

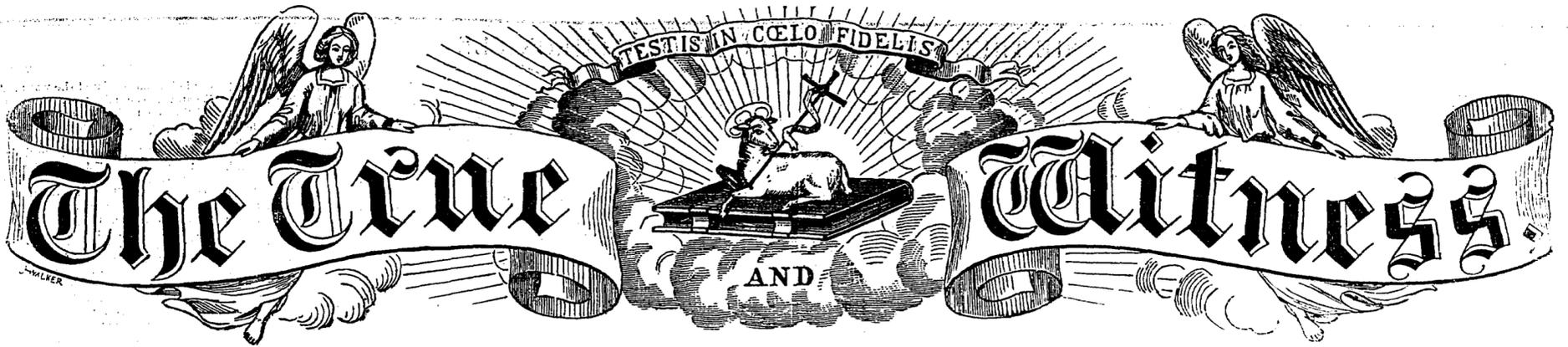
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 7.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

THE ASLEY BELT. The Closing Hours of the Great "Go-as-you-please" Contest—Rowell Wins First Place, and Takes \$30,000; Merritt second, Hazael third.

New York, September 27.—All the walkers were on the track at 6 p.m., but Guyon, Ennis and Taylor. Merritt was presented with a handsome basket of flowers, after which he started on a run, which he kept up for one lap, exciting loud applause. Rowell, Hazael and Hart started on a run about ten minutes past, and the audience showed their appreciation by cheers and clapping of hands. Hart dropped out after running two laps; the others continued for several laps, and the audience continued cheering. Ennis came on the track at 6.18.

At 7.13 the most exciting sport occurred, which drew down most enthusiastic applause. Rowell completed his 525th mile at 7.12 on a run. He was joined by Hart, who challenged for a race, and in a moment they started. They were joined by Hazael and Merritt. A grand and most exciting race ensued. Side by side went Rowell and the negro at a ten-mile gait, which every moment was increased, and immediately behind them, and trying to catch up, were Hazael and Merritt, also side by side. They went around in the order named for several laps, and one continuous yell rent the air. The pace proved

TOO HOT FOR HART, and he soon succumbed, and was soon followed by Merritt, who also found the pace too quick. The race was continued by Rowell and Hazael for a few laps, when they too concluded to give it up. The perspiration was rolling off the four. It was the most exciting tussle during the day. Taylor started on a rapid run shortly after 7, and he received a generous applause. The fight between Guyon and Hart for fourth place ended for the colored boy, who got a lead of six miles over Guyon, and hourly increased the gap.

HAZEL ABANDONED THE STRUGGLE to get second money, and the great run which he predicted he intended making on the last day was not forthcoming. Hart walked well, but there was no chance for him to do more than take fourth. Hazael turned his 500th mile at 8.30, and a storm of applause greeted the announcement. He has battled along and made a game fight under disabilities that would have swamped any other man. At 8 o'clock those who

WANTED TO BET THEIR WEEK'S WAGES found difficulty in investing their money except on Rowell, Merritt, Hazael and Hart. Some slight changes were made, but of a trifling character, in the betting. Bets were freely taken that Ennis would beat Krohne in distance, but only even at this. So sure were the bookmakers that Rowell, Merritt and Hazael would occupy the first three positions, that for the sake of making additional capital they paid their tickets in advance, on paying five per cent, running the risk of accidents.

WESTON APPEARED PERFECTLY HAPPY at having finished his 450th mile. He retired from the track at 6.17, with the understanding that he would not return until Ennis pushed him out of his position as sixth man. Quite a ripple of enthusiasm was caused when, near nine o'clock, Rowell walked around carrying the American flag and Merritt went around waving the Union Jack in his hand. The band played alternately "Yankee Doodle" and "God Save the Queen," and the dense crowd cheered, whistled and clapped hands with might and main.

THE SCENE BECAME DESCRIPTION; the enthusiasm went beyond all bounds. The crowds in the streets took up the roar, and the mighty sound was carried away on the balmy midnight air. Cheering was renewed, when a grand oval piece—a shield surmounted by waving corn—was presented to Rowell. It bore the inscription, "O Thas, Rowell, by the Albion Society." It was borne around in front of him for several laps, and the greatest applause ensued. In a few minutes the uproar broke out with redoubled vigor, when Hazael, Merritt and Rowell came along the track, hand in hand, with Merritt in the middle.

THE UPROAR WAS TERRIFIC, the building shook with applause. They stepped opposite the time-keeper's stand, and Rowell, as spokesman for the three, said:—"Gentlemen, I thank you; I am through." The three then retired for good, their scores being: Rowell, 540; Merritt, 515; Hazael, 500. They went to their tents, and soon after left the building. Hazael having 500 miles, did not think it worth while to continue the race any further, Hart being 20 miles behind. He, however, came out of his tent to take part in

THE OVIATION that was being tendered Rowell by the Albion Society, in which Merritt also participated. Guyon, Krohne, Ennis, Hart and Taylor were left on the track. At 9 o'clock Weston was in his tent waiting to see if Ennis or Krohne came up to his score, when he intended to reappear. The great excitement in the walk departed with the departure of Rowell, Merritt and Hazael, but there were 10,000 persons yet in the Garden, and ENNIS RECEIVED GREAT APPLAUSE as he went toward his 450th mile. Taylor also was cheered as he flew along, but no one knew why he persisted in keeping the track. Ennis finished his 450th mile at 9.24 and was greeted with a storm of applause, as he ran around the track; Taylor his 250 miles at 9.25, at a most tremendous speed, and was presented with a pipe. Guyon left the track at 9.15, and soon after it was announced that he would not again appear. His score on retiring was 471.

GUYON WAS CONVEYED TO A HOTEL, where he was given a hot bath and put to bed. He was very lame, and suffered terribly from his feet and legs. Krohne finished

his 450th at 9.15 in fine style, which earned a burst of applause. Hart went off finally at 9.50, with 482 miles and 4 laps to his credit. Ennis retired finally at 9.35, with 450 miles and 2 laps. Krohne quit finally on finishing 450 miles and 1 lap. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the audience began dispersing. The great race has been

A GREATER FINANCIAL SUCCESS than even the most sanguine of the managers anticipated. Everything tended to this end; clear and cloudless weather during the day, and bright skies at night, brought out those who otherwise would not care to attend a walk. The belt goes back to England, but the record on which it is captured is a most creditable one, and the struggle to keep it here has been hard and well fought. Merritt's friends and backers are confident of the boy's staying powers, and are making

ARRANGEMENTS TO CHALLENGE THE WINNER. His backers said, "Merritt has shown what he can do, and he has done even more than I expected, and I believe with good training he will yet astonish pedestrians." Under the articles of agreement, when more than six men complete 450 miles the winner is to receive half the gate money, and the balance is to be distributed among the other competitors in proportion to the number of miles completed, as may be directed by Sir John Astley, the giver of the belt. A large crowd gathered at the hotel to witness

THE ARRIVAL OF ROWELL AT HIS HEADQUARTERS. He was at once escorted to the parlor once occupied by the late John Morrissey, and he was there most heartily greeted by a few ladies and gentlemen. Personally Rowell said he was in good health, and to-morrow hoped, if the day were fine, to have a peep into Central Park. He thought the struggle had been a hard one for most of the contestants, although the distance covered could not be considered as being the best anticipated. He denied any attempt had been made to poison him, and wished that this denial should go forth. Subsequently

ROWELL WAS SERENADED, and in response made his appearance on the balcony. Lusty cheers were given, and after repeated bows he retired. Great crowds followed each of the pedestrians from the Garden, and cheered them loudly. The estimated receipts of the walk are \$80,000, of which Rowell gets \$30,000. The final and

OFFICIAL SCORE of the contestants is as follows:—Rowell, 530; Merritt, 515; Hazael, 500 and 1 lap; Hart, 482 and 4 laps; Guyon, 471; Weston, 455; Ennis, 450 and 2 laps; Krohne, 450 and 1 lap; Taylor, 250 and 1 lap.

THE AFGHAN REVOLT. Reception of the Ameer by the British Advance Guard—The March on Cabul.

SIMLA, September 28.—The Viceroy has sent the following despatch to London to-day:—General Baker received a letter from the Afghan commander-in-chief yesterday at Kushi, asking whether he would receive him and the Ameer's heir apparent in the camp. The general replied in the affirmative. An hour later a message came from the Ameer, Yakoub Khan, asking General Butler to receive him. The general responded that he would meet the Ameer a mile from camp. The Ameer, his son, father-in-law, and General Damud Shah, who was reported killed during the Cabul outbreak, with a suite of 45 persons and an escort of 200 men, arrived at Ujaiski on the same day. Cabul is

IN A STATE OF ANARCHY. The gates of the city are closed. A number of Ghilzais are in the Ameer's suite. General Roberts reached Kushi to-day. An Aho-Khey correspondent reports that General Baker's forces will shortly be concentrated in the Ligar Valley for a rapid advance on Cabul. An Allahabad special says it is expected that Cabul will be entered on the 5th of October. Resistance is doubtful, as

THE REBELS LACK LEADERS. General Roberts and party have been fired on, and the Doctor was severely wounded. A force was sent to assist the last five men. The force under General Hughes has arrived at Shukri-Saf, half way to Khetal-I-Ghilzal. The Governor of the latter place has written expressing joy at the approach of the British; but it is reported he is stirring up the tribes to go to Cabul and join in the war. It is reported that there has been a fight at Mesama, between the Ameer's Cabul and Herat regiments, the former were beaten and have gone back.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE. London, September 23.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—"The weather has been mostly dull and gloomy, with a close and damp atmosphere, unfavorable affecting the new wheat, although not seriously impeding harvesting operations. Much grain has been carted and stacked under conditions which render sprouting and rot of condition almost inevitable. In Scotland the agricultural situation is gloomy. The fields are still quite green in the uplands, and as the season is too far advanced for any hope of sun-hine, the chances of grain maturing properly are reduced to a minimum. Bad as our harvests have been since 1876, it must be admitted that the present season's yield will be by far the worst. There has been a material revival of trade in foreign wheat, and the upward movement anticipated for a fortnight since has made a fair start in the advance of 2s per quarter, which has been well maintained throughout the week, and the prevalence of speculative transactions affords proof that there are not wanting those who consider the recent improvement the first step to a materially enhanced range of values. Millers, too, have shown a decided inclination to add to their stocks, so that a healthy activity has pervaded the grain trade throughout the United Kingdom. Flour has shared advantage to the extent of 1s per sack, and bl. Feeding

stuffs are held with increased firmness. The arrivals at ports of call during the past week have been small. Wheat of coast met with a good enquiry, and prices advanced 1s 6d to 2s, but the limited choice has restricted business. Maize was also in good demand, and prices advanced 1s 6d. There has been a very extensive business done in wheat for shipment at rapidly improving prices, and the closing sales indicate an advance of 2s on the week, with a continued strong demand. Maize is 1s to 1s 6d dearer. Barley is steady, with an upward tendency. The sales of English wheat last week amounted to 13,214 quarters at 47s 4d per quarter, against 60,456 quarters at 43s 2d per quarter during the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending September 13 were 1,513,129 cwt. of wheat and 174,115 cwt. of flour."

The Tenant Farmers Coming to Canada. London, September 26.—The third and last party of tenant farmers' delegates sent out under the auspices of the Canadian Government sailed yesterday in the Sarmatian for Canada. They represent portions of Scotland and the northern, eastern and western counties of England. A large number of others were deterred from sailing in consequence of the protracted harvest, but they will possibly sail next spring if the Government is still willing to encourage them. A pioneer party of seventy Swedish farmers are also on board the Sarmatian, whose destination is Manitoba. If they are successful they will be joined by six hundred others next year from the same country.

Was Milton a Catholic? A paragraph has been going the round of the exchanges, calculated to convey an idea that John Milton was reconciled to the Church before his death. Upon the very slender evidence adduced to support this theory we should certainly not feel warranted in accepting it as a fact. Deliberating, however, upon the collateral testimony to be gathered from the poet's works and life, we are by no means inclined to consider such a thing totally improbable.

The father and grand-father of the great poet were Catholics beyond a doubt, as we know that his father abjured Catholicity, when a student at Christ Church, College Oxford, and was disinherited for so doing. The young Milton grew up in an atmosphere heavy with controversial warfare, and he proceeded from St. Paul's school, London, to Christ College, Cambridge, in a very unsettled state, theologically speaking. He was baptized in the Anglican church, as appears from an entry in the register of All Hallows Church, near his father's house in Broad street, London. "Ye xxth day of December, 1608, was baptized John ye sonne of John Mylton, Scryvenor." He was intended for the ministry of that church, but Newton says "he had conceived early prejudices at home," probably from his Catholic grandfather. It is a notorious fact that he wrote with a pen, dipped in the gall of bitterness, against the Church, especially in his Treatise of True Religion, Heresie, Schism and Toleration, and what best means may be used against the growth of Popery."

At the same time we know that he was adverse to the Church-by-law established, as he assisted the Puritans with a treatise on Reformation, and anticipated the execution of Laud in his "Lycidas." The infidel Gibbon, who was himself in early youth a Catholic, says in his "Essay on the Study of Literature," that the sublime genius of Milton was cramped by his system of religion, and that he never appeared to so great an advantage as when "he shook it a little off." He seems frequently to have changed his theological sentiments from Anglicanism to Puritanism, to Calvinism, to the doctrines of Arminius and of the Independents, thence to those of the Anabaptists, and afterwards to a dereliction of every denomination of Protestantism. We find him saying in his Eikonoklastes, that he wrote as an answer to the Eikon Basilike, that God was not pleased with any form of prayer. Dr. Newton calls him a Quietist, but it will be remembered that the great Catholic Feconlon was charged with holding the same doctrines. Toland says that he "frequented none of the assemblies of any particular rite." Most probably his views became ultimately almost colorless and Dr. Johnson, who possessed the faculty of reverence in an eminent degree says that "to belong to no church is necessary—external as well as internal piety is gradually verged towards total skepticism.

There are notable incidents in Milton's life that might favor the supposition of his final conversion to Catholicity. When at Rome he was a special favorite of Cardinal Barberini, and though he has left very meager details of his sojourn in Italy and no diary of it whatever, he mentions in his poem Ad Leonoram Conventum, which he wrote on a concert at Cardinal Barberini's palace, at which the famous Leonora Baron sang. We know that he lived at Rome in 1631 under the very eyes of the then rigid Inquisition, was favored by Pope Urban VIII, and therefore could not have been a very pronounced Protestant. In 1679, thirty-eight afterwards the rabid anti-Catholic pamphleteer Titus Oates, D. D., in the dedication or address which he prefixed to his infamous "Narrative of the Horrid Plot of the Popish Party," thought that fact was likely to weaken his own plea, alluded to Milton as "a known frequenter of Popish clubs." Added to this, it is worthy of remark that Christopher Milton, the poet's brother, a B-ncher of the Inner Temple and judge of Common Pleas, an ardent adherent to the royalist cause, afterwards knighted by James II. the Catholic king, was "a professed papist." We have given the matter some consideration but will not pretend to decide. Great poets of all ages have been Catholics—Chaucer, Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, Michael Angelo, Shakspeare, Petrarch, Pope, Dryden, and why not Milton? Goethe, the great poet, philosopher, skeptic and art critic, said, speaking of a little church on the Rhine, that he never entered it without wishing to be a Catholic. Buffalo Catholic Union.

POPE LEO XIII. Cardinal Manning's Three Reminiscences of the Holy Father.

