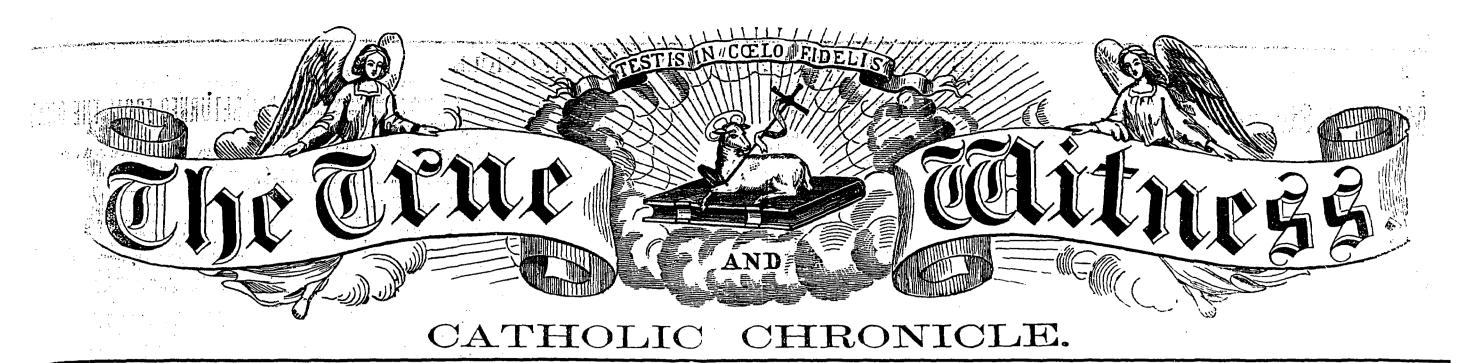
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# VOL. XXX.-NO. 1.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879.

## For the TRUE WITNESS.]

#### Life's Teachings.

There was never a flower too lowly For the sun or rain to kiss; There was never a life, tho' humble, But had its chance of bliss. Over all the sun is shifting, If we take for gold the dust, Or let passion cloud the heavens, Still the Master He is just.

There is beauty in the desert, Desolation hath its spring; There is beauty in the storm, Wisdom lies in everything. At the dawn, two roads before us, Glimmers 'neach the breaking day, There was never yet a mortal There was never yet a mortal But could choose the the narrow way.

Down the dusty road the shadows Gather slowly, sofily blend, Tho' the journey looketh durksome, Yet the longe-t one must end. We are toilers in life's garden, 'Tis our hands that sow the seed, Can we murmur when the autumn Giveth every one his meed. Ottawa, 1878.

# THE QUEBEC RIOTS

Something Like a War of Races-Chang plain street Fortified-An Incapable Mayor—Peace Returning.

QUEBEC, August 16.

The trouble that has been brewing for a month past broke out yesterday with a repetition of the bloodshed and disquiet that have made Quebec a by-word. There has been great scarcity of work for the ship laborers all this season, and much suffering in consequence. There are about five thousand of them in all, French and English-speaking together, and hitherto they have been regularly in the suburbs by the appearance of roughs organized in five sections of one society. The on the lookout for chances of burglary, and usual rate of wages has been four dollars neighbors have formed small patrols to look per day of ten hours, and of eight hours after the first of October. The society dreaded is the arousing of a general national regulated, through its officers, the distribution of work among its members. The French requested the English to arrange for their baving one-third of the work given them, and complained that they were excluded, and had only one or two stevedores. This was refused, the society contending that the work was equitably distributed under their rules. In consequence of this, the French formed a separate society, called L'Union Canadienne. The numbers of English and French were respectively about one thousand five hundred and three thousand five hundred, the former living principally at the three days ago the authorities were begged to coves, west of the town, at the end of Cham- call upon the 9th rifles, most of them St. plain street, the latter at St. Rochs, St. Sauveur and Point Levi, with a small detachment put any hot-headed partizans on their honor at Cap Blanc, west again of the English. Of or in the citadel, where they would be out of recent years there has been always more or mischief. As it is, a good many of their less trouble between the two races. In spite | rifles, I am told, are in the of the scarcity of work-there are only twenty ships in port just now-and the dulness of business, the members of the society have been unwilling to reduce the rate of wages. This led to disagreement, and the day before yesterday the French issued an advertisement that they would march in procession to show the merchants their numbers. The French did march yesterday morning, unarmed, it is said, with banners, but without music. They went through the leading streets quietly enough, but with the most utter recklessness and foolhardiness, went right into the lion's mouth, and attempted to pass through Champlain street. For some distance it is flanked on each side by tall houses, and then by the river and the lofty cliffs, under which Montgomery met his fate. Certain that they would be attacked, and resenting the bravado that had brought the French down to insult them at their own doors, and the Champlain street men were ready, most of them armed. The windows were full of

the entrances, and everything was made ready | alarm, and at one time it was reported that the for the threatened attack, with no small de- citadel was held by the rioters. gree of military skill. In the meantime the mayor had been begged to get THE TROOPS READY

posted, but he chose to leave affairs in the hands of a board of magistrates, which had met at five o'clock to set to work promptly, Mr. W. D Campbell and Mr. Owen Murphy, who took the chair, being the leading spirits. By six o'clock the whole force was requisitioned, armed and beginning to assemble. B battery had been ready to turn out all day, and Colonel Montizambert seeing the state of affairs at a glance, had his men working hard all day getting some guns in convenient position on the south side of the citadel to treat any large mob fighting below with a

DOSE OF CASE-SHOT.

By half-past eight the whole force was ready, and was being marched off to quarters for the night.

The cavalry (two troops), the garrison artillery and the field battery are in the citadel, the 8th royal rifles in the skating rink, and the 9th in the drill shed. B battery remains in the citadel, where Mr. W. D. Campbell remains ready to have out the troops if they are wanted. They can be got down to any point in twenty minutes, and it has been determined, in view of past experience, not to bring them until they are needed, and then to use them. There has been a big meeting in St. Roch's tonight, enormously exaggerated, of course, is being stated that no less than 15,000 men were present SWEARING VENGEANCE ON THE ENGLISH,

and threatening to clear out the town.

Up to midnight there has nothing turned As usual, much alarm has been caused up. after these gentry. The worst feature to be animosity, which is apprehended from the threats of the St. Rochs men, and their desire to add to their number.

The provincial government was asked to call out the troops, but refused to do so on the ground that it was a purely municipal matter, and in this case acted wisely. When Quebec learns that she is to foot her own bills, and to depend upon herself for keeping order, a much-needed lesson will have been learned. There has been too much pampering of her wishes, and not the least responsibility of it rests on the government of the day. Two or Rochs men, and thus to get in their rifles and

All day supplies have been taken by armed parties across the cove fields to the French colony at Cap Blanc, which lies between the main Irish settlement. A carter, it is said, made a bet that he would drive through Champlain street and take a message to Cap Blanc, which he did, being allowed to pass without harm. On his way back he undertook to curse everybody in his way, and to fire off a pistol. This was, naturally enough, resented, and the speed of his horse alone saved him. As it was, he was nearly hauled out of his cab by a boat-hook, which, luckily for him, did not stick deep enough into his ankle.

All along the St. Louis road, as far as Cap Rouge, pickets of the Champlain street party are posted. At the roads leading down to the coves they scrutnize passers-by closely, but are civil enough, though not at all inclined to be communicative. In Champlain street there are sentries, regularly relieved, who stop every one, and turn back a'l carriages. Looking down from Dufferin terrace at one o'clock to-day, a cab would be seen coming along. Just outside the water police station were two sentries. They came into the middle of the street, ported arms, and waved the driver to stop. After an examination, he was allowed to take his fare through the lines. Then the sentries sat down on the steps of the station and chatted with a policeman at the window. This sort of thing went on all day. Thousands of people must have seen similar scenes. Nobody seems to think there is anything out of the way in them, or that it is strange that the Irish should be obliged to defend themselves. That such a state of affairs should be tolerated is incomprehensible to the outsider. There are men among the rioters who can draw inferences as well as can the authorities of Quebec, and they are not slow in doing so. A hardware merchant saw his store sacked before his eyes. He at once lodged a complaint at the police station, and offered to point out the robbers. He was referred to the magistrates. They told him, "We have called out the troops." No further excuse was tendered.

QUEBEC, August 19 .- A meeting convened by private circular was held last night at the city hall; Mayor Chambers presided. There were present Archbishop Taschereau, Rev. Fathers Godbout of the church at Cap Blanc; Henning and Wynn, of St. Patrick's church Resterre, of St. Sauveur; Clerc Basilica Messrs Owen Murphy, A H Murphy, M P P. Hon M Hagens, Dr Sewell, and many other prominent citizens, and a delegation of 5 members of No. 1 section, and 5 of the Union Canadienne. After a lengthy discussion, during which the mayor's pusillanimous conduct was severely criticised, Rev. Mr.

# TIPPERARY'S TRIUMPH. THE CATHEDRAL OF THURLES.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

Only those who can call ap before their memories the miracles of continental architecture can form much idea of what the new metropolitan cathedral of Cashel is like, without seeing it. We cannot hope to reflect in words much more than a dim shadow of its exquisite symmetry, its shadowy majesty, its glowing and, so to speak, impassioned warmth. It answers to the test once applied to a work of buman genius of another kind, that while it obtains the admiration of the most fastidious critics it is loved by those who are too simple to admire it. It is equally satisfying to the cognoscente from his high asthetic pulpit, and to the ragged worshiper who bows his forehead before the awful, conscious, speaking presence of Divinity. Among Irish churches it has a distinct individuality. The splendor and regal amplitude of the Roman basilicas is it pervading inspiration. Its facade is after the model of the renowned cathedral of Pisa. It presents three grand objects to the eye-the front elevation of the nave, its apices crowned with colossal statues, its rose window, its tiers of niches divided by little marble pilasters, and its three elliptical-arched doorways with their carve tympana; upon the right the shapely square campanile tower, rising in graceful stages to the dwelling-place of its silvery peal of bells 130 feet in the air; and upon the left the wonderful hexagonal baptistry, terminating in a parabolic cupola, blazing out with Byzantine wealth of color. Seen from any one of a dozen points at the rear or sides, the graceful masses of bluish white limestone, broken by the double tier of mullioned windows and rounded with the finely-drawn finish of the abse, are almost equally stamped with genius. Whoever saw the interior in its unadorned condition must have inevitably experienced some sense of chill incompleteness, some longing that those white spaces should spring into pictured life and speak, The style is peculiarly susceptible of warmth of ornamentation. Every inch of its walls might be an "e with painting and sculptures without violating artistic propriety. The ornamentation has been supplied; and, what with the old work and the new, as the eye now ranges through the vast extent of the nave the charcel bathed in mysterious light, it feeds upon a scene which to the eye of taste alone, not to say to the in-formed eye of faith, is ravishing. The ground-plan embraces nave, apsidal chancel, lateral transepts and eyes. Its noble dimensions may be estimated from the fact that there is a clear length within of 212 feet, with a width of 120 feet across the transepts, and of 75 feet across the aisles. named to discuss the points of difference | The nave and chancel are enclosed within a between the societies and endeavor to continuous colonnade of twenty-two great pillars of Cork red marble, with black marble plinths, and Caen stone capitals, from which spring elliptical arches, with pierced spandrills above which again rise the clerestory windows. The circular walls of the sanctuary are pierced by no less than one hundred and three windows, all of which are now filled with storled stained glass. Between these walls and the bays of the encircling colonuade (the pillars of which surrounding the sauctuary are of Galway green, Kilkenny black, and pure white marbles) runs a broad paved ambulatory. The chancel forms a majestic space, in the outer division of which are ranged the bishop's and prebendaries' stalls. In the centre of the inner sanctuary, under a lofty and glittering roof, in the misty light of the painted windows, against the background of massive marble pillars, rises the high altar, its tabernacle, antependium, and candlebenches bedecked all over with the largest foreign marbles and many colored inlays of Egyptian alabaster, porphyry and agate. Eighteen hundred years ago these precious stones were gleaning in Egyptian mines. They were hewn as presents for the Emperor Nero, whose marbles and alabasters are now bejeweling an Irish altar. Pope Pius the Ninth took them from the storehouse of the Vatican to send them to Thurles. Then there are the lateral altars of the Sacred Heart in the transepts, with their colossal images of Parian statuary under baldacchinos of white Sicilian fretwork. Every spandril and wall space up to the azure vault of the roof is suffused with rosy colors, melting now into faintest green or purple tints, and anon bursting into shining gold-all harmonized with such perfection as to seem only the varying vuances of one beauteous coler, and all bathed in a chaste "light that never was on sea or land," like some mystic effusion from on high. It is impossible to exaggerate the impression of beauty, of awe, of majesty, that steals over the senses under the sacred influence of the place. Perhaps there is but one thing in Ireland more wonderful than its material loveliness-it is the array of prelates, priests and people, moving as one man, warmed with the same Irish enthusiasm, throbbing with the same woudrous faith-that thronged its bright pavements to-day. Let us try to distinguish briefly these parts of the now cathedral which are altogether new from those which entered into the original undertaking. The transformation begins to strike one from the first vision of the exterior. The rude and somewhat sordid surroundings which it was beyond the means of its first founder to cope with appear no more. They have vanished at the touch of the vigorous hands whose traces are visible upon all the majestic ring of edifices around. The immediate precincts have been rendered worthy of the architectural iewel of which they are the setting. In place is the oldest of the superior officers, and it of the old makeshift boundary wall which separated the cathedral close from the street, the directors if he would accept the appoint- there has action a line of light wrought-iron railings, tipped with gold. You pass through entrance gates whose piers of chiseled limestone, carved with the ancient arms of the archdiocese (which have gleamed in the front

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

and gaslamps. The straggling and upeven I could give the names, too, of many of those worthies, but they are gone to their place, mound which used to slope up to the great entrance door of the cathedral has been exand let their deeds go with them. It may be cavated and effaced. In its place a flight of easy stone steps lands you upon a flagged ter-race extending across the full width of the western front. 'The blank space in the tympana of the door hands have been sculptured in relief and the empty niches which diversify the inter-spaces have been peopled with The first indication of sweeping change as you enter is the warmth and color and dim the banks, for it is by means of the banks that

luxurious light in which the exquisite curves and outlines of the arcades, clerestory, and vaulted ceiling are steeped. A dado of dark color is carried round the walls of the aisles and transepts, with a cresting of colored decoration. round all the windows. Portions of the wall, spaces are diapered, and the nave and transept | lord was paid, and the evil day was arches richly decorated in neutral tints and for that time. Such is the amo: colors. The spandril spaces between the stantial benefit the landlord has dearches of the nave arcade are filled with years past from the sympathy of the medallions containing heads of the saints and the Irish tenant. This, of course, was emblems of evangelists. The nave and transept ceilings are ornamented with bands, borderings, medallions, and scrolls in tints and ended in proximate beggary and br colors, the panels being powered on a neutral ground. Similar decorations are showered thick

statues.

all over the arches and clerestory of the chancel, whose ceiling is a ground of heavenly blue studded with stars. The baptistry in similarly adorned, though it seems almost like painting the fily to add one touch to its people at home, how different would be the delicate beauty. The carving of the exquisite Corinthian capitals of the arcades with designs of fern-branches and grape leaves has been completed. Outside the chancel a magnificent new communion railing, executed in white and foreign marble, enriched with carvings, and opening by gilt metal gates, runs me a law forbidding priosts to become bails across the whole width of the nave. The in banks: but they made one humana and floor of the grandly-curving ambulatory rourid and wise exception in these words-" Nisi the chancel has been paved with one ustic tiling. An arch supported on marble pilas. that there is no cause so grave, so important ters, with moulded bases and carried capitals of Portland stone, has been thrown across the therefore, our bishops, high as they are raised chancel at the termination of the nave. The chancel itself has been richly furnished with they themselves have spring from among the archiepiscopal throne, sedille, prebendaries stalls, and benches for the college students, all wrought in oak. The carving of the throne is a superb piece of art in wood. Its lofty back would we all be but for the people ?" This was is ngilled with the archiepiscopal arms-with | the saying of a good-hearted man and a wiso the proud Irish Catholic motto, itself a little bishop. And to ascend still higher, that truly history of Ireland, "Nunquam mergemur," We shall never be sunk !" A scroll twined | up the pillars supporting the canopy is carved with the names of all the illustrious dynasty of the archbishops of Cashel, since in the they were bound to labor earnestly for their bloody days of the "reformation" Its heroic flocks, first for their spiritual, and next for their martyr-prelate,O'Hurley, endured his horrible temporal welfare. Thus these journalists 1 martyrdom upon St. Stephen's green. On the have alluded to will see, if they only look canons' stalls are inscribed the titles of the about honestly, that the Catholic churchman various prebendaries, and an open oaken is the Irish landlord's hest friend, not merely

that this line of writing on the part of the journals referred to proceeds from ignorance of the facts. Hoping so, I wish to apprise them of the real facts of the case. Why, the priests of Ireland are the best-the real practical friends of the landlords, as far as the rent receiving is concerned. It is they who have enabled the tenantry these past years to pay their rents by becoming their securities in most of the landlords got their rents these four years. The crops did not grow, the prices did not pay, and the cry to the "sogga"th aroon " was, " The landlord is looking for the rent; I havn't it, and unless your reverance Ornamental borderings are run get it for me in the bank I will be sha out." The priest raised the money the utilted off Singbved the 0 st mr . .. micat unnatural state of things. Bu. A. Cto blame? It has run its rotten coand \* ¢Y unnd for the whole community. Oh, if 'h cost expended in

> FIRING AT SHADOWS ON THE HILLS IN RICA

and elsewhere were bestowed on the solid land and its products, that God gave our position now of landlord and ienant-of all. I am quite certain that the landlords of my parishes, who, with two exceptions, are good men, have the s, for the past four years, received me,st of their rents. Tis true the Cathol', e bishops in the synod of Thurles in banks; but they made one humane and propter gravem causam." Now, we all know as to save our devoted flocks from ruin, and, above our people, still have not forgotten that people, and should protect that people, as the venerated archoushop of the South said here lately on a memorable occasion-"What great man, the present Popo Leo XIII. in delivering his charge to the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh, and othersafter their consecration-reminded them that

#### WOMEN, READY WITH STONES, AND BOILING WATER,

the cliffs held by men, and four small cannon, got from ship's stores, drawn up across the street, just at a bend, other two defending the rear, some two miles further out. Which party was responsible for the first attack is very uncertain, but before long there was a terrific fight. It luckily commenced before the French had got up to the guns. Had they gone a hundred yards further, they would have

#### LOST SCORES OF LIVES.

The firing was hot and heavy, the flank attack with stones also doing great damage. The French were driven back, though from 1,500 to 2,000 strong, losing one man killed outright, one mortally wounded, five very dangerously, and over thirty serious casualities. They were chased up to the foot of Mountain hill, and then retired in great disorder, swearing vengeance and haranguing each other from the steps at the post office. They retired to St. Rochs to get arms and support. During the afternoon meetings were held in St. Rochs; several hardware stores were broken into and all the fire arms and ammunition taken out. Some stores on Mountain hill were also sacked, three barrels of gunpowder were taken out of one, seventy-nine revolvers from another, forty from a third and seven breech-loading rifles from another. All the shops in lower town were closed, and the streets looked like Sunday. A strong band of French made a dash down St. Louis street between six and seven o'clock, brandish- at an end, but occasional sorties by both paring guns and occasionally firing. They had ties render it impossible to quell the disturbpreviously made a raid, apparently in purpuit ance. of somebody, through St. Eustache and St. Julie streets, and a party of seventy or so, well armed, had gone across the cove fields to the rear of Diamond harbor. Several shops hardware store on St. John street; even the apple women were not too insignificant for their notice, and, lost their small stocks. Champlain street at this time looked like a ship cleared for action, every window being open and war with prease per-SUPPLIES OF STONES

# POSSESSION OF THE RIOTERS,

and it is unsafe for the men to come through St. Rochs and St. Sauveur in uniform.

Nothing yet has been said about getting military assistance from Montreal. Riots are easily provoked here; they are short, sharp and decisive. A great many persons blame the mayor for the present state of affairs, and heap opprobrium on him.

#### THE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

so far as known, is as follows :- Pierre Giroux, dead; Jos. Bourget, shot in left arm; Norbert Bourbeau, seriously wounded; Jos. Morin, shot in leg; Jos. Bouchette, shot in groin; Aug. Gosselin, shot in hip and head; - Morrissette, seriously wounded; J. B. Doin, two bullet holes in side ; - Jobin, shot in the neck; O'Gallogan, flesh wound in the hand; Jus. Mallein, wounded, not fatally; - Foley, flesh wound, a triangular gash over the temple; thirty names unknown, wounded; Peter Brennan and Redmond, and widows Caufield and Maloney driven from their houses.

QUEBEC, August 16 .- Giroux's death was not caused by a pistol wound; there was no ball found in his head. The wound was caused by a stone. The body has just been recognized by his brother. His name was Edward Giroux, the father of seven children, and resides in St. John suburbs. The body has been sent to his house. He was employed on board a barge and was frequently absent from home, which accounts for his family not suspecting anything wrong. A large crowd of French Canadians, most of them armed, have just crossed the plains of Abraham, and it is feared there will be bloodshed in Cap Blanc before dark. Trudel, a carter, was badly beaten in Diamond Harbor.

QUEBEC, August 16 .- Rumors are current that during the night a number of St. Sauveur people made a raid upon the armory at Lorette and robbed it of its contents. The military authorities are unable to confirm the report so far, but it is certain that the belligerents on either sides are well armed. A carter named Trudel has been knocked down in Champlain street by steel knuckles and seriously cut about the face. The houses in Champlain street are all provided to-day with stones and other missiles on every flat, and death will surely be meted out to any attacking party which essays to proceed up the cove. Cannons still remain planted across the street. "B" battery, the 8th battalion and cavalry remain under arms in case of emergency.

QUEBEC, August 16 .- A general feeling of unessiness possesses Quebec. The rioting is

Any English-speaking person who ventures into St. Rochs is severely beaten. Narrow escapes from death are frequently reported. About four o'clock Saturday afternoon a were looted, among them Shaw's hardware number of French took possession of Durbam terrace, the fashionable promenade of the city, this alternoon, and

HURLED DOWN LARGE ROCKS

upon the Irish in Champlain street, 240 feet below. The latter ran up by Mountain hill, 100 strong, and chased the French with swords and pistols through the streets to being carted in. Outposts were stationed at Montcalm ward. This affray caused general

Henning suggested that a committee be arrive at an amicable adjustment the committee to be formed as follows :- Each society to name two representatives from its ranks, and also two outside merchants in addition to which Mr. Owen Mur-phy, ex-mayor, and Rev. Father Hen. ning and Sir Narcisse Belleau and Rev. Father Godbout will form the committee, tl e committee to be presided over by the mayor. This suggestion was embedded in the form of a motion by Mr. John O'Farrell, seconded by the cure of St. Sauveur, and unanimously adopted. The delegations will submit this proposition to the societies, and should it be adopted, the committee will be formed, and will meet to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the city hall.

