Chicago pork closed 12½c higher, at \$22 September; is now perfectly cured.

\$22.15 October. Lard was steady at \$12.45 September; \$12.55 October. Prices chitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and are as follows:—Mess pork ranges from lung disease. \$24.50 to \$26 per brl; city cured hams from 15c to 16c; and lard from 15c to 154c. In Chicago on Saturday, pork closed at 7½c per brl lower at \$21.87½ September, \$22.02½ October. Lard closed steady at \$12.45 Sepember, \$12.55 October.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET.—Aug. 29 Market gardeners mustered in force, but there were few farmers, and the supply of grain was scanty and prices were firm. The statement made in THE Post that the potatoe rot is doing serious damage, is corroborated on all sides, and the prices of potatoes are firm at 50c per bushel. Only about 80 cases of peaches came in to-day, and sales occurred at \$2.50. Blueberries sold at 70c to 80c, and at \$1 to 1.50 per box, as to size. Beceipts were about 1,200 boxes. Fresh vegetables were in some instances cheaper, as per revised quotations:-

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print but ter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 24c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; ccoking, 21c to 22c.

POULTRY.-Fowls, per pair, 80c to 90c Spring chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeous, per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowls, 70c to 75 per pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 60c to 70c.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; buckwheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 70; corn meal, do, \$2; moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1.

GRAIN—Oats, per bag, \$1.25 to 1 30 peas per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.15 beans, none

buckwheat, nominal, at 80c. VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bushel, 500 to 45c; carrots, new, 60c per bushel; onions per dozen bunches, 30c; Montreal cabbages new, per doz, 20c to 40c; lettuce, 25c; Montreal turnips, 75c bushel; cucumbers, 25c per bush; string beans, 75c per bush; celery, 25c dozen; cauliflowers, \$1 to 2 per dozen; tomatoes, 75c to \$1 per bushel; per dozen, 12c; sweet corn, 15c per dozen.

FRUIT.—Apples, per barrel, \$3 50 to \$5 oranges, none in market; lemons, \$9 to \$12 currants, \$1 per basket for white and black melons, 25c to 75c each; watermelons, 30c Delaware peaches, \$2 50 per crate; bananas \$3 50 to \$5 per bunch; California plums \$3 50 box; pears, \$6 50; Delaware grapes 25c per 2 lb box.

MEATS.—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 8c to 15c mutton, 10c to 12½c; lamb per lb, 10c to 12½c; veal, per lb, 8c to 12½c; pork, per lb, 13c; hams, per lb, 15c; lard, por lb, 15c; sausages, per 1b, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9.75

FISH. - Salmon, 30c per lb; salmon trout 10c to 12c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, 15c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET .- Aug. 28 There was a large supply of live stock on the markets to-day. Viger market contained 425 cattle, 350 of which were from Point St the quotation was 4c to 51c. There were 600 to quality and lambs at \$2 50 to 4. There were not more than 20 calver, which sold at \$4 to & Benoit had 40 head, which they sold at 3c to 4c; C Chute sold 23 at \$17 each; Roberts and Wilder sold a load at \$27 50 each, and Louis Delorme 34 head at from 33c to 5c. J Ryan & Co sold 2 loads of culls to-day at \$25 to \$35 each, and on Saturday the same firm shipped 66 cattle by the "Hanoverlan" for Glasgow.

At Point St Charles there were 15 cars of export cattle, and Mr James McShane, Jr, bought several care at 5c to 6c. Forty car loads of cattle were shipped to Boston last week for export. We quote ocean cattle freights from Montreal at 65s to 70s per head.

HAY AND STRAW.

On the Corporation market, receipts have averaged 70 loads of hay and straw daily and the demand has been active enough. Farmers are busy with barvesting operations, hence the light receipts. The better qualities of hay have sold at \$10 to \$12 per 100 bundles, and inferior at \$8 to \$10. For y little straw was received, and it sold at \$4 50 to \$7.