The annual reunion of the Catholic Young Men's Societies was held on Monday evening, September 8, in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The organization, which was first founded in Ireland by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, V.G., and Dean of Limerick, and introduced into England in 1854, has in recent times shown signs of rapid development, and the influential gathering, which assembled at the annual reunion showed the deep and extended interest which is taken in the proceedings of the societies. After speeches had been made by Lord O'Hagan and the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, His Eminence Cardinal Manning delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

I will say to you once that though, under the strictest obligation, while a Pontiff is reigning no tongue ever speaks and I may say no heart ever thinks who his successor may be; notwithstanding when I saw our beloved Father Pius IX peacefully and cheerfully moving onwards to the hour of his rest, instinctively, and by no will of my own, my thoughts fixed upon him who now bears the name of Leo XIII as the certain successor to the apostolic throne. He has had the most varied and the most practical cultivation, experience, and preparation for that holy office; in early youth an intellectual cultivation of the highest kind, in his manhood an experience of treating the highest interests and affairs of the Holy See, and for thirty years of his later life bearing that office which above all qualifies a man to be the successor of the Good Shepherd, the Vicar of Jesus Christ—the pastoral office over a great and difficult diocese in Italy. I have seen these three great qualities of Leo XIII signally exemplified.

It fell to my lot to stand by his side upon a day when the Catholic journals of Europe were represented. There were the leading journalists of all parts of Italy, of Austria, of Germany, of France, and of other countries. They met in great numbers, and among them were also literary men, who, though not journalists in the strict sense in which we English understand the word, notwithstanding would be legitimately classed with them, for they were writing on the topics of the day, and laboring together for the same purpose as the journalist. And I remember the address made by Leo XIII to them. You have all of you probably read it, but if you could have had felt the energy with which his intelligence impressed itself upon them, you would see at once that he was

A MAN WHOSE CULTIVATED INTELLIGENCE was blest by experience in dealing with the intelligence of the nineteenth century, and that he knew how to direct and guide those who are exercising the most important office at this moment of the guidance and direction of the public opinion of all the countries in Europe. (Applause.) And I remember especially that it was on that occasion that Leo XIII disappointed, I fear, most profoundly the prognostics and the hopes of great multitudes of men who fondly and vainly believed that Leo XIII, unlike Pius IX, was a little of the civil principum and temporal power of the Holy See for on that day, in language, syllable by syllable, and letter by letter, identical with the language of Pius IX, differing from it, if possible, only in this, that it was more energetic and more explicit than was that I ever had heard before, he declared that in the Providence of God the head of the Catholic Church on earth had been clothed with the civil principum, for the maintenance of the Christian law among the nations of the earth, and that so long as the Christian world exists that civil principum or sovereignty of the Vicar of Jesus Christ must exist, not for the sake of the Church so much as for the sake of the world itself. (Applause.)

Another reminiscence that I have in this. On Shrove Tuesday it has been always the practice with the Holy Father to call before him all the preachers who, during the Lent in the city of Rome, will preach in all the churches, and he gives them all always an address, pointing out to them what particular subjects are reasonable and timely; and the one topic that he singled out for this year was

THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR, because, in Rome, at this moment, in the Government and municipal schools, the great majority of the Catholic children of Rome are taught where religious instruction does not form a part of the school teaching. The schools in Rome at this moment are assimilated to the schools of other countries, and, like our own, unhappily, have suffered the extinction of religion from the ordinary teaching of the school hours; so that, in the very heart of Christendom, under the eyes of the Holy See, the people of Rome are suffering the same privation that we suffer ourselves, and the next generation of the children of the Roman people will have been reared in schools not of the Catholic Church, not of the Catholic faith, but established by the revolution which has usurped the City of Rome. (Applause.) Well, now, it must be obvious to everyone that this is no mere question of education. The revolution—and by that I mean to describe those who desire to subvert the Christian order of Europe, to remove all law, authority and legislation from the bases of Christianity, and to place government once more, as it was in the old world, upon the mere foundations of nature—the revolution has had for its aim and purpose, if it cannot now subvert the Christian institutions, if the adults who have been trained up in the Christian faith in their youth still hold to their belief, to take the youth and cut off the roots of the Catholic world by educating the children, who are the generation to come, without the knowledge of the Christian faith. This is not natural, because, if there can be anything that is certain, it is this, that, as Christian education—without Christianity—will rear a

people in the mere order of nature; and a people that has been reared without Christianity will not long last without becoming anti-Christian. (Applause.) Well, now, my third reminiscence is this. Leo XIII, out of the abundance of his kindness and his condescension, has from the earliest time, even before his elevation, to the Papal throne, in a singular manner admitted me to enjoy that to which I acknowledge I have no right—a friendship and an intimacy with him which has been my great consolation. And he made known to me that no was occupied in writing with his own hand. THAT LUMINOUS AND MAGNIFICENT ENCYCLICAL which the other day was forwarded to the Christian world, in which he calls upon the Bishops and pastors of the Catholic Church to restore in their dioceses, in their seminaries, and in their colleges, the study of the true Catholic philosophy. (Applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, when I use the word philosophy at such a meeting as this and at such a time as this I do not wonder that you may be a little frightened. The word philosophy is very austere, very high sounding; but let me tell you, what Catholic philosophy is. It is the philosophy of common sense. That which the reason of mankind by one common consent believes; that which the conscience of mankind by one common dictate commands—that is what we call common sense. It is not the private opinion of this man or that man as to what is true or what is right; but what the whole mass of mankind believes by the light of reason; what the whole mass of mankind believes by the light of conscience, that is to say, the existence of God, the existence of the soul, the immortality of the soul after death, the power of human reason, the judgments of sense which are given us whereby to know with certainty the external world, and to interpret it if we use our reason aright, and the knowledge that we have of conscience, which distinguishes between right and wrong. Such are the products of the light of nature that belong to the common sense of mankind, which has been visited by the philosophers, the wise men, the wisecracks of the last three centuries. (Applause.)

In the writings of the late Bishop of Orleans there is a passage which is full of truth and full of instruction. He says it is a marvellous time to which we have come. It is not alone that men are compelled to go to the Catholic Church to know what are the doctrines of revelation, to know what they are to believe; but men are obliged to go to the Catholic Church to seek what are the truths known by the light of reason. We not only define the doctrines of revelation but the truths of that common sense which even the heathens knew, which Plato and Aristotle taught. The truths of philosophy, the religion of nature, and the morals of nature, the philosophers and savants of these times have denied and rendered dubious so that men are compelled to seek the teachings of the Catholic Church not only for the supernatural truths of revelation but for the truths of nature. This is the meaning of the Encyclical. And now I would say to the Young Men's Society that this philosophy is within the reach of your intelligence, and you should make yourself well aware of what are the truths which the light of nature teaches us all, for without them we might easily build an unsound foundation. I have no doubt that your good pastors and teachers bring those things before you abundantly, and that I need not dwell longer upon them now. I will therefore sum up what I have to say in this.

For one hundred years there has been a perpetual revolution assailing the Catholic Church. I say for a hundred years, because I will go back to 1779. We are now in 1879, and it lacks but one decade of the century. There has been a perpetual revolution attempting to overthrow all sacred order, and all authority in the civil powers of Europe, and the sacred order of the Church, which is the guide and the support of civilization. What has been

THE REVUE OF THIS PERPETUAL ASSAULT upon the Church? It has despoiled the Church in France. It overthrew its altars, and for the period of ten or fifteen years, France was in desolation. It has robbed the Church in Italy. It is persecuting the Church in Germany. This revolution has been assailing, stripping, despoiling, impoverishing and persecuting the Church wherever it can lay hands on it. What is the result? There was never a time when the Catholic Church was so widespread as now; never a time when it was so independent of civil and human power; never a time when it was more pure and united in its eternal unity; never a time when it was more powerful, mortally and spiritually, than it is at this moment, when the world believes it has gained an ascendancy. There was never a time when the Catholic Church, as a system and a moral power, acted upon the intelligence and the conscience of men throughout all the nations of Europe with more force than at this day. (Applause.) I am

NEVER AFRAID OF THE SPOILIATION of the Church. When I hear some of my good friends in France and Italy lament that the ecclesiastical goods have been taken away, I say, "Look at Ireland, the purest, the most life-giving Church in the world. (Applause.) It has been stripped and despoiled of all its possessions, of its cathedral, of its churches, of its convents, of its colleges, and now at this day from north to south, from east to west, the whole of Ireland is covered once more with cathedrals, and churches, and convents, works of piety which the generosity of the Irish hearts has raised with gladness to the glory of God, and for the honor of our holy faith." (Applause.) I tell my Italian friends, "Don't be afraid. Stand together and be faithful to the Vicar of Jesus Christ with all the fidelity of your souls. Live in poverty if need be. Labor hard and you will have the benedictions which have descended upon Ireland, and I could wish you no better." This, then, is, my last word. The Young Men's Societies have had the benediction of

Leo XIII, and, in return, I am confident that they will not only think with the Church, and feel with the Church, but that they will think and feel with the head of the Church, that they will pray for him, that they will be ready in every way to offer to him in his need that noble and ancient offering which our Catholic forefathers, more than eight hundred years ago, established in England, and which has sprung up again among us—that which is humbly called Peter's Pence. I feel sure that the Young Men's Societies will take the lead in aiding us all, the Bishops and priests of England, in laying at the feet of Leo XIII, this offering of our grateful affection, and of fidelity which we owe to him who stands at the head of the Christian world. We will not suffer the spoiler not only to keep him shut up in his palace as a prisoner, but impoverished because that which is his own has been taken away.

Grades of Wheat. The Committee on grain of the New York Produce Exchange on Wednesday established the following grades of wheat, which take effect immediately:—

- WINTER WHEAT. Extra white winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. No. 1 white winter wheat shall be sound, dry and reasonably cleaned. No. 2 white winter wheat shall consist of sound white winter wheat unfit to grade No. 1. No. 3 white winter wheat shall consist of sound white winter wheat unfit to grade No. 2. No. 1 amber winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. No. 2 amber winter wheat shall consist of sound amber winter wheat unfit to grade No. 1, and shall not contain over 10 per cent white wheat. No. 1 red winter wheat shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned. No. 2 red winter wheat shall be sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall not contain over 10 per cent white wheat. No. 3 red winter wheat shall consist of sound winter wheat unfit to grade No. 2 red or No. 2 amber. Rejected winter wheat shall include all merchantable winter wheat unfit to grade No. 3 red. Mixed winter wheat shall be all white and red wheat mixed, and shall be equal to No. 2 red in all other respects. SPRING WHEAT. No. 1 northwest spring wheat shall be sound and well selected, weighing not less than 55½ pounds to the bushel. No. 2 northwest spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, and weighing not less than 55½ pounds to the bushel. No. 3 northwest spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, unfit to grade No. 2, but weighing not less than 55½ pounds to the bushel. Note.—The grades of northwest wheat are to include such wheats as are grown in the Northwest, and to correspond as far as practicable in color and general character with the Milwaukee and Duluth grades. No. 1 spring wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, and weighing not less than 55½ pounds to the bushel. No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, and weighing not less than 55½ pounds to the bushel. No. 3 spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, unfit to grade No. 2, but weighing not less than 55½ pounds to the bushel. Steamer Spring Wheat.—Wheat which shall be equal in all respects as to quality to the above grades, but which shall be slightly soft or damp, shall have the word "steamer" prefixed to the grade. Rejected spring wheat shall include all merchantable spring wheat unfit for No. 3. The grades of oats, rye and pease, are unchanged. For Liver complaint, use Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills. Purely Vegetable. SURE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, AND SIMILAR troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, often times incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. PHYSICIANS SAY THAT ALMOST EVERY child is troubled more or less by worms. They seem to be the curse of infancy. But since the introduction of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozengers, their is no necessity for their annoying presence. Inquire of your druggist, and he will tell you they are the best. WHY WILL YE SHAKE? Because we cannot help it, we've tried quinine until we heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Linctant? No. That will cure chills and fever sure every time. Where can we find it? Anywhere. MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 29.—St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church, which cost \$250,000, was dedicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies. A London weekly journal has been served with notice of legal proceedings by the solicitors of Monsignor Capel for publishing most defamatory statements concerning that prelate. Count Ledochowski, ex-Archbishop of Posen, has been condemned by a Prussian tribunal to a fine of 2,000 marks, or seventy days imprisonment, for communicating a Catholic priest who had obeyed the May laws.

Half-Hearted.

If I could love thee, love, a little more,
If thy fair love outlived the brief sweet rose—
If in my golden field were all the store—
And all my joy within thy garden close—
Then would I pray my heart to be full fond
For ever, and a little bit beyond.

But since I fear I am but wayward true,
And wayward, false, fair love, thou seem'st to
Since I some day must sigh for something new,
And each day thou for life's monotony—
Frithe, stay here ere yet we grow too fond,
And let me pass a little bit beyond.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD:
Author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Gray," &c.

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

Lord Dane released her hand, and broke
out into a half laugh; his derision was not so
wholly suppressed, but that it jarred on the
ear of Lady Adelaide.

"You threw me away when you married
Mr. Lester, Lady Adelaide, and I fully under-
stand that I was thrown away forever; I have
not allowed myself to contemplate it in any
other aspect. I ask you ten thousand pardons
for having expressed myself badly,
which I conclude I must have done. The
attraction I alluded to, as drawing me to this
house, is Maria Lester."

A burning passionate suffusion of shame
dyed the brow of Lady Adelaide. Never did
woman fall into a more awkward or humiliat-
ing error. She could have struck herself; she
could have struck Lord Dane; she opened her
lips to speak, but no appropriate words
would come—none that would not make the
matter worse. That Lord Dane should enjoy
her confusion was but natural; perhaps he
felt repaid for what she had made him suffer
in days gone by.

"I have left a roving life long enough," he
continued, in a calm matter-of-course tone,
assumed possibly to put her at ease; "and it
is time I settled down. I did not think it
could have escaped your observation that I
have been striving to win Miss Lester. I
never met with any one so thoroughly es-
teemed," he emphatically added; "and my
motives in speaking to you, is to crave your
influence with Mr. Lester that he will allow
me to make her Lady Dane."

That Lord Dane had been marked in his
attention to Maria had certainly not eluded
the observation of Lady Adelaide, and a sus-
picion had crossed her mind that it might
bear a serious meaning; this had been in her
thoughts that very evening, when she had,
somewhat mysteriously, inquired of Mr. Les-
ter whether he had any idea why Lord Dane
came so frequently. How was it, then, that
she had forgotten this, and jumped to that
other idea, touching herself? Her face burnt
still, but she essayed to turn it off defiantly,
and threw back her head with a haughty
gesture.

"Why do you not apply to Mr. Lester
yourself, Lord Dane?"
"Because I prefer to apply, in the first in-
stance, to you," he answered, in a courteous
tone, as he took a seat near her. "I would
ask it of your kindness to intercede with Mr.
Lester. It has been told to me that he will
not regard favorably any suitor for his
daughter."

"What was Lady Adelaide to reply to this?
Mr. Lester would have no objection in the
abstract to Maria's marrying; Lady Adelaide
on her part, would have been glad to see the
day that removed her from the hall; but what
they both did object to, and would find most
inconvenient, was the resigning nine hundred
a year. In short, they were unable to resign
it, and the only alternative was to keep Maria.
Lord Dane, however, could dive into motives
as his resolution.

"I scarcely need mention that, in seeking
Miss Lester for my wife, I seek but her," he
resumed. "There is, it occurs to me that I
have heard, some trifling paltry income that
was bequeathed to go with Maria when she
marries; but the large revenues of the Dane
estate, the settlements I am enabled to offer,
preclude the necessity of her bringing money
to add to them. Will you, dear Lady Ade-
laide, tell Mr. Lester that I wish to take
Maria alone; that any little fortune of hers I
shall beg him to retain?"

"But why not tell him yourself?" repeated
Lady Adelaide, in a far more gracious tone.
"Mr. Lester is a man sensitive on pecuniary
matters," smiled Lord Dane, "and will re-
ceive that part of the communication better
from you than from me. Legal arrangements,
of course, can be called in, to bind the bar-
gain. May I count upon your interest with
Maria?"

Some stifling weight seemed to oppress her,
and she made no immediate reply. She rose
from her seat, in agitation that she could not
wholly bide, walked to the window, and draw-
ing aside the blind, stood looking out on the
boisterous night. Lord Dane watched her.
Was her strange manner caused by any lin-
gering tenderness for him on her own part?
He could not think that; but he wondered,
and he fell to speculating on its cause. Lady
Adelaide came back, and interrupted him.

"I prefer to remain neutral in this affair,
Lord Dane," she said. "I will not second
your efforts to gain Miss Lester, but I will
not impede them. All I can do is to repeat
to Mr. Lester, impartially, what you have
said, and then the matter must progress, or
the contrary, unbiased, uninterfered with by
me."