The inquest on the body of Giroux was re-sumed this morning. The funeral of the unfortunate man took place this afternoon and, notwithstanding the rain, was largely attended.

The Eighth royal rifles patrol Champlain street as far as the toll bar, with headquarters at the Queen's store. The Ninth patrol Grand Allee with headquarters at the drill shed, and the cavalry from the toligate to Bergeville.

Mr. E. Gauthier, advocate, was brutally beaten by a gang of rowdies in St. John street about 9 o'clock last night. It is reported that one of his legs is broken and he is otherwise maimed.

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

#### **Resignation of the Manager and** Cashier,

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Montreal bank to-day, Mr. R. B. Angus, cashier and general manager of the head office of the institution in this city, tendered his resignation of the high and responsible office, which he has so creditably filled for a period of between five and six years, at least. The announcement caused a little tem. porary excitement in financial circles in the city, but we understand from unquestionable authority that Mr. Angus is retiring from purely personal motives, and that nothing but perfect harmony prevails between him and the board of directors. This is evident almost from the fact that he is going to join Mr. George Stephens, president of the board of directors, in the business of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway. He will, however, remain in charge, and be responsible for the working of the bank until the 31st October next, the end of the present half-year. His resignation will cause no change in the general policy of the bank or conduct of its business. His successor will be an-nonnced next Tuesday. Mr. Charles F. Smithers, first agent of the bank in New York, would no doubt afford great gratification to ment, but his health has been somewhat impaired of late, and it is doubtful whether or not he will accept the position. Next in order to Mr. Smithers, suitable for the ap-

carried from column to column, separ rom choice, but as a matter of duty. ates the chancel from the ambalatory. The Review.

whole 103 windows of the church have been filled with stained glass. The new pulpit, crected as a memorial of the late Father Laurence Hayes, C. C., is one of the most striking features of the renovation. The marble body of the pulpit is hexagonal, and is supported on a central shaft of Midleton red marble, with moulded stone basis, and terminating in carved capitals and cornices of Caen stone. Five of the six panels contain white marble relievos of our Lord and of the of Cork, has brought suit for breach of evangelists, and the angle shafts are of rouge royal marble. Each of the baldacchinos mised over the lateral altars, 25 feet high, is formed by white Sicilian marble resting on black marble base, with carved capitals of the composition of amorous and poetic statuary marble and canonies of Caen stone effusions to Miss McEvers. For example, on richly carved and inlaid with foreign marbles. The massive silver lamp before the tabernacle is the gift of Archdeacon Kinone and his people. Every detail is provided for with masteriul grasp. The stair-case to the organ gallery has been remodeled, the entrance porches re-arranged and enlarged, the gallery front carved, a cloistered connection with the baptistry formed, new carved oaken confessionals provided, and colored sculptures of the Stations of the Cross hung around the aisle walls. Even to a beating apparatus upon an entirely new plan, the far-seeing mind that planned great things has not overlooked the smullest.

### "SOGGARTH ABOON."

### The Irish Priests and the Irish People

(Letter of the Rev. John Ryan of New Inn, Tip-perary.)

I am sorry to perceive that some of your conservative contemporaries are acting the same unwise part that they did in '46 and '47 -denouncing the prudent, thoughtful, far-seeing conduct of the priests in calling the attention of the landlords of this country to the depressed state of their tenantry and the necessity that exists for them to give their tenants a timely helping hand to save them, and themselves ultimately, from being brazed in the mortar of the Incumbered Estates court. They call

### THIS HUMANE EFFORT OF THE PRIESTS

anti-rent agitation," and try to make it look criminal for them to exert themselves as they now are for the landlords really as much as the tenant. Some of them, too, are trying to persuade their readers that it is owing to extravagance in dress, furniture, and general housekeeping of our Irish farmer his present depressed state arises. Something, too, of this sort was attempted at a late meeting of the Clonmel board of guardians in a timid, suggestive sort of way by persons who will speak in a different key at the next general election. Well, I thought that this class of talk was shot out into the refuse heap behind the Incumbered court, with the title-deeds of the men who formerly used it Yes. I remember well the men who, if a tenant appeared before them well dressed and asked for any little indulgence, would reply, "Begone out of my sight, you robber; YOU HAVE MY RENT ON YOUR BACK."

pointment, is Mr. Walter Watson, second of the battle as well as shone in the sanctuary safety on a gala day unless in the borrowed and the disease is eradicted. Ask any drug-agent of the bank in New York.

At Lurgan, Ireland, on Saturday last, 200 police charged the mob with fixed bayonete. The police were beaten back, and twenty injured. Then the rival mobs fired at each other with rifles.

A BOOKKEEPER'S MADRIGALS .-- Miss Julia McEvers, daughter of Dr. John Francis McEvers, for many years a leading physician promise of marriage against Mr. William Lane O'Neill, who was for many years accountant in the office of her uncle. Mr. O'Neill relieved the ennuis of bookkeeping by October 31, 1878, he wrote as fellows :--

I travelled nearly the whole way to London quite alone—that is, without entering or wishing to enter into conversation with any one, and I was heartly ghab to be lest alone with my own thoughts—sud and loving—and all concerning some one—you must know who. I now flad my-sel, humming a familiar refrain—

"Oh, may the angels, when wakin' or sleeping, watch." &c.

The performe of your last kiss still lingers on my tips. The memory of that parting kiss, with those deep blue eyes of yours gazing on me and your fair arms twining round my neck, is inex-pressibly sweet to me; but I must not continue, though my heart is full.

Be still, and heart, and cease repining, Behind the clouds is the sun still shining."

And at present writing the jury are setting a commercial value on Mr. O'Neill's poetry and Miss McEvers' kiss.

Washing soda should never be used with colored cloths, since it not only fades, but often changes the color.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties.

THE INGREDIENTS OF BROWN'S Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, are entirely harmless to the human system. The smallest and most delicate child can and will eat them, because they are pleasant to the taste, and will do their work speedily and thoroughly upon the worms.

RELIABLE .-- No remedy has been more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. Dr. HAR-VEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS SUPPLY this want.

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

CHILLS AND FEVER, THE CURSE OF new neighborhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the tenant could not appear before them with fever. Its first application insures confidence,

Michael Strogoff,

Tartar columna.

that place, would not have been possible

had been raised. A most, flooded with the

waters of the Angara, had been dug between

the inner and outer wall of the fortification.

The city could no longer be taken by a

besieged.

allies.

Khan.

Irkutsk.

efforts.

sudden assault. It must be invested and

The third Tartar column-that which had

ascended the valley of the Yenisei-appeared

in sight of Irkutsk on the 21th day of

September. It immediately occupied the

houses had been destroyed in order not to

The Tartars organized themselves while

waiting the arrival of the two other columns,

which were commanded by the emir and his

The junction of these divers corps took

was concentrated under the orders of Keofar-

The passage of the Angara having been re-

garded by Ivan Ogareff as impracticable be-

fore Irkutsk, a strong body of troops crossed at

tainly able to direct the operations of a regular

siege; but he had not the material to carry

forward his operations quickly. So, he had

hoped to surprise Irkutsk, the end of all his

One can see that things had turned out

otherwise than he had reckoned. On the one

hand, the march of the Tartar army delayed

which was unfortunately very insufficient.

length.

THE COURIER OF THN CZAR.

By Jules Verne.

PART II.

CHAPTER XI.-CONTINUED. Ben minutes afterwards the lower border of the barrier was reached. There the waters of the Angara again became free. A few large

blocks of ice, becoming by degrees detached from the field, and floating with the current, descended towards the town. Madia understood what Michael Strogoff wished to attempt. She saw one of those blocks of ice that was only held by a narrow

tongue.

2

"Come," said Nadia.

And both lay down on this morsel of ice, which a slight rocking loosened from the barrier.

The block began to make its way down the river. The river itself became wider, and the route was free.

Michael Strogoff and Nadia could hear the firing of guns, the cries of distress, the shouts of the Tartars that made themselves heard up the river. Then little by little those cries of deep anguish and of ferocious joy were lost in the distance.

" Oh ! those poor companions !" whispered the east side, which no rampart protected. Nadia.

For half an hour the current quickly carried along the block of ice which was bear-ing Michael Strogoff and Nadia. At every moment they feared that they might sink under the water. Being caught in the stream, it followed the middle of the river, and it would not be necessary to give it an oblique direction until there was question of making for the quays of Irkutsk.

Michael Strogoff, with his teeth set, and his ears neady to catch the least sound, did not utter a single word. Never was he so near attaining his end. He felt that he was about to Bucceed 1

Towards two o'clock in the morning, a double row of lights lit up the sombre horizon on the two banks of the Angara.

On the right was the glare from the lights of Irkutsk. On the left the fires of the Tartar camp.

Michael Strogoff was not more than half a verst from the city.

"At last !" whispered he.

But, suddenly, Nadia gave a cry.

At that cry, Michael Strogoff rose up from the block, which became very unsteady. His hand stretched out toward the head of the Angara. His face, all lit up with the reflections of blue lights, became terrible to look at, and then, as though his eyes had been reopened to the light:

"Ah!" cried he, "God himself is against us!"

## CHAPTER XII.

ERUTSE, capital of Eastern Siberia, has, in ordinary times, a population of thirty thousand souls. A high hill of solid rock, skirting the right bank of the Angara, serves as a splendid position for its churches, crowned by a high cathedral, and for its houses, built in picturesque d'worder along its slopes.

Seen from wertain distance, from the top of the mountain which runs along the great Siberian route at a distance of some twenty versts, with its domes and belfries, its graceful spires, like those of minarets, its spiral domes, it has a somewhat Oriental appearance. But that Oriental appearance vanishes from the eyes of the traveler from the moment he enters the town. The town, half Byzantine, halt Chinese, becomes more European by its macadamized streets, bordered with side-

Besides, since Irkutsk | could not help admiring their courage. I trust could not possibly escape being invested, it the chief of the merchants hears my words was of the utmost importance to put the and I beg him to report them as such " town in a position to sustain a siege of some "" I thank your highness, in the name "I thank your highness, in the name j of

mgth. Those works were begun on the day on chants. " May I dare to ask you why n you which Tomsk" fell into the hands of the expect at latest the arrival of the army of Tartars. At the same time as that last news relief."

the grand duke learned that the emir of "In six days at most," answered, the grand Boukhara and the allied khans were duke. "A sharp and courageous emissary has directing the movement in person, but what been able to penetrate into the town this he did not know, was that the lieutenant of morning, and he has informe ,d me that fifty those barbarous chiefs was Ivan Ogareff, a thousand Russians are adv ancing by forced Russian officer whom he himself had cash- marches under the or ders of General iered.

the banks of the Ler, a, at Kirensk, and, now, neither cold or snow will prevent their From the first, as has been seen, the inhabitauts of the province of lrkutsk had been ordered to abandon the towns and villages. arrival. Fifty thou sands good troops, taking Those who did not seek refuge in the capital the Tartars on the flank, would soon relieve were compelled to retire beyond Lake Baikal, us,"

"I would add," said the chief of the merto where the invasion would not likely extend chants, " that the day on which your highness its ravages. The crops of corn and forage shall order a sortie we shall be ready to exwere requisitioned for the town, and that last rampart of Russian power in the extreme ecute vour orders. east was prepared to resist for some time.

" Very well, sir," answered the grand duke. Irkutsk, founded in 1611, is situated at the " Let us wait until the leading columns appear on the heights, and we will crush the inconfluence of the Irkut and the Angara, on the right bank of the river. Two wooden bridges vaders."

Then, turning to General Voranzoff: "We built on piles, and so arranged as to open the whole width of the river for the necessities of will visit to-morrow," said he, " the works on navigation, joined the town with its outskirts | the right hand. The Angara will soon become ice-bound, and perhaps the Tartars will be which evtended along the left bank. The outskirts were abandoned, bridges destroyed. The able to cross it.' passage of the Angara, which was very wide at

"Will your highness permit me to make an observation ?" said the chief of the merchants.

" Make it. sir."

under the fire of the besi-ged. But the river could be crossed either above "I have seen the temperature fall many a or below the town, and, as a consequence time to thirty and forty below zero, and the Irkutsk was in dauger of being attacked on river has been filled with floating pieces of ice, without being entirely frozen. This is It was, then, in works of fortification that owing, no doubt, to the rapidity of the current. the hands were first employed. They worked day and night. The grand duke found a spirited population in supplying that need, If, then, the Tartars have no other means of crossing the river, I can assure your highness and atterwards he found them most brave in they cannot possibly cross in that manner." The governor-general confirmed the assertion. its defense. Soldiers, merchants, exiles, peasants, all devoted themselves to the com-"It is a very fortunate circumstance," anmon safety. Eight days before the Tartars swered the grand duke. "Nevertheless, let had appeared on the Angara, ramparts of earth

us be prepared for every emergency." Then, turning to the head of the police: "Have you nothing to say to me?" he

asked him. "I have to place before your highness,

said the head of the police, "a petition which has been addressed to you." "By whom ?"

"By the exiles of Siberia, who, as your highness knows, are, to the number of five hundred, in this city."

abandoned ourskirts, of which the very The political exiles, scattered all over the province, had indeed been concentrated at impede the action of the arch duke's artillery, Irkutsk from the commencement of the invasion. They had obeyed the order to rally at the town, and to abandon the villages where they exercised different professions. Some were doctors, others professors, either at the Japanese school or at the school of navigation. From the beginning the grand duke, place on the 25th of September, at the camp like the czar, trusting to their patriotism, had armed them, and he had found in them brave of Angara, and all the army, except the garrisons left in the principal conquered towns defenders.

"What do the exiles ask for?" said the grand duke.

"They ask your highness' permission," answered the head of the police, " to form a special corps, and to lead the sortie."

"Yes," said the grand duke, with an emosome versts down the river, on some bridges of boats which had been established for that tion which he did not seek to conceal, purpose. I he grand duke did not attempt to "these exiles are Russians and it is indeed oppose that passage. He could only have harassed them, without preventing, he not their right to fight for their country."

"I can assure your highness," said the gover or-general, "that we have no better baving any field pieces at his disposal, and this is the reason he remained cooped up in SU BTF. " Jut they must have a leader," said the Ivan Ogareff, a clever engineer, was cer-

grand duke. "Who shall he be ?" "Would your highness like to have one?" said the head of the police, "who has distinguished himself on many occasions ?"

"Is he a Russian ?" "Yes, a Russian of the Baltic provinces."

"What is his name?" " Wassili Feodor."

That exile was the father of Nadia.

sili Feogor Then an educated and charitable man, and at the patriotism. When he was not occupied with the 14th to the 15th, I saw his majesty the

"Yes, if the good of Russia requires it." "Captain Feeder," said the grand duke, you are no longer an exile." "I thank your highness; but am I to com-

mand those who still are exiles ?" "They are so no longer."

It was the pardon of all his companions in exile, now his companions in arms, which the brother of the czar granted to him [

Wassili Feodor pressed with emotion the hand which the grand duke held out to him, and he left the room.

The latter turning then towards the officers :

"The czar will not refuse to accept the letter of pardon which I am drawing upon him!" said he, smillng. "We need heroes to defend the capital of Siberia, and I have just now made some."

This pardon of the exiles of Irkutsk was indeed an act of wise justice and wise policy. Night had now come on. Across the windows of the palace shone the fires of the Tar-

tar camp, and far beyond the Angara. The river was full of floating blocks of ice, some of which were stopped by the first piles of the ancient wooden bridges. Those which the current held in the channel floated down with great rapidity. Thus it was evident, as the chief of the merchants had observed, that the Angara could scarcely freeze along the whole of its surface. Thus the defenders of Irkutsk need not fear the danger of being assailed on

that side. Ten o'clock had just struck. The grand duke was about to dismiss his officers and retire to his apartments, when a kind of uproar was heard outside the palace.

Almost immediately the door of the room opened, an aide-de-camp appeared, and, advancing toward the grand duke :

"Your highness," said he, "a courier from the czar !"

### CHAPTER XIII.

A simultaneous movement brought all the members of the council towards the half-open door. A courier from the czar, arrived at Irkutsk. If the officers had reflected for an instant on the improbability of that fact, they would have certainly considered it impossible. The grand duke had quickly moved towards

his nid-de-camp. "That courier!" said he.

A man entered. He had the air of one worn out by fatigue. He wore the costume of a Siberian peasant, much worn, even torn, and on which one could see bullet-holes. A Russian bonnet covered his head. A scar, badly healed, crossed his face. The man had evidently followed a long and trying route. His shoes and stockings, in a bad state, even proved that he had made part of his journey on foot.

"His highness the grand duke?" said he on entering.

The grand duke went up to him. "Are you a courier from the czar?" he asked him.

"Yes, your highness." " You come from-?"

" Moscow." "You left Moscow-?"

"The 15th of July."

You are called-

" Michael Strogoff."

It was Ivan Ogareff. He had taken the name and position of the man whom he believed to be powerless. Neither the grand duke nor any other person in Irkutsk knew him; he had not even needed to disguise his features. As he had the means of proving his pretended identity, no one could doubt him He came then, sustained by a will of iron, to hasten by treason and assassination the conclusion of the drama of invasion.

After the answer of Ivan Ogareff, the grand duke made a sign, and all his officers retired. The fictitious Michael Strogoff and he re mained alone in the room.

The grand duke looked at Ivan Ogareff for some seconds, and with the greatest atten-

"Twenty thousand Russlans, coming from the provinces of the frontier and from the government of Tobolak, came into collision with a force of a hundred and fifty thousand Tartars, and, in spite of their courage they have been annihilated."

Mr.

**RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE** 

By MRS. HENRY WOOD:

Author of " East Lynne," " Oswald Gray," &c.

CHAPTER I.

In a somewhat wild part of the coast of Eng. land, at least a hundred and fifty miles distant

sea, higher in some spots than in others, and

the descent of the rocks is in places perpen-

dicular. There are parts, however, where they

slope so gradually, that a sure foot may descend

easily, and in these the hard nature of the

rock appears to have softened with time, for

grass grows upon the sides, and even wild

flowers. In ancient times it was a settlement

name, now corrupted into Danesheld, was

formerly written Danes' Hold. Outside the

village, toward the east, a colony of straggling

huts and cottages is built not close to the edge-

the village being about a mile apart. The

castle is a lozz, but not high building, its red

bricks dark with age; a turret rises at either

end, and a high square turret ascends over the

The castle faces the sea, being about a quar-

ter of a mile distant from it, and the grass-

land stretches out smooth and broad and flat

between it and the edge of the heights. The

high-road from the village winds up past the

castle gates, and behind it is an inclosed gar-den. A little further on, and almost close to

the brow of the heights, are the ruins of what

was the chapel in the days of the monks ;

its walls stand yet, and its casements,

from which the glass has long since

gone, are sheltered around the cluster-

ingivy; traces of its altar, and of once-inscribed gravestones may still be seen in-

the pale, weird beauty of a moonlight night.

posite the castle, might be seen all the signs

of husbandry, ploughed fields, grass-lands.

vith here and there a farm bouse, surrounded

by its substantial ricks and barns. And one

leading to a clover-field, and doing something.

looked about eight-and-twenty, was tail and

slender; his features were thin and sharp, and

who wore the dress of a gentleman sailor.

The latter lifted his glazed hat from his head

" Is that Dane Castle ?" asked the stranger.

"I thought it must be," was the comment

"With all the pleasure in life," carelessly

"Yes."

On the other side of the winding road, op-

"You lie i" oried the grand duke, who endeavoured, but in vain, to master his anger "I tell the truth, your highness," coolly replied Ivan Ogareff. 1 " I was present at that battle of Krasnoiarsk, and it is there where I

was made prisoner." The grand duke became calm, and, by a sign from the metropolis, is situated a small town. or village, called Danesheld. The laud on he gave Ivan Ogareff to understand that he either side it rises above and overlooks the

did not doubt his veracity. "On what day did this battle of Krasnoiarsk take place ?" he asked.

" On the 2nd of September." "And now all the Tartar forces are concentrated around Irkutsk?"

" All."

"And you would number them at-?"

"Four hundred thousand men !" A new aggregation of Ivan Ogareff in reck-

of the Danes, and there is no doubt that the oning the numbers of the Tartar army, and tending always to the same end.

"And I must not expect any succor from the provinces of the west?" asked the grand duke.

of the heights, but some little distance from them; beyond, may be seen some scattered "None, your highness, at least before the mansions; and again, beyond, these, rise the stately walls of Dane Castle, the castle and end of winter."

" Very well, listen to this, Michael Strogoff. Should no relief come to me, either from the west nor the east, and were there six hundred thousand Tartars, I would not give up lrkutsk !"

The wicked eyes of Ivan Ogareff lightly gateway in the middle, from which latter turret a flag may be seen waving, whenever the castle's chief, Lord Dane, is sojourning at it. blinked. The traitor seemed to say that the brother of the czar was reckoning without treason.

The grand duke, of a nervous temperament, bad great difficulty in preserving his calmness on learning this disastrous news. He walked up and down the room, under the eyes of Ivan Ogareff, who covered him as a prey reserved for his vengeance. He stopped at the windows, he looked out upon the Tartar fires, he was trying to find out the noise, the greater part of which was caused by the grating of the

ce on the river. A quarter of an hour passed without his putting another question. Then, again tak-ing up the letter, he read a passage of it and said :

side, but no roof is there, and it is open alike to "You know, Michael Strogoff, that there is the calm sky and the stormy one. A picturesque a question in this letter of a traitor against sight does that old ruin present to the eye of whom I have to be on my guard." the slanting beams of the setting sun, or in

"Yes, your highness.

"He is to attempt to enter Irkutsk disguised, to win my confidence; then, at the proper time, to deliver up the town to the artars."

"I know all that, your highness, and I also know that Ivan Ogareff has sworn personal vengeance on the brother of the czar." sunshiny day in spring, perched upon a gate to a fishing rod, was a young man in the care-less attire favored by country gentlemen. He " Why ?"

"They say that that officer had been conlemned by the grand duke to a most humilating degradation."

"Yes-I remember. But he deserved it, his eyes dark, but they had not a very open that wretch, who was afterwards to serve expression. His velveteen sporting coat was against his country, and to lead there an inthrown back from his shoulders, for the day was really warm. Hearing tootsteps, he lifted his eyes, and saw approaching, from the vasion of barbarians !'

"His majesty, the czar," answered Ivan Ogereff, "relied especially on the fact that you direction of the village, a middle-aged man. were aware of the criminal projects of Ivan Ogareff against your person."