EXPORTS OF DATEY PRODUCE. For the week ends to day the shipments of cheese and butte

Doxes,
Pervian, Liverpool. 4,648
Citario, 15,492
Cake Huron, 14,942
Cynthia, Glasgow. 430
Hanoveriau, 3,427
Barcelona, London. 1,891

THE EUROPEAN HARVEST. THE EUROPEAN HARVEST.

The English harvest is, after all, better than the average of the last lew years, the best in three years. The home yield will be between ten and eleven quarters, while the con-umption is twenty-five million quarters, of eight bushels each. The acreage under wheat in France is over five times, in Russia ten, in Italy four, in Spain over three, in Austro-Hungary three, in Germany one and a half, in Turkey and Buigaria twice as great as in England; but in none of these countries is the English average per acre—latterly fallen to twenty-eight bushels—attained.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitts, Asth na and Lung Disease by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself :-

"Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John P. Whelan, Manager of The Post and Taus Witness, Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DeBoucherville, of the

catarrh. George Maguire, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street, west; daughter oured of asthma. George Willis, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Yong street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deaf-ness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A, Drake, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for man years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured.

Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who

lung disease.

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, where Physicians and sufferers can try it free.

BIRTH.

CURRAN—At the Lake House, Philipsburg, P. Q., on the 24th inst., Mrs. Charles Curran of daughter. GLENNON—On the 28th inst., the wife of I.

Glennon of a daughter.

DIED.

LOW.—Died at Westport, New York, August 14th, Mrs. Eliza Rising Low, relect of John H. Low, Esq., and mother of E. B. Low, Esq., Use S. Customs Officer, of this city, late of Westport, at the advanced age of St years. KELAHER-In this city, on the 22nd instant, Annie, daughter of James Kelaher, aged 17 years and 3 months.

FITZSIMMONS.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mary Fitzsimmons, aged 43 years.

CONNOLLY.—In this city, on the 24th inst., William John, beloved son of William Connolly, cred 22 norm and one month of the connolly, aged 23 years and one month.

COVENY.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 23rd inst., Jane Turner, aged 36 years, wife of William Coveny and sister of Richard and John

Ach Adbertisements.

WANTED—THREE FEMALE School Teachers, holding elementary diplomas, and also good references. Service to commence first September, or as soon as possible. For further particulars. address WILLIAM HART. Sec.-Treas., St. Columban, County Two Mountains, P.Q. 3 2

CARSLEY'S

MILLINERY ROOM.

THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY BARGAINS

--IN-

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A LOT OF PRETTY TRIMMED MATS.

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ELEGANT, COSTLY, FASHIONABLE PATIERN HATS AND BONNETS

STRAW GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER KNOWN.

AT HALF PRICE.

Girls' Shade Hats, good quality, 12c. Large Shade Hats, fine quality, 25c. Boys' Boating Bais, white and colored, 20c and

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393, 395, 397 & 399 Notre Dare Street. MONTREA"

TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Circuit Court for District of Montreal. No. 4536. The twenty-second day or August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. Jean Marie Beyries, of the Parish of Hochelaga, District of Montreal, gardener, Plaintiff, vs. Reverend Charles de Lacroix, of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe, District of St. Hyacinthe, Consensually of Major, Inasmuch as it appears by the return of Narcisse J. Chaput, residing at St. Hyacinthe, one of the bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District-of St. Hyacinthe, written, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left the domicile by him heretofore established in said Parish of St. Hyacinthe, and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the news paper of the City of Montreal called L'Aurore, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Plendant to appear a 1d to answer to such demand within the period aloresaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause Ly default.

CHAS. BONACINA,

Deputy C.C.C.

CHAS. BONACINA, Deputy C.C.C.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Mury Theophaine Charpentier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Andre Senecal, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said Andre Senecal, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause.

J. ALPHONSE OUIMET,

Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 20th August, 1832, 3 5



Tone. Touch, Workmanship & Drability WILLIAM KNABE & 900 1,204 & 206 West Baltimores; Baltimores; No. 112 Fifth Avenue, No York. 8 Jew Adbertisements

SCHOOL TERM OF 1882-83

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