"You will not be against me with Maria."
"I have said I will not. I shall remain
wholly and entirely neutral."
Lord Dane bowed.
"Is it at home, I presume."
"Yes," replied Lady Adelaide, ringing the
bell. "Tell Miss Lester that the tea is com-
ing in," she said, to the man who answered
it.

"Miss Lester is gone out, my lady."
"Out! This turbulent night!"
"She has been gone this half-hour, my lady.
She is taking tea at Miss Bordillon's."

their very centre, imparting a weird-like,
ghastly loneliness to the scene. Maria began
thinking of the supernatural stories she had
read of the old German forests; and as some
object suddenly struck out from the trees, and
stood in her path, she positively could not
suppress a scream. The next moment, how-
ever, she was laughing.

"How stupid I am. But you should not
have started me, Wilfred."
A tall, slender young man of four-and-
twenty, wearing a shooting-coat, and carry-
ing a gun in his hand. His face was almost
delicately beautiful and his dark blue eyes,
deeply set, were shaded by long, black lashes.
His forehead was broad and white, and his
hair was black, like the lashes. Such was
Wilfred Lester.

"I did not intend to startle you, Maria;
who was to think you would be in the wood
to-night?" he said, as he turned to walk be-
side her. "Where are you off to?"
"Miss Bordillon's. How—how—is Edith?"
she asked, with much hesitation.

"What! I suppose it is high treason even
to inquire after her," returned he, noting the
timid tone. "Have they forbidden you even
her name? Come Maria, confess; you can't
say more than I guess; perhaps not so
much."

"Something very like it," she replied.
"Of course. Perhaps they have inter-
dicted your speaking to me, if we happen to
meet?" he pursued.

"No, Wilfred. They have not done that
yet."
"Yet! That's to be the next thing. I sup-
pose you live in daily expectation of it."
"Have you got getting on?" she returned,
evading his question. "Is Edith better?"

"We are not getting on at all, Maria; un-
less going backward is getting on. It's back-
ward with us, generally, and backward with
Edith."

"Is she getting strong?"
"No, and she never will, and never can,
while things are as they are. If there's
justice in Heaven—"

"Hush, Wilfred! It will do no good."
"And no harm—but have it as you like.
You have not answered my question. Maria,
I say you live in expectation, of an order to
pass me when we meet. Is it not so?"

"Should it come, Wilfred, it will be partially
your own fault."
"No doubt of it. I am all in fault, and
they are all in the right. But I did not expect
to hear you say it."

"You are too tolerant with me without a
cause, Wilfred," she said, turning her kind
face upon him full of anxious expression.
"Did you know that I care for you more than I
do for any one in the world. Even papa, I am
not sure that I love and care for as I do for
you," she added, in a tone of apology, "if it be
not wicked to say it. But I have not seen
much of him of late years, and—"

"And he has been so exclusively occupied
with his lady-wife, with his children, to the
neglect of us, that it would be little wonder
if all of your love for him had faded and died,"
interrupted Wilfred Lester. "Speak the truth
out fearlessly, Maria. Do you deem that,
under such circumstances, they have a right to
forbid our intercourse? I speak of you and
myself," he added, dashing his hair from his
brow, "not of Edith."

"If they did forbid it, I am not sure that I
should obey," she steadily answered. "I have
debated the point with myself much lately,
and I cannot tell what would be my course
of action. I hope it will not be put to the
proof. But I repeat that it will be partly
your fault if it comes. What are these tales
that are going about respecting you?" she
asked, lowering her voice.

"Tales!" uttered Wilfred.
"Those you are taking to ill-courses—to
poaching for game and fish—to stealing out
at night with evil men! Wilfred," she shiver-
ed, "you know of the attack on Lord Dane's
keeper?"

"I should think all the world, for ten miles
around, knew of that," returned he, carelessly.
"Wall!"
"They say that—that you were one of
them, disguised."

"Oh, they do, do they! Give a dog a bad
name, and hang him! I wonder they did not
bring in my wife as well, and say she accom-
panied me. Who carried this precious news
to you, Maria?"
"I don't know how it reached the hall; I
was too sick and terrified to inquire; I have
some idea it was through Tittle—that she
communicated it to Lady Adelaide. Papa
walked into his own room when it was told
him, and I saw him shaking like a leaf. Wil-
fred, I know you are forbidden the hall, but
accused of such a crime, you should brave the
mandate. Go into my father's presence and
deny it—that is, if you can deny it."

which were near fifteen. An ordinary spec-
tator might have thought him ten.
"Hallo, Shad," cried Wilfred Lester,
"where are you scattering off to?"
The boy stopped. Rejoicing in the im-
partial name of Shadrack, he had never in his
memory of the neighborhood been called any-
thing but Shad. His other name nobody
knew, and it did not clearly appear that he
had one. Nearly fifteen years ago, he was
first seen at the hut of old Goody Bear; she
said he was her daughter's who had been
many a year away from home; but Goody
Bear was not renowned for veracity. To
whomsoever he belonged, there he had been
from the first day to this.

"Please, sir, I'm going home; and I've been
getting some sticks for granny."
He spoke more like a boy of ten than of his
own years; but, looking at his sharp face, it
might be doubted whether the simplicity was
not put on. It was one of two things: that
he was a very unsophisticated young gentle-
man, or else one of rare and admirable cunning.

"Have you been in the wood to get those
sticks?" demanded Miss Lester, looking at a
few bits of fagots in the boy's hands.
"I've been on 't'other side of the hedge,
miss; I doesn't like the wood when the trees
moans and shakes."

"Have you not been in the wood?" she re-
turned, looking keenly at him.
"I was there yesterday, miss."
"I spoke of this evening."

"No," he shaking his head from side to side
something like the trees. "Granny told me
to go into the wood, and bring her a good
bundle, but I wouldn't when I heard the wind;
and I expect a whacking for it."
He shambled off. Miss Lester turned to
her brother. "Is he to be believed or not?
It may have been he who was watching us?"

"Very likely. It is of no consequence if
he was. As to believing him, I think he is
even less worthy of credit than his grand-
mother, and that's saying a great deal. Why!
what does she want?"
A decent looking woman, with a sour face,
was coming full pelt toward them from the
direction of Wilfred's cottage, calling out as
she ran:

"Master! master!"
Wilfred took a step forward to meet her.
"Is the house on fire?" quoth he.
"Sir," returned Sarah,—for that was the
name she bore, and she was his servant,—my
mistress is lying like one dead; I'm not sure
but she's gone."

A moment's bewildered hesitation, and he
started off; but arrested his steps again, and
turned to Maria.
"Will you not come, in the name of human-
ity? Your entering my house to say a word
of comfort to Edith—dying as she may be, as
I fear she is, for the want of countenance, of
kindness—will not poison Mr. and Lady
Adelaide Lester. Judge between me and
them, Maria."

He waited for no answer, but sped on. The
appeal was successful, and Maria followed
with the maid.
Edith, who had been for some weeks in a
very precarious state of health, had fallen on
the floor in attempting to move from the sofa.
Sarah heard the noise, and ran in; her mis-
tress looked so still and death-like, for she
had fainted, that the woman was frightened,
and as speedily ran out again, hoping to get
assistance; and in the road she saw her mas-
ter. They lifted her up, and she revived;
but she could not talk much to Maria. The
latter, who had not seen her for many, many
weeks, interdicted, as she was, from going near
her brother and his wife, was shocked at the
change, and surely thought she would not be
long in this world.

"Sarah!" she exclaimed to the servant,
with whom she was alone a few moments ere
departing, "what a terribly weak state your
mistress appears to be in! What can cause
it?"
" 'Tis 't'ust famine," blunderingly returned
the woman, "and nothing else."

Maria was shocked and bewildered at the
answer, and could only stare at the spe-ker.
"Sarah!" she uttered, feeling ready to
faint herself. "Oh, Sarah! things cannot be
as bad as that with my brother!"
" 'Tis 't'ust that with my brother!"
" 'Tis 't'ust that with my brother!"

"They ain't much better, and haven't been
for some time, so far as missis is concerned,
Miss Lester. Me and master, we can eat hard
food—bread and cheese or bread and bacon,
or a bit 'o' meat and a heap 'o' potatoes and
onions made into Irish stew—and we can
wash it down with water and thrive upon it.
But missis, she can't; she could no more swal-
low them things than she could swallow the
saucepans and gridirons they're cooked in.
When folks are delicate and weak in health
they require delicate food. Beef-tea, and jel-
lies, and oysters, and a bit 'o' chicken, or a
nice cut out of a joint of meat, with a glass or
two of good wine every day; that's what Miss
Edith wants. And she's just going into her
grave for the want of it."

Maria turned from the door on her way to
Miss Bordillon's feeling that her brain was
a chaos. Suffering, dying, from want of proper
food! Maria had never been brought into con-
tact with these hard realities of life—had
never glanced at the possibility of their touch-
ing her own family.

Miss Bordillon—a gentle lady now, in a
close cap and white hair, was surprised to see
Maria come in. She had not expected her in
such a way, and it was later than Maria's
usual hour. No trace of the heart-conflict she
had to do battle with for years, and to con-
quer, was discernable on her features—al-
ways excepting the hair; that had turned
white before its time.

Maria threw off her shawl and bonnet, and
sat down to the table, in the middle of which
meat she had disturbed Miss Bordillon. The
latter rang the bell, and the maid brought in
a cup and saucer.
"Come butter," said her mistress.
" 'Tis never were taking your tea without
butter?" exclaimed Maria. "Eating dry
toast!"

"It is well to abstain from butter some-
times if we are bilious," said Miss Bordillon.
But Maria observed that she got quietly up,
and surreptitiously taking the sugar-basin
from the sideboard, placed it upon the table.
So that she was also abstaining from that—
and Maria had never heard that sugar would
do good or harm to bile. An inkling of the
truth flashed over her.

rent for my house, which your father has
never yet permitted me to do. I could make
my income suffice for my moderate wants;
but, alas, Maria, two families have to be kept
out of it."

"Can I see your brother and Edith
starve?"
Maria made no reply. Her heart was beat-
ing.
" 'How do you suppose they have lived?' pro-
ceeded Miss Bordillon. 'For a few months
after their marriage, I remained very angry,
and did not see them; I thought it so im-
prudent so unjustifiable a step to have taken,
and I joined Mr. Lester in his blame. They
were positively without resources, without
any, and during that period they parted with
all their trifling valuables, and also got into
debt. Of course that stopped their credit;
that, and Mr. Lester's known displeasure—'

"The tradespeople might safely trust
them," interrupted Maria. "Wilfred is my
father's eldest son, and the estate will descend
to him some time."

"Have you forgotten that the estate is not
entailed?" asked Miss Bordillon, striving to
speak in a careless tone. "Not an acre of it
need come to Wilfred, not a single shilling;
he may find himself as penniless at his
father's death as he is now."

"Oh, Miss Bordillon! do not hint at any-
thing so unjust."

"A few weeks ago Edith's baby was born,
and died. She was very ill, and they sent for
me. I deliberated whether or not to go; my
own heart was inclined to forgiveness, but I
did not like to do what would displease Mr.
Lester. However, I went. Apart from
Edith's state, I found things very bad. The
rent of the cottage was in arrear, and they
had nothing. What could I do, but help
them?"

"And you help them still?"
"My dear, but for me, they never would
have a meal. And all out of my poor little
income. So don't wonder," she added, with
an attempt at merriment, "that my butter
and sugar are too costly to be approached
lightly."

Maria fell into a most unpleasant reverie.
She was revolving all she had heard and seen,
all she feared. The part of the whole which
she most shrank from, was the rumor touch-
ing the ill-doings of her brother. Urged on
by the necessities of home, of Edith, what
might he not do?

"Have you heard the whispers about Wil-
fred?" she asked, aloud, flying from her own
thoughts. "That he—that he—has been
seen out at night, on Lord Dane's lands?"
" 'Hush,' interrupted Miss Bordillon, glance-
ing around her with a tremor that seemed
born of fear.

RARELY had such a night been known with-
in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of
Danesheld. The storm of wind was terrific;
now, it swept through the air with a rushing,
booming sound; now, it shook old gables
and tall chimneys, unbraced shutters, and
crushed down out-houses; and now it caused
men and women to stagger as they strove to
walk along. But for the wind, the night
would have been nearly as bright as day, for
the large clear moon was at the full; but the
clouds that madly swept across its face ob-
scured its brightness, causing a dark shadow
to fall upon the earth. Even the fitful gusts,
when clouds were absent, seemed to hide the
moon's rays, and dim them.

A knot of men were congregated in the
tap-room of the Sailor's Rest. Richard
Ravensbird, looking not a day older than
when you saw him last, hard, composed,
phlegmatic as ever, was waiting on them, or
joining in their converse, as the case might
be. Sophie was in the bar-parlor. She did
look older. Somehow, Frenchwomen, after
they pass thirty, do age unaccountably. Not
that Sophie had changed in manner; she
was free of tongue and ready at repartee, like
she always had been.

"How's Cattle getting on? Have ye
heard?" asked one of the men of Ravensbird,
taking his pipe from his mouth to speak.
Ravensbird had handed a fresh jug of ale to
another of the company, and was counting
the halfpence returned into his hand.

"Cattle may be better, or he may be
worse, for all I know," returned he, when he
had finished counting. " 'Tis no concern of
mine; I don't meddle with other folk's
business."

" 'Tain't much meddling, landlord, to hear
whether an injured man's getting on his legs
again, or whether he's goin to have 'em laid
out still," retorted the questioner. "I 'ave
been at sea three days, and 'tis but natural to
ask after a poor fellow as has been smothered
murdered when one gets to shore again."

"A fine trouble your boat had, to get home,"
put in a man, before any one else could speak.
" 'Tis was down the beach this afternoon, and
see it a-laboring."

" 'Trouble!" echoed the other. "I never
hardly was out in such a gale—and the wind
blowing us right ashore. It took our best
management, I can tell ye, to keep her off it.
Does nobody know anything of Cattle?"

was sitting. She had a candle in her hand,
and appeared as though she had just been up
stairs.
" 'I'm afraid, Richard," she said, "I protest I
am; the very house seems to rock. I shall
not go to bed to-night."

" 'Nonsense!" returned Richard Ravensbird,
" 'Folks sleep best in windy weather."

"If they can get to sleep. It's what I
shan't try at to-night. You just go up to our
bedroom; and see what the wind is there;
the bed itself's shaking."

"They are calling for more ale in the tap-
room," cried a very smart maid, entering at
this juncture. "Am I to serve it, sir? The
clock wants but two minutes of eleven."

"Oh, for goodness sake let them stop on as
long as they like to-night," put in Sophie to
her husband. "Better be in danger in com-
pany, than alone."

Richard Ravensbird looked at her in sur-
prise.
" 'Danger!' he repeated; 'why, what is the
matter with you, Sophie? You are surely not
turning coward, because the wind is a little
higher than ordinary?'"

"The wind is worse than I have ever known
it since I lived in the Sailor's Rest," she re-
sponded. " 'Tis awful enough to make the
bravest think of danger."

Ravensbird returned to the tap-room, and
told the company it was eleven o'clock. They
did not, however, seem inclined to move; and
whether it was the wind howling without,
which certainly does induce to the enjoyment
of comfort within, or whether in compliance
with his wife's words, Ravensbird proved less
rigid than usual as to closing his house at
eleven, and suffered more ale to be drawn.
The servant was bringing it in, when a fresh
customer entered. It was Mitchell, the pre-
ventive-man. He took off an oil-skin cape he
wore, and sat down.

"Why, Mitchell! is it the wind that has
blown you here?" were the words Ravensbird
greeted him with. "I thought you were on
duty to-night."

"The wind won't let me stop on duty, Mr.
Ravensbird, so it may be said to have blown
me here," replied Mitchell. "I saw you were
not closed through the chinks in the shutters.
It's an awful night."

"Not much danger of a contraband boat-
load stealing up to the beach to-night,"
laughed one of the company.

"No, the Flying Dutchman himself couldn't
bring it up," said Mitchell. "What with the
security from that sort of danger, and the non-
security from another; namely, that we
might get whirled off the heights into the
sea, and be never more heard of, the super-
visor called us off duty. What a sight the
waves are, to be sure!"

"The men have not been on duty below all
day."

" 'Couldn't have stood it," answered Mitchell,
"the sea would have washed them away.
It's great rubbish to keep men there at all,
now they have put us on the heights. I'm
afraid of one thing," he added, lowering his
voice.

"What's that?"
" 'That there's a ship in distress. My eye-
sight's uncommon good for a long distance,
as some of you know, and I feel sure that I
made her out, and even her very lights. The
worst was, the gusts whiffled one's sight, and
steady for one minute, one couldn't stand. I
pointed the ship out to Baker, when we met,
but he could see nothing, and thought I was
mistaken."