"Yes; the letter informs me of it. And his as he newred the gate, but whether in courtesy majesty told it to me himself, while warning or whether merely to wipe his brow, which he me to distrust that traitor above all during proceeded to do, was uncertain. my journey across Siberia."

"Have you ever met him ?"

"Yes, your highness, after the battle of Krasnoiarsk. Could he have suspected that of the sailor, spoken in an undertone. " Per-I was the bearer of a letter addressed to your haps you have no objection to tell me a little highness, and in which all his projects were of the present history of its inmates," he continued; "I made acquaintance with one of the sons abroad." divulged, I should not now be stauding before you.

"Yes, you would have been lost," answered replied the young gentleman, still intent upon his fishing-rod. "The family are at the casthe grand duke. "And how did you escape?" " By throwing myself into the Irtych." tle now, Lord and Lady Dane, and one of the "And how did you enter Irkutsk ?"

sons. Lord Dane more helpless than ever. "During a sortie that was made this very ght to revel a Tartar detachment, I joined it with the defenders of the town, I was able to make myself known, and they at once conducted me before your highness." "Well done, Michael Strogoff," answered the grand duke. "You have shown courage and zeal during this difficult mission. shall not forget you. Have you any favor to ask me?" "None, if it be not that of fighting by the side of your highness," answered Ivan Ogareff " Let it be so, Michael Strogoff. From this

walks, with their rows of gigantic birch trees and its brick and wooden houses, some of which have several stories, by its many splendid equipages, in fine, by the whole body of its inhabitants being very advanced in the progress of civilization, and to which the latest fushions of Paris are not at all strangers.

At that epoch Irkutsk, refuge for the Siis the emporium for all that countless merchandise which is exchanged between China, Central Asia, and Europe. They did not fear to draw there the peasants from the valley of civil population to the ramparts. Civilians the Angara, the Mongols-Khalkas, people from and moujiks did their duty remarkably weil. Toungouze and Bouret, and to allow the wilderness to stretch out between the invaders and the town.

Irkntsk is the residence of the governorgeneral of Eastern Siberia. Under him is a civil governor, in whose hands is concentrated the administration of the province, a head of the police, who has a great deal to do in a town where exiles abound, and lastly, a mayor, one of the leading merchauts, an important personage by his immense fortune, and by the influence which he has over his fellow-citizens.

The garrison of Irkutsk was then composed of a regiment of foot Cossacks, which numbered about two thousand men, a body of foot "gendarmes," who wore the helmet and blue uniforms striped with silver.

Besides, it is known that on account of particular circumstances, the brother of the czar had been shut up in the town since the commencement of the invasion.

That situation must be given in detail. It was a journey of political importance that had led the grand duke into those dis-tant provinces of Eastern Asia.

any retinue, escorted by a detachment of days. Cossacks, had gone even as far as the countries beyond the Balkan mountains. Nickolaevsk, the last Russian town which is situated on the shores of the sea of Okhotsk, had been honored by his visit.

Having reached the boundaries of the immense Muscovite empire, the grand duke was returning to Irkutsk, from whence hs would soon return to Europe, when the news reached him of that invasion, which was as sudden as menneing. He hastened to re-enter the capital, but when he arrived there, communication with Russia had been cut off. He still received a few telegrams from Petersburgh and Moscow he could even answer them. Afterwards, the wire was cut under me circumstances already known to the reader.

Irkutsk was isolated from the rest of the world.

The grand duke could do nothing but organize revistance, a thing which he did with that firmness and coolness of which he had given, under other circumstances, incontestable proofs.

News of the taking of Ichim, of Omsk, of Tomsk, came successively to Irkutsk. They could not count on being soon relieved, but | General Voranzoff. they must prevent, at all price, the occupation of the capital of Siberia. The few troops scattered over the province of Amour, and those in the government of Irkutsk, could

by the battle of Tomsk; on the other, the rapidity with which the works of defense had | Irkutsk the profession of a doctor. He was been carried on by the grand duke; for these two reasons his projects had failed. He found same time a man of the greatest courage and himself therefore under the necessity of carry-

of a great sacrifice of men. He threw the berians of the province, was crowded. It soldiers against the earth works which seemed abounded in resources of every kind. Irkutsk to present some weak points; but the two assaults were repelled with the greatest courage. The grand duke and his officers did not spare themselves on that occasion; they led the

At the second assault, the Tartars had succeeded in forcing one of the gates of the town. A fight took place at the beginning of the and when the exiles formed a special corps principal street—the Bolchaia, which is two behad no idea they would choose him as their versus in length, and terminates at the banks of the Abgara. But the Cossacks, the gen-darmes and the citizens opposed to them a

strong resistance, and the Tartars had to return | him. to their positions. Ivan Ögareff thought thenof trying to win by treachery what force could not give him.

His project, it is known was to make his way alone into the town, and present himself before the grand duke, with some plausible tale to win his confidence, and, when the moment came, to deliver one of the gates to the besiegers; afterwards, that done, to glut his vengeance on the brother of the Czar.

The Tsigane, who had accompanied him to the camp of the Angara, urged him to put this project into execution.

And, indeed, it was necessary to act with- | diately." out delay. The Russian troops of the government of Irkutsk were marching to the relief of Irkutsk. They were concentrating on the bigher waters of the Lena, and marching up The grand duke, after having visited the the valley. They would surely arrive before principal cities of Siberia, traveling in six days. It was necessary, then, that Irkutsk milita y rather than princely style, without should be delivered up by treachery before six

> Ivan Ogareff, did not hesitate any longer. One evening, the 2nd of October, a council of war was being held in the large room of the governor-general's palace. It was there the grand duke resided.

This palace, rising at the extremity of Bolchaia street overlooked, for a great distance the course of the river. From its front windows one could perceive the Tartar camp, and had the Tartars possessed an artillery of a longer range, they could have rendered it uninhabitable.

The grand duke, General Voranzoff, and the governor of the town, the head merchant, July. The invasion was on the 15th. If, at with whom had been joined a number of superior officers, had just past divers resolutions.

"Gentlemen," said the grand duke, " you know exactly our situation. I have a firm hope that we shall be able to hold out until the arrival of troops from 1 rkutsk. We shall then know well how to drive away these barbarous hordes, and it will not be my fault if rogated. they don't pay dearly for this invasion of

Russian territory." "Your highness knows that we can rely on the whole population of Irkutsk," replied

"Yes," said the grand duke, "and I render homage to its patriotism. Thank God, it has not as yet suffered from the horrors of an epidemic, or a famine, and I have reason to " not arrive in sufficient numbers to arrest the | think it will escape them, but at the ramparts I | head ?"

the sick, he was engaged in organizing resisting on a regular siege. Meanwhile, by his advice, the emir at-Meanwhile, by his advice, the emir attempted twice to take the town at the price panions in exile in common action. The exiles, up to that time scattered among the population, had borne themselves in battle in such manner as to draw the attention of the grand duke. In several sorties they had paid with their blood their debt to holy Russiaholy indeed, and adored by her children! Wassili Feodor had conducted himself heroically. On several occasions his name had been mentioned as the bravest of the brave, but he had asked neither for graces or favors,

leader. When the head of the police had pronounced that name before the grand duke, the latter replied that it was not unknown to

"Indeed," answered General Voranzoff. Wassili Feodor is a man of valor and courage. His influence over his companions has always been very great."

"How long bas he been at Irkutsk?" asked the grand duke.

"Two years."

"And his conduct ?"

"His conduct," answered the head of the police, "is that of a man who submits to the special laws under which he lives."

"General," answered the grand duke, "have the goodness to present him imme-

The orders of the grand duke were executed, and a half hour had not passed before Wassili Feodor was introduced into his presence.

He was a man some forty years old or more, tall, and with a sad and severe coun-tenance. One felt that all his life was summed up in this one word : struggle; and that he had struggled and suffered all his life. His traits reminded one remarkably of those of his daughter, Nadia Feodor.

More than any other thing the Tartar invasion had cut him in his dearest affection, and ruined the last hope of that father, exiled to a distance of more than eight thousand versts from his native place. A letter had informed him of the death of his wife, and, at the same time, of the departure of his daughter. who had obtained from the government permission to rejoin him at Irkutsk.

Nadia had to leave Riga on the 10th of that time, Nadia had crossed the frontier, what had become of her in the midst of the invaders? One can conceive how this unhappy father must have been devoured with anxiety, since, from that time, he had received no news of his daughter.

Wassili Feodor, in the presence of the grand duke, bowed, and waited to be inter-"Wassili Feodor," said to him the grand

duke, "your companions have asked to form a picket corps. Do they know that in that corps they must fight to the last man?" "They know it," answered Wassili Feo-

"They wish you for leader."

"I, your highness?" "Do you consent to put yourself at their

"You were, the 15th of July, at Moscow?" he asked him. "Yes, your highness, and on the night from

Czar at the new palace." "You have a letter from the Czar ?"

" Here it is. And Ivan Ogareff banded to the grand duke the imperial letter, reduced to the dimensions

almost microscopic. " Was that letter given to you in that state?" asked the grand duke.

"No, your highness, but I was compelled to tear open the envelope, in order to better conceal it from the Tartar soldiers."

" Have you then been a prisoner of the Tartars ?' "Yes, your highness, during a few days,"

answered Ivan Ogareff. "It is on that account that, having setout from Moscow on the 15th of July, I only arrived at Irkutsk on the 2d of October, after a journey of sixty-nine days."

The grand duke took the letter. He unfolded it and recognized the signature of the czar, preceded by the sacramental formula, written with his own hand. Hence, there was no possible doubt concerning the authenticity of that letter, nor indeed concerning the identity of the courier. If his fierce look at first inspired mistrust, the grand duke did not allow it to be seen, and soon the mistrust disappeared altogether.

The grand duke remained some moments without speaking. He was reading slowly the letter, in order to thoroughly gather the sense of it.

Taking up again the speech :

" Michael Strogoff, do you know the contents of this letter ?" he asked.

"Yes, your highness. I might have been compelled to destroy it to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Tartars, and, if that should happen. I wished to bring its contents to your highness."

"Do you know that this letter enjoins us to die at Irkutsk rather than surrender the city ?' "I know it."

"Do you also know that it points out the movements of the troops who have combined to check the invasion?

"Yes, your highness, but those movements have not succeeded."

"What do you mean?"

"I wish to tell you that Ichm, Omsk, Tomsk, not to speak of other important towns of the two Siberias. have been one after another occupied by the soldiers of Feofar-Kahn " "But has there been a battle? Have our

Cossacks never met the Tartars?" "Several times, your highness."

"And they were repulsed ?" "They were not in sufficient strength."

"Where have the encounters taken place of which you speak ?"

"At Kolyvan; at Tomsk."

Up to this time, Ivan Ogareff had only told the truth; but with the object of fighting the defenders of Irkutsk by exaggerating the advantages obtained by the troops of the emir, he added:

"And a third time before Krasnoiarsk." "And that last engagement?" asked the grand duke, those firmly set lips scarcely allowed the words to pass.

"It was more than an engagement, your highness," answered Ivan Ogareff, "it was a battle."

"A battle?"

day I attach you to my person, and you shall be lodged in this palace.

"And if in conformity with the intention which is attributed to him, Ivan Ogareff should present himself before your highness under a alse name\_\_\_

"We would unmask him, thanks to you who knows him, and by my order he should die under the knout. Go.

Ivan Ogareff gave the military salute to the grand duke, not forgetting that he was captain in the corps of the couriers of the czar, and he withdrew.

Ivan Ogareff had just now played, with success, his base role. The grand duke's confilence had been accorded him full aut entire. He could abuse it when and where he thought proper. He would even live in that palace; he would know all the secrets of the defense.

He held, therefore, to begin the work without more delay.

Ivan Ogareff, having every facility for see ing, and acting, spent the next day in visiting the fortifications. Everywhere he was received with congratulations by the officers. soldiers, and citizens. This courier of the czar, was like a tie which bound them to the empire. Ivan Ogareff therefore recounted to them all the details of his journey. And this with a vivacity that was never wanting. Then sdroitly, without at first insisting on it too much, he spoke of the gravity of the situation, exaggerating as he had done while addressing the grand duke, both the successes of the Tartars, and the forces at their disposal. To listen to him, the succor would be insufficient, should it even come, and it was to be feared that a battle fought under the walls of Irkutse would be as disastrous as the battles of Kulyvan, of Tomsk, and of Krasnojarsk.

Ivan Ogareff was not at first lavish in these sinister insinuations. He took care they should penetrate by degrees into the minds of the defenders of Irkutsk. He seemed to answer only when a great many questions were put to haps she returns his love; perhaps she does him, and then as though with regret. In any not. My lady impresses on her the fact that case, he added always that it must defend it-. the Honorable William Henry Dane is no self to the last man, and they must blow it up bad match for a portionless damsel." rather than surrender it!

If the defenders of Irkutsk could have been rangement exists in the Dane family by which the younger sons step into their fordiscouraged, Ivan Ogareff had chosen an efficient means. But the garrison and population of Irkutsk were too patriotic to allow themtune when they become of age, and the captain took possession of his; fifty thousand selves to be frightened. Of those soldiers, of those citizene, shut up in an isolated town at pounds." the farthest end of the Asiatic world, not one had dreamed of speaking of capitulation. The disdain of Russia for those barbarians was prised all the younger children in himself, without limit remember; sons and daughters too. Had

In any case, no one for a moment suspected the hateful role which Ivan Ogareff was playing ; no one could have imagined that the pretended courier of the czar was nothing else than a traitor.

TO BE CONTINUED.

" Lord Dane helpless l" "He fell from his horse last autumn, hunting, and the spine was injured, paralysis of the spine, I believe, they call it. The effect is, that the entire use of his lower limbs has left him, and he is nearly as helpless as a baby." The sailor looked at him.

"No power in his legs, I suppose ?"

"None. Lady Dane retains power in hers. though, and in her tongue, too," said the young gentleman, breaking into a whistle. She rules the roast, now the baron's laid by.'

"Which of the sons is at home ?"

" The younger one, the captain. The heir is in Paris. He is a fast man, and a Parisian life suits him."

"There was a young lady at the castle. 1

forget her name\_\_\_\_" "Adelaide Errol. A wild Scotch girl. I dare say you may have heard, for that is what she is styled nere by the gossips."

"I have heard her called an angel," returned the sailor, with an imperturbable countenance; "nothing less laudatory." The other lifted his eyes from the fishing-

rod and fixed them on his face.

"Then, if you have heard that, I'll wager it was from no other than Harry Dane."

"From William Dane."

"And she ?"

"Captain Dane is rich."

"Willism Henry; it's all one; we dub him Harry here. The old peer is fond of the name of Harry, and rarely called his son anything else. Geoffry is the name of the eldest." "I know. Is William to many Adelaide Errol?"

The young gentleman raised his eyebrows. "People profess to say so. The captain, sallant son of Mars though he is, has singed his wings in the brightness of her fascingtions, He-----'

"I wish you'd talk plain English, sir," testily interrupted the stranger.

The other accorded him a prolonged stare: "Wby what else am I talking? Dutch?"

"Rhapsody-and I don't understand it. Is

Captain Dane to marry the young lady, or is he not ?"

"What a very unreasonable person you" seem to be!" was the equable rejoinder. "Don't I tell you that it is said he will? He is jou after her if you understand the French term in all its force ; worships the very ground she treads on. If that's not English, I don't know what is."

The young man shrugged his shoulders.

"There's no answering for women. Per-"

"I wish I were a tithe as rich. Some ar-

"A large portion," remarked the sailor.

"It's not to be sneezed at. But he com-

there been ten, the fifty thousand would have

been divided among them. His uncle, Wil-

liam Henry, whom he was named after, left

him his fortune also, for he had never mar-

ried; and that was at least fifty thousand more. It is thought, too, that the gallant

osptain saves, does not live half up to his income. Of course, now. that he is in England, visiting at home, he does not want to spend. "How long has he been at home? It is two years since he quitted the States."

"Ay, but he went travelling, we hear; he is a close man upon his own movements. He appeared at home about six months ago, sayisg he was come for a few days, but the few days have lengthened into months."

"Why did he remain ?" The younger man laughed.

"Ask Adelaide Errol."

"He and his elder brother are at variance." "And always will be. There's bitter blood between them. But for this mad passion for Adelaide, he was about to re-purchase into the army. I can't think, for my part, why he ever sold out.'

"Why do you term it a mad passion ?" The young man took out his penknife, and scraped a spot off the fishing-rod before he answered.

"Random figures of speech slip from us at times; they convey no meaning. And now, Mr. Sailor, I must wish you good morning." "I thank you for your courtesy in answer-

ing my questions," said the sailor. "I have answered nothing that you might not hear from any man, woman, or child, in the dominions of Lord Dane," was the reply. The politics of the family are patent to all He moved away as he spoke, with that indolent, gentlemanly languor, somewhat common to Englishmen of the upper classes; sauntering toward a group who had appeared in sight, and were approaching the castle.

An invalid chair, in which reclined a finelooking old man, whose gray hairs were fast turning to white. It was pushed behind by a man servant in livery, white and purple, and a tail and stout old lady walked by the side. Behind came a man of noble features, who might be approaching his fortieth year, upright and stately, and far above the middle height; and a fair girl of nineteen, with large, blue eyes, and auburn hair, smiling and lovely, was chatting to the latter. The sailor recognized the livery as that of the Dane family, and at once divined that he saw Lord and Lady Dane; Captain Dane he recognized; and the young lady talking to him, must be Add lide Errol.

The party were on the highway ; they were on the greensward, and passed him at some little distance. Lord and Lady Dane both seemed to look at him, but Captain Dane never turned his head from the fair vision at his side. The young man with the fishingrod joined the group, and fell into line on the other side of the baron's chair. And just at that moment another person came in view, a short, thickset man, dressed in black; he looked like what he was, an upper servalt in plain clothes. He was walking in the road, and appeared to hang back, as if he did not care to overtake his superiors. The sailoras we have been calling him all along, although he was not one, in spite or his dressaccosted him.

"Can you tell me who that gentleman is ?" he asked, indicating the young man with the fishing-rod. who had just quitted him. "It is Mr. Herbert Dane."

"Not a son of Lord Dane ?" cried the other. quickly.

The man threw back his head, as it the question rather hurt his consequence. "Oh, dear no; he is nothing but a relation

That is Lord Dane's son, the Honorable Captain Dane." He was moving on after speaking, but the

sailor once more arrested him. "Ravenshird, I think you have forgotten

ше.' The man turned and stared, and then respectfully touched his hat.

"Indeed, sir, I beg your pardon, but I don't think I looked at you; I took you for a sailor; we often see strange sailors about here.

Colonel Moncton, I believe, sir." "The same. Will you inform your master tell him who; say a gentleman craves speech | lord's son."

little beauty, and plays fast and loose. Sometime before the year is out, I suppose." " And when are we to see you over in the new country agam ? "Never ?"

Captain Dane turned his face in surprise on the questioner. "Can you doubt it? I shall come and bring

my wife with me; she says she should like the trip. But I shall not take up my residence there again; I must make arrangements for having-

At that moment Mr. Herbert Dane overtook them, his fishing-rod still in his hand. He joined them, speaking a few idle sentences; but Captain Dane did not appear to encourage him, and made no advance to introduce him, to his friend. So Herbert Dane walked on.

"That is a relative of yours," observed Colonel Moncton, when he was out of hearing. "A cousin. Bis father was the Honorable Herbert Dane, Lord Dane's brother. But the Honorable Herbert got out of his money, and has left his son penniless. I don't think is is of much consequence in the long run, for Mr. Herbert has a talent for spending, and would have run through it, if his father had not. A mine of gold, more or never get thanked. Let them battle it out less, would be nothing to him, could he have his fling at it."

" Does he live at the castle ?"

" Certainly not. A small house came to him with what patrimony was left, and he occupies it. You may see it to the right, as we walk on-a low house covered with ivy. There he vegetates, leading an idle lifesave for out-door sports. The worst thing his father ever did for him, was to There bring him np without a profession. was the army, and there was the church ; either of them legitimate occupation for a man of family."

They walked on toward the town, beyond which was situated the small bay-so small simplicity. that no craft larger than a yacht or fishing "As if there were any difference between that no craft larger than a yacht or fishing hoat could find shelter in it. She was a beautiful little thing, this American yacht, named the "Pearl," and was at the present moment the pride of Colonel Moncton's life. He was somewhat fond of fresh pastimes and fresh tavorites, which reigned pre-eminent while his | one to run into real harm, but she's as flighty fancy for them lasted.

Meanwhile Mr. Ravensbird had entered the castle, and sought a championship he was rather fund of secking, -that of Lady Adelaide Errol's French maid, Sophie. He was a dark stern-looking man, with a sallow complexion, but nevertheless he had an honest face. and there was a kindly expression in his black eyes. Nobody could deny that he was very ugly; but ugly men sometimes find great favor with women. The castle wondered what pretty Sophie could find to like Mr. brother, the young earl. a wild barum-scarnm Ravensbird.

There's your commission executed," said he putting on the table a paper which contwined a few yards of ribbon. "Will it do? Is it right?"

Sophie unfolded it, and held it up. She was a neat, trim damsel, with rather saucy features, quick gray eyes, and an exceedingly smart cap. Sophie stamped her foot petulantly.

"If ever I saw the like!" cried she, " for she spoke English pretty fluently. "I ask you to go and buy for me four yards of blue ribbon, and you bring me purple ! I have told you fitty times and fitty, that you have not the eve for colors.

Raviusbird laughed. "I did my best, won't it do ?"

"It must do. I wait for it; I am in a

hurry for it. But don't you go and be so stupid again. Who was that sailor gentleman you were talking to by the swing-gate?" " How did you see me ?"

" I stand at the turret-window in my lady's room; I was looking out for you and the ribbon. 'He is taking his time,' I said to myself. Who was it?"

"A friend of the captain's; a gentleman we used to know in America. What did you think that I am here? Stay-Bavensbird-don't he asked me ? if that Herbert Dane were my

curious, and pace about at leisure under cover of its walls."

"They are a couple of treacherous serpents!" exclaimed Mr. Bavinshird, in a heat Sophie laughed.

You English say that all things are fair in love and war. One wise noodle will exclaim, Why does not that Mr. Herbert be off to the wars, or to travel, or to amuse himself, as other young men of quality do?" And another 'What does he stop, moping at Danesays, held for? why not he go elsewhere and try for a place under government or do something to amend his fortunes?' And I have smiled to myself to hear them, and wondered they did not look at lady Adelaide, and see the cause."

"Sophie, it is treacherous, treacherous toward Captain Dane !" exclaimed Ravensbird, in excitement. "He is honorable and unsuspicious; and those are the natures that get played upon! He ought to be told: he ought to be enlightened : if nobody else does it, I will."

"My friend," said she, gently, "you just take my advice, for it's good ; don't you interfere. Folks that tell unpalatable truths for themselves; let things take their course. Captain Dane cannot remain blind long; something or other, rely upon it, will turn up to open his eyes, and then Lady Adelaide must answer for herself, and choose between them. But don't you go and break your head against a wall."

The man servant was silent. He sat stroking his chin-a habit of his when in deep thought.

"Sophie," he presently said, "are you sure you are not mistaken? It does seem incredible that a highborn lady should behave

Sophie tossed her head, and laughed at his

high-born and low-born in such matters as these! My Lady Adelaide's a great deal less prudent than many a poor girl who has to work for her bread. She means no harm," added Sophie, emphatically, "she's not the a young Scotch girl as ever ran wild on the heather; her spirits are high, and she's

thoughtless and young." "How came she to be living here ?" re sumed Mr. Ravensbird.

"How came she? why, don't you know?" returned Sophie, in her quick, impetuous way. "Her mother, the Countess of Kirkdale, was Lady Dane's sister. She was a widow, and when she died, Lady Adelaide came here for a home. She has no other, her chup, stops on the continent; he is here, he is there, he is everywhere. Ahl it was a sad position: there she was left motherless and homeless, with barely enough income to supply herself with decent clothes. But for when the Royal Society of Northern Anti-Lady Dane, I don't know what she would have done. She was seventeen then, and I came here with her; I had been maid to the countess."

"I thought those well-born young ladies always had some fortune."

"She hadn't. When her father and mother married he was a younger son-as you call it in England, and there were no settlements made; for a very good reason; because there was nothing to settle. He became the earl afterward, but he was the poorest man in the Scottish peerage."

"So they are all three cousins ?" exclaimed Mr. Ravensbird.

"Who? what three?" returned Sophie. "Lady Adelaide and my master and Herbert Dane."

"Lady Adelaide and your master are; but you can't call her cousin to Mr. Herbert. They are -what's your word for it?-connections, nothing more.'

Richard Ravensbird made no reply. He plicity practised on his master, to whom he rd's son." "He did not know better," responded phlegmatic in general manner, but capable of

# Quartette for Confederate Brigadiers Propared to be sung by Ganerals Hampion, Hill, Lamar, and Chaimers.

You've figured up the Fed'ral wah? Well, dd it pay you what it cost? Is "vict'ry" compensation foh The half a million so..s you lost? The thousan' million doltars spent To rig them out in trappings gay For the affray?

Bay! Did it pay? And don't you wish you'd let us went?

You "whipped the Rebs" you proudly cry. But now the "Rebs" have conquered you; And Boys in Gray in office high Are ruling over Boys in Blue. And don't we run your ("overnment, and in your Congress hold the sway ! We've come to stay ! Say ! Did it pay? And don't you wish you'd let us went?

You thought you'd make the niggroes free-Free as a lord to come an' go-But they alu't, not as I ken see, No freer than they was before. To work they have our free consent; Also to vote, whenever they Will vote our way! Say! Did to not?

Did it pay ? And don't you wish you'd let us went?

The niggroes need to be controlled; We'll c-st their ballots, man for man; We're bawn to rule; the powers we hold Is moah than when the wah began. We'd choose a State rights pre-ident If we could cast our vote to-day; Nost year we may! Say! Did it pay! And don't you wish you'd letus went?

Upon your soil your "heroes" rot, in lonely hills, by silent seas, Without a sign to mark the spot. What have you guined to bulance these? Some dirly banners, t rn and rent,

And tears on Decora ion day! O, Hip ! Hooray ! O, Hip ! Hooray ! Bay ! Did it pay ? And don't you wish you'dlet us went ? -N. Y. Tribune

"IRLAND ET MYKLA." The tradition of St. Brendan's Voyage

The Irish the first Discoverers of America.

[From the Celtie Monthly.]

A majority of readers are acquainted with the legend or tradition of the voyage of St. Brendan and the beautiful poem on the event by Denis Florence M'Carthy. Nearly all the early Irish geographers describe Hy-Brazil (meaning the West), a name given by com-mon mariners, hence Brazil. There must have been some cause or there would not have been a legend. It was accepted as truthful for centuries, and, curious enough, one of the first books printed in Bugland by Caxton is an account of the voyage of St. Brendan, proving at once the popularity of the story. The tradition was almost forgotten or neg when the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen caused it to be collected, and published the Pre-Columbian voyages to America. In 1841, N. Ludlow Beamish, a Fellow of the Royal Society, London, published "The Discovery of America by the Northmen in the tenth century, with notices of the early settlements of the Irish in the Western Hemisphere," which threw a great deal of light on the heretofore neglected legend of St. Brendan. There are various hypotheses, more or less ingenious, relating to the peopling of America prior to the dis-covery by Columbus, each with some degree of probability The learned Rabbi Israel, in his work on "The Hope of Israel," published in Amsterdam in 1650, endeavours to show that America was peopled by the "lost tribes, while Professor Rain, of Copenhagen, claims that a people speaking the Irish language were found in Florida as far back as the eighth century. This will in some manuer help the Rev. Mr. Wild, of Brooklyn, out of the archieological difficulty be got himself was boiling over with indignation at the du- into when he declared recently in a lecture there that "St. Patrick was no other than the prophet Jeremish, and that the early Irish were beyond question the lost tribes." don't intend to settle the question. There is one thing, however, that if they were found there, they all emigrated at once, as no trace of them remains in Ireland at the present day. The Irish were always fond of roving Dr. Von Tschudi, in his celebrated work on Peruvian antiquities, says that, according to probable conjecture, the country which lay along from Chesapeake bay, extending down into the Carolinas and Floride was peopled by Irishmen. He says in a note in the latter part of the work that a manuscript was found before he finished his book, which converted the conjecture into certainty. He mentionsa | translated. What a glorious thing it would Northman with the suphonic name of Breidvikingakappi, who had an amour with the sister of a powerful chief. Snorre Gode, by reason of which he was obliged to emigrate to America. This was in 999. There werno tidings from him for a long time, until an Icelandic merchant named Gudlief Gudiangeos desired to return from Dublin to Iceland. He took the route by the west of Ireland. It was, it appears, as dangerous in those days as these. and poor Gudlief was driven out to sea. He was taken atter a couple of months of hunger and hardship on the ocean to an unknown coast, where he was made a prisoner by the natives as soon as he landed. In a short time a troop of men came to him, preceded by a standard, and speaking Irish, a language which he could speak himself. They were directed by an old man on horseback, who commanded Gudlief to be brought before him. Heasked him in the Scandinavian tongue who he was and where he came from, and discovered him to be an Icelander, he informed him that he was Breidvikingakappi, the lover of Thurid, a Scandinavian princess. He was permitted to return to Iceland, convincing all that the lover of Thurid was alive, by a ring brought from her which she had given him years previously. Humboldt in the "Kosmos" says :-- "A country situated further south was named by the Scandanavians, " Land of the White Men. or Great Ireland." M. Rafn is of the opiniou that this country represents North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Ares Frode, the most ancient historian of Iceland, informs us that Are Marson arrived in 968, A.D., in that country, where he received baptism. The same country, the Great Ireland, has also been mentioned by About Abedelian Mahommed Edrisi, an Arabian geographer of the twelfth century, who was born at "Ceuta" in 1099, and pursued his studies at Cordova. It

as steward aboard the ship. He was perpetually quarrelling, often drunk, and was well acquainted with the virtues of a shillelagh, a may present itself whereby the dry goods weapon much dreaded by the Nevthmen. The | trade could regain the amounts lost during discoveries of Karlsefne are full of interest, this season. His descriptions of the people found here corresponds with those given 600 years later. A single item from this sage will be of interest, as entirely corroborating the tradition of St. Brendan. In the third year of his wandering in Markland he came across five Skroelings," or savages. One was a bearded man, two were females, and two were boys. The boys were captured and taught to speak the language of the Northmen. They gave the name of their father as Uvoege, and their mother Vatheldi. They stated that beyond them on the mainland there lived a people white in color, wearing white garments, carrying flags on poles, and shouting loudly. They came to the conclusion that the country mus have been the one they often heard described by their own navigators called "Huitram. annalond eda Irland et Mykly," that is, Whiteman's Land or Great Ireland. The earliest tradition as to Whiteman's Land, or Great Ireland, is founded in the Landmanabok, A.D., 982. It appears that Are Marson, one of the fearless adventurers of the northern seas, mentioned before, was driven to the coast of the Carolinas, and found the people such as were described by the two Skroeling boys made captive by Karlsefne, speaking Irish, such as could be understood by him. He was kept by them, made a chief, and never allowed to go to sea.

ated from the narrative of Lional Wafer, who lived for several months among the Indiana of the Isthmus of Darien, which go to confirm Professor Rafn that there were races of people in the country besides the Indians, who were unlike them in language, dress and manners. Wafer says there was a wonderful affinity between the spoken language of the people of Darien and that of the Highlanders of Scotland. He says : " In my youth I was accountied with the Highland or primitive Irish language, particularly at Navan, apon the Boyne, and about the town of Virgini, upon Lech Rammer, in the county of Cavan, and I learned a great deal of the Darien language in a month's conversation with them "-the Indians. It might be productive of good results to compare the ancient religion of the Mexicans with that of the Druids. The question presents itself, "Were the Irish foud of travel in those early days, and had they a sufficient knowledge of navigation?" The answer will be found in the fact that our civilization dawned far in advance of the rest of Europe, and Mr. Beamish's book gives ample proof that Ireland was foremost at a very early period in colonizing distant countries, and had sufficient means of shipping her intellectual superiority to every people in the world except the Saracens, which was conspicuous in those early times, and her learning

Some very curious particulars are accumul-

furnished a store-house from whence the people of Europe drew their supply. Sixty-five years previous to the discovery of Iceland by the Northmen in the ninth century, Irish emigrants had visited and inhabited that island; and about the year 725 Irish ecclesiastics sought seclusion on the Faroe Islands. All these proofs and traditions present a reasonable theory that the Irish had settled the southern portion of America and introluced civilization of which we have traces today, hundreds of years before the era of the Spanish discovery. "From what causes," argues Mr. Beamish, " could the name of Great

Ireland have arisen but from the fact of the country having been colonized by the Irish ?" and having visited Iceland and the Faroes in the seventh and eighth centuries, it is as little improbable that they should have taken longer vovages. It may seem an impertinence now for a

people who never listed their voices but in a whine to speak of past glories, and particu-Irish larly as we find nothing in Irish history We beyond a mere tradition of this Great Ireland. riod.

well acquainted with fore ign parts. He had and a heavy loss ultimately resulted to the been a hunter in Ireland, and, it seems, acted selling firm. Notwithstanding all this as steward aboard the ship. He was perpet- gloomy foreshadowing, business was expected to "pick up" in the fall, when an opportunity

## WHOLESALE PROVISIONS.

Merchants engaged in this trade are firmly convinced that their business has reached its lowest ebb. There was no demand for breadstuffs. "The people seemed to eat less and drink more," so a dealer tersely expressed himself. The exceedingly low prices ruling for butter, eggs, and other provisions proved a great drawback to profitable investment and rendered the trade a degree worse than even last year. At present there was very little business doing, and that little entirely for home consumption.

## RAILROADS.

Mr. William Wainright, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk railway, was interviewed respecting railroad traffic. This gentleman stated that as he had just returned from a trip through the west he was in a good position to furnish information on the subject required. The different agencies along the road had reported the feeling much improved; in fact there was no comparison to be made between the present time and last year. Business prospects were considerably better than they had been for a long time past. All the hotels at Niagara and other points of interest were filled with guests, but it was probable that the yellow fever in the south had driven many Americans northward in the character of tourists. The condition of affairs in Canada was not changed much at present, but in the United States the future looked encouraging, and it was only reasonable to suppose that this fact would dispel the dark clouds from the Canadian sky.

The secretary of the City Passenger railway stated that lest he might be misinterpreted he would he forced to decline granting actual figures as a criterion of the company's business. He would, however, officially announce that the company stood in a healthior position at present than in any former year. He ascribed this improvement to better discipline introduced in the operating of the company. The animals are better fed and cured for, consequently they are capable of accomplishing greater work than formerly. The entertainments and athletic matches on the Shamrock Incrosse grounds served to considerably augment the receipts.

### PAPER MAKING.

Mr. Macfarlane, of the Canada Paper company, could not report much improvement in his line of business, but spoke hopefully of the immediate future. The volume of trade at the present time was greater than at the same time last year, but as prices were lower neither the receipts nor profits were increased. Collections were certainly easier than they had been for a year previous, and this fact gave evidence of better times close at hand. From the statements made by agents it would appear that business improvement was travelling from Western Canada. The reports from Untario were hopeful, but in Quebec and the Maritime provinces trade had very perceptibly decreased.

### HARDWARE.

Messrs, Frothingham and Workman find a perceptible improvement in the sales of hardware and mechanical implements. They are in receipt of favorable reports from the country with reference to the harvest. If a good yield is obtained it will beneficially affect the direct trade with the country. The national policy has also exerted considerable influence on this business. Numerous manufacturing establishments are re-opening their doors after having been closed for a lengthened pe-

of him.'

The servant touched his hat once more and hastened forward, overtaking the family just before they reached the castle gates. "If you please, sir," he said, addressing Captain Dane, whose personal attendant he was, " a gentleman wishes to speak to you." Captain Dane looked casually around, and aw no one.

"Who does? Some one in the castle ?" "No, sir," elightly pointing to the gate where Colonel Moncton stood, "That gentleman : he hade me follow you and say so." "Excuse me an instant, Adelaide," said the captain, as she turned in the direction.

She threw her bright, laughing gaze after him, and then bent it on the servant.

"Who is it, Ravensbird?

"A stranger, my lady."

The two friends met, Colonel Moncton and Captain Dane, and their hands were clasped instantly. Colonel Moncton was an American, and it was in the States that they had first made each other's acquaintauce, which had gone on to intimacy. They had been a great deal togother, and corresponded yet; it was in this correspondence Colonel Moncton had heard of Adelaide Errol. Both had served in the army, but were free men now, and wealthy.

"Where in the world did you come from ?" uttered Captain Dane. "Have you taken a tour through the bowels of the earth, and turned up on this side ?"

Colonel Moncton laughed.

"I invested some funds in a yacht, and must needs try her. We came over to England, have been cruising about the coast, and put in here this morning for a day's sojourn." "A day i nonsense ! The castle won't let you off under a week-----

"The castle is not going to be pestered with me," was the interruption of Colonel Moncton, in a graver tone. "I have received news from home that con pels me to go back without loss of time. Pardon the seeming discourtesy, Dane; I cannot spare time for the castle; but, as I was here, I would not leave without trying to see you."

"You did not put in on purpose, then ?" "The yacht's master put in for some purpose of his own. You will come down on board with me."

"I huard an hour ago there was a smart, clipper-built yacht in the bay, sporting the stars and stripes; but I never thought of you. I'll come down with you now, and have a look at her. I had a passion for yachting once."

"Talking about the stars and the stripes, hat is that great flag for, may I ask, surg-Moneton.

"On, that is nothing but one of the old Dane custome," laughed Captain Daue. waves there; in his absence, it does not 8how

"One more question, Dane. Who was that bright looking girl you were walking with but 10w ?"

Captain Dane, as brightly as to any school bim; and they walk about ten or twenty girl's. His love was powerful within him. "The Lady Adelaide."

"I thought so. And when are you to take REGENSION of hor ?--- as we say of other things,"

Captain Dane shook his head with a smile.

Sophie. "I wish he was my lord's son; things | being aroused to gusts of fierce passion-and might go smoother."

" What thing ?" inquired Ravensbird, opening his eyes.

can't see ; who have got no sight for what's going onl" uttered Sophie, somewhat contemptuously. " You think my Lady Adelaide will marry your master; he thinks so. Bah !"

"What is now up ?" inquired Ravensbird. "What do you mean ?"

"There is nothing up that there has not been all along," impertubably rejoined Sophie but you have not got any eyes, and he has not got any wits. My lady's a flirt, she's vain. and she just lives in admiration ; but she has got one in the corner of her heart that is more to her than your master and all his gold-more to her than the whole world. And she had him there long before your master came home, and upset things by wanting her for himself!"

" Exceedingly astonished looked Richard Ravensbird.

"I don't know what you are driving at Sophie," he said. " If she has got her heart fixed on somebody else, and is palming off smiles upon my master, she's a worthless jilt." "We can't control our likings," returned Sophie; "and her heart was given, I say, be-fore the captain ever came here. But Lady

Dane began to suspect that there was more between them than there ought to be, considering he was poor; and my young lady got frightened lest they should be separated, and he, or she, sent away. So when the captain came forward with his love and his grand offers, she made a show of accepting him, just green table-land, the sca beyond it; standing, to gain time; but bless you, it was nothing but to blind my Ludy Dane, and throw her off the scent. She'll never marry him; she loves the other too well."

"Sophie, tell me who you are speaking of. Squire Lester ?"

"Bah! Squire Lester! She likes his gallant speeches and his flattery of her beauty, but what else cares she for Squire Lester? I speak of Herbert Dane. They are engaged in secret, and they love each other to tolly.".

Richard Ravensbird paused, and then, as past events crowded on his memory, bringing, conviction of the truth of Sophie's words, he broke into a low, prolonged whistle.

" If this does not explain much that was dark to me | Sophie, I have wondered to see ; them so often together in secret. I have seen them walking together on a moonlight night. "When my father is at home, that flag I deemed her childish, wild, fond of laughter and of liberty."

"That is their hour of meeting. When my Lady Dane and Lady Adelaide leave the romance. dinner-table, my lord and the captain remain. Then my Lady Dane falls asleep in her chair The color actually flushed into the face of and she steals out in her gray cloak, and meets

mtnutes, as long as she thinks she dares stay. Bahl my young lady need not flatter herself l have had my eyes shut.

"I have seen them go to the ruins." Sophie nodded.

" It is impossible to say. She is a capricious | chapel they can shield themselves from the | guage shall be obligatory in all schools.

in that respect he and Captain Dane were alike.

"If you don't believe me," cried Sophie, "Well, I should think that you and your fancying he was still incredulous, "go and master are the only two in this castle who hide yourself in the ruins to-night, and watch them."

CHAFTER II.

WHETHER in compliance with the suggestion of the French maid, or whether in the gratification of his own curiosity, certain it is that Richard Ravensbird did determine that night to watch the ruins.

His master was dining on board the yacht, and Squire Lester made the fourth at the dinner table. Lord Dane could sit at table and enjoy his dinner as much as any one. To see him seated there, with the full use of his hands and arms and mouth and speech, no stranger would have suspected that he was held upright through mechanical support, or that his legs, covered up under the table were powerless. He retained all his mental faculties; and he had ever been a man of brilliant intellect.

Bichard Ravensbird had no service to render in the dining-room, and when once he had assisted his master to dress for dinner, his evenings were mostly at his own command, to spend as he liked; this evening his movements were entirely unfettered.

The time seemed to drag on with weary wings; he was impactient, and just before the hour, when he expected the ladies would be quitting the dinner-table, he put on his hat and went out. He stood for some moments outside the gates and waited, gazing bowever, where he did, he could not see much of the sea. He was too low; on the right were the scattered villas, and the lights

of Danesheld beyond them, and on the left the most conspicuous point visible was the old ruin. It was a fine, calm, moonlight night, and there was something ghostly and weird-looking in the ivied walls and glassless windows, as the moon shone on them. He stepped softly over the grass to the left in a slanting direction, and soon came to the

ruins. He went inside the door and looked about him-or rather in at the aperture where a door once had been. Grass was growing in places; an ancient gravestone or two, cold and gray, covered the remains of those who had for centuries been dust of the dust; and, at one end, part of the marble flooring was left still. Traces of niches and nooks, and of little chapels or altars, after the manner peculiar to the Roman Catholic places of worship, might be seen : altogether, these old chapel-ruins would afford pleasure to the antiquary, and to those minds given to speculative

(To be Continued.)

Sir Henry Bessemer has in his time taken out 160 patents.

-Three of the Munich clubs have resolved not to admit Jews, and a Jewish judge has been excluded from a club at Uha:

-A bill before the Hungarian parliament "It's their favorite walk. Once at the old proposes that after six years the Magyar lan-

was at the invitation of Roger II., King of Sicily (1130-1154) that this Arabian author pursued his work, and he is doubtless indebted to the Normans employed at the Court of Palermo for his information.

Among the most interesting of the old ages mentioned by Rain is Thorfin Karlseine. He was an Icolandic merchant of royal descent. He was a famous voyager, and his discoveries in America were continued from 1007 to 1010. To Karlsefne and Snore, before mentioned, was assigned the duty of visiting and exploring Vineland. They started in the spring of 1007 with 100 men. Many of those old sailors are thoroughly described. There is one man, for instance, named O'Turnill, from Dublin, who was 'called "the hunter." He is described as a large, black-haired, strong man, like a giant, foul mouthed of speech, and

We save to go to the stranger again. It is doubtful even if many Irish scholars in Beamish and Rafn.

When we even join against a common foe now-a-days we quarrel among ourselves as to | ing has been replaced by a plan founded on modes of action. Give us unity. Don't continually give an excuse for the Loger of scord to be pointed at us by our natural enemies. There is one unpublished Irish manuscript of the discovery of America by the Icish in are self-contained, medium-class houses, Paris, and there may be many in Trinity Col-They should be sought out and lege. be for Ireland to give America her history in connection with the many other good things she has given her. It is a well-known fact that Columbus not only visited Iceland, but Ireland as well, previous to his voyage hither, and was assisted in his re-searches and travels by a gentleman named Patrick Macguire, who was also the first man in the expedition who set foot on American soil. This is recorded

in a publication by an Italian priest, named Tornitori, in the seventeenth century. The boats having been launched on nearing the shore, the bay became shallow. Pat jumped out, wading ashore, and thus helped to lighten the boat. The roster of the ship's crew is in the archieves at Madrid, and it shows several Irish names, but Paddy Macguire was the first man who touched American soil. Truly history repeats itself.

> TRADE REVIVING IS

Our reporters have lately interviewed a few of the representative branches of industry in our midst to glean intelligence as to the state of trade and the prospects of an early revival. The report in the aggregate is slightly favorable, though of course the late bank failures have tended to cause despondency in hearts that were beginning to perceive the silver fringe of the cloud of depression.

DRY GOODS.

The principal of the dry goods house of Messrs. Stirling, McCall & Co., was inter-viewed by a Post reporter and in answer to questions the following information was given :-Business was dull and discouraging. The present state of affairs in the city was terrible, banks failing on all sides and cheatery manifest everywhere. The mercantile agen. ries were another source of trouble. They were not worth a snap of the fluger. There can be no doubt that the numerous bankruptcies are doing ail the damage. The old regime prevai s, one house supports another, it a firm fails once it is sure to succumb again The consequence is reaction which is compelling a number of Montreal firms to remove to Toronto, where trade is livelier and in a firmer condition. He did not see any prospect of a speedy solution of the difficulty. Dark clouds overhang the commercial horizon and as yet a glimpse of the "silver fringe" beyond was not obtained. He deprecated the present travelling system. The majority of Montreal houses sent out travellers, who transmitted orders to the Montreal house, vacying in amounts proportionate to the business rating in a mercantile agency report. not over orthodox as a Christian. He was Frequently these reports proved worthless, \$5.