"But—if it is a ship—why do you assume
that she must be in distress?" inquired
Ravensbird.

her build, and declared she was an American.
Whatever she might be, she was certainly
drifting on rapidly to her doom. She had
probably been at anchor, and the chain had
broken.

"Her position was a little to their left hand
as the people stood, and she would most
likely strike just beyond the village toward
Dane Castle. The wind was as a hurricane,
howling and shrieking, buffeting the spec-
tators, and taking away almost their life's
breath; the waves rose mountains high, with
their hoarse roar; and the good ship cracked
and groaned as she bent to their fury."

"Oh! the scene on board—could those
watchers from the shore have witnessed it!
Awful indeed seemed the jarring elements to
them; what then, must they have been to
those who were hopelessly in their power!"

Reader, we may assume that it has never
before your fate to be on board one of these ill-
fated ships at the moment of its doom. No
imagination, however vivid can picture the
awful bearings of the scene. Bewildering
confusion, sickening distress, unbounded fear.
Almost as terrible is it as that Great Day, pic-
tured to us of what shall be the last judgment;
for that Great Day for them is at hand—time
is over—eternity is beginning—and all are not
prepared to meet it!

Two gentlemen came together, arm-in-arm,
and the crowd parted to give them place.
They were Lord Dane and Mr. Lester. Mr.
Lester carried a night-glass, but the wind
would render it almost useless.

"Why, she's nearly close in shore!" ut-
tered Lord Dane, in an accent of horror.

"Another half-hour, my lord, and she'll be
upon the rocks," responded a by-stander.

"Mercy! how fast she's drifting! One can
see her drift!"

"My men," said Mr. Lester, addressing
himself more particularly to the fisherman
and sailors, many of whom had congregated
there, "can nothing be done?"

One unanimous, subdued sound was heard
in answer. "No."

"If one of 'em, any crack swimmer, could
leave the ship and come ashore with a hawser,
that's their only chance," observed an old
man. "Not that I think he'd succeed; the
waves would swallow him long before he got
to it."

"There's the life-boat," cried Lord Dane.
The crowd shook their heads with a smile.
" 'No life-boat could put off in such a sea as
this!'"

Never, perhaps had been witnessed a more
hopeless spectacle of prolonged agony.
Once, twice, three times, a blue light was
burnt on board the ship, lighting up more dis-
tinctly than the moon had done her crowd on
deck, some of whom were standing with out-
stretched hands. And yet those on shore
could give no help. Men ran from the beach
to the heights, and from the heights to the
beach, in painful, eager excitement, but they
could do nothing.

On she came—on, on, swiftly and surely.
The night went on; the hurricane raged in
its fury; the waves roared and tossed in their
terrible might; and the good ship came steady-
ly to her doom. In two hours from the time
that the castle-bell boomed out she struck;
and simultaneously with the striking, many
souls were washed overboard, and were bat-
tling their own poor might and strength with
the waters as hopelessly as the ship had done.
The agonized shrieks of woe were borne over
the waters with a shrill, wailing sound, and
were echoed by the watchers; some of whom
—women—fell on their knees in their ner-
vous excitement, and prayed God to have
mercy on the spirits of the drowning.

"She'll be in pieces! she'll be in pieces!
and no earthly aid can save her!" was the cry
that went up around.

As it was being uttered, another dashed into
the heart of the throng—one who appeared
not yet to have been among the spectators.
It was Wilfred Lester. He wore his sport-
ing-clothes, as he had done when Maria met
him in the evening. Pressing through it to
the front with some ceremony, he leaned his
arms on the rails of the little jetty, and con-
templated the heaving vessel.





Father Carrell was a severe disciplinarian. I will remember when we had our public exhibitions in the courtyard, and the stage was against the building, formerly used as a chapel on Washington avenue. A mobbed the medical college on the same street, but it was before my time. Town hall was our great game, and some of the strikes were phenomenal in those days. Golden Jamieson, a big secular priest, with golden spectacles and a wooden leg, used to teach the "frat English class," and he was a very able man. He had previously kept school on the Manchester road, and among his pupils were Bill Forsyth and the Papin boys—chief among them Henry Papin, the heart of our family, and the noblest Roman of them all. Father Jamieson died in Kentucky, after publishing a compendium of Gaume's "Catechism of Perseverance."

ALL OUR CREOLE FAMILIES have passed through the university—the Cloutiers, Papius, Labeaumes, Sanguinets, Chenies, Naryps, Bozerons, Lucasses, Saurgrants, Benoitis, Roziers, Tessons, Bertholds, Desloges, Brazeaus, Valtees, Provencheres, Pratts, Soulauds, Leducs, and the Greshches, one of whom died on the field of battle; another has risen to the front rank of the legal profession in your city, and a third, a man of varied talent and generous zeal, is a true-hearted follower of the crucifixion standard of St. Ignatius. Among other names I recall the Carra, the Knapps, the Welshes, the Von Phuis, the Donovans, the Condrys, the Hunts, the Griffins, the Farrisbes, the Yores, the Clemmenses, the Finneys, the Garlands, the Forsyths, the Kelleys, the Lokers, the Lintons, the Frosts, the Turners and Wilkinsons, the Grambs, the Kennedys, and the Chambers, both noble fellows, and one of them, Father Tom, as white a soul as ever drew the breath of heaven. But with him I must stop.

Have you ever heard Cary in the last scene but one of "Il Trovatore," sing that mournful duet, *St. la Stanchezza*, along with Campanini, as Manrico, the role best suited to the tenor's robust voice, after the Don Jose in "Carmen"? Lying on the mattress in the dungeon our glorious contralto pours out in tones that are as oil from a golden goblet, with a pathos that would stir the heart of the most stubborn Wagnerian, the immortal couplets:

Al nostri monti ritornero. L'Antica pace ivi godremo. "Back to our mountains our steps retracing we shall enjoy there the peace of yore." Somehow, every time I hear these words I am reminded of the old college days, and look for a sight of the old college walls again. But alas! time and distance are terrible barriers, and the "ancient peace" of happier years may not be had for the asking. The Gipsy's prayer is unheeded, the troubadour dies in sight of the blessed hills, and exiles, like myself and others, glide on into the lotos land with only dreams to remind us of the youthful bliss that shall return again no more forever.

JOHN LESPERANCE.

AFGHANISTAN.

An English Journal on the Afghan Trouble—Belief that the Indian Empire Hangs on a Thread.

Vanity Fair, a weekly English paper, says: "There is scarcely any hope that this country, which so recently thanked the troops for their conduct during the unjust, unprovoked and lawless invasion of Afghan territory, will gain success through the present catastrophe, or that any one of either of the factions will dare to dissent from that which is sure to be the popular cry—vengeance on the Afghans. Clamor against the present Ministry there will doubtless be as a party cry for the next election, but it will take the form of impugning a policy in order that one set of place hunters may wrest the sweets of office from another. The nation, through its representatives, condoned the original crime by thanking the army who were the instruments to perpetrate it, and thus the national guilt of 1838 and 1842 must and will be redoubled in 1880." Then, after referring to the difficulties of repeating on a larger and a more terrible scale the avenging march of Pollock, in 1842, the writer goes on to say:—"But assuming all these difficulties to be overcome, what next? Assuming that we have burnt Cabul to the ground and exterminated its inhabitants, what are we to do then? Are we to march back again once more, exterminating as we go, and calling extermination making a lasting peace? Or are we now to annex the whole of Afghanistan up to Herat, duly transporting our present Indian army to Jellalabad, Cabul and Ghazni, and leaving the British rule in India to be supported by our own very trusting and loving allies, the princes now representing the Maharrata and the Mogul? Or are we to raise another army and keep it in foot, and to depend on the ability of the natives to pay four times as much taxes as they do at present, in order to maintain the constant wars and insurrections which this now magnificent annexation will render chronic? For it must be noted that the Afghans, who, as we boasted, were cowed by our successes, are choosing the exact moment to rise when we are in force on their frontiers."

The chain of cause and effect as between a succession of Afghan campaigns and an uprising throughout India against the English rule is fearfully shortened now to what it was forty years ago. The wrongs of Lord Dalhousie's de-cade or spoliation still remained unredressed; those ten years of plunder and confiscation were justified by his admirers on the ground of the exhausted state of the Indian Treasury, originally produced by the two Afghan expeditions. But now even the recent financial juggle of lending to India two millions without interest, to pay the late expenses, must show every one that the renewed campaign, with the whole of the arrangements of transport and commissariat to be undertaken once again, will cause a drain that can no longer be borne. When the last anna has been squeezed from the miserable cultivator what remains to him but to die, and in dying to invoke those of his countrymen and coreligionists who retain their weapons to use them in expelling that hated race which has crushed him into the dust? The crash may not come next week, or next month, or even next year; but the truth must be spoken in undisguised language; the allegiance of the Empire—Queen's Eastern subjects hangs by the very slightest thread, and with its severance will come such distress upon these islands as the darkest prophet of evil can scarcely put into fitting language.

BLIND PATRIOTISM.

But what is the use of warning a people who will not be warned? If Louis Cavagnari has met the fate of Alexander Burnes, what is his disastrous death but the type and symbol of that which will befall the entire nation if it persists in its evil ways. The Zulu war might have had its effect, but the question of right and wrong was scarcely raised; the lesson of Isandula was in vain. No one thought of impeaching Bartle Frere in Parliament, and no one now will dare to reopen the question of Afghanistan. The only consideration will be whether the Cabul disaster will gain or lose votes to this or that party, for

though a few interested men care for the success of one faction and a few for that on the other, no man throughout the land is found to care for his country, and even those who are sure to suffer most are most neglectful of all those high principles of law and right by which the State was built up, and by the abandonment of which it will be overthrown." Further on, in the same paper, the opinion is expressed that the empire of India "is being shaken to its very foundation and the fate of the whole continent of Asia is hanging as it were in the balance." These are serious words, and I think the great majority of people here will not for a moment admit their truth. Certainly Lord Cranbrook, who was called back to empty, unfashionable London from a grouse moor, did not think with the alarmist, for he was, on the point of going back to the country to finish his holiday when the howls of the press, I suppose, frightened him into remaining.

BURMESE TROUBLES.

As if Cabul and Cetywayo were not enough, a third subject of interest and anxiety has now come to the front. The British Residency at Mandalay has been withdrawn in hot haste. It was feared that King Theebaw, hearing of the successful massacre at Cabul, would get out his father's spear and give it another blood washing. War with Burmah is looked upon as imminent; indeed, it is said that Lord Lytton is determined upon chastising the demented savage who has so long waded in the blood of his subjects and relatives. Burmah might be worth annexing, but while the Afghan business progresses Rurmah, like Zululand, will be a secondary matter of interest. Did not Lord Beaconsfield himself say that the British public could not support two excitements at the same time? Not until the murder of Cavagnari and Hamilton and their comrades is expiated by the blood of the murderers will the English people be ready for a new one. The cry for vengeance has found a poet as usual.

A Scene in the Grand Lodge.

[EXTRACT FROM THE STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN WHITE, M.P.]

To the Editor of the Globe: Sir,—In your issue of the 5th of August last the following paragraph appeared in the Ottawa correspondence:—

A SCENE IN THE ORANGE GRAND LODGE. OTTAWA, August 4.—An episode which occurred during the recent meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge of British North America in this city, and which reflects little credit on John White, M. P. for East Hastings, has just come to light. The facts appear to be these: After the Orange procession on the 23rd of July last a few extempore speeches were delivered in the Skating Rink. Mr. Grant, D.M. of Montreal, was one of the orators, and during the course of his remarks he alluded to the fact that the Orange Order had been used as a political machine by certain Tory politicians to advance their own personal interests. As might be expected, this was brought before the notice of the Grand Lodge a short time afterwards, and during the debate which ensued numerous strictures on Mr. Grant for his indiscretion in publicly making such an assertion were indulged in. A reverend gentleman, a pastor of a congregation belonging to a large Protestant denomination in Ontario, rose in his place as a delegate, and in addition to maintaining the truthfulness of Mr. Grant's statements, said that in the Province of Ontario particularly the Orange Order had been used as a foot-ball by the Conservative party, and that in consequence of their society's principles and objects being subordinated in the interest of political parties, a large number of respectable people had been driven from its ranks, and public sympathy in a large measure withdrawn. The lodge adjourned for a short recess and after the delegates had returned, but before regular proceedings were recommenced, an informal discussion turned upon the debate above referred to. Mr. John White, M. P. for East Hastings, entered the room, and seeing the reverend gentlemen there went up to where he was standing, and with upraised fist struck him a severe blow in the face, alleging as an excuse for this outrageous conduct that he believed the remarks in the morning by him (the clergyman) were intended to refer to himself. The matter was brought before the lodge in session, and on threats being made that it would be taken into the Police Court, Mr. White apologized for his conduct. The name of the reverend gentleman, whose sacred possession and cloth should have been his protection from such a cowardly assault, is withheld out of consideration for himself and the congregation over which he so worthily presides.

I had made up my mind not to notice the paragraph above quoted; but as, since its publication in the Globe, many of the leading journals in the Dominion have reprinted it, I deem it my duty, in self-defence, to make an explanation.

Your correspondent alleges—1. That the occurrence to which he alludes was caused by remarks which fell from the lips of Bro. David Grant, County Master of Montreal, in reference to political matters. 2. That the reverend gentleman assaulted endorsed the statements of Bro. Grant. 3. That, without provocation, I struck the reverend gentleman. And 4. That I was constrained to apologize for my conduct lest proceedings should be taken against me in the Police Court.

In order to state my case clearly to the public, it is necessary to inform them that under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of British America there is Local or Provincial Grand Lodges, having jurisdiction over their respective Provinces. These Grand Lodges deal with matters of appeal from their private, district and county lodges; and in case all the parties to an appeal are not satisfied with the decision pronounced by the Provincial Lodge, a further and final appeal is allowed to the Grand Lodge of British America.

A dispute arose some few years ago between two brethren residing in Kingston, and the matter came before the Grand Lodge of Ontario East at its session in Peterborough in 1877, and an unanimous decision was arrived at thereupon. One of the parties, however, made an appeal to the Grand Lodge of British America, at its session in St. John, N.B., in 1878, and a special meeting was appointed to examine the evidence and report to the meeting to be held in Ottawa in July last. This committee met on Monday, the 21st of July, and prepared their report on the evening of that day. The Grand Lodge of British America met in Ottawa on Tuesday, July 22nd, 1879, and after the usual routine business had been disposed of the report of the committee above referred to was presented. During the discussion which took place on the question of the adoption of the reports I made a few remarks, and stated that I would support the finding of the committee, as their decision was a confirmation of that arrived at unanimously by the Grand Lodge of Ontario East in 1877. The Rev. G. S. White, of Loughboro', although not objecting to the report of the Committee, said that he had opposed the verdict of the Grand

Lodge of Ontario East, and that consequently that body had not decided unanimously on the course to be pursued. This statement was contradicted by several brethren who were present. Finally the report was adopted, and the matter, as I thought, ended. During the debate I uttered not one unkind word against my reverend brother, nor did I make the slightest allusion to political matters.

The Grand Lodge adjourned at 6 o'clock in the evening, and as I was leaving the hall Rev. Bro. White complained to me that he had been insulted by a brother in the room and said that he never spoke in Grand Lodge but he was insulted. I said to Rev. Bro. White, "I have nothing to do with the matter. I have not attacked you. I advise you to go and speak to the party who has done so." He replied, "No you have nothing to do with anything, for you are a whiskey-tub." My answer to this was, "I have one consolation, and that is I know when to drink, and when to leave it alone; but, it report speaks truly, when you were in the habit of drinking, you made a beast of yourself." At this moment one of the brethren interested in the appeal case referred to came forward, and in conversation with him I advised him to go home, forget what had passed, and shake hands with the other party to the dispute. He replied in a rather ungenerous manner, and threatened to deal summarily with his opponent. To my great surprise and pain the Rev. Bro. White who was still present, said he would not blame the previous speaker if he carried his threat into execution. I remonstrated with my rev. brother, and said, "I am astonished that you, as a minister of the Gospel, should use such language. You should teach charity and good-will between man and man." His reply was, "You talk charity and good-will? You are a whiskey barrel, a liar, and a scoundrel." I confess that when Rev. Brother White hurled these epithets at me, my temper overcame me, and I raised my hand and struck him.

At the very next session, on Wednesday morning, I apologized both to the Grand Lodge and to Bro. White. Mutual explanations followed, and we shook hands. That I was hasty in raising my hand I must confess; but that the assault was cowardly and unprovoked I emphatically deny. Surely the provocation given justifies in a measure the course pursued. Rev. Bro. White did not attend any session of the Grand Lodge after that of Wednesday morning.

JOHN WHITE.