# BUILDING.

The prospects for the builders are unfavor-America or Ireland have read those works of alde. At the present time this class of trade has never experienced such a lack of work. The formerly extravagant style of housebuilda system of economic management, brought about by a desire to curtail expenses; or, at least, to reduce them to a reasonable limit. The houses principally in course of prection which always secure desirable tenants.

Missellaneous Reading.

Mr. Lorentzen, Monticello, Iowa, is the inventor of a process by which cream can be canned and kept sweet and pure for an indefinito length of time.

-A French parliamentary committee ha reported favorably on a bill requiring all contractors for public works to be natives, and alt material to be employed to be French.

-A statue mania has of late raged in France. Rabelais is to be thus honored at Chinon, and Beranger and Theophile Gautier are also put forward for this species of conamemoration.

-Zing-U-King, the Chinese giant, who is over eight feet high, and 28 years old, is now on exhibition at the St. Petersburg Zoological garden. He attracts as much attention as the Zulus did who were lately exhibited at the same place.

-The Pope has intrusted Cardinal Hergenrother with the reorganization of the Papal archives at the vatican, so as to make them more accessible for historical research. The cardinal bas also been authorized to prepare interesting documents for publication.

-The force of imagination nearly killed a man who had drunk a draught from a Swiss lake, and consulting his guide book read-: "L'eau du lac est bien poissoneure." Fortunately a friend, coming up, informed him of the distinction between poissoneuse (fishy) and poisoneuse (poisonous), and the ignoramus was saved.

### A Child's Opinion-A Fact.

STANLEY-bad recovered from a very seri-ous illness, brought on by too close application to his books, in his earnest endeavor to outstrip his little schoolmates in the race after knowl-

to his books, in his carnest enceavor to occurry his little schoolmates in the race after knowl-edge. His little brether, Percy, a youth of three sum-mers, as was quite matural, held a very high opinion of the medicine (Bobinson's Phoephor-ized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll, with Lecto-Phosphate of Lime) that had produced such gratifying results,—but, at the same time had a very warm affection for it on his own pirvate account. After having enjoyed sundry "re-freshers," from the nearly empty bottle, which, by common consent had descended to him, he oritically holds it up between his eyes and the light, and with the air of a Ohlef Justice, re-ma ks:—"Mamma, J like, 'sat better's lobder." Little Percy's just appreciation i. a very gene-ral one among, the children who have once-taken the Emulsion, and mothers would have less chains upon the too frail constitution of. their fast growing little ones did they but fully estimate the marvellous, strengthening and hor-uvers, the 'Lawis of GROWING' STRUO-it with 'Lawis' of the wants of GROWING' STRUO-it with the warts of GROWING' STRUO-it propared solety by J. H. Robinson, Chemist, St. John, N. B., For sale by Druggista and dener-ation faster. The strengthening and the fast station of the call of a full of the fast are visitify process the product of the fast and the station is the marvelous strengthening and the station of the solety by J. H. Robinson, Chemist, St. John, N. B., For sale by Druggista and dener-st.

# The True Witness

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. -AT-----

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### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

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## The Quebec Riots.

Through what cause we cannot say, but Quebec has certainly more troubles of her own than any other city in the Dominion of Canada; and these troubles, when they occur, are more or less connected with labor. The riot and bloodshed of yesterday, however, could have been avoided if the mayor were a man of nerve. If experience is worth anything, he should have known of what inflammable material the populace of Quebec city is composed, and taken measures accordingly for the prevention of that bloodshed and loss of life which he knew were inevitable if the two irritated branches of the Ship Laborers' ciation came into collision. He had any amount of troops at his command; foreshadowings of a bloody riot were visible everywhere, and why he did not do his duty and take steps to prevent it is one of those mysteries which people gifted with common sense cannot comprehend. After the quarrel between the French and English speaking ship laborers he must have seen, if he can see anything, that the latter would not tolerate the triumphal procession through their quarters of their former associates. We know not, and we care not, which party made the first assault, probably the invaded, but it is plain to everybody that the duty of the chief magistrate was to prevent a collision, and this could only have been done by calling out the military. It would have been the simplest thing in the world. "B" Battery could, by forming line across Champlain street, have saved the city the disgrace, and some of the citizens their lives and property. There is one expression to which we object in the reports of the riots, and that is the word "Irish." The quarrel is not between the French and Irish, but between the French and English speaking ship laborers, and although the Irish element predominates among the latter, if English or Scotch it would be all the same.

sequently obviate the necessity of importing such large quantities of grain. But this would not altogether eradicate the evil, and hence John Bright, the veteran statesman, points to France, and declares her example must be followed, and the land divided among tenant proprietors before the run on the bank of prosperity is stayed, and the first, step in this direction will be the abolition of the law of entail and primogeniture. The French farmers pay taxes to the State, but no rent to landlords, and they are therefore prosperous, while his English and Irish confreres have to pay taxes, poor rates, and what not. The inference is plain :---One starves or emigrates, while the other remains at home and pros-

pers. At a late Agricultural meeting held in Liverpool the Earl of Derby said he could see no remedy for the present sad state of things but wholesale emigration. His lordship must, of course, be excused for not thinking of the radical means suggested by his triend, Mr. Bright, when it is considered he is himself one of the richest men in Europe, and that the bulk of them come from the large estates handed down to him through twenty generations of Stanleys. Meanwhile the farmers of both sides of St. George's Channel are seriously discussing matters of such grave importance to themselves, and the outside world are watching for the result with almost intense interest and curiosity.

#### Independent Journalism.

The Posr has a good many readers and subscribers, and the great majority of them are intelligent and generous enough to take it for, what we may term, its face value, without trying to penetrate the surface to discover motives which have no existence: without perceiving a certain bias in this, and a concealed political meaning in that article which the writer never intended. There are others, however, possessing the intelligence but lacking the generosity, who are always fault-finding. These latter are of course zealous political partizans, who, when the Post runs counter to their peculiar hobby or falls foul of one of their leaders, threaten all kinds of calamities and foresee certain disaster in the near future-Some of them even go so far as to stop their paper when anything unusually disagreeable is written, but they manage to procure it surreptitiously nevertheless, and renew their subscriptions when their anger cools down after awhile, or when their beloved party is praised for a meritorious act performed, or what is almost equally as good-when the other party or its measure, are assailed. Now, we appeal to our readers and ask them to consider for a moment what a soulless, pitiful thing is a newspaper without opinions-even decided opinions. It is like meat without salt, flowers without perfume. wine without flavor, it is like anything but a useful journal. A paper afraid to express itself boldly on the men and measures of the day had better have never been born, and is useless for any other purpose than lighting the fire or putting in a hoop for acrobats to jump through. It does not necessarily follow because the Posr persistently attacks the measures of a government or an opposition even for month after month, that it is partizan itself, for it may have good and sufficient It is only when it follows a faction cause. through thick and thin, whether right or wrong, into all kinds of disreputable places that it justly loses its character for independence and may be classed with the Globe and Mail, the Gazette and Herald, which amiable organs of the respective parties in the State would support his Satanic Majesty if he wore the true colors and had government pap at his disposal. Others again-highly respectable people-seem to faucy independent journalism consists of striking at this party to-day and that party to-morrow, just to show a spirit of impartiality; but that is, if possible, still worse than the reticent policy. It is stupidity in the extremest degree, and answers no good purpose. A journal that acts in such an idiotic fashion deprives itself of its legitimate power exactly at the time it is most required, for who cares for a paper that is always gyrating and making faces, now on this side of the fence and then on the other side. This article, we beg to inform the readers of the Post, is not written with the presumptive idea of teaching them the ethics of journalism, but simply to defend ourselves from some esteemed correspondents whose letters, if they are not printed, are all the same entitled to consideration. It must not be supposed, however, that we do not also receive encouraging letters, and many of them, which our lack of egotism prevents us inflicting on the public. The constantly increasing circulation of the EVENING Post is the best proof that the paper country afford to pay out annually the sum of gives almost universal satisfaction-a circu-

worth and genius rose to the surface, and of the great nations of the earth. Canada then it was that the Irish exiles showed to the did not fall in for her share of the world what manner of race it was from which they were descended, and made it understand that if they had been vanquished after a strife of centuries it was not for lack of courage, but through a freak of unworthy fortune. They took a leading part in the struggles of the great European nations, and as Thomas Davis tells us-

"In far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Bel Lie soldiers and chiefs of the Irish Brigade." But without travelling back a hundred years we see the descendants of those illustrious exiles-aye, even within the past twenty years-manage the affairs, and in some instances guide the destinies, of three of the great nations of the old world. It is within the memory of some of us who are even yet young men that it was O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, who governed Spain, and carried on the only successful war she had waged since the days of Phillip the Third. It is only a few months since Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, retired from the Presidency of France; and now we see Count Taaffe forming an Austrian Government. As the old world, so the new: scarcely a South American republic that has not had at one time or other the son of an Irish exile for

Chief Magistrate. O'Higgins and McKenna are names that at once present themselves to the mind. But perhaps the most singular circumstance attaching to the old Milesian nobility is their conspicuous absence from the

council boards, the army and the navy of England. Who ever heard of an Irish Catholic leading the armies of Britain to victory, or taking his place at the head of her government, or sweeping the seas in command of her fleets? That part of the Irish gentry which remained at home lost caste after a generation or two, and in fifty vears. deprived of their estate, their franchise and their spirit sank into the state of serfdom, universal with their co-religionists, until Curran could truthfully say, " If you would find the true aristocracy of Ireland you must search for them either in the camps or courts of Europe abroad, or on the coal quays or in the prisons at home." Not only is there none of that proud historic race in the British Cabinet to-day, but there never has been, and, even now, many an in this "Canada of ours?" Some politica! Irish gentleman, strange as may seem the statement, prefers sending his son as a cadet others again to lavish expenditure and the into one of the continental armies, to seek his facility with which unscrupulous but clever fortune with his sword, than seeing him in the legions of Britain. Still, the day may come-may not be far distant-when this phenomenon will cease, when even England, with the broad possession-but the narrow spirit—if the connection with Ireland shall be permanent-shall throw down the contemptible barriers raised in days of yore, and allow men like the Taaffes, the O'Donnells and McMahons free scope for their genius in too many Governments and those Governthe land of their forefathers.

# What's the Beason?

That Canada is as old a country as the of an army and navy. There are in all nine American Republic, and was settled at an of these legislative bodies, which is pretty earlier date, is beyond question, and yet it good for a country limited to four millions of may be asked why it is that to-day our neigh. | a population. In good or bad times the mighty army of officials have to be paid their bor over the way has a population approaching fifty millions, while Canada is limited to a salaries-no reduction-and that in our twelfth of the number. America, too, has numerous mighty commercial and populous seasons of depression. Another of the causes lenght the signal for starting was given, the the largest field for the practical efforts of cities, rivalling those of old Europe in wealth, is the abuses of our lanking system, and the last "good-bycs" said, the kind sisters the energy and enterprise, while Canada has absence of a NATIONAL CURRENCY. There have none, except we include Montreal and To- been-and there still are-in existence poor, at the mutual affection displayed by both ronto. The American cities bordering the paltry banks, with just enough capital to run a respectable newspaper, which, but for the southern shores of the great lakes are cities indeed, growing in wealth and population | suffering their collapse would create among each day, but where are the Canadian cities honest depositors and note holders, were better swept away altogether and forever. A on the north ? We have no rivals for Chifew speculators meet and form a directory, cago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Toledo, obtain a charter from a graciously obliging except the almost unknown hamlets of Port Stanley, Port Colborne, Port Burwell and Government, issue stock, manufacture notes, from the city. The building is constructed Windsor be dignified with a title to which they | and lo! the bank is formed with a capital of one million, a fourth of which is not paid-up. have no claim. Why, in a word, should not Toronto be equal to Chicago and Mont-There must, of course, be a staff, presidents, cashiers, managers, tellers and clerks, real with its marvellous facilities for Commerce be a rival of New York. All these are | whose salaries form the principal questions more easily asked then answered, | part of the expenditure. The directors but still, leaving aside the fact thatour snows lie and "their sisters, and their cousins, and deeper and longer on the ground, and the ice | their aunts," obtain advances, and in order to create a revenue for awhile, easy accommoof the St. Lawrence yields less readily to the sun's rays than that of the Hudson, some dation is given to dishonest tradesmen on other cause must be sought for our state of large interests, dividends are paid for a backwardness than the natural one just menbank wanders off into illimitable space. tioned. The winter of Windsor, for instance, This is the condensed history of a large is not less genial than that of Detroit, standnumber of those institutitions, and we fear ing next door, nor is Chicago much more favorably situated than Toronto, and yet what the unwholesome system will continue until a vast difference between the American and a NATIONAL CURRENCY be established in the Canadian ports. If the tide of emigration country. Something like it must come before the people feel secure, and that it is an absolute had rolled northward, years and years ago the necessity few will be disposed to deny. A enterprising men seeking homes in a new and bank is a joint stock company, and is always free world would have overcome the obstacles of nature, and Canada, despite all draw- liable to fail like other companies, but strangely enough, while we see depositors backs, would have to-day a population of and stockholders go to the wall the directors, twenty millions, instead of four. But unfortunately for us, it took a more southern as a rule, flourish, and are financially strong. Now, the question naturally suggests itself, course, and the result is only too plainly visible in the contrast why cannot the Government interfere in the matter? The Government issues Dominion we have drawn. The truth is that the name notes, and guarantees their face value; it republic had a charm sounding in the ears of makes a Dominion note as good as gold any the oppressed of the old world, whose dissatisfied democracy was attracted to its shores by the hundred thousand, as fast as the emigrant | not all other notes ? Why not, in a word, establish a Dominion Bank all over, with bills | the county. I write, presuming your corresship could waft them across the ocean, and by the million when the discovery of steam | ranging from one to five hundred or a thoualmost annihilated time and space. The sand dollars, which will become the NATIONAL Frenchman came with his fiery spirit and fra-CURRENCY of Canada? If the Dominion ternal regard for the republic he had helped to notes are guaranteed, why not extend the syscall into existence; the Germans, filled with tem. Why not, in a word, establish a national their democratic theories, fled from their desbank, with branches where necessary, and call the whole the Dominion Bank of Canada potic little masters to the free and mighty from which will be issued a sound NATIONAL land across the Atlantic; and the Irish fied CURRENCY, as good as the gold it represents. from famine and oppression to freedom and In the States a man takes a note as a legal plenty, glad to get rid of the flag which was to them an emblem of oppression and the | tender and has faith in its value; the bank country which they no longer could call a | may collapse and depositors and stockholders suffer, but his note is good, being guaranteed home. All these elements, at once the cream by the Government. In Canada we approach

ciously and handle it delicately, for in a month it may not be worth half its face value. This is all the difference between a legal tennflux of immigrants, simply because der and a note on some mushroom bank. her existence was almost unknown in Europe, or if faintly recognized it was as a We at present behold the spectacle-not by Crown colony of the English Kings, the any means an enjoyable one-of a circulation Georges and the Williams, an hyporberian of something like \$70,000,000 representing region somewhere between New York and \$10.000.000 in specie. This is not reassuring, the North Pole, where the miserable inhabiand must lead to disastrous panics and detants, dressed in the skins of animals, eked pressions if not prevented. This is exactly out a miserable existence, hunting, trapping the time to begin, when, spite of false proand fishing through holes in the ice. The phets, trade is actually reviving and the pros-United Empire Lovalists and family compact, pects of an abundant harvest are good all who then held Canada by the throat, did noover. It may be objected that the system thing to dispel this illusion, and it was only here advocated has its drawbacks, and in fact when their grip was relaxed and freedom esit has ; but so has every system. The great objection to a national currency is that in tablished, that the existence of the glorious periods of civil war or great disaster, it is land of Canada became known, and immi. grants sought her shores, and learned to love liable to be depreciated to an alarming extent, and appreciate the words of the poet Montbut then so are all other kinds of paper money, and we must expect nothing better

gomery, "But a brighter vision breaks O'er Canadian woods and lakes."

But Canada is not even now as well advanced as it should, though, it may be hoped, that this complaint will not long be a just one now that the long night of commercial degreenbacks were the salvation of the Ameripression is drawing to a close, and that can Republic-the national currency in fact. Canada is a nation almost independent, and with untold resources in and on her broad bosom.

A National Currency.

White Ragie and the Shamrocks. Now that the late little financial uppleas-To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. antness has passed away it may not be out of SIR,---A game of lacrosse was played in this place to speculate on its cause, and at the village en Saturday last, between White same time to try and discover a remedy against Eagle's team and the Shamrocks, of Montreal; proceeds to be applied to educational its periodical recurrence amongst us, consolpurposes in Huntingdon convent. The day ing ourselves in the meanwhile with the was cool and delightful, the number of knowledge that it is not quite so bad as the visitors being very large-about 1,500 being yellow fever. Considering all things, the present. Although the object of the game was well known, our dissenting friends made wonder is that Canada should suffer at any good attendance, and rendered very material time, Canada with her broad lands, almost assistance in making arrangements for the unlimited in extent, her mighty rivers and game, and seeing that they were punctually carried out. It will be sufficient to tell your magnificent lakes, with the comparative readers, that the Shamrocks played in their sparseness of her population, which, it should usual style, bearing off the palm of victory, be imagined, ought to prevent that keen comthough some of the Indians seemed to rival petition and jostling for existence which prein speed the feathery namesake of their vail in more populous and less favored coun- chief. The Shamrocks have conferred a special favor on the Catholics of this locality tries. Canada has neither army nor by generously volunteering to come so far for navy to maintain, the few steam vessels on the purpose above indicated. Long may they her waters and her fifty or sixty thousand continue to be the champions, and deserve thanks from communities such as ours, where active volunteers costing but a comparatively their presence may have assisted in extending small sum. What then are the real causes Christian education or in promoting some of the ever recurring seasons of depression other good work. WILLIAM HASSAN, economists set them down to over production

Sec'y for the Committee. Huntingdon, August 12, 1879. ▲ Visit to Hochelaga Convent. To the Editor of the TRUE WITFESS and POST. financiers can obtain large loans from the One of the last days of June I went to the banks on straw security. There is truth depot to see a few friends off. While there I noticed a number of young ladies approachdoubtless in these assertions, but taking a wider range is it not evident that there are ing, whom, from the sisters that accompatoo many non-producers in the country who nied them, I judged to be convent girls. Ou obtain large salaries and who, if they work, inquiring, I found I had thought right, and further, that they were pupils from render little or no equivalent for what they Hochelaga starting for their annual vacation. receive from the farmer, who pays for all and My interest was now thoroughly aroused. I had heard so many favorable reports of this supplies all. The Dominion is blessed with institution, that in order to judge for myself, I took the liberty of following up the young ments are necessarily surrounded with an ladies' movements. A few moments' obserarmy of officials, the paying of whom acts vation sufficed to prove that they were in

every respect highly cultured young ladies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

as a counterpoise to the absence I was particularly struck with their appearance, gentle, modest demeanor, and elegant simplicity of manners. Having arrived abead of time, they had a little leisure to converse with their teachers, he conversation, though, at intervals ga and sprightly, was seemingly overshad wed by the sad thought of parting, it was evident opinion is one of the causes of our periodical their hearts were too full for words. At terest humanity, and their pursuit opens up while busying themselves to secure the comtort of their pupils. I was sensibly impressed teachers and pupils-it spoke volumes in their favor ! The whole struck me so forcibly that I determined as soon as possible to visit the school, and form the acquaintance of the worthy sisters. A week ago the occasion presented itself. To begin with-the very drive thither was a delightful one. The convent is charmingly situate1 on the banks of the St. Lawrence, at a convenient distance of massive granite, on the most approved style of architecture. I was received by the sisters with graceful ease and conducted through the establishment. Everything bespoke (omfort, order and elegance, the wellventilated apartments, particularly the dormitories, plainly told that nothing was left undone to secure the physical as well as the moral development of the favored inmates. The extensive grounds laid out in graceful avenues and croquet lawns, particularly pleased me. A view I had from one of the balconies deserves especial mention. At a short distance from the house a group of season and then comes the crash, and the three or four young ladies were seated under a shady arbor deeply engaged in reading ; not far from them I espied a merry party enjoying a game of croquet with two of the sisters, while the smaller children had taken possession of the swings. This surprised me, for I supposed that during vacation the pupils left for their respective homes, but learned that it was customary for some to spend their holidays at the convent. Many come from a distance, and the parents prefer they should There are representatives from Newremain. foundland, California and even from Cuba.

you have lately assumed towards his highly electrified fancy pets, Sir two John and McKenzie' Bowell, with whose private character we have nothing to do, but of whose public career every taxpayer, and more particularly every journalist who does his duty, has very much to do, and it does appear the height of impudence for "Independent" to attempt to muzzle the POST. Why is he silent when you strike the leaders of the reform party? Simply, because he is not independent, but like all stray. ed waifs, uneasy amidst strange surroundings. To some, tory Catholics in Ontario are a riddle, and scarcely ever looked upon by the opposite party but with suspicion. This comes from the very strange alliance formed in voting with the followerers of the Prince of Orange, and always to the advantage of the order-a vote hard to reconcile with principle and Catholic interest. Granted that Sir John and Mckenzie Bowell don't care a fig for the Orange order but as a stepping stone for their own selfish ends, does that justify a Scotchman and an Englishman in perpetuating a feud in Canada amongst Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen, bringing often inthan to rise and fall with the fortunes of our sult, and often murder and rapine in its train? country. Besides, the chances of great dis-We pause for a reply. Had your corresponaster befalling Canada are very remote. The dent stood at the Catholic church door in this city yesterday, the anniversary of the assignats saved France from utter destruction closing of the gates of Derry, he would witin a tremendous crisis of her history, and ness insult offered by the Orange procession, by their halting and music, to the very great annoyance of many worshippers there at the time performing the jubilee. Had he witnessed the flaunting an Orange flag in the face of a priest in an adjacent township on the 12th of July. Had he listened Orange to the advice given by the Irish delegates in the town hall in this city a few evenings ago. to be careful never to throw a sprat to a Papist unless a salmon could be seen in the distance? Did he not read of the same advice lately given in Toronto by a reverend gentleman? Has he not heard of the excitement and expense your own city was put to one year ago, for all of which the leaders of the party should be held accountable. Has he not seen gazetted a few days ago a grand master, a resident of this city, to the office of inspector of weights and measures, and an unfortunate Papist, Mr. J. P. McDonald, who lately held the office cast aside. Verily none are so blind as those who will not see.