Irish Servant Girls in America.

The historian of the Catholic Church in America would be derelict to his duty if he did not pay a tribute to the extraordinary devotion and fidelity of the Irish domestic, particularly of the "devout female sex." In a station of life which we are accustomed to regard as one which calls for only mechanical virtue and mercenary service, she has displayed a purity of intention, a zeal of religion and a heroism that have elicited the highest encomiums from all classes of the community. Satire itself turns into affectionate playfulness at her occasional household blunders, or, perhaps, unconscious wit, and the most rancorous hate respects her unquestioned virtue. Often, an unfriended girl, she comes to a strange land with little worldly shrewdness, and unaware and incredulous of the perils that strew her pathway. Her very innocence disarms temptation, and rebid itself falls upon ears that frequently know not its meaning. Her knowledge is the liberal education of the truths of her Divine faith, which is for her clear shining as the stars. Her few hours of happiness are often only these she passes beneath the vaulted roof of some great and noble church, in which she takes a joy akin to that of the daughters of Israel when they beheld their ornaments wrought into the fine gold of the Ark of God.

The simple virtue which strikes the ignorant or the prejudiced as the result of stupidity, has its sources in the clearest principles of faith and morals. She, like the vast majority of her race, understands her religion, and if she may not always be able to defend it with the eloquence of a theologian, she will illustrate it with the virtues of a saint. This pious, honest and pure woman is frequently made the object of infamous overtures, and the subject of flippant criticism. She despises both, and, from a serene height, looks down alike upon base flattery and open insult. To this band of devoted women the Catholic Church owes much, and she rejoices in her daughters. They have been the Marthas and Marys of religion. No more generous hand has opened to her than that which is worn and rugged with the toils of the kitchen; no more willing ears have listened to the word of God; no purer or more faithful hearts have pondered that word in their depths. To insult the "Irish house-servants" is unworthy of an infidel who believes at least in the theory of virtue; but to make their support of religion an argument against their intelligence, their honesty, and the sacred purpose and obligation of their clergy in the matter of building churches, is a species of malevolent reasoning as shamefully false as it is morally heinous.

—Rev. J. V. O'Connor, in Donahoe's Magazine.

"The Limerick Insult" to the Queen.

The Limerick Reporter, referring to the statement that the Lord Lieutenant had called for explanations regarding the alleged hissing of the Queen at the Limerick banquet, says:—"We are not aware how true the statement is, or whether it contains any ingredient of truth at all. We do know that the first toast at the list of toasts at the banquet on the Shannon to Mr. Parnell, M. P., and the city and county members, was the Queen, and that it was received with loyalty and respect, the company standing; and that if there was a 'hiss' it was of so very contemptible a character that no notice whatever was taken of it. How the misrepresentation has got into the newspapers that the health of the Queen was hissed, we are not aware. There was more than an average number of reporters at the banquet, and we do not know that any one among them would wilfully misrepresent, or lend himself to discredit Mr. Parnell, the city and county members, and the character and conduct of the meeting altogether. A 'hiss' could no more be prevented were it given, where there was a disposition or design on the part of any disloyal person or spy or disturber to hiss, than any other contumacious insult or outrage; and we feel also quite well assured that any demonstrative attempt to show that the meeting was disloyal in tone or tendency, in object or in purpose, would have been resented there and then in the most emphatic manner possible. The braying of a donkey does not spoil a concert nor is it rebuffed by the musicians; nor does an orator stop to inquire because an uproarious fellow in the crowd utters a discordant cry. No, the object is to discredit Mr. Parnell and his friends—to make a Marat, a Danton, a John Martin, a John Mitchell, a Rossa, or any other Fenian, of him, and to frighten him and his friends, if that can be done, from their honest and legitimate course. 'Mentezvous! Mentezvous!' was one of the revolutionary prescriptions that brought Louis XVI. to the block. Calumnary forgeries are another prescription, which we are certain has not

been lost on those who wish to make a history in accordance with their own ideas. There were men with Mr. Parnell more loyal by far than the crowd of liars and calumniators who combine to put him down, and to destroy the object of his friends; and they scorn the transparent art which would convert the possible hoarse dissent of some obscure individual into an overt act of treason, or sedition, and make honest men responsible for the alleged manifestations of mayhap a spy or informer, a snake in the grass, or a pretended friend.

China as Germany's Ally.

A remarkable article has appeared in the Deutsche Heeres Zeitung, a Berlin military journal of high standing, entitled, "China, the Natural Ally of Germany." The article seems to have been suggested by the possibility of a war breaking out between Germany and Russia, in which case China would be of great assistance to the former. The military journal says:—

The words we have chosen as the heading of our article sound somewhat fanciful, it is true, but we undertake to show that they express an idea perfectly reasonable, and which is justified by existing circumstances. The alliance of two states having common interest is a matter of course, and becomes firmer and more durable the more evident it is that the advantage of the one will not be attended with disadvantage to the other. Applying, then, this proposition to Germany and China, it is not possible to imagine a case in which the interest of those Powers could clash; or, indeed, excepting in the case of a war of either with Russia, becoming connected. While, however, such a war would present serious difficulties to either, if carried on single handed—Germany at any rate could spare only a portion of her forces for it—military aid would greatly diminish the danger, and an alliance must therefore be mutually advantageous. In consequence of the enormous distances separating us from the Chinese Empire we are little conversant with its modern circumstances, and the advantage of an alliance with it may therefore be easily underestimated. The China of to-day is no longer the country which nineteen years ago in spite of her 450,000,000 inhabitants, succumbed to a European army of but 25,000 men. At that time, clinging firmly in a spirit of haughty self-esteem to the custom and principles of antiquity, it resolutely closed its gates to the culture and influence of the West. Now, however, instructed by its disasters against the English and French, it is striving, with all the natural gifts and zeal peculiar to the Mongolian race, to make up for lost time, and even to become the peer of the States of Europe. The progress made by China in this path, particularly during the last ten years, is such as to excite our astonishment and to make it doubtful which side would be victorious, even in a war confined to that country and Russia.

The Heeres Zeitung then goes into a lengthy consideration of the military and naval strength of China, producing most interesting figures, and China's strength as pitted against Russia, and concludes thus significantly:—

Slowly it may be, but none the less surely China has always succeeded in recovering lost territory, and pursued, with a persistently paralleled, the execution of pre-conceived plans. Thus, for example, have the Chinese once already, in the year 1689, driven the Russians out of the Amur river, which the latter had taken from them in 1650, and retained it until 1859; they have, in Turkestan, lost in repeated revolutions; they permitted Jakub-Bek, in 1857, to settle himself dutifully in Behn-Schun-Nanlu, but only to expel him again from thence in 1872, notwithstanding that his sovereignty had become so settled that men as conversant with Central Asian affairs as Bamberg thought the return of the Chinese impossible; and now, finally, embracing the opportunity presented by Russia's exhaustion from the late war, they require the restitution of Kuldsha, and their demand is, it seems, to be complied with. The matter of Kuldsha being settled, there remains the solution of the Amur question, to which the same characteristic tenacity will, without doubt, be applied. No more favorable chance could occur for the Chinese to establish their claims than a war between Germany and Russia, and history shows again that in the Celestial Empire a chance of achieving a desired object, at comparatively slight cost, is not disregarded. The Amur territory, being the richest and most favored by nature, and by reason of its connection with the Pacific and Eastern Siberia, of the greatest importance to Russia of all her Asiatic provinces, it is not to be expected that it will be peacefully and voluntarily restored to China. The ultimate possession of this important territory will, therefore, no doubt have to be decided by the sword. And now our meaning will be understood when we maintain that China may be regarded as the natural ally of Germany. The longer the time is delayed for China to reap an advantage from Germany and Russian entanglements the nearer she will reach the completion of the remodelling and reorganization of her forces on the modern system, and, consequently, with so much energy and prospect of success will she be able to take the field and the more effective will be her co-operation with Germany. All the circumstances we have named being clearly appreciated, the idea expressed in the words at the opening of our article will no longer appear extravagant, but, on the other hand, essentially practical.

Influence of Mind on the Body.

Andrew Cross, the electrician, had been bitten severely by a cat, which on the same day died from hydrophobia. He seems absolutely to have dismissed from his mind the fears which must naturally have been suggested by these circumstances. Had he yielded to them, as most men would, he might not improbably have succumbed within a few days or weeks to an attack of mind-created hydrophobia so to describe the fatal ailment which ere now has been known to kill persons who had been bitten by animals perfectly free from rabies. Three months passed, during which Cross enjoyed his usual health. At the end of that time, however, he felt one morning a severe pain in his arm, accompanied by severe thirst. He called for water, but "at the instant," he says, "that I was about to raise the tumbler to my lips, a strong spasm shot across my throat; immediately the terrible conviction came to my mind that I was about to fall a victim to hydrophobia, the consequence of the bite that I had received from the cat. The agony of mind I endured for one hour is indescribable; the contemplation of such a horrible death—death from hydrophobia—was almost insupportable; the torments of hell itself could not have surpassed what I suffered. The pain, which had first commenced in my hand, passed up to the elbow, and from thence to the shoulder, threatening to extend. I felt all human aid was useless, and I believed that I must die. At length I began to reflect upon my condition. I said to myself, 'Either I shall die or I shall not; if I do, it will only be a similar

fate which many have suffered, and many more must suffer, and I must bear it like a man; if, on the other hand, there is any hope for my life, my only chance is in summoning my utmost resolution, defying the attack, and exerting every effort of my mind.' Accordingly, feeling that physical as well as mental exertion was necessary, I took my gun, shouldered it, and went out for the purpose of shooting my arm aching the while intolerably. I met with no sport, but I walked the whole afternoon, exerting at every step I went a strong mental effort against the disease. When I returned to the house I was decidedly better; I was able to eat some dinner, and drank water as usual. The next morning the aching pain had gone down to my elbow, the following it went down to the wrist, and the third day left me altogether. I mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Kinglake, and he said he certainly considered that I had had an attack of hydrophobia, which would possibly have proved fatal had I not struggled against it by a strong effort of mind."

Family Matters.

VIENNA BREAD.—To one barrel of flour use two pails of ferment, two pails of milk. For sponge, one pail of water, one pail of milk, three pounds of salt. In Spring use wheat flour to make best bread.

TO PICKLE PEACHES.—Take any quantity of good ripe peaches, wipe them clean, lay them one day in good brine, take them out and pour sufficient vinegar over them; let them stand one day, and they are fit for use.

REMEDY FOR THE SICK HEADACHE.—Take five tablespoonfuls of mint water; one tablespoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia; one-half tablespoonful of baking soda. Mix and shake well before using. Take a dessert spoonful several times during the day. Be careful of your diet while the headache lasts.

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES.—Take good ripe tomatoes, scald and skin them, take out the seeds carefully, so as not to break your tomato. Now boil them in ginger water until they are soft, take them out, drain them, and weigh them, and to every pound of fruit add one of loaf or powdered sugar and half a pint of the ginger water they are boiled in; add some strips of fresh ginger; boil carefully over a slow fire until clear, take them off, cool, and put away in jars for use.

GRAPE JELLY.—Prepare fruit and rub through a sieve; to every pound of pulp add a pound of sugar, stir well together; boil slowly twenty minutes, then follow general directions; or, prepare the juice, boil twenty minutes, and add one pound of sugar to one pound of juice after it is reduced by boiling; then boil ten or fifteen minutes. Or put on grapes just beginning to turn, boil, place in a jelly-bag and let drain; to one pint juice add one pint sugar, boil twenty minutes, and just before it is done add one teaspoon dissolved gum-arabic.

The following short rules are given by Prof. Wilder for action in the case of accidents:—For dust in the eyes—avoid rubbing, dash water into them. Remove clinders, &c., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If any artery is cut, compress above the wound. If a vein is cut, compress below. If choked get upon all fours and cough. For light burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed cover with varnish. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath, and then stoop down; but if carbon is suspected walk erect. Suck a poisoned wound, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part without delay. Hold the wounded part, as long as can be borne, to a hot coal, or end of a cigar. In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by water or mustard. In case of poison, give strong coffee and keep moving. If in the water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting. For apoplexy raise the head and body. For fainting lay the person flat.

It is stated that Mr. George Bryan, M.P. for Kilkenny County, is seriously ill. The Hon. Henry Butler will stand for the City of Kilkenny at the general election as a "Conservative Home Ruler."

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette suggests that Englishmen should, if further provoked, turn their attention to the question whether the Imperial Parliament could not govern Ireland better without any admixture of Irish members.

Mr. Blennerhassett, M.P., writes to the Times advocating the extension of a household franchise to the Irish cities and towns, and also a redistribution of seats in Ireland. He would also be in favour of a fair representation of minorities. A meeting on the rent question will be held in Listowel on September 27, and Mr. Blennerhassett, M.P., and the O'Donoghue will attend and speak.

Some interesting figures are compiled respecting the proportion contributed to all ranks in the army by each division in the United Kingdom. At the present time there are only 32,121 Irishmen in the service, while England gives 124,708 soldiers, and Scotland 14,225. But Ireland appears to better advantage in the commissioned ranks. There are 1,286 Irish officers in the service altogether, 785 Scotch, and 5,738 English. But through some reason or other Irishmen do not much affect the brigade of foot guards, there being only 17 officers of Irish birth in the corps d'elite, while England has 205, and Scotland 30. The Scotch appear to give the preference to the grenadier and royal Scots battalions, having 12 officers in the former and 15 in the latter, but only 3 in the coldstreams. The Irish, on the other hand, show a partiality for the coldstreams, having more officers in that regiment than in the two other corps combined. The same curious preferences are seen in the case of the household cavalry. Caledonia greatly affects the blues, numbering seven officers in the regiment against only one to the credit of Ireland. But in the 1st life guards there are three Irishmen in the Scotchman, and in the 2nd life guards six of the former to three of the latter.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR COOPERVILLE.—Two young ladies, sisters, aged respectively 20 and 18 years, took the Montreal express at Pottsville for Rouse's Point. When the train was approaching Cooperville they both went out on the platform, and when at that place a sudden jerk of the car threw the younger lady to the ground. At the time of the accident the train was going at a rate of twenty miles an hour. The train was stopped and the lady was taken up and placed in a Pullman car. An effort was made to restore her to consciousness, but without avail. At Rouse's Point she was conveyed to the residence of her friends and medical assistance sent for, but it is feared that she will not recover.

New York, Sept. 29.—Father Hennessy, of Jersey City Heights, refused to open the church doors to a funeral yesterday, because the Bishop's order, limiting the number of carriages to a dozen, had been violated. Some of the carriages were driven off, and the Church was opened.

Miscellaneous.

—Some landlords in Ireland are increasing instead of decreasing their rents.

—Pork packers of Chicago require 25,000,000 feet of lumber this year in the shape of boxes.

—The family brandy bottle was left within reach of a little girl in Albany, and she very nearly died with the effects of the drink she took.

—The house in which Milton was born was burned in the great London fire of 1696, but its exact counterpart was built on the site, and is occupied as a lace factory.

—A packet containing \$27,500 was stolen from the French Minister of Finance by a stranger who entered the inner office of the chief cashier in his absence and asked to see him.

—The Emperor Alexander is described as looking so much aged that at his recent meeting with his imperial uncle he looked almost the older. His figure, however, is still powerful and fairly erect.

—At a funeral at Delhi, N. Y., all the mourners were dressed in white, in obedience to the request of the dead man. He had abhorred black, as being expensive and insignificant of anything but a happy ending of this life, as well as last hopes for the future.

—The youth who killed the girl he loved because she would not love and marry him turns up this time in Bucyrus, Ohio. She went to a neighbor's to elude him, but he followed her, and being refused for the third or fourth time, he shot her dead. Then he went and hanged himself.

—The munificence of the Duke of Norfolk as a Catholic is wonderful. It is calculated that within the past ten years he has applied over a million dollars to his religion. He has just undertaken to defray the cost of a new church at Sheffield, and is about to build another at the east end of London.

—Almost immediately after Lady Cavagnari heard of her husband's death by massacre, she left the watering place where she was sojourning, and went to Edinburgh, where, by the Queen's command, the Lord Provost immediately called on her to make inquiries, and convey the expression of the Queen's sympathy.

—Gortschakoff has been questioned at Baden by the *Soloth*. He said: "As regards France I hold and have always openly stated that a prolonged weakening of your country would cause a deplorable void in the European concert. It is to this, no doubt, that I owe the hostility with which the Emperor of Germany always honors me."

—The farmers of a Louisiana parish, finding that they cannot profitably raise and prepare sugar in a small way, have combined to build a large mill, and will take their cane to it for pressing on the same principle that farmers in some parts of New York take milk to a common cheese and butter factory, receiving pay for their milk and an additional profit for its products, according to prices realized in market.