Yours truly, Suesceiber. Belleville, August 13th, 1879.

ST. BRIDGET'S SOCIETY PIC-NIC.

#### Oration by Mr. W. J. O'Hara

Men of the St. Bridget's Temperance and Benefit Society:

Ladies and Gentlemen :---

I am sensible of more than an ordinary gratification in assuming the part you have honored me with in this day's splendid proceedings. Standing before this mugnificent gathering, assembled here to-day in aid of a noble object (cheers), I enjoy at this moment what is to me one of the sweetest pleasures of memory, for I am reminded that just ten years ago, at the request, under the auspices, and in aid of the St. Bridget's Temperance and Benefit society of Montreal, I made my first attempt at oratorical effort on a public platform, in furtherance of the great principles it represents. (Applause). At that time your noble association was in its infancy, but it had started on its great career of usefulness with all the vigor and all the enthusiasm which have resulted in the flourishing position it has now attained and the visible good it has already accomplished. In its decade of years it has, I am sure, multiplied ten-fold in numbers and ten times in wealth, and to-day it moves onward and upward in its heroic and benevolent work, he most successful association of the kind in this Dominion. (Cheers) Its objects are, certainly, among the highest that can inphilanthropy. Men of the St. Bridget's Tem-perance and Benefit society—I apply the title to you in all its dignity and all its strength. (Cheers). Most sincerely do l congratulate you on the grand and fruitful efforts you have made in the cause of temperance and benevolence. You have placed these objects among the constant and paramount duties of your lives; and have you not found the duty a pleasant one after all, and its path the path of peace? Can you separate the self-denial it entails from the sweetest self-satisfaction? Does it not form the greatest element in your happiness? Is its maintenance not a promise of blessings to you and yours? Has it not brightened and cheered and comforted your houses already, and warmed your hearths with the glow of a new affection, and elevated your family circle with the tribute of a new respect? [Great cheers.] And the joys it has still in store for you are fadeless joys. Oh! for the will, then, and the strength ever to adhere to those noble objects and the power to propagate them over the length and breadth of the land. [Cheers ] Ladies and gentlemen-I know you wish me to speak to you to-day on an Irish subject (laughter and applause), and, therefore, I shall endeavor to please you by paying a tribute to the greatest subject Ireland ever produced-the Rev. Theobold Mathew, the great Irish apostle of temperance (great cheering). I have called the great Father Mathew a subject-I apologize to you-(laughter)-he was a conqueror-conqueror of a great vice, and liberator of men and women who were slaves to it. He was a king! (cheers) and a protector over millions of people, who wore his medal on their breast, and held his principles at their heart, and acted them in their lives (Applause). No theme seems to me more fitting on this occasion, and I wish to improve the occasion by suggesting to the St. Bridget's Temperance society that, as other associations of this city have taken. the initiative in the celebration of the centenary of the Irish liberator O'Connell and the Irish poet Moore, the St. Bridget's society should assume the privilege of celebrating the anniversary and hereafter the centenary of the great Irish apostle of temperance, so that his memory may be honored, and his great and noble work may not be forgotten. (Loud applause.) Gallant Tipperary had the honor of being the birthplace of Father Mathew. He was born on the 10th October, 1790, at Thomastown, the family seat of George Mathew, the first Earl of Llandaff, from a branch of which family he was descended. His father dying when he was quite young, he was, through the kindness of the earl's family, sent to a Catholic college at Kilkenny, whence he afterwards went to Maynooth, in 1807, at the age of 17. He did not, it seems, remain long at Maynooth. The affability and geniality of his disposition led him into some slight breach of the strict seminary discipline, and, chagrined thereat, he withdrew from Maynooth in 1808 and entered the Franciscan friory at Kilkenny. Father Mathew came into the world at a critical and troublesome period of Irish history. Grattan, Curran and Fitzgerald were using their

#### The English Land Question.

The question that most agitates the people of England at the present time and the question most asked is, "How long can the \$500,000,000 for food before it is ruined? In 1858 England imported \$125,000,000 worth of produce, such as grain, eggs, cheese, meat and butter, but the profits made from her commerce enabled her to do so without straining her resources. Since then, however, she has gone on increasing her imports with alarming rapidity, while, on account of the world-wide depression in business, she has realized comparatively little on her manufacturss. Last year she had to pay out the enormous sum of one hundred-million pounds sterling to feed her population. If this increase goes on in the same ratio for the next decade it will have reached two hundred and fifty millions and will then have to stop, for despite her enormous resources, she cannot stand such a tremendous drain upon them. In this extremity her most eminent statesmen are casting about for some means of preventing a terrible calamity, and they can discover no better remedy than a revolution in the land system. A large percentage of the soil of Great Britain and Ireland is dedicated to game preserves, deer parks, and pasturage, which, if cultivated,

lation which is now second to none in Canada except it may be the Toronto Globe.

#### The New Austrian Premier.

The intelligence that Count Taaffe, is Premier of the new Austrian Government throws the mind irresistibly back on the history of the race from which he has sprung, for that the illustrious statesman is of Irish origin his name sufficiently attests. One of the Generals of the Kilkenny Confederation was a Viscount Taaffe, and from him it is the present Austro-Hibernian is descended. His ancestors, like others of the ancient Irish chiefs, exiled themselves to the continent after the capitulation of Limerick, and Tasffe, with the Browns, the Nugents, the Butlers, the O'Reillys and the Lacys took retuge in Austria. There they attained wealth and fame, and by their heroic deeds in the field, and their wisdom in the council were time and again called upon to fill some of the highest offices in the gift of the Austrian Kaizer, to whom they were ever true and loyal. His history is, however, only that of others of his race. In troublous times, when Europe was a camp and the energy of the European races, settled would feed great numbers of people, and con- and the nations strove blindly for supremacy, in America and made it what it is to-day, one a bill with fear and trembling, eye it suspi- stand that he is dissatisfied with the tone magnificent powers-the earnestness of

After an hour's conversation with my interesting hostess, I took leave, persuaded that what I had heard of Hochelaga convent falls short of the reality. A VISITOR.

## Another Bellevelle Letter.

## To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. DEAR Sin,-The Post of the 11th inst contains a letter purporting to be from Belleville. over the signature of "Independent," which day; and if in the case of the Dominion, why | if left unchallenged might be very misleading. as to the political leanings of the Catholics of

pondent to be of that faith. He says: "I thought that the Post was perfectly independent, but I find that its leanings are altogether towards the grits. It was on the understanding that it was to be independent that your subscribers took it at first." Very significant, indeed. We wonder who gave him authority to speak for your subscribers. Presuming also that your subscribers here consist mainly of Irish Catholics, I beg to say that there are very few tory Catho lics in this section of Ontario. In numbers they compare favourably with grit Orangemen, perhaps about one in twenty, but having strayed away from their natural allies, and being of the Tom Robinson and Doctor Bergin stamp, they are the first to descry wolves in the distance. He also gives you to under-

honesty, the enthusiasm of patrictism, the rigor of genius-to bring about the happiness and prosperity of their country, they were proposing measures of justice and freedom, while the crown familed its interests lay in carrying measures of misery and tyranny. Carrying in the year 1853, and re Grattan's Irish volunteers had been disbanded land early in the year 1853, and re at the time of Father Mathew's birth; but that babe that came into the world that day that babe that calle the state of the state any if forestall bishop of Horwich, br Stanley, at Tipperary was destined to become, in turn, There he was not idle either, but added thoua gallant volunteer in the war of benevolence, and to raise an army that would conquer the ited the great trade centres, such as Livergreatest energy of his country and of the whole human race. (Prolonged applause.) of this great man's history is that his latter If I were called upon to point out by one word the predominating feature in Father ties which were the result of his engagements Mathew's character, I should call it "benev-in the cause and his generosities and charities dence." That faculty, elevated into a virtue, generally. It was thought he ought to have prompted him to enter upon his laborious mission of charity, and to become, in a moral sense, what O'Connell was in a political sense, to the poor who got his last crown and shilsense, "I'll liberator" of his country. Father ling as well, his pounds going to aid the nufor political emancipation in April, 1839, crown did a just and gracious act in confersigning, in April, 1838, the that began their emancipation by from the slavery of intemperance. (Applause) to pay any debts remaining after his death, The temperance movement, which America and, perhaps, some of it went, as well as colhas the honor of having initiated in 1808, ob- lections made for him, to help the poor, tained a decided impetus at Boston in 1826. and, extending to Ireland in 1829, had made some progress in Great Britain, when Father Mathew listened to the promptings of his own heart and the urgings of his friend " honest | William Martin," of the Society of Friends. Cork, to begin his revolution in Ireland. He begun to fail him about this time, and the appointed the first meeting in his school- fatigue of his travels and labors brought on a house, Oork, Tuesday evening the 10th April, second attack of paralysis on his way from cause with the resolution: "Here goes in The remainder of his life was spent in feeble-the name of God!" and he signed his name ness of body and fervency ot soul. He passed (Great cheering.) Three months from that day on which the temperance apostle said: "Here goes, in the name of God!" there were 25,000 names on his book (applause); and a year after, when Catholic emancipation came, there were 200,000 free men on the roll of Father Mathew's society (cheers). The people flocked to him from near and far. They came from all parts of Ireland in pilgrimages to the shrine of temperance at Cork. They came in multitudes from Clare and Kerry, from Waterford and Limerick, from old rugged-bound Galway, and, of course, from Tipperary (laughter)-from the banks of the Shannon and the wilds of Connamara, they came; and from that "terrible" place called Connaught (laughter) ; put he had to go to the "far downs," in Ulster,in the "black north" (laughter) — and right heartily they received him (cheers). Waterford, Maynooth and the North of Ireland the scene of his temperance meetings. the Cork school-house, the apostle had en- he can die like a man, with a prayer on his What glorious success! What a marvellous reformation! And the best of it was that the pledge he administered was very seldom broken. The success Father Mathewachieved was certainly marvellous, bordering on the miraculous. It was not confined to any particular class. The association was general it embraced a large proportion of the adult population of Ireland without distinction of creed, rank or sex. The effects were soon apparent in the falling off in criminal statistics and in the falling off in the revenue, from spirits : the former dec.ease tifty percent, and the latter more than sixty per cent. Cheers.] O'Connell at this period (1842) was in the splendor of his power and popu-

1842, Father Mathew visited Glasgow. Thirtyseven years ago this day he was received in that great commercial city of Scotland by a monster procession, and at the close of it he enlisted more than 10,000 testotalers. At the invitation of Lord Stanhope he went to Engceived hospitality and respect from the Protestant bishop of Norwich, Dr Stanley. sands of names to the roll of honor. He vispool, Manchester and London. The sad part years were embittered by pecuniary difficulmade money by the sale of his medals, but the medals, indeed, were mostly given away the groat state precursor of O'Conneil and merous branches of the association, for bands his "precursors," for he prepared the people and other auxiliaries of organization. The the | ring a pension on him in 1847; but that went | letter on philosophical teaching. to keep up a life policy of insurance famine-stricken people in that fearful year of '47 (cheers). The apostle visited America in 1849, where his work had attracted much attention. Father Mathew left nearly threequarters of a million happy wearers of his medal on this continent. His health had 1838, at 7 o'clock, at which he took the chair. New Orleans north. He took leave of America The attendance was not numerous, but there in 1851, returning to Ireland. He was were enough to begin the glorious work and Father Mathew ended his first appeal in the arrival home, from which he, however, rallied. No. 1 on the roll of temperance heroes. away from his life of labor and of love on the 8th December, 1856, and was buried in the cemetery he himself had founded on the model of "Pere La Chaise." He died, but his influence and principles live, and they are represented here to day by the St. Bridget's Temperance and Benefit society of Montreal. (Great applause). Ladies and gentlemen, Father Mathew did many other noble deeds and works of charity besides preaching temperance and administering the pledge; as you are trying to do, for in-

stance, he no docbt helped to build churches. Temperance men do not claim that temperance is everything ; that it is religion, or represents all the good we require. No; but they do claim that a man is better in everything else by being temperate -that he is better as a man, better in labor, in recreation, in joy, in sorrow ; better when at home in the bosom of his family and Father Mathew successively made Limerick | abroad in his struggles with the world; in greatness, greater ; in littleness, not so little ; in meanness, not so contemptible ; in poverty, That great popular educator-the press-gave not so poor; in misery, not so miserable. him its notice, and reported his words and his Even were he persecuted or starved to death work, and extended his fame. Within two as many a poor man in Ireland was in that years from the date of that first meeting in terrible year of famine and desolation, why rolled two millions under the banner of total lips, and a hope in his heart. (Applause.) abstinence (cheers). What magnificent work ! Men of the St. Bridget's society, mark my words, if this virtue of temperance be adhered to it will be the safeguard of the Irish people in their new Canadian homes. They are destined to be an element of strength, of endurance, of intellect, of progress in the formation of this great northern nation. (Cheers.) Sobriety will help them to self-respect, to industry, to frugality; it will teach them to avoid extravagance, the great vice and ruin of the age (applause); it will lead them to selfreliance, to the esteem of their fellow-citizens, to success. It will make them "temperate in all things," and aid them in the achievement of great and good and lasting things in this new north land. Mr. O'Hara retired amid prolonged cheers.

The Friumph of Obstruction.

# ROUND THE WORLD.

-Paul Cassagnac hates Plon-Plon.

-Hon. Mr. Joly is a handsome man.

-Hon. Mr. J. J. C Abbott is an Orangeman. -The New York Herald is a modest paper.

-Will Sir John Macdonald ever come back again?

-In every thirty murders one murderer is executed.

-Who in the name of goodness is this Romaine?

-Counterfeiting is going on pretty extensively at present.

-The present regent of China has been

seldom out of his palace. -How is it that when cabbages are so cheap cigars keep 10 cents a head.

-Hon. George Brown is not yet sorry he

refused being made a knight. -Leo XIII. is about to issue an encyclical

-Cool Burgess, the minstrel, who shot his

rival, was only getting off an old joke.

-The governor of Moscow has ordered all Jewish pawn brokers to leave the city.

-Herr Krupp has invited all the eminent artillerists of Europe to witness a trial of his guns.

-A countryman seeing the sign, "bands off," innocently asked if they had gone on a pic-nic.

-Why does not Mr. Tarte apologize to the Marquis, now that Mr. Letellier has been given the G. B.

-- "His sword" said a lady speaking of a general, has been drawn but once-"and that was-?" " At a raffle."

-The Atlanta Constitution thinks that anyway Chastine Cox was guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

-An old Scotch lady thought that Talmage was talking the deaf and dumbal phabet with his hands and feet.

-The Chicago Tribune is afraid that if New York policemen continue to strike hard they

may break their clubs. -The pay of Bismarck from all sources, both as Prussian minister and chancellor of

the empire, is only \$13,500. -The Earl of Dupraven asserts his supe-

riority to the Canadian savage by writing. "So I and the Indian shouldered our packs."

-The Washington Critic finds fault with the present style of landscape gardening, and says that man was not made to walk in curved lines.

-The explorers is Asia Minor have recently shovelled up fourteen time-worn bottles. The democratic party still lives in its ancient fires -N. Y. Herald,

-A young man at Long Branch was boasting of his ancestry. He said, "In the olden time they were very high." "Yes," said a wag, "as high as Haman."

-Herr von Varnbuler, Wurtemberg minister and virtual author of the new German tariff, has received a very distinguished decoration from the German emperor.

---Charles Jarrett became a widower at Buena Vista, Texas, and his head was so turned by freedom that within a month he married three women in as many counties.

-A little boy picked up what he thought was a rather pretty pebble while playing on the bank of the little Miami river at Waynesville, Ohio. It turned out to be a pearl, and sold it for \$350.

-Seventy-five sculptors sent in designs for the statue to be erected to Thiers in France. The successful young artist, whose work was unveiled on August 3, is Ernest Charles Demosthenes Guilbert.

-The presence of yellow fever in Memphis does not intimidate the tramps, who flock to to the city in the hope of getting a share of the

## IRISH NEWS.

The Catholic members of parliament number 51. They all sit for Irish constituencies.

-The following were the votes cast at the late Clare election : Finegan 83; O'Brien 77; Fitzgerald 54. DEATH OF CENTENARIANS .- The registrar of

the Coolmountain district (Dunmanway) reports to the registrar general the registration of the deaths of two persons during the past quarter-one at the age of one hundred and seventeen years and the other at hundred and five. The Registrar adds :- "The tatter I know to be correct, but I have my doubts about the other, although my informant insisted on my registering the death at that age."

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. -A deputation from the London and Belfast association of graduates of the Queen's uniin Ireland had an interview with the chancellor of the exchequer and the chief secretary for Ireland on Thursday. The members of the deputation spoke strongly in opposition to the proposed dissolution of the Queen's university. The speakers on the deputation were Mr. Haus M'Mordie, Belfast; Mr. Edward Gardner, Downpatrick ; Dr Whitaker, Belfast ; Mr. M'Cormick, and Mr. E. D. J. Wilson.

CLEVER ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE BY A CONVICT. -A convict employed on the works at Haulbowline made a bold attempt to escape from that place on Monday. By some means he succeeded in getting into his possession an ordinary free labourer's suit, and, having dressed himself in these clothes, walked in the direction of the boatslip, whence boats start for Queenstown. On the way he met the head warder, to whom the identity of the disguised convict was revealed by the stockings of the latter (which were of the convict pattern) appearing beneath the trousers, which were anything but a good fit. The convict was thereupon taking into custody .-Cork Herald.

A CONSIDERATE LANDLORD .- The farmers of Coolagoum and Inch, Ballygran, Co. Limerick. were allowed 37½ per cent. abatement on last half-year's rent. Samuel H. Adams, esq., Cregg, Fermoy, is their good landlord, and this act of grace is the more praiseworthy as the lands are already let at very moderate rents, with long leases. Mr. Adams evidently understands that property has its responsibilities as well as its rights, and, wisely, does not close his eyes to the fact that it is only by indulgence and consideration, not by exacting the last farthing, the farmers are to be brought through their present pressing difliculties .- Correspondent.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- Our Fermoy correspondent writes-The lord of the manor of picturesque Ballysoggauthmore, which over hangs the Blackwater Valley, between Lismore and Fermoy, has crowned the acts of generosity for which he is well known, by making an abatement of 6s, per acre on lands rented for a long term, some eleven years W. M. Woodroffe, Esq., the kind land-8,70. lord referred to, some time since made a reduction of ten per cent per annum on those lands, and has promised the abatement of 6s. per acre until the expiration of the lease. Many acts of unparalleled leniency and kindness are spoken of towards the tenants of Mr Woodroffe who got into pecuniary difficulties.

THE IRISH SOLDIERS IN ZULULAND .-- In a letter published in these columns recently from an Irish soldier in Zululand, reference was made to the dissatisfaction felt by the Roman Catholic soldiers of the 94th Regiment at the fact that no provision had been made by the authorities for ministering to their spiritual wants. We now learn that on the advance of General Newdigate's troops (of which the 94th formed party, a Catholic chaplain was attached to his column. The appointment gave great satisfaction to his coreligionists of the column, many of whom had been, in the words of a letter which we have residing at Longriggend, was charged with the received, " fifteen months and upwards with- crime of culpable homicide, in so far as on

# SCOTCH NEWS.

The Scotch papers contain a report or an addres delivered by Protesser Blackie, the wellknown Greek and Celtic scholar, to a meeting of Highlanders, on the land laws, in which he expressed himself in favor of a sweeping change in the land code, and warned the governing classes that if the land laws were not improved an agrarian revolution would be the result.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PAISLEY .- Recently, Robert Balderstone, son of Mr J. Crawford Nethercraiges, near Paisley, was killed by falling into a burn which runs behind Nethercraigs Bleachworks. The water is very shallow, but the poor little tellow struck his head on a sharp stone, and died within an hour or two afterwards from loss of blood.

SCENE IN THE GREENOCK CIRCUS .-- Recently an acrobat named Sivado, presently performing in Cook's Circus, Greenock, missed his hold while performing, and fell from a height of about twenty feet into the arena, receiving considerable injuries. The unfortunate man was promptly removed. The excitement among the audience was most intense, and much sympathy was expressed for the injured man.

COMING OF AGE OF MR. R. W. ANSTRUTHER. -The coming of age o Ralph William Anstruther, eldest son of our respected county member, Sir Robert Anstruther, was cele-brated by a public dinner to the tenantry and others on the estates of the Balcarres Arms hotel, Colinsburgh, on the 2nd August. In the absence of Sir Robert, who, much to his regret, is unable to be present, Colonel Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, occupied the chair.

WRECK OF AN ARDROSSAN STEAMER .- The s.s. North British, belonging to the Ardossan steam navigation company, bound from Silloth to Dublin, went on the rocks at Clayhead, near Laxey, Isle of Man, recently. The

crew and passengers, numbering 60, were all safely landed, and found quarters on the island. There was deluge of min all day, and towards evening the wind freshened from the north-east, and the vessel began to break up. There were 80 sheep on board, but only a small number of them have been saved.

DEATH OF LORD JERVISWOODE .- LORD JETviswoode died recently, at Dryburgh house. His lordship, who was the brother of the 10th earl of Haddington, was born in 1804, called to the scotch bar in 1830, appointed advocate-depute in 1844, '46 and '52, sherifi of Stirlingshire in 1853, solicitor-general for Scotland in 1858, lord-advocate in 1858, and was elected M.P. for Linlithgowshire in 1859. He was appointed a judge of the court of session as Lord Jerviswoode in 1859, when he was raised to the rank of an earl's son, and a lord of Justiciary in 1862. He resigned in 1874. In 1831 his lordship married the Hon. Anne Hepburne Scott, daughter of the 4th Baron Polwarth.

ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD & GREENOCK SHIP.-Intelligence was received in Greenock recently, from Captain McMilian, master of the greenock ship Barbadian belong-ing to Messrs. John Kerr & Co., that the steward of the ship, Charles Sommers, a coloured man, and belonging to Greenock, had been murdered on board his vessel white ying at Havana. It is stated that the cook, James Milligan, also a coloured man, and Sommers quarreled, and in the course of an altercation which ensued. Milligan drew a knite and stabbed Sommers, causing instantaneous death. Milligan was examined by the authorities at Havana on the 5th inst. relative to the circumstances connected with the affair, and he is to be sent home for trial. The deceased resided in West Burn street, Greenock, and has left a widow and one child.

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMODE .-- At a pleading diet Jury court at Airdrie, on Monday, before Sheriff Balfour, John Melville, a drawer, residing at Longriggend, was charged with the CATHOLIC NEWS.

COADJUTOR FOR CARDINAL MANNING.