—When the Emperors met this month at Alexandrow, not only were the railway buildings and approaches guarded by gendarmes, Cossacks and police, but express trains were not permitted to pass through the stations, and the passengers had to remain all day in the village. Along the line from Ortelochin, the frontier place, to Alexandrow and on to Warsaw, mounted Cossacks were stationed at every few steps.

—Many disasters have traced on the once frank, youthful face of the Austrian Emperor lines of bitterness and a mature air of decision; but when on one of his chamois hunting parties he loses much of his former severity of manner and gets back some of his old gaiety. His laughter is hearty and genial, as frequent as that of the most light-spirited of his guests. He likes to hear a good story, and, for that matter, to tell one.

—Prince Bismarck, when at Varzin, though it cannot be called handsome, is spacious, and there is room enough in it for thirty guests. In the course of time Prince Bismarck will probably rebuild the house and make it into a kind of castle. In the Park of Varzin there is a large heronry. The herons are the first birds to come with the spring and the last to leave with the autumn. The males fly twice every day to the shore in search of food. The Prince pets them.

—One of the Yale College newspapers says: "The defeat of Yale's crew and ball nine in the past ten or fifteen years has been so continuous that those who really have the muscle and the skill to occupy the different positions keep in the background because of the idea that it is nonsense to train for seven or more months with the surety of being defeated at the end. This is the shot that strikes into the very vitals of Yale athletic interests and the curse of the college."

—Rats did queer work in a South Hadley house. In the passing years they carried off forty pairs of shoes and hid them behind some boards near a chimney in the attic. They had also carried off a package of letters to stow away, one of which was written by a lady in Aurora, N. Y., to one of the Barbers at Groton, Conn., about a century ago. These Barbers were friends of Whitefield, and that farmer divise went to trench from the porch of their house to the crowds assembled in front. These letters became the property of descendants of the Barbers, who moved to South Hadley.

—A French woman went to Guy's Hospital, London, and offered a round sum for the privilege of marrying a dying man. She is Elodie de Panard, a descendant of B-ranger's famous rival in lyric poetry. She was left a fortune of \$20,000 by her uncle, a baker on one of the less fashionable boulevards. The money will not be hers until she marries, and as no eligible young man appears, she has been driven to the expedient of marrying a dying man. To that end her friends have applied at several Paris hospitals, but the authorities would not hear of such a deathbed mockery. The case was then presented to Mr. Utthoff, surgeon at Guy's, who was informed that if the dying man was a widower with children, they would be provided for. The offer was refused.

—An audacious robbery has been committed in the office of the French Minister of Finance. At 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 6th of September, while the cashier was absent, two clerks who were busy in his office laid on a table that stood behind them a package of bank notes amounting to 135,000 francs. The clerks were surprised at the sudden appearance in the office of an unknown person, very well dressed. When asked his business he answered with politeness that he wished to see the cashier, and when told that the cashier was out he departed, expressing regret for the intrusion. A few moments afterward the clerks discovered to their horror that the 135,000 francs just laid on the table had disappeared. Hasty and active search was made for the gentlemanly thief, but without success. It is reported, however, that the thief cannot make use of the stolen bank notes, as they were marked "Porteur au Crédit du Trésor public," and were to be withdrawn from circulation, as worn out.

The Irish Language.

The council of the society for the preservation of the Irish Language met on Tuesday at No. 9 Kildare-street, at four p. m. Rev. John O'Hanlon, M. P. I. A., in the chair. There were also present:—Rev. M. H. O'Shea, M. A., Professor O'Looney, M. B. I. A., Dr. Ryding, and J. J. MacSweeney, secretary. Minutes of last meeting were read and signed. Communications of great interest having been received and adopted. The following notice taken from a foreign paper, shows how the question of the Irish language is being taken up by persons outside of Ireland:—"Gaelic Revival.—We are glad to know that the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language is making such rapid progress wherever Irishmen are to be found. A society has been founded in Paris to serve as a rallying point for the writers and artists in Brittany and the friends of Celtic studies."

Mr. Costigan.

We are pleased to receive confirmatory intelligence of the rumor that Mr. John Costigan, M. P., is shortly to be given a seat in the Cabinet. This information will be gratifying to nearly every Irishman in the Dominion, regardless of party attachments. Mr. Costigan has, during a number of years past, pursued an honest, honorable and straightforward course in and out of Parliament, which has earned for him not only the love and admiration of the people of his own nationality, but the esteem and respect of his friends and foes alike. His career has been marked by a degree of manly pluck, that could not fail to command the admiration of every person. He has never swerved from the path of duty, and amid the plaudits of his friends he has borne himself in a modest, unassuming manner, that has contributed to elevate him in the estimation of all thinking men. Mr. Costigan stands pre-eminently in the foreground to-day as the popular representative of the Irish in the Dominion, being fully as popular in Ontario as in his own Province. In inviting him to a seat in the Cabinet Sir John will, at the same time, be paying a compliment to Mr. Costigan's merits, recognize the voice of the Irish people of the country.—(Ontario Herald.)

"The Devil Captain."

The late Gen. Donovan, known to almost every one some years back, in the city of Capetown, etc., as the man with the lion's voice, for many years commanded that famous corps, the Cape Mounted Rifles. As an evidence of the strength of his lungs, it is stated that he could drill his regiment with perfect ease a quarter of a mile off. He was at the time of the first Kafir war a captain commanding a troop in the above named regiment. He was over six feet in height, perfectly proportioned, and possessed of muscular strength rarely given to human beings. Scarce knowing what fear meant, a consummate horseman, well skilled with his weapons, he invariably defeated the enemy whenever they had an encounter, himself coming off scatheless, so that he got to be regarded by the natives as bearing a charmed life.

The Kafirs, then as now, fought with address and determination, and were, and are, peculiarly cruel to their captives. If not immediately and humanely slain by innumerable stabs of the deadly assegai, they were usually reserved for the fearful torture of being flayed alive after suffering nameless indignities.

The Kafirs, particularly the Zulus, made a vow that if ever the "devil captain," as they called Donovan, or what was equivalent in their gutters, fell into their hands, his fate would be worse than any that preceded him, and he knew they were men of their word.

In one of the fights that took place in the up-country, not far from where the present tragedies are being enacted, the captain's luck seemed to have deserted him, and he and his command fell into an ambush, in a gully between two ridges of hills, common in that country. His men were almost all killed or wounded, his horse shot from under him, sabre broken, and pistols empty. He apparently was at the enemy's mercy.

Donovan knew that small mercy would be accorded him, and as the two Zulu chiefs, famed for their strength and bravery advanced to capture him alive he seized one literally in each hand, and with his enormous strength, doubled by the despair of the moment, brought their heads together with a deadly crash. One of his wounded men afterwards said that it was like the sound of broken bottles. One chief was killed and the other so maimed that he lived only a day or two. The rest of the band fled with terror, now thoroughly convinced that he was not a man, but a demon. The survivors and the dead chiefs were shortly after brought in by reinforcements of the regiment. Donovan was hardly ever again opposed during the continuance of the war.

The City of Cabul.

The city of Cabul, towards which our troops are now advancing, stands mostly on the southern side of the river bearing the same name. Snow generally covers the hills round Cabul about the beginning of October, but in the plains it seldom snows before December. Then it remains on the ground until the middle of February. After the cessation of the snowy season the wet ensues, and generally continues until April. The remaining months of the year are dry. The city of Cabul is lost in the mists of antiquity. It has its traditions, and there is a common belief that it is a most ancient city. Its age is even given at six thousand years. But it is not one hundred years since it became a capital for the first time. The principal articles of commerce are fruit and merchandise from India. An active trade is also carried on with Bokhara and with Candabar. One of the most remarkable sights is the public cooking-shops, which are very numerous, as few people cook at home. The kabobs, or cooked meats of Cabul, are famed far and wide. To these must be added a list of delicacies in the shape of fruits, sweets, and cooling drinks, that have earned for Cabul an imperishable name as a place where good quarters and good living can be obtained at a very moderate cost. The population of the city is generally estimated at 60,000 people, and the number does not appear too great. The gardens of Cabul are well known for their beauty. Burnes and

other travellers have discovered of the beautiful view that is to be obtained from the towers and hills of the city for twenty miles round, and those who have approached it from Jellalabad have told us of the favourable impression it has made upon them after traversing the barren and rugged country of the Khorud, Cabul and Jeddak Passes. Cabul improves also on acquaintance, for, except in the wet weather, it is a clean town, and the air is at all times salubrious. It is particularly well suited for Europeans. Cabul is enclosed on the south and west by rocky hills of considerable altitude. There are walls round the city, but these are in the most dilapidated condition. The defences of Cabul are contained and summed up in the capacity of the Bala Hissar to resist attack; and that is very meagre indeed. Situated on the eastern extremity of the town, and on the summit of the hill, the Bala Hissar, with its great walls and lofty buildings, is a conspicuous object enough; and it commands the town as completely as the castle dominates Edinburgh. The Bala Hissar is divided into two portions, a citadel within a fortress. The former is small, and could only hold a limited number of men. It is probably here that Yakoub Khan has taken refuge. The main portion of the fortress is large and commodious, and could hold 5,000 men. Despite, however, its imposing appearance and its elevation above the town—it stands 150 ft. above the plains—the Bala Hissar is too dilapidated a state to be held for any length of time against an English army. The only occasion on which the Bala Hissar has undergone an assault in modern times was when Dost Mahomed besieged it fifty years ago, and captured it by blowing up one of the towers. It will probably surrender to us without any attempt being made to defend it. The Afghans, as they have always done before, both in their wars with England and among themselves, will evacuate it on the approach of an English army. The Cabul river is crossed by three or four bridges, and one of these is in the heart of the Kizil-bash quarter of the city. The Kizil-bashes are of Persian descent, and have always been considered an industrious portion of the community. There is also a large Hindu element in the population, but the most numerous and the most aggressive class is that of the Afghan nationality, who are termed Cabulees. Cabul is, after Bokhara, probably the city in Asia where the fanatical zeal of the Mussulmans runs highest. The Mullahs are a numerous and all-powerful class, and dervishes are met with in great numbers.

A Farmer's Wife.

Matilda Fletcher thus describes a farmer's wife who is not only beautiful and wise, but possesses several cardinal virtues in addition: "The most beautiful woman I have ever known was a farmer's wife, who attended to her household duties for a family of four, but also assisted in gardening and the light farm work, and yet I never saw her hands rough and red, and never saw even a freckle on her nose. Impossible, you say; how did she manage?"

I never asked her; she had some envious neighbors who went slouching around with red, scaly bands, sunburnt faces, and hair matted with dust and oil, who let me into the dreadful secret. They informed me with many an ominous shake of the head, that she was just the proudest mix that ever lived; that she actually wore Indian rubber gloves when she used the broom and scrubbing brush, and always when she worked out doors; that she also had a bonnet made of oil silk completely covering the head, face and back, leaving only apertures for seeing and breathing, thus securing perfect freedom from sun, wind and dust.

Did you ever hear of such depravity? She also fastened her dish-cloth to a stick so that she used not put her hands in hot water. For the same reason she accomplished her laundry work with a machine and wringer. And then to see her in the afternoon tricked out in a fashionable white dress with a bright-colored ribbon at her throat, and a rose in her hair, entering the parlor, as though she was the greatest lady in the land, was more than their patience could endure.

And her husband had such a satisfied expression that it was a perfect aggravation to ordinary people to look at him. He deserved to be happy, because he encouraged her to cultivate beauty in herself, her family and her home; and I don't know but her success principally belonged to him, because he bought all new inventions that could lighten her labor, and all the delicate and pretty things she needed to adorn her home, and when she was sick he wouldn't let her touch work until she was well and strong. Strange as it may seem, at such times he actually devoted himself to her with as much care and tenderness as he would if she had been the most valuable horse on the farm."

Personal Appearance of Christ.

(From Bobn's Illustrated Library.) The following description was sent to the Roman Senate, by Publius Lentulus, pro-consul of Judaea before Herod. Lentulus had seen the Saviour, and made him sit, as it were, that he might give a written description of his features and physiognomy. His portrait, apocryphal though it be, is at least one of the first upon record; it dates from the earliest period of the Church, and has been mentioned by the most ancient fathers. Lentulus writes to the Senate as follows:

"At this time appeared a man who is still living and endowed with mighty power; his name is Jesus Christ. His disciples call him the Son of God; others regard him as a powerful prophet. He raises the dead to life, and heals the sick of every description of infirmity and disease. This man is of lofty stature, and well proportioned, his countenance serene and virtuous, so that he inspires beholders with feelings both of fear and love. The hair of his head is of the color of wine, and from the top of the head to the ears, straight and without radiance, but it descends from the ears to the shoulders in shining curls. From the shoulders the hair flows down the back, divided into two portions, after the manner of the Nazarenes; his forehead is clear and without wrinkles, his face free from blemish, and slightly tinged with red, his physiognomy noble and gracious. The nose and mouth faultless. His beard is abundant, the same color as the hair and forked. His eyes blue and very brilliant. In reproving or censuring he is awe-inspiring, in exhorting and teaching his speech is gentle and caring. His countenance is marvelous in seriousness and grace. He has never once been seen to laugh, but many have seen him weep. He is slender in person, his hands are straight and long, his arms beautiful. Grave and solemn in his discourse, his language is simple and quiet. He is in appearance the most beautiful of the children of men."

The Emperor Constantine caused pictures of the Son of God to be painted from this ancient description. In the eighth century, the period in which Saint John Damascenus wrote the lineaments of this remarkable figure continued to be the same as they are to this day.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

VARIOUS SPONGES.—The coarse, soft, flat sponges, with large pores and great orifices in them, come from the Bahamas and Florida. The finer kind, suitable for toilet use, are found in the Levant; the best on the coast of Northern Syria, near Tripoli, and secondary qualities among the Greek Isles. These are either globular or of a cup-like form, with fine pores, and are not easily torn. They are got by divers plunging from the boat, many fathoms down, with a heavy stone tied to a rope for sinking the man, who snatches the sponge, puts them into a net fastened to his waist, and is then hauled up. Some of the Greeks, instead of diving, throw short harpoons attached to a cord, having first spied their prey at the bottom through a tin tube with a glass bottom immersed below the surface waves.

SEAWEEDS.—There was a time, not very long ago, when seaweeds were the most despised of vegetable life, when professors of botany ignored them, tossed them aside as children's playthings, and only mentioned them as lowest in the scale of creation, if not absolutely noxious. The epicure, however, found out that some seaweed made an appetizing sauce. The Englishman calls it *laver*, the Irishman, *slake*, the Scot, *marrow*, and the scientific name is *Porphyra*. But all agree in dressing it with lemon-juice, spices and butter, and like it well. Most people know how excellent for invalids is jelly made from the *caragana*, or Irish moss. It abounds on all our coasts as *Chondrus crispus*—sold at one time as high as two shillings and sixpence per pound because it was a fashionable dish for invalids. No seaweed, however, is more useful and interesting than the very brown common seaweed that is passed by as useless for the album, and of no beauty whatever; and yet its fructification is of the highest order, and its importance to the agriculturist so great as to render it very precious to the Channel Islands, Ireland and Scotland.

THE INSTINCT OF CATS.—Baron Von Gleichen, a German diplomatist, used to tell a story of a favourite cat, as a proof that the feline race can think and draw practical conclusions. The cat was very fond of looking into mirrors hung against the walls, and would gnaw at the frames, as if longing to know what was inside. She had, however, never seen the back of a mirror. One day the baron placed a cheval-glass in the middle of the room, and the cat instantly took in the novelty of the situation. Placing herself in front, and seeing a second cat, she began to run round the mirror in search of her companion. After running around one way several times, she began to run the other, until fully satisfied that there was no cat beside herself outside of the glass. But where was the second cat? She sat down in front of the glass to meditate on the problem. Evidently inside, as she had often imagined. Suddenly a new thought occurred to her. Rising deliberately, she put her paws on the glass in front and then behind, walked around to the other side, and measured the thickness in the same way. Then she sat down again to think. There might be a cavity inside, but it was not large enough to hold a cat. She seemed to come to the definite conclusion that there was a mystery here, but no cat, and it wasn't worth while to bother about it. From that time the baron said she lost all curiosity about looking-glasses.