COADJUTOR FOR CARDINAL MANNING. I hear that arrangements are likely to be made for securing for the Cardinal Arcubishop of Westminister the assistance and support of a very energetic and eloquent prelate now filling a diocese in the north of England with universal applause. The admirable and edifying bishop now auxiliary in London would be transferred to one of the new sees; and the prelate in question would receive the right of succession to West-minister when a vacancy occurs. All who witnessed the sustained and self-sacrificing labours of Cardinal Mauning will be amazed, not that he now wants help, but that his eminence has been able for so long a time to dis-charge all his onerons public dutles.—London

DISTINGUISHED CONVERTS TO CATHO-LICITY.

LICITY. The London correspondent of the Cork Framiner says:--Lady Holland has joined the Roman Catholic church. The change was not unexpected, as her Ladyship has long announced her intention of doing so. Rumours are again circulated respecting the emphatic pronounce-ments in sympathy with the Roman Catholic doctrine, of a noble duke, who, some time ago, deuled his conversions in terms considered to sound of too much protest. It is said that his grace has been actually received.

grace has been actually received. HONOUR TO AN IRISH PRIEST IN SOUTH AMERICA. The Cross of Buenos Ayres, South America, dated March 21st, contains an account of the installing of Canon Dillon, an Irishman as the dean of the cathedral of that city. The same paper commenting on the event says:-" On behalf of the foreigners we tender our best thanks to his grace the archibshop, for having been the first to propose our filend and countryman for the high honour of the second dignitary in the cathedral, and President A velaneda has given another proof of statesmaship in custing aside all petry provincial preinders, and looking only to merit. How great this honour it may be judged from the fact that Canon Dillon is the youngest dean ever installed in Buenos Avres-only thirty seven years of age. He is the first foreigner on whom the title has ever been be-stowed since the Spanish regime, althouch, like the late Father Fahey Canon Miller, and thers many have by their virtue, and hearning, achieved high positions in the church. Nor do we know any other country (where English is honor stroken) in which an Irishman has attained so high a rank." high a rank."

DEPUTATION AND PRESENT FROM THE ROYAL RENFREW MILITIA TO THE REV. THOMAS KEANE.

Roy AL RENEILEW MILITIA TO THE REV. THOMAS KEANE. Recently a deputation from the Royal Ren-frew militia (which has for several years past been stationed at levine during the period for drill, whited on the Rev. Thomas Keane, the Catholic priest at Irvine, and presented him will a purse of money. Sergi Thomson, speak-ing in the name of the regiment, sold the pre-sentation was made to Father Keane, tr-respective of creed or party. He had much plensure as a Protestant in contributing towards the purse, and in being made the spokesman of the purse, and in being made the spokesman of the regiment on the race occasion of showing respective of defend their character from some foolish, yet virulent aspersions. They regretted that Mr. Keane was heaving the district, and in impaired health; and ceasing to have any offi-ela connection with the regiment. Wherever be might go, Mr. Keane might be assured he carried with him the cordial wishes of the regi-ment for restoration to health, for prosperily affected, made a suitable reply. We may add (says the Irvine Thecas) that, amorgst a large circle of Protestants in the district, the Rev. Mr. Kean e was highly respected for this urbanity and intelligence. In his peculiar sphere he proved home it to be a good and useful member of society, and his removal is repreted by those who enjoyed the privilege of his a quantanze. THE JESUIT MISSION IN CENTRAL ARENE THE JESUIT MISSION IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

AFRICA. The following circular has been issued by the Rev. Father -ssistant for the English province of the society of Jesus :-"It is already known that the Holy See has condicited to the society of Jesus a vast mission in the interfor of Africa. "This charge is of such magnitude as to ren-der necessary a special organization in order to give the society hopes of success in this new vineyard without, at the same time, diminish-ing its efficiency in other fields of labor already too scantily supplied. "The charity of the faithful, for which we cannot be too grateful, has provided the means

"The charity of the faithful, for which we cannot be too grateful, has provided the means nor the e-tabilishment of the mission, and a zeal isspired by the Holy Ghost has furnished the first band of missioners; but this is not enough. It is necessary to provide for the future, and for a great extension of the work so happily done. "Eor this it is intended to educate young men for the special work of this mission. This sys-iem is already in operation, and we have at this moment several students preparing themselves in different colleges for this great work; but it is necessary very largely to increase their number.

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stice to Ireland, or the repeal of the union. Cheers | Ladies and gentlemen, that was grand moral agitation—an agitation uppardeled in force and unparalleled in peacefulness. [Renewed applause.] The great political leader knew and appreciated the passive evolution sacred from all political movements

larity, and was reaching the height of his

sigor and activity in peaceful agitation for

O'Connell, then lord mayor of Dublin, to Fignify his appreciation of the temperance apostle and his work, joined the Cork procesion on Easter morning, 1842, a magnificent demenstration of 10,000 people. (Cheers.) The event was a memorable one, and the scene a beautiful and enthusiastic one when these two illustrious benefactors of their people met, and marched arm in arm in procession "on that glorious day for Ireland." (Cheers.) Ladies ond gentlemen, it has been truly said that Father Mathew prepared the way in '38 for O'Connell in '43. At his monster repeal meetings, amid all the noble enthusiasm and excitement of those magnificent demonstrations, O'Conhell had a sober and sensible audience, thanks to Father Mathew. Amid the stormy tumult, which the eloquence of the great tribune excited, and the cheers that rent the air from 200,009 lusty throats at Mallow, Connell feared no disturbance: Father Mathew's disciples were there with wands of authority in their hands, and as O'Connell's "police" they preserved order. (Cheers.)

At Mullaghmast, within the walls of Dundalk, and on Tara's hill side when multitudes met, numbering from a quarter of a million to four hundred thousand men, filled with a pent-up passion of patriotism, and Quivering with the high strung excitement of reined-up energy, which threatened to urst into terrible action if the word ware but given, O'Connell knew he would not give that word, and he had no fear that these freat triumphs would be marred by any hostile or disorderly act, for Father Mathew's medalsts were theref and the warning : " Le who breaks the law gives a chance to the enemy,' Was respected and obeyed. So it was in Ros. ommon and Clifden, and Loughrea. And, bove all, on that road to Clontarf, when a andful of castle soldiery and police were lrawn up to prevent the assemblage of nearly half a million of brave and peaceful men, what was the power that helped these men to efrain from violence and bloodshed and enaled them to return to their homes in obedince to the man who had promised to achieve is victory " by legal, peaceable and constituional means,"-what was it, but the power i temperance? (Great applause.) Ohi that as a grand spectacle-a noble victory of moral force, and the people who accomlished it deserved freedom. They were greater than the rulers who oppressed iem ! (Cheers.) No wonder the im-patriot in his speech at the testiuortal nonial given Father Mathew in the Theatre loyal, Dublin, on the 26th January, 1843, bore estimony to the apostle's work, and paid him his eloquent tribute. He said : "There is no painting the rainbow, the ray that comes futter around the Deity, and there is no

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.] We would respectfully recommend the fol-

lowing to the consideration of our esteemed contemporary, the Irish Canadian, whose conassistance he was receiving from the noble duct in attacking the active branch of the leader of temperance, who, however, kept his home rulers we cannot at all understand :--If this is a triumph, let those wear the

laurels who have won. After all, it is the victory of the home rule obstructives. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr Callan began and conducted almost to its close the movement which has ended in a revolution in the British army. We know plainly what the Irisn gentlemen we have named are aiming at. They would esteem it poor flattery if we affected to suppose that they wished well to the military power of Great Britain. In fact, they wish it all manner of evil, for it is the mainstay of an empire which they detest and which they are banded together to divide. They have had many successes, but this is the greatest. They have defied the house of commons; they have attacked the speaker; they have brought the British constitution into contempt. At one time those who hated or feared our institutions confined themselves to urging that they were not fitted for other countries; now our institutions are aughed at as having broken down in their original home. It remained for the Irish gentlemen to strike a blow at our military organization, and they have succeeded. They have succeeded, it is just to say, by

manfully facing every sort of discouragement. The ministry, which treated them with contempt, has been cowed by them ; Lord Hartington and Sir William Harcourt denounced them, but at length they follow Mr. Biggar and copy Mr. Parnell. It may be added that the indirect influence of these Irish gentlemen is almost as great as their direct authority. It is they who have indirectly produced the Irish University bill of the government. The Roman Catholic church everywhere proclaims itself the sole safeguard of society against an-archy; is it possible, then, that in Ireland, where it is all-powerful, it can permit the alliance of the faithful with men whose principles of action are those of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell? This calculation is at the bottom of the plans for buying up the influence of the Roman Catholic prelates, which more or

less suggest themselves to the waking dreams of both parties, but more especially those of conservative statesmen. It is to be feared. that those last are destined to be rudely roused by the departure into some other camp, at the next elections, of the great contingent which brought them into power mainly because they were thought incapable of selling for place either the British army or the British system of daylight in education.

By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalised and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

JOHN PORTER, of Ripley, Ohio, writes :-- I have given the Pain Killer to Horses for Colic, and found it the best remedy I ever from the sun, or the angelic plumes that tried. It gives them ease quicker than any other remedy I ever used. I give for a dose augel more pure or worthy than the augel of half of a 25 cent bottle, put in a pint bottle of Public mortality dignified in the person of warm water, and drench them with it. I have ford, and has a son to succeed, in due turn, to "ather Mathew." (Applause.) In August, always cured the worst cases without delay.

charity that Is given to the poor stay-at-homes. Tramps fear nothing but work.

Balmoral is very closely guarded when Queen Victoria is there, though no soldiers are to be seen. Stalwart gatekeepers attend the lodges, and 25 picked men of the Metropolitan police are the patrol.

-A submarine cable on the Caspian sea is the latest news over which Russia is jubilant. The cable was made in England, and is to be put in place by a Dane: cost \$310,000.

-John Nicholas took the two Misses Blumenear out riding, at Ellenville, N.Y., and they requited him with coldness. By way of retaliation, he sued their father for \$4, which was his valuation of the ride, but the magistrate decided against him.

-Capt. Joseph Boyle of the Mississippi teamboat Heroine, stepped ashore at Mandeville, La., and was instantly killed by a negro whom he once whipped. The Heroine, on the return trip, brought an excursion party of lynchers, waited while they hanged the negro. and then carried them back home.

-The Don Gazette, a daily paper is issued in Novocherkask, in the land of Don Cossacks while the censor in charge of it resides in Moscow, over 700 miles distant. As not a line can be published in the Don Gazette without the saction of its censor, the local and other news appears always three or four days, or or even a week behind time.

-Bishop Conrad Martin, who died a few days ago, was one of the most extreme and determined leaders of the Ultramontane party in Germany. He was a man of great ability and energy, of ready eloquence and facility of expression, both in speech and writing, and of uncompromising tenacity of purpose. His death comes opportunely for Bismarck's supposed policy of reconciliation.

-A Chinaman in a prison cell at Virginia city had some opium but no pipe to smoke it in. He got a vial, into one side of which he drilled a small hole by working industriously for a week with a nail which he whirled between the palms of his hands. A stem was made by splitting a stick, grooving it and tying the halves together again. The pipe thus constructed was held together by sticking paper on it with pasts made by sosking bread in water.

-By the death of captain the Hon. Edmund the old barony of Braye falls upon a Catholic, namely, the Hon. Alfred Wyatt-Edgell, who with his mother (the present Baroness Braye). and his elder sister (now a'nun) is a convert to the Catholic church. The deceased captain volunteered for service in Afghanistan when war began there, but his tender was not accepted, and shortly afterwards his regiment, the 17th lancers, was ordered out to Natal, where he died, as a British officer shouldwhen there is need-at the head of his troop. Since he sailed for the Cape, Captain Edmond Wyat-Edgel! had inherited large estates and a sum of £10,000 from an aunt-the Hon. Maria Otway Cave; and these possessions presumably now pass into the hands of the Hon. Alfred Wyatt-Edgell, who married Miss Walmsley, a nièce of Sir Humphrey de Tratthe title and estate of the Brayes.

out meeting with a clergyman of their own persuasion."

The society of African missions established at Cork is already giving signs of a promising vitality. We copy from an Irish paper an ac-count of the ordination of a brave young Frenchman who goes out to the African field of labour, and we learn that about a dozen other young men are fast preparing themselves to follow. The fertility of the church in missionaries is wonderful. The supply never seems to fail, though of all the avocations a youth could select and embark in that of the Catholic evangelist is the most trying to mind and body. We are glad to find that the new college at Cork has been successfully estab-

lished. There were many difficulties to encounter in the beginning, but the perseverance of the founders, and the unfathomable charity of the Catholic body, have dispersed the clouds of uncertainty.

THE NONCONFORMISTS AND THE IRISH UNI-VERSITY BILL .- The London correspondent of the Scotsman says :- An effort was made to induce Mr. Shaw to consent to such an alteration in the phraseology of his amendment as would enable the Nonconformist members to vote for it; but although he was not altogether unwilling to act on the suggestion, he yet found himself unable to give effect to it. Although the government, speaking through Mr. Lowther, have put their foot down, there is vet an impression on the part of many members that if pressed they will ultimately give way on the question of result fees. If they did, the business of the session would probably very soon be brought to a conclusion. It is well-known that Mr. Bright has a scheme for settling this vexed controversy, and, indeed, there has been some expectation that he might bring it forward during the present debate; but this is now doubtful. At the present moment both parties in the house seem disposed to feel their way towards some kind

of compromise. RESOLUTIONS OF THE CLERGY OF ROSS .- At a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Ross held during the past week, the bishop pre-

siding, it was unanimously resolved: That we, the Bishop and clergy of the diocese of Ross, hereby express our entire disappoint-

actual conditions and wants of tenant farmers in our several parishes, deem it our duty to state that the landlords would in the present crisis, be only doing something equally reasonable and humane in extending, where needed, such help to their tenantry as would enable them to pass safely through a period of almost unexampled agricultural de-

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM, for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colde, Asthma, Croup, &c.

crime of culpable homicide, in so far as on the main road leading to the Virtnewell work-ings in No. 1 pit of Easter Glentore Colliery, belonging to James Gemmell, coalmaster, Slamannan, and about 35 fathoms from the pit bottom, he did wickedly and felonionsly or culpably and recklessly throw at or in the direction of the now deceased Daniel M'Ewan, collier at Easter Glentore, an iron "snibble," collier at Easter Glentore, an iron "snibble," which struck M'Ewan on the right side of his head, whereby his head was out to the effusion of his blood and serious injury of his person. and his skull was fractured; and in consequence of the injuries then received by M'Ewan he died on 19th June last, Melville pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment

ATTEMPTING TO WRECK A TRAIN .--- In Dundee Sheriff court recently-Sheriff Cheyne on the bench-a boy, 13 years of age, named and at her request was carried into the ad-George Irvine, an apprentice baker residing in High street, Lochee, was charged with at her brother.

having on the 10th July last placed two stones upon a rail of of the line of railway at South Church street, Lochee, in a manner calculated to obstruct the trains on the railway and to endanger the lives of the passengers. Accused pleaded guilty. The sheriff remarked that the prisoner was not very old, but he was old enough to know that his act might have resulted in serious consequences, and might even have caused great damage to property and loss of life. Within the last week or two he had examined a case which had been before the Euglish assizes in which a boy, not much older than the prisoner, had been brought up charged with a similar offence, and had been sent to penal servitude. The sheriff it was not his intention to deal very hardly with the prisoner, but he wished it to be publicly announced that should another case of a similar nature come before him the punishment would be very severe. Believing that the prisoner had no serious intention in his foolish and dangerous act, and that a whipping would be the most effectual punishment the prisoner could receive, he passed sentence of 12 stripes with 48 hours imprisonment.

#### The Diet of Worms.

Worms infest the upper part of the bowels and feed on chyle. They produce a voracious appetite and great emaciation of flesh, and this enormous desire for food, which is never satisfied, is, no doubt, occasioned by the immediate consumption of the chyle, for the worm teeds upon the extracted nourishment of the food. Costiveness, indigestion, improper diet, and the unhealthy secretions of the bowels in children, are among the causes producing worms. A brisk, regular motion of the bowels would always prevent worms from collecting in the intestines. The appetite becomes variable and voracious, the belly is hard and swelled, there is the picking of the nose, the starting in sleep, and the grinding of the teeth. The flesh becomes wasted, and the child is liable to convulsions. Frequent pain in the bowels and sickness of the stomach are strong symptoms of worms. There is really no need to send for a physician in such cases. DR. HESRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which any child will willingly take, are specially adapted to the reliet of such cases. They are really a family medicine which cannot safely be ignored.

number. "For this a regular annual income is neces-

" You are therefore carnestly requested to con-tribute for this purpose, such an annual sum, and such a term of years, as may be convenient to you, and to forward your name and subscrip-tion to the Rev. G. Sidgrenves, III, Mount-street, London, W."

#### Going to Meet Her Brother.

A sad and touching incident of the scarlet fever epidemic occurred on Thursday. A little sister and brother lay sick, and on Wednesday night the little boy died. The next morning the little sister was informed of it, joining chamber to look for the last time

" Has he gone to heaven ?" she asked.

"Yes," answered the mother, with a sob. "Well, then," remarked the little sufferer with a deep sigh, " I guess I will go to see him to-night."

She prattled on for a few moments longer, and suddenly cried : No, I guess I won't wait till to-night ; I feel like I was going now."

She laid her head against her mother's shoulder, told her good-bye, and died in her arms,- Evansville Journal.

## **Fashion Notes**,

Long sailor neckties in loose knots are worn in Paris by ladies.

A wreath of deep red roses without leaves encirching the stick, is the latest device for decorating a parasol.

The advance autumn styles show very elegant dresses that are made up untirely of one material and color.

Fashionable shades are decidedly those beautiful faded tints of ancient tapestry, garnet, rose color, Russian leather and panther gray.

Sleeves are now made to fit the arm tightly, the latest styles showing the arm above the elbow fitted as tightly as the waist or shoulders.

A new lace pin represents one bar of a grape trellis, encircled by curling tendrils, of red aud green gold, and with a diamond bee swinging from it.

In the make up of fall bonnets and hats satin will be used upon velvet, and hat strings will consist of ribbon rather than lace, and will fasten under the chin.

Among the prettiest dresses worn at Saratoga and other resorts are the thin ganzelike French bunting which the French call toile religieuse. They are worn by ladies of all ages.

When the flat basque of last season are to be renovated, a full effect is sometimes given them by putting on panier sashes of wide ribbon, or of satin, or bias silk or China crepe.

The daisy mania has reached carpets, and now they are seen in the new patterns, strewn over a back ground. The effect is very pleasing. The pattern is seen only in handsome materials.

and dissatisfaction at the bill on university education lately introduced by the Lord Chancellor Cairns, and we earnestly call upon and amending the measures as to make it worthy of the acceptance of the Catholic people of Ireland. 2. That we, too, by reason of our intimate acquaintance with the

Wystt-Edgell, the only officer killed in the our representatives in parliament to urge upon victorious battle of Ulundi, the succession of the government the necessity of so altering

pression.

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# THE TRUE WITNESSIAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# TELEGRAMS.

### AUSTRIA.

Andrassy's Besignation Accepted - The New Ministry.

BRUSSELS, August 14 .- The Independence Belge announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted Count Andrassay's resignation on the condition that he remains in office pending the nomination of a successor.

LONDON, August 14.-- A Vienna despatch reports that the new ministry does not appear to have any character of permanency. A Viepna despatch says the new ministry will maintain the army at its present strength, and will fulfill the occupation project and strengthen the tendencies towards protection.

#### Tarkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14 -It is reported that at a family council at the sultan's palace, attended by the sultan and all the princes, the general opinion was that Mahmoud Nedim Pasha was the only man capable of saving the empire from destruction.

## FRANCE.

### A Democratic Tendency-Panama Canal Shares.

PARIS, August 14 .-- M. Rouher's organ, the L'Ordre, has completely broken with the legitin.i.'s. It says it is time to return to allegiance with the democracy.

It is stated that De Lesseps has received proposals from respectable American quarters offering to take up the shares of the Panama canal not subscribed for in France.

#### SPAIN.

Incendiaries-Indomnity from Mexico. MADRID, August 14 .--- Several fires, some incendiary, are reported in the Spanish provinces. In one case thirty houses were destroyed, and thirty-four persons perished in the flames.

The minister of foreign affairs has requested an explanation from the Mexican government respecting the recent assassination of Spanish subjects in Mexico. It is said Spain intends to demand payment and indemnity to the families of the deceased and punishment of the guilty persons.

### ENGLAND.

#### **Beduction is Wages-American demand** for English Iron-The International Conference - Failures - Grissell Imprisoned.

LONDON, August 14.—The reduction in the wages of the Chumley cotton operatives came into force at many of the mills yesterday. Many weavers have called a meeting for to protest against repeated reductions. Two of the principal firms of Dale district, Glasgow, employing 1,000 hands, have given notice of an extra 5 per cent reduction, making a total reduction of 20 per cent since the commencement of the depression. These are the only mills which have been running on full time. It is feared that the rest of the mills running only four days in the week will tollow suit, which will reduce the operatives to the lowest ebb.

The Parl Malt Gazette says, in consequence of active American demand, every large ironmaking district in the kingdom is showing unmistakeable signs of revival in the iron production.

At the international law conference, to-day, Raimsen, of Amsterdam, in discussing the law of affreightment, said there would be very material differences in regard to questions of freight on the continent and England and the United States. The conference then discussed a paper on the uniform standard weights, which proposed that a stone consist of ten pounds, a hundred weight of a hundred pounds and a ton two thousand pounds. Ruggles, of New York, supported the proposition in the paper. The matter was re-

THE VICE-REGAL TOUR. Honored by the United States Warship Kearssge-A Warm Beception,

PICTOU, N. S., August 13.-A charming morning favors the vice-regal reception. The only merchant vessel of any size is the barque Queen Victoria. This vessel was launched on one of the anniversaries of the illustrious lady after whom she is named. She lies close to the public wharf, covered with bunting and swarming with people from the maintop to deck, prepared to welcome the distinguished daughter of the queen to this port. The balance of a commercial shipping in port consists of a few schooners. The U. S. steamer Kearsage lies out in the stream with colors displayed and decks manued in honor of the event of the day. The steamer Albert lies in the dock between the landing place and the railway wharf, completely covered with people in all parts, from which a view of the public wharf could be had.

About half-past 10 the Druid, with the viceregal party on board, is observed steaming up the harber. As she passes up to her anchorage she is greeted with hearty cheering from the Kearsage, followed by the roar of welcome from the vast crowds on shore. The Druid, coming to anchor opposite the public wharf, the Hulifax Co.'s tug Dragon steamed out to her to convey the party ashore. Almost precisely at 11 o'clock the Dragon left the side of the Druid and came alongside the landing place. The marquis and princess, followed by their suite, landed on a carpeted stage, and were received by Col. Laurie, Major McLeod and members of the reception committee. A guard of honor, consisting of about 70 men of the 78th bighlanders, saluted the party as they were being escorted to their carriages His excellency inspected the 78th highland ers' guard of honor at Pictou landing, and addressed them briefly, warmly praising them for the precision of their movements. On the instant that the marquis and princess stepped

ashore the Pictou battery of garrison artillery began thundering a royal salute from the battery hill. The vice-regal party were escorted to a spacious raised dais in front of the custom house. John D. McLeod read the addresses.