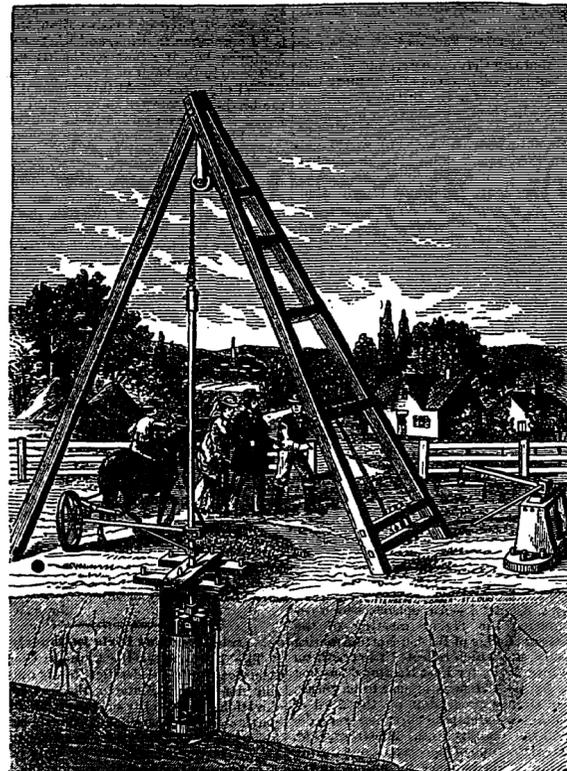
A NATION RUINED BY A SPIDER.—Spiders crawling more abundantly and conspicuously than usual upon the interior walls of our houses foretell the near approach of rain, but the following anecdote intimates that some of their habits are the equally certain indication of frost being at hand. Quartermaster Dijonval, seeking to beguile the tedium of his prison hours at Utrecht, has studied attentively the habits of the spider; and eight years of imprisonment had given him leisure to be well versed in its ways. In December of 1794 the French army, on whose success his restoration to liberty depended, was in Holland, and victory seemed certain if the front, then of unprecedented severity, continued. The Dutch envoys had failed to negotiate a peace, and Holland was despairing, when the frost suddenly broke. The Dutch were now exulting, and the French general prepared to retreat, but the spider warned Dijonval that the thaw would be of short duration, and he knew that this weather monitor never deceived. He contrived to communicate with the army of his countrymen and its general, who duly estimated his character, relied upon his assurance that within a few days the waters would again be passable by troops. They delayed their retreat. Within twelve days the frost had returned—the French army triumphed, Dijonval was liberated, and a spider had brought down ruin on the Dutch nation.

THE MINUTE ORGANISMS OF WATER.—Mr. Starr, New York, some time ago exhibited in Hartford, Conn., through the compound microscope, a water insect, contained in a drop of water, and in size 1-3000th part of an inch, which the microscope revealed as a large, hungry fellow, carrying in front of his mouth a very complete water-wheel. This apparatus was seen to be in motion, like an old-fashioned mill wheel turned by a dam of water, but with this difference—that in the case of the insect's wheel it was made to revolve by swimming through the water. The revolutions of the wheel, by creating a partial vacuum, drew into the creature's jaw certain minute living organisms too small even for the compound microscope to determine much about them, beyond the evident fact that they were eaten alive, and that this water arrangement—itsself all invisible to the naked eye—was one of the endless wonders in Nature's provisions for the support of her infinite forms of animal life. Another invisible inhabitant of the water world was developed by the microscope into a creature with a graceful, swan-like neck. Another—brought up from the bottom of Narragansett Bay, and invisible, if we were not rightly, to the unassisted eye—was one of the Tinapteta, a creature of bright hue, and marked on its back with as perfect an anchor as was ever forged. This insect's colours were produced by polarising the light, and making a double refraction.

Miscellaneous Items.

"Helen's Babies" are now digging clams for a living. The reigning beauties of England are daughters of clergymen. Emma Patterson was the daughter of a poor man at Bethalto, Ill., and nearly all of her associates were in good circumstances financially. Her good looks and intelligence made her a favorite, and the attention that she received led her into vanity. John Shelton was one of her suitors. He left a watch and \$130 with her while he went on a short journey. On his return she made trivial apologies for not giving them back. He learned one day that she had engaged herself to marry Mr. Montgomery, and he peremptorily demanded his property. She had spent the money, dollar by dollar, in buying bits of finery, and as she could get no help from her father, she was unable to repay Shelton, who threatened her arrest. She went to St. Louis and tried to get employment, but failed, and committed suicide.

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The above cut represents our improved SCOTCH-CANADIAN PLOUGHS. We have several styles of this plough—made from the best material; steel and chilled-iron mouldboards and land-sides, and best white-oak handles. We also manufacture the celebrated American Pattern Chilled Iron Ploughs. These ploughs are the best in the world—no farmer should fail to give them a trial. Send for our "Farmers' Gazette," with prices and terms to agents.  
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EMPIRE WORKS, 27 DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTREAL.

For Sale. Legal.  
For Sale. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court, Dame Marie-Edith Menard, of the St. Jean Baptiste Village, District of Montreal, wife of Moise Quimele, Contractee, of the same place, duly authorized a *curator in justice*, Plaintiff, vs. The said Moise Quimele, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation of biens has been instituted in this case.  
ETHER & PELLETIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, February 19, 1878.  
D. PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 299 & 301 William Street, July 22. MONTREAL. 49-g.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, Established in 1831. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, furnished with the best quality of Hanging, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Town Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. VAN DUSEN & TIFF, 102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati, Ill.

BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS, Church, School, Fire-Alarm, Fire-Engine, etc. Catalogue with 100 illustrations, prices, etc. sent free. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

MENERELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 228 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Feb 20, 78-28 17

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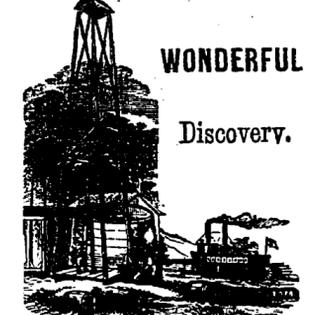
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**THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.**

**WONDERFUL**

**Discovery.**



**CARBOLINE!**

A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum as now prepared is the only article that will restore hair on bald heads.

And Cures all Diseases of the Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our times, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness or where the hair falling out of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color to the scalp, and the most complete satisfaction in the using. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidence of a diseased scalp, and the cause of the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medicinal as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements which are not only natural, but made to work extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely deodorized that it is fit for use. It is the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partial bald-headed man had a habit of wiping his oil-bearded head in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The man's and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society would resort to the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by process and elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in deodorizing petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as delicately as perfume. The oil is refined, and the experiments made with the deodorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications where the hair was thin and falling out, and well calculated to give vigor to the scalp and hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid, so searching in its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots of the hair, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and by some mysterious operation, which is the result of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light brown color to the hair, which, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent, and the hair grows longer, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.—Pittsburg Commercial of October 22, 1877.

**THE GREAT AND ONLY**

**Hair Restorative.**

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco.

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely bald and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I read of the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend, I concluded to try a bottle without any great hopes of good results; however, I have now used it, and well calculated to give me my most agreeable astonishment, my hair is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth, and I believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and in giving you my opinion to publish the same. Yours truly, CHAS. E. WHITE.

Notary Public.

JOSEPH E. POND, Jr., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro, Mass., says: For more than twenty years I have been bald, and I have used many different remedies, but have been unable to grow any hair. I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may see the above testimonial in my case, and may refer to me for the truth.

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

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

MONROE, Ill., March 19, 1878.

SIR:—By the application of CARBOLINE to my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice growth of hair on my head that surpasses every body else's.

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a really good hair restorative. My hair was thin, and I procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a full suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.

For a list of the above, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.

W. H. McELHANY, Druggist.

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The facts fully justify every claim put forth in behalf of Thomas' Eucoronic Oil. Testimony of the most convincing nature, to which publicity has been frequently and widely given, and which can easily be verified, places beyond all reasonable doubt the fact that it fully deserves the confidence which the people place in it as an inward and outward remedy for coughs, colds, catarrh, sore throat, incipient bronchitis, and other disorders of the respiratory organs, as a means of removing pain, swelling and contraction of the muscles, and rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disorders, excoriation and inflammation of the nipples, burns, scalds, bruises, corns, and a variety of other diseases and affections of the cuticle. It is inexpensive and of prompt and thorough effect. Its merits have met with the recognition of physicians, druggists, and veterinary surgeons, horse owners and stock raisers administer and apply it for colic, galls, affections of the hoof, swellings, gargets, and troubles incident to horses or to cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25c.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, September 30.

Now that we have been fully assured that the harvest from one end of the country to the other has been bountiful, we shall naturally look during this month of October upon which we are just entering for its effects. The movement of the crops is of course essential to the continuance of a healthy increase of business which has been manifested with the opening of the fall trade; and we hope the farmers of this country will lose nothing in performing the part towards bringing about the commercial and industrial prosperity in Canada which has been so confidently predicted. The high rate of festivity in which our farming community has lately been indulging, on attending monster exhibitions and small fall fairs will no doubt have delayed the marketing of grain to some extent, but these are nearly all over now, and all should settle down to the seasons work. The monthly statement to the Government for August of the chartered banks of Ontario and Quebec, shows that all our leading banks are very much stronger in immediately available funds than they were in July. Specie and Dominion notes have increased by \$1,195,000, while balances to our credit in New York have increased during the month \$2,055,000. These are supplemented by \$215,000 additional in Great Britain. Although the circulation has been largely affected by the shaken trust in a few of our smaller banks a slight improvement on the July figures is noted. The Dominion Government deposits are \$3,382,000 more than in the previous return. Public deposits on demand have decreased during August by \$780,000, while those payable after notice have slightly increased. The notes and bills discounted have decreased from \$106,713,484, to \$98,185,050, but this falling off in the discounts and deposits may be attributed largely to the fact that discounts are not now so easily obtained as formerly, and capital or its equivalent will alone procure the desired accommodation; further the figures of the Consolidated in July were \$3,487,674 against \$1,878,763 for August, and there is also the addition in August of those for the Exchange Bank, which were not included in the July returns. The policy indicated by the banks at present must command public confidence, and will go a long way towards the return of commercial prosperity in Canada.

Business in the local money market continues quiet and steady. Rates of interest and discount are nominally unchanged at 7 to 8 per cent for commercial paper, and 5 to 6 for call and short dated loans, the inside quotation covering most of the transactions on the open market. Sterling Exchange is in limited offer and rates are firm, at 8 1/2 to 8 1/4 prem. between banks, and 8 1/2 to 8 1/4 to amount for discount, some round amounts being drawn at 8 1/2. Drafts on New York about 1-16 to 1/8 prem. Sterling Exchange in New York is quoted @ \$1 82 for 60 days, and \$4.84 for three days' sight.

La Banque Nationale, of Quebec, has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent for the current half year.

A dividend of 3 per cent on St. Paul preferred, and 2 1/2 upon common stock have been declared. This is the first dividend on common stock ever declared by the present company.

The imports at Ottawa for August were: Total dutiable goods, \$4,820,311; Coin and Bullion, except U. S. Silver, \$1,416,107; Free goods, all other, \$1,191,001. Grand total entered for consumption, \$7,427,419; Duty, \$270,311.

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending on the 19th inst. amounted to \$91,828.56, compared with \$85,402.21 for the week ending September 23rd, 1878, being an increase of \$6,426.35.

A Halifax (N. S.) despatch says:—Some idea may be formed of the immense amount of money invested in the local trade of the common stock ever declared by the present company.

The Grand Trunk Railway traffic receipts for the week ending Saturday last, show an increase of \$14,620, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The increase for the past 12 weeks is \$85,799.

Passengers, mails and express \$76,363 \$84,841 Freight and live stock 120,882 118,523 Total \$197,245 \$182,623

Business Troubles.

A writ has been issued against Thomas Quinn, hotel-keeper. Amount of demand, \$240. Jas. Coghlan, assignee.

The Consolidated Bank has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Narcisse Lajeunesse, hotel-keeper, Back River. Mr. C. O. Perrault, assignee.

Writs of attachment have also been issued against Jas. E. Lawlor, general store, of Dartmouth; Jos. W. Allan, of Dartmouth; John McAuley, of Lunenburg; Benj. McKee, of Sherbrooke; Charles J. Fuller, Jr., of Arichat, C.B.; Arthur Ives, of Pictou.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Pelletier & Lefebvre, proprietors of the "Maganin Rouge," a dry goods store on St. Catherine street, at the instance of Messrs. Thibodeau Bros & Co., for \$1,364.22. C. Beausoleil, assignee. The liabilities are about \$40,000, with assets nominally the same.

At a meeting of the creditors of Aischer, Laurie & Co., held in the office of P. B. Ross, the official assignee, Mr. Ross was confirmed creditors' assignee. The inspectors are Messrs.

John Rankin, Garand and Kortok. Offers for the estate, made separately by both the insolvents, were submitted but not accepted. A statement was submitted showing the liabilities to be \$61,452, privileged claims, \$483, and assets \$18,337. The statement made no mention of the claims of the Consolidated Bank, at whose instance the writ was taken out.

Joseph Beaulieu, ship chandler, of Quebec, has made an assignment.

John Frigon has caused a writ to be issued against Maria A. Dupin for \$242.22. L. A. Gibeau, assignee.

The Montreal Weaving Co. has been attached by Charles Pratt & Co. for \$7,245.83. L. J. Lafolle, assignee.

Amedeo Merino has issued a writ of attachment against Damase Ouhmet for \$260. Louis Dupuy, assignee.

Maurice A. Deroche, tobacconist, has been attached for \$303, by Guillaume Boivin. L. Dupuy, assignee.

Messrs. Adams & Burns, of Toronto, have, we understand, made an offer of 75c on the dollar, partly secured.

John Taylor, of Taylor & Simpson, has been assigned to the estate of Alexander C. Davis, Napawan.

Jas. Morris has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against John Morris, trader, for \$350. Thos. Darling, assignee.

Mr. Joseph Lafolle has been appointed assignee to the estate of Mr. Ovide Dufresne, mill-owner and flour merchant, of this city.

A writ of attachment has been issued against the firm of Morneau & Trotter, retail dry goods merchants, of Three Rivers, through Beausoleil & Kent, official assignees.

The liabilities of Messrs. Pelletier & Lefebvre, dry goods merchants, who have been attached, amount to \$10,000, and it is thought the assets, consisting entirely of stock in trade, will amount to about the same. The firm state its failure to be due to the excessive competition which exists on the coast, and to the fact that the firm from business of several wholesale houses on which it was depending for supplies.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, September 30.

A genuine revival of trade has now become manifest. There is no longer wanting evidence of this, and a glance of any one of the several newspaper reports of the past week's business in Montreal wholesale markets ought to be sufficient to convince the most skeptical, or the most virulent anti-Protectionist. Leading representatives of nearly every branch of trade report "an improved feeling and business decidedly more active." Wholesale grocers here have just done a livelier business than for years past, and at advancing prices. Provision dealers have been rejecting over a sharp rise in values for cheese and butter; the flour and grain markets have been active at firmer prices; the iron trade is very buoyant, and leather merchants, shoe manufacturers and fur dealers also report an increased enquiry. A good deal of money has been circulated throughout the country during the week, by the handling of large quantities of dairy produce.

The following are the city prices for flour:

Table with 2 columns: Flour type and Price per barrel. Includes Superior Extra, Extra Superfine, and others.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's - Prices at Farmers' Waggon, etc.

TUESDAY, September 30.

Many of the farmers in the immediate surrounding country are at present engaged in taking up their root crops, and potatoes, etc., consequently the number of farmers' waggons at the above named markets this morning was not so large as on last Tuesday. Still, the supplies, especially of vegetables and fruit, was fully equal to the demand, which was not small, for the fine weather seemed to have induced an unusually large attendance of buyers, chiefly housekeepers and grocers and butchers.

Apples and potatoes continue in good demand for shipment, and prices for the former show an upward tendency. Values for vegetables and fruit generally showed no change from the figures quoted last Friday. Crab apples at waggons were selling at 50c per bag; common mush-melons at waggons at 20c to 25c per dozen, and green corn, 5c to 6c per dozen ears. Forty boxes of blueberries arrived from the Saguenay, in rather poor condition, and were sold at 50c to 60c per bushel.

Fresh butter and eggs are still dearer, as will be seen by our quotations. Prices for poultry are somewhat changed, but meats and fish are the same as last quoted.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 30c per bushel; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 40c per bushel; parsnips, 10c per dozen; beets, 40c per bushel; turnips, 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; radishes, 10c per dozen; cabbage, 20c to 30c per dozen, or 4c per head; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen; bunches; cucumbers, 40c to 75c per barrel; cauliflower, 75c to \$1.20 per dozen; tomatoes, 25c to 30c per bushel; sweet corn, 5c to 6c per dozen ears.

FRUIT—Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, and 15c to 20c per peck; lemons, 30c per dozen; oranges, none in market; cranberries, 60c to 70c per peck; coconuts, 80c per dozen. Peas—Flemish heathies, \$5 to \$8 per barrel; Louis de Bon, \$5 per barrel; muttonbloms, \$1 to \$3 per dozen; watermelons, 40c to 50c each; blue and green plums, 30c to 40c per gal; green gauges, 40c per gallon; peaches, \$1 to \$3 per crate, including Duquesne, \$1.50 per basket; grapes, Concord, 3 1/2 to 4c per lb., by the basket; blueberries, 75c to 90c per bushel.

GRAIN, ETC.—New oats, 70c to 75c per bushel; buckwheat, 50c to 60c per bushel; new peas, 75c to 80c per bushel; bran, 80c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bushel; barley, 45c to 50c per bushel; corn, \$1.15 to 1.00 per bushel; Canadian corn, \$1.20; millie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bushel; flour, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bushel; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bushel.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 25c to 30c per lb; lard, 12c to 14c per lb; Eastern Townships, lard, 15c to 18c. Fine cheese, 7c to 8c per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 6c to 8c per lb. Lard, 8c to 9c. Fresh eggs, 25c to 30c per dozen; packed do, 18c to 20c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, 90c to \$1.25 each; geese, 75c to \$1.00 per pair; ducks, tame, 40c to 50c; pigeons, 15c to 20c per pair; chickens, 25c to 50c per pair; quails, \$2 per dozen; prairie hens, 70c to \$1.00 per pair; snipe and plover, \$2 per dozen; partridges, 80c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; mutton, 6c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 8c to 12c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

FISH.—Fresh salmon, 20c to 25c per lb; haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 12c; bass and dory, 40c to 50c per bushel; Swordfish, 12c per lb; olive, 12c to do; lobsters, 10c to do; perch, 12c per bushel; rock bass, 15c per bushel; smoked eels, 40c per couple.

medium id to 2d per lb, sterling, and nearly all land lads there have been withdrawn from the market. The imports of teas to England this year show a decrease of over 18,000,000 lbs. as compared with those of last year. Sugars are firmer; very large sales have been reported, and we hear of from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels of white and yellow refined being placed at from 7 1/2 to 8c for yellows, 8 1/2 to 9c for granulated. The New York market has advanced from 3-16c to 3/8c on all kinds of sugars. In Fruit there has been a fair demand for small lots of New Valencias at 6 1/2 to 7c. We learn that higher prices are now being asked at place of growth. The first parcels of new currants came to hand by the steamship Peruvian, and are pronounced exceptionally fine, being large, of a bright blue shade, and possessing a rich flavor. Quotations are 6 1/2 to 7c. A fair jobbing demand continues in spices at current rates. A marked improvement has been noticed in remittances.

HARDWARE, IRON, ETC.—The feeling in this branch of trade has greatly improved, and trade has been decidedly more active. The demand for heavy hardware has increased, and several very large orders have been filled. Tin and Canada plates have sold freely, in large lots, and prices are stiffer, quoted at \$3.50 per box for good brands of Canada plates, and \$8 per box for tin do. Ocean freights have advanced considerably within the week, and this, of course, tends to advance prices here. Tin, copper, zinc, tin and copper plates have moderately advanced in value. Remittances are fairly satisfactory.

PROVISIONS.—The business of the past week in the wholesale provision trade here was perhaps the largest for years—some very large shipments having taken place. Nearly 20,000 packages of butter, and 40,786 boxes cheese were shipped from Montreal to Great Britain last week; but to-day the confidence in butter seems to be dying out. Prices were too high to continue, and a shrinkage was inevitable. If holders will now be content with slightly lower prices, there will be a good prospect of Canadians getting their share of whatever business is doing later in the fall. There appears to be very little change worthy of notice in the cheese market, but a feeling is prevalent that this staple will have to share the fate of butter before long. The cable from Liverpool still quotes 50s for choice, and the anticipated "jump" of from 2s to 4s is not announced. At even present prices it is rumored that consumption will be curtailed among the working classes. We quote fine Eastern Townships' butter at 10c to 17c, with prospects of a decline if the demand does not improve. Brockville and Morrisburg, 14c to 16c; western, 13c to 14c. Cheese, according to make, 9c to 11c. Hog products steady. Mess pork, \$13 to \$13.50; lard, 9c to 10c; bacon, 10c; hams, 11c to 12c; eggs, 14c to 17c.

Receipts of live stock at this market this week were small, compared with those for last week. Yesterday the offerings comprised only 225 head cattle, 100 head being from the St. Gabriel market, 800 sheep and lambs, about 20 calves, and 15 rough hogs. Under a good demand from local butchers prices for beefs were firmer yesterday, and the quality being fair to good for grass-fed animals, all sold at from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb. Calves were worth from \$3 to \$5 up to \$15 each, as to size and quality, etc. Sheep were in good request for shipment, and Messrs. Sam Price and Kinwood bought a large number at from \$4.50 to \$6 each. Lambs generally sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, and rough hogs brought from \$1.50 to \$2 each.

To-day there was scarcely any business doing; about a dozen milk cows were offered for sale, and from \$25 to \$35 each was paid for a few first-class cows, and for the remainder \$12 to \$20 was the range of prices. The arrivals of fat cattle reached 22 head, but the demand was slow, and only a few, comparatively few, sold at yesterday's prices. About 50 sheep and lambs changed hands at the prices ruling yesterday; some calves were disposed of at from \$3 to \$10 each, and a like number of lean hogs, held over from yesterday, sold at \$5 to \$7 each.

Montreal Horse Market.

TUESDAY, September 30.

The volume of business done in horses in this market during the past week shows an increase over that of the one previous, 124 horses valued at \$5,575, or at an average of \$77.50 each, having been shipped to the United States from this city, against only 92 horses, costing \$8,429, shipped during the preceding week. The demand for good working horses and driving beasts, principally for the former, at the American House yards, has continued active, but the supply was only fair. The shipments from these yards during the week comprised about four carloads of fair to medium-sized horses, for which fair prices were paid. There are at present nine American buyers at the American house, and about 22 horses in the stable, ready for shipment, as soon as the cargoes are completed. Yesterday 18 fine young Canadian horses arrived here from the West, en route to Glasgow, whence they are being shipped for the Trampus Co. there. At the Corporation Horse Market during the week, a chestnut bay horse was sold for \$75, and four others at \$60, \$50, \$20 and \$12 respectively. The Corporation have passed a by-law or clause making any one liable to a fine of \$5 for exhibiting or selling horses on the street.

Following is the list of horses exported to the United States from this city through the office of Mr. W. H. Smith, United States Consul, during the past week: September 22nd, 40 horses, valued at \$2,793; 23 do at \$1,797; September 24th, 15 do at \$1,153; 5 do at \$417; 4 do at \$825; 21 do at \$1,543; September 25th, 10 do at \$978; September 27th, 4 do at \$290; 2 do at \$140.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, September 27.

The demand for hay and straw at the market on College street during the past week has been fair, and nearly all offerings were sold the same day, which was not the case some weeks ago. Receipts during the week footed up to about 250 loads altogether, of which nearly 200 loads were hay. A large quantity of this was weighed at Papineau market. The quality of the hay and straw now offering is fair to good, but farmers appear to be holding back their best hay until higher prices are established, and doubtless, as soon as frost sets in fairly and there is no more pasture, their hopes will be realized. Prices as yet are still quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 per hundred bundles for the best Timothy hay, and \$5 to \$5.50 for common qualities; and \$4 to \$5 per hundred bundles of straw. Occasionally \$5.50 is paid for the best fall-threshed straw. Prices for baled hay are a little higher than last week at this time, quoted at \$10 to \$11 per ton. Pressed straw is still worth \$6 to \$7 per ton.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, Monday 15th September.—Cattle at market 4,130; sheep, 14,360; best beef 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 6 1/2 per lb; best mutton, 9d to 9 1/2 per lb; inferior and secondary, 7 1/2 to 9d per lb. The cattle trade to-day was in an exceedingly dull and weak state. Supplies were fairly liberal

and, greatly in excess of requirements. Transactions were throughout limited. The market was one of the worst known for some time. The sheep market was equally as flat as that for cattle.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, 15th September.—Cattle at market, 2,478; sheep, 15,796; Beef, 6d to 7d per lb; mutton, 8d to 9 1/2 per lb.

GLASSGOW, Thursday, 18th September.—Cattle at market, 1,212; sheep, 9,888; best beef, 7 1/2 to 8d per lb; best mutton, 8d to 8 1/2 per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 7d per lb. There was an ordinary supply of cattle at market this day and mostly of middling quality. Good quality very scarce and in demand at about 1d lower than last week. Inferior, very dull and much cheaper. Large supply of sheep and lambs. Good sorts in demand and prices rather lower than last week. Inferior un-saleable.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The trade for both cattle and sheep has been very depressed this week.

Halifax Markets.

HALIFAX, September 25.

There has been an active movement of West India men during the past week, nine cargoes of sugar having reached this port, the quantity being 1,167 hogshead, 2 tierces and 308 barrels, the greater part of which was from Porto Rico. At the same time we sent out five cargoes, besides a lot of 1,750 drums to New York for the West India market. A considerable quantity of pickled fish also moved to the New York and Boston markets. The unsettled weather of the week has made a dullness in the general fish business, and only in some pickled fish is there any animation.

DAY FISH.—Dull and unchanged; receipts for the week were 10,010 quintals, and shipments, 7,668 do. Herrings, receipts, 872 barrels, and shipments, 1,150 do. Mackerel, improved in prices, especially for No 3 medium; receipts small 472 barrels only; and shipments, 3,794 do. Alewives, unchanged in price, and receipts, 324 barrels, from Bay Chaleur, against exports of 36 do. Salmon, nominal.

COD OIL.—Unchanged and receipts were 2,000 against shipments 4,500 gallons. Fish oil is holding more demand than other oils on the Boston market, with quicker sales and increased prices. Cod fully holding the advance it obtained.

FLOUR.—Receipts for the week were 2,880 barrels, and prices have advanced again. It is thought the limit rapid advance is now reached and that flour will rise slower in future, or perhaps be more steady.

CORNFLOUR.—Has risen in sympathy with flour and also because the cooler weather brings it into use again. The receipts were only 500 barrels.

SALT.—Nominal; receipts, 2,500 bags of Liverpool, and 344 bushels of Bahama.

MOLASSES.—Very firm, and the advance in Boston has been rapid; receipts here are nil.

The Quebec Markets.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—LUMBER.—Rather more timber has changed hands during the past three weeks than for some preceding months, which would seem to indicate that merchants are purchasing in excess of fall wants, and they probably anticipate an early spring demand; prices realized do not, however, show any improvement. Rafts reported sold since last report are a large and first class White Pine raft, 18 inch average, at 21c. Three small rafts Red and White Pine, middling quality, were sold at 10 1/2c, 13c and 13 1/2c respectively. A common White Pine raft of Mr. Cadwell's sold at 12c, and another very coarse raft White Pine, 40 feet average, at 6c. Deals—Late advices of a rise in the English market has had the effect of strengthening the market here, although we hear of no recent sales beyond some small parcels for immediate wants.

FRUITS.—Are firmer, the quantity of wood goods to be forwarded this fall being seemingly small, seeking tonnage is not so much in demand as is usual at this season, and I cannot quote that rates have as yet materially advanced, although much firmer prospects are that unless merchants get low freights they won't ship. The only transactions reported; are London, 60s, and 62 s 6d for all dry deals; Bristol, 22s 6d for timber; Warren Point, 22s 6d for timber, and 62s 6d for deals. River and Gulf freights present no new features, and low rates continue to be accepted. To Montreal quotations are: Salt, 6c @ 7c per sack; coal, 60c @ 75c per ton; sawn lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure, \$1 @ \$1.10. From Montreal to Quebec—Four, 8c per bag; Pork, 10c per lb. Heavy goods \$1 per ton from Quebec to Summerside, Charlottetown, Gaspe, Pictou, &c; 50c per barrel and \$5 per ton per steamer; per schooner 35c @ 40c per barrel.

SALT.—Receipts during week have been 1,096 sacks ex-steamship Peruvian. Our freight importations this year now amount to 12,459 tons, being 738 tons more than at the same time last season. The market is much firmer, and the latest transaction was at 47c, ten to lot; selling in lots ex store at 50c @ 52c, according to size of order.

COAL.—Dealers have about as heavy stocks as they will carry; consequently the article in this market is now almost a drug, and low prices have in a few instances induced speculation; as a consequence, the market is momentarily firmer. Cargoes ex Sandringham and Excelsior have been bought up for Sorel and Montreal, and are now going forward in barges. The arrivals exclusive of American grate coal since last report are 5,628 tons, which now brings this season's receipts up to 72,510 tons, 5,076 tons less than at the same time last year. The transactions reported are \$4 20, \$4 30, \$4 35 and \$4 50 for Scotch steam, and \$3 50 for Sydney.

That's the Way They Used To Go It.

With a thumb and finger on the nose, a bright silver dime on the table as a bribe, and the carrier oil bottle in the other hand is the way our mother used to approach us when she was about to attack a severe case of colic that had tied our little intestines in knots. Those days, and that scene, comes no more to us, neither will our little ones ever be obliged to tread in the rough path their parents trod in their childhood. Now we take Scott's Emulsion and Bowden's Peppermint Cure as our only and complete relief, as we do a condensed milk, and it is just about as cheap—25c a bottle.

MARRIED.

HARRISON—SMITH. At San Francisco, California, on September 11th, by the assistant Roman Catholic Bishop, R. J. Harrison, Esq., of Fresno County, California, to Miss Mary Smith, of Gold Hill, Nevada, and formerly of this city.

DEPARTED.

GORMAN—On 21st inst. after a brief illness, at his residence, in Shamrock Village, Benbow County, Ont., John Gormaa, Esq., Merchant, who was much esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and who deeply sympathized with his family in their affliction. The deceased, who was an old resident of Shamrock, was followed to his last resting place by a large cortege on 23rd instant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXPERIENCED COOK, Plain Cook, experienced Nurse, Seams, House and Table and General Services with good references, want situations. Miss Neville, Registry Office, 51 Bonaventure Street.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL. With HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA. It is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered in the form of a pleasant-tasting, refreshing tonic. It cures the blood, adds strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrophulous, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the lungs and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

McVEIGH'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy. Any one who doubts the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Lumbago can satisfy themselves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case. Never since the practice of medicine first became a science were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

The undersigned having made a special study of all Nervous, Muscular and Blood Diseases, hence the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul street. Put up in Pint Bottles. Price, \$1.00.

Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul street. P. S.—May be continued from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. free of charge at the Hotel de St. Joseph, Montreal, July 21st, 1878.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple, St. Paul street. Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige, SIGESER BONNEAU, Superstere.

Montreal, June 1877. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, 134-De la Riviere St. J. and his family. I have had the benefit of your Sovereign Remedy for the benefit of rheumatism in my leg, and especially during the last eighteen months, and have tried everything within reach, with no living relief, until I met you, and I can recommend it with confidence. F. W. RADFORD, of McLachlan Bros., St. Paul street.

Montreal, June 1878. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Alton Hotel—Dear Sir—I have had the benefit of your Sovereign Remedy for the benefit of rheumatism in my leg, and especially during the last eighteen months, and have tried everything within reach, with no living relief, until I met you, and I can recommend it with confidence. ANNE SMITH, at Henry Morgan & Co's., St. James Street.

Montreal, June 1878. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Alton Hotel—Dear Sir—Your sovereign internal Remedy has done good work for me. I have suffered so much with Neuralgia for the last nine years, and having tried everything within reach, with no living relief, until I met you, and I can recommend it with confidence. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, JOHN CORCORAN, Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal, June 15th, 1878. Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel du Peuple—Dear Sir—My wife has been troubled considerably with neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your sovereign Remedy, she has experienced a most entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint. I am, Sir, very truly yours, A. M. ALLAN, Dry-goods Merchant, 77 and 79 St. Joseph street.

MARY ISABELLA CRITCHES.

Dress-Maker, 19 St. Monique street.

CARSLY'S MANTLES.

For the latest stock of Mantles, Jackets, Ulsters and Waterproofs you must visit S. Carsley's show-room.

CARSLY'S SHAWLS.

For the largest stock of Wool and Paisley Shawls you must visit S. Carsley's show-room.

GOSSAMERE AND RUBBER.

For the largest stock of Ladies' Waterproof Gossamere and Rubber Mantles, you must visit S. Carsley's show-room.

CARSLY'S COSTUMES.

For the largest stock of Costumes and Ready-made Dresses you must visit S. Carsley's show-room.

CARSLY'S MILLINERY.

For the very latest Paris and London Millinery you will please wait until the end of next week, when his Millinery Room is expected to be ready.