His excellency replied as follows :-

To the Mayor and Council of the Town of Pictou: MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,-YOU BROUME with perfect justice that our best wishes are yours in our desire that returning prosperity may visit this district, where so large a popu. lation represents many of the most vital interests of the country in the industries connected with farming, with shipbuilding, and with the fisheries. The vast mineral reports of this part of Nova Scotia oid fair to give to your houses a degree of wealth, or, at any rate, of material comfort, for which we should be most grateful. At a time when in Europe and America there is much distress, and when we have been looking in vain for better times, the way in which you have been able to avail yourselves of your position, and the way in which your mining population has allowed no disunion to operate to your disadvantage, gives promise of enhanced wealth and a permanence of the good you have attained. In expressing my gratitude, as the queen's representative, for your welcome to the "black country" of the Dominion, I shall not be accused of undue partiality to my own countrymen if I give utterance to my satisfaction at finding so many highlanders among your people. Even if you had not mentioned the circumstance, I should have had some suspicion that you are not devoid of this element, which has contributed to the progress of Canada. For whereever I go and find evidence of successful energy, whether it be in the counting house or in political office, or if it be in a coal mine that it is to be found, there is very often a Scotsman at the bottom of it. The labor un-

dertaken by the miner is hard, and accompanied by many risks. Be assured that our fullest sympathy is united to the respect we feel for the successful toil of men who thus provide the sinews of commerce for a long time to come. It is to the coal fields in your neighborhood that we must look for the illustration on Canadian territory of one great source of our national wealth. tion of parliament, as a punishment for hav-ing evaded the warrant of the speaker tor his bidden galleries of the mine that arrest. He will be liable to arrest at the there is born the multitudinous sound which is heard from the cities, whose streets are filled with the talk of men and the roar of traffic, telling that to them a share of the prizes of the world has fallen. The endeavors of those employed in such tasks, and without whom so much activity would be silent, merit for them the respect and gratitude of their fellow-citizens. To them, to you, and to all in this district, whether merchants, agriculturists or artizans, we return our hearty thanks for the greeting given to us, and which you, Mr. Mayor, have been so good as to convey in your address. After the reading of the reply, a number of the citizens and others were presented to his excellency and her royal highness, after which the procession started to the public wharf. cheering the governor-general and his illus. trious spouse at all points The Dragon proceeded to the side of the Druid and from thence to Pictou landing. The princess was left on board the Druid, and did not go to Stellarton, being somewhat wearied with her travels. The marquis was greeted at Stellarton with great enthusiasm by large crowds of people who assembled at the railway station. Great disappointment, however, was felt when it became known that the princess did not accompany her husband.

# AGRICULTURAL

ment to a The Forma in

We cull the following from the American Agriculturist for August: a shar a .: WHHAT .: .

requires a fine and mellow soil-it is best if compact below and roughish on the top. If there are any clods, these should be brought up from below by repeated harrowings and broken by the roller or the disk harrow. If they cannot be broken up completely they are better on the top than below the surface. A roller will break many.

#### DRILLING WHZAT.

Many farmers are testing the practice of cultivating wheat. We hear of frequent experiments in this direction, and these have generally turned out satisfactorily. Cultivating or hoeing is easily done by drilling the wheat in 16-inch rows, by stopping every alternate spont. It is not difficult to construct a simple cultivator that will work the spaces between the drills. There are two different wheat hoes in the market that do the work effectively. Wheat that is sown broadcast cannot be cultivated. This fact, and the better condition of drilled wheat, should be sufficient inducement to use the drill, if the great saving of seed and the lessening of labor are not.

RYE.

Where the soil is not good enough for wheat, rye will be sown; but, as a general thing, soil that will make a good crop of rye can be made sufficiently rich for wheat by careful preparation, and the use of 250 or 300 lbs. of artificial fertilizer.

#### LIMING LAND.

Lime is an old-fashioned fertilizer, but it should not for that reason be neglected. It is cheap, and rarely fails to pay well for its use when land is to be seeded to grass and clover. Forty bushels per acre of air-slaked lime is usually spread from the waggon with a longhandled shovel upon the ploughed ground, aud harrowed in with the seed. It will do no harm to put on the lime immediately after the manure if it is harrowed in at once.

#### GAS LIMB

can often be procured for the taking away, at any gas works. It is at least worth the cost of carting a moderate distance. But it should not be used while it is fresh. If hauled now it may be laid in heaps on land to be ploughed in next spring or on land to be fall plough d and spread either in next fall or spring. A few months' exposure is needed to free it from injurious gases, which pass off in time. After three or four months it becomes carbonate of lime, or mild lime, with a considerable portion of sulphate of lime (gypsum) mixed with

#### SWAMP LANDS.

it.

No better time than the present offers for the clearing of swamp lands. To cut off the thick growth of weeds and coarse grass and sedges, and burn these on a dry windy day, will leave the surface clear, while it is dry enough to plough or break up. We find a disk harrow, such as the Nishwitz, or new modifications of, the old but excellent idea of, sharp steel disks, to be very effective for such work. The ground, when cut up fine, may be seeded to grass at once, with a good chance for a successful catch. On swamp lands, a good dressing of lime will be found generally useful.

#### DRAINS.

Cut these while the ground is dry. If they have been marked, or laid out previously, the work can be done now, at half the cost of doing it when the ground is full of water. This season is better than any other for reclaiming swamp meadows.

#### FODDER CROPS

that have not been used should be cut and cured for winter. Sweet corn stalks, from which the ears have been pulled for market,

# found to serve a useful purpose for mankind as well as for animals. HORSES.

A run at pasture at night will be useful for a team, but either the pasture should be good or the horses should receive a feed of grain before being turned out; pasture slone will not be sufficient for a tired horse that is kept at work every day.

#### CARE OF THE FEET.

Work horses are subject to have dry and brittle hoofs while ploughing on hot dry ground. Occasionel washing and application of glycerine or cosmoline to the moist hoofs will soften the horn and remedy the brittleness. At this season mischief is done by keeping old shoes on too long. It is necessary to remove shoes to accommodate the growth of the hoof; otherwise there is danger that the hoof may become bound.

AGRICULTURVL NOTES. Daisled meadows, fields of clover, Grasses juicy, fresh and sweet, In a day the wild bees hover In a day the wild bees hover Over many a fragmant heap; Windrows all the in-ads do cover, Biorsoms fail a d farmers reap; In a month and all is over-Stored away for winte, 's keep.

Land-draining goes ahead in the West especially in Indians and Illinois. The former State has now 500 tile factories, each of which turns out 240,000 tiles in a season.

Farmers should have a diversity of crops so that if there is a failure in one there may be a hit in another. The intelligent farmer lays his plans as much as the leader of military. He looks ahead to see what will make him money; and he doesn't put all his eggs under one hen, for she might leave the nest and all would be addled.

A Kentish farmer is said to have condensed his practical experience into these rules: "Feed your land before it is hungry, rest it before it is weary and weed it before it is foul.'

A farmer in Holden, Me., who had placed a large umbrella in his cornfield to frighten away the crows, says that on a wet day he found a large flock safely sheltered under it from the rain!

Have a spade or thin chisel and cut under round every plant of burdock, poke weed or other biennial or perennial plant found growing in the fence corners or other places likely to be infested, and you will soon find your yearly crop of weeds diminished.

The practice of dairying, as well as the theory, is thaght at the Iowa Agricultural College, where a sixty-cow power creamery, with all modern improvements, has been completed of late, and is successfully carried on supplying the dining-room with butter of excellent quality, the work from the milking onward being all doue by the students themselves.

It is stated that with nearly a third of the number of cows in the United States, the butter and cheese made in Great Britain and Ireland are worth but \$67,500,000 at the high rate which they command. Almost twice that value, or \$130,000,000 is produced by the fresh milk sold, which realizes high prices. The estimated average annual yield per cow is 262 gallons. Not quite half of the supply of butter and cheese is of home production.

The richest food is not always the cheapest for milch cows, though too little food, however, is even worse than too rich food, a fair mean being the best. A butter cow cannot be made a cheese cow by change of food, though food to a certain extent influences the milk production. For quality of milk, select proper breeds; for quantity good milkers, and feed well, but not with too much highly-concentrated food.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



improved and Perfected-Is Ab soluciy die unly Article that will Mestore Hair on Baid Heads. And Currs all Dissases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries

 What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries
 The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of bunnanity is concerned, is (1AR, F) which effects a complete and radical correlin cases of buldness, or where the hair, owing to discusse of the scalp, has become thin and tend to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a large hyperbolic and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accomplations of diadraff, and the premature clasge of color. are all evidences of a discussed coudition of the scalp has been cheaped in the formature clasge of color. are all evidences of a discussed coudition of the scalp and the global while incurish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used most possess medic i as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin ouder the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is for elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oll is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after 1 has been cheaped ther most complete de dorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in faroff fusing noticed that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in faroff fusing noticed in that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lange, had a habit of wiphing his oil-best acard band- in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer bead of black, glossy hair than he ever had be fore. The oil was in the one of a streed in ductive that and even the tails of horses, which had failen out, were completely restored in the decodrized ing the was infered not horse and cattle that had lost the premiser were here defined perroleum as a dressing for the had of refined perroleum as a dressing for the had one or the scale of near streed and contered is the were the nail the results were are particel and there results were are rapid as they were in streed in decorred with the decodorized ind on the The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a

The True Witness · For 1879. PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigitant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at lurge. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to Join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below. There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postuge included, of 3 cents sweek. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and you may be other.

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to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once. We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for 75 cents.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items:

Kead and Carefully Note the Following Items: The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the num-ber of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article. Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices, 2nd. But, tell us with each name or fist of names sent, that it is for a Premium. and Send the names as fast as o tained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Fremium de-sired will be sent as so n as earned and ordered, its. Send the exact money with each list of strea will be sent as so n as earned and ordered. 4ta. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confluence of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if lessthan \$1.50 be sent tor one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Pre-mium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we offer Premiums to canossers. 7th. 'ne or two-Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by ennyassers, and should be used care-fully and economically, and where they will tell. fully tell.

TABLE OF PREMIUNS. For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition of Sub'rs at \$1.50, 11h Prize.

NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES. Price.

ierred.

Simeon Bergbeim, iron merchant, has failed. Liabilities, £40,000.

Thomas Driver, cotton spinner, of Blackburn, has failed. Liabilities, £39,000.

The house of commons, to-day, committed Grissell to Newgate prison until the proroganext session of parliament on the original charge of breach of privilege of the house.

#### THE ZULD WAR.

### Cetywayo Wants to Surrender.

PORT DURNFORD, July 24 .- Cetywayo has made another effort to-day to ascertain whether his liberty would be granted him if he submitted. He said he had been completely deserted.

A Cape Town despatch, July 29th, says Cetywayo has sent word he wished to surrender, but fears being killed. A reply was returned promising him safety and good treatment

LONDON, August 14.- A Durban despatch July 24th, reports that the Zulus generally acquiesce in the deposition of Cetywayo.

#### Sir John Macdonald Dines with the Queen and is Sworn in as a Member of the Imperial Privy Council.

TOBONTO, August 14 .- The following is a special cablegram to the Globe:

LONDON, August 14 .--- Sir John Macdonald left London this morning for Osborne, to be sworn in a member of the privy council. The Dominion ministers dined last night with the lord mayor of London.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper sail by the Circassian on the 21st inst. Sir John Macdonald will remain in England four weeks longer. Sir Alexander Galt goes to Spain to negotiate a commercial treaty.

Mr. Pope, minister of agriculture, has directed Mr. Dyke, the government agent at Liverpool, to place himself in communication with tenant farmers in various parts of the United Kingdom, and in cases where a number of agriculturists are found to entertain the idea of emigration and are able to satisfy him that they are possessed of a fair amount of capital he is authorized to send out to Canada any one of their number whom they may select to report upon the character of the country, the terms upon which an improved farm may be acquired and other matters of value. The expenses of these delegates will be defrayed by the Dominion, and every facility will be offered them in Canada for acquiring information of a reliable character and communication with those whom they represent. The following is a special cable to the Mail :---

LONDON, August 14 .- This afternoon the Bight Hon. Sir John Macdonald, the premier of Canada, was summoned to Osborne house and sworn in as a member of the queen's privy council. Sir John was appointed a member of the privy council in July, 1872. The right hon. gentleman was introduced to her majesty and leading members of the Government, who were in attendance, by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, secretary of state for the colonies, and after the ceremony he had a long interview with the queen, and subsequently dined at Osborne house with her ma-

Pond's Extracy.-- The Household Remedy or Pains, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, etc. Always re-iable. It never fails. Give it a trial. 561

MANY YOUNG PERSONS FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS of age are greatly annoyed with roughness of the face, the skin being covered with unsightly pimples, blotches, discolor. ations, and flesh worms. To all such we advise the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIELA AND PILLS, which, if persevered in, will so thoroughly cleanse and purify the humors of the system that the skin well become smooth, soft, and beautiful.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- The most delicate invalids, the greatest sufferers with sea-sickeness, and those whose nervous systems are more sensitive, prefer it before all others, not for a time only, but always and continuously. The sense of smell.never tires of its soft, refreshing odor.

It is noticed that some of our farmers in gauging the mowing machine cut too close. This is something that the practical farmer ought to take into consideration, as close cutting is injurious. There are few lands that will bear shaving, as the action of the hot sun and dry weather of July and August affects the roots unfavorably when they are left with no protection.

The liquid yieldings of animals are worth more-good authorities say one-sixth morepound for pound, than the solid excrements, and are saved with greater care by the best European farmers and gardeners. All the leaks in the stables are not in the roof; those

should not be left to waste, but cut up and cured as soon as the crop is off. The ground may be ploughed at once and sown to white turnips. There should be no waste of forder or of ground, and every little saving that is possible should be made.

#### WHITE TURNIPS.

may be sown this month and yield a valuable crop. The cow-horn, white Norfolk, Grevstone and other quick growing varieties will make a good growth before the ground i frozen up.

FALL FALLOWING.

Experience proves, every season, the wisdom of ploughing as much as possible, for spring sowing. Early fall ploughing has the benefit of fallowing to some extent. and the earlier it is begun the more advantages are derived from it; it is more beneficial on heavy land than on light, but light land cannot fail to be improved by it. The better the preparation of the ground the better the crop. The high average yield of the English farms is no doubt largely due to the thorough preparation of the ground before seeding. Our climate is superior to that of England for wheat growing ; yet a yield of 64 bushels per acre is not at all infrequent among good farmers there, while here 40 bushels per acre is an unusual yield. Two ploughings, several harrowings and in many cases rolling or crushing; and the excellent preparation of the soil by a previous root crop must have a much better effect upon the soil than one ploughing, very poorly done done because of the hardness and dryness of our soil in midsummer, and very imperfect harrowing. It might be well for us to lay out more labor on our wheat crop, and so prepare the ground better, and raise our average from 12 to at least 20 bushels per acre. The difference in the amount of wheat at harvest would pay for a good deal of extra work in ploughing, etc., and yet leave a profit; besides, the soil would not forget the generous treatment in one year nor two.

#### MANGLES AND BEETS.

Root crops and field cabbages need frequent cultivation during this month and up to the time when the rows become nearly closed by their growth. So long as the horse can pass along the rows the soil should be stirred deeply. Sugar-beets are sweeter the deeper they are covered in the ground ; white sugarbeuts may be earthed np, but mangles and globe beets do not need; this a mere stirring the soil is sufficient. Thin when needed, and pull all weeds that start in the rows.

#### CLOVER-REED.

Clover that was mown early for hay may be ready to cut for seed that month. If cut early, the sod may be prepared for wheat. A clover sod after the seed has been taken off furnishes rich soil for wheat crop. The sod should be ploughed with a jointer, such as the Syracuse Chilled Plough, and the ground well rolled ; the surface may be then loosened up with a cultivator before sowing.

#### WOUNDS AND BRHISIS

in horses and cattle should be washed and dressed with some emollient application. The veterinary cormoline, a preparation of crude petroleum, has proved an excellent dressing for damaged skin, sprains, or bruises, on often in the floor are quite as objectionable horses, cattle and sheep, as well as for soften-and are the cause of a great deal of waste. Ing hard or contracted hoofs. It has been

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perature has no effect PRICES MODERATE.

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4-g

May be consulted daily at

No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace.

Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, oursed of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegnev. St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Macre Cœur, c red of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks. April 26. 37-g\*

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11-g

# READ THE TESTIMONIALS

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative.

**READ** THE TENTIMUMIALS DAVISVILE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1578. CHAS. LANGLEY & CO., San Francisco: DEAR Sik—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBULINE in my own case. For three years the top of my bead has been completely hald and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noted the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the percommendation of a friend I concluded to try. the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend. I concluded to try a bottle without any great nopes of good results; bowever, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my movat agreable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, bealthy growth of hair, which has every ap pearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

healthy growth of bair, which has every ap pearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth. Itake great pleasure in offering you this testi-monial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE, Bubscribod and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING, JOSEPH E. POND. JR., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass, says: for more than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CAR 401LINE, 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 dows after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth. MR. W. G GLD, No. 70 River arsonne, Alleg-heny City, Pa., writes to us that he had bis head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBO-LINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly. ALFKED PHILLIPS, Druggist. Gloversville, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her bead an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years DONGOLA, III., March 19, 1879. SIRS,-By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE on my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow h of bair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact. A.G. WILLIAWS, M.D. THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, III. says: I can cheerfully recommend CAR BOLINE as a remedy for Baldness. I was en-tirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBO. I.INE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARB LINE. I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Law-rence the CARBOLINE. W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist:

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WM. W. GREENWOOD, St. Uatharines, Ont., Can.

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Bells, plated in Gold	10.00	49
" 13-Spring Steel Bracket Saw	1.25	Ĝ
" 13-Spring Steel Bracket Saw " 14-Patent Tool Holder and		
Tools	1.25	5
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" 16-New Lawlor Sewing Ma-		100
chine	50.00	100-
" 17-" The Voice " (1 year) " 18-History of the Catholic	0.25	1
Church	3,50	10
" 19-Donahue's Magazine	2.00	6
" 20Princess Lever Clock	3.00	10
" 21-Snider Breechloading Ritle	50.00	100
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Piece	50.00	100

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. a large quantity of the laits: Catho-lie publications, we can now offer them as in-ducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another columa. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will re-quire 8 subarihers.



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time, money, sectness and supering. Every single Specific the well-tried prescrip-tion of an emicent physician. So for male by Druggists generally. Dr Humphreys' Book on Treatment and Cure of Discusse (14 pp.; also illustrated 'atalogue, sent free on application to Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fullon Struct, N. Y. Street, N. Y.

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enco, is the most successful Paper ever started in Canada.



**POND'S** 

INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES,

Rheumatism, Neuralgia No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extenset. Our Planter is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbaro, Pains in Back or Sido, &c. Our Ointment (30 cents, for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory reases

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nusai syringes (25 conts) and In-halers (\$1.00) are great aids in arresting internal bioders

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extends promptly. It is a sure cure. De-lay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific to meet serious cases, contains all the curation properties of the Extract ; our Nasul Syring of invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds Sprains and Bruises. Lt in Bruises. Lt in Bruises. g, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment connection with the Extract ; it will aid in aling, softening and in keeping out the sir,

Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is univaled, and should be kept in every family ready for us in case of accidents. A dreasing of our Olatment will aid in heating and prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and sorche without pain.

Earache, Toothache and

Faceache. When the Extract is Faceache. med according to direc-tions, its effect is simply wonderful. Piles, It is the greatest known remedy : rap-idly curing when other medicines have field. Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for closed use, is a preventive against Chalme and Piled. Our use, is a preventive against Chaing and Pice. Our Olutment is of great service where the remeval of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so clous that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Guitarent is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No phys-be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Axtract be used. Full directions accompany

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For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Orders for 89 worth, carriago free, on receipt of 82.25. Orders for 85 worth, carriage free, on receipt of 85, if addressed to 18 Murray Street, New York.



" In Heaven We'll Baww dur Own."

There is a time when thought unbldden rushes, Woke into life again by some long buried tone. Some look of joy, at which the paie check Some gleam of heavan's own light across our pathway thrown.

And in that moment, sweet and brief in passing Our loved, lost treasures visit us from off the crystal shore, fain would our clasping arms gafold them,

to our hearts, to part with them no no more

We grieve to think, that joy like this can vanish, Floating away on life's resistless stream, Leaving us sadder when from our hearts we banish,

With stern realities, the sweet and pleasing dream

Give, give to me, tho' it were but in sadness, The dim remembrance, of loved ones long since

flown, When life was one long summer's day of glad-Ero death had stilled the hearts, I then thought

all my own. And still my own, tho' yawns the grave be-

tween us, And all of them on earth lie neath the churchyard stone, Thrice blessed faith, and hope, and love, still teaches,

'That up in heaven we shall know our own."

AGNES BURT.

THE REMAINS OF A. T. STEWART. The base of Operations in Montreal—The

mention used to be in my employ in regard to to this identical case. Some difficulty arose be-tween us and I got rid of him. He knows a good deal, and what he has done since, I do not know, neither do I care."

### THE STATE OF THE BODY.

THE STATE OF THE BODY. From other sources it was exectained that Judge Hilton had been informed by the repre-sentative of the body-snatchers that the remains of the late A. T. Stewart were in an excellent state of preservation, and that the body was, even to-day, easily recognizable by any one who had been acqualuted with the merchant prince during bis lifetime; that, though there was con-siderable disfigurement about the cyes and part of the lower extremities, the fugers, and even the feet and tres had, singular to say, been kept remarkably intact.

## THE P BSIA COLLISION.

#### Darkness and Destruction-Terrible Bxcitement - Damagea - Both Vessels Radly Damaged.

Kadly Damaged. KINGSTON, August 13.—The vessel which col-hided with the Persia was a three-masted schooner or barque. The vessel's jibb.com caught the propeller on the forward rigging of the vessel, then made a plunge and the bow-sprit took the propeller amidships and tore off the roofing of the hurricane deck all the way aft. The severest blow was when the vessel struck the Persia abreast of the boller on the starbard side, displacing the iron supports of the boller. The cablu was considerably smash-ed, and, though sixty-five passengers occupied berths, strange to say no one was injured. The whistle was broken and the stearn excaped with a fearful roar until the boller was exhausted. The boats and davits were carried away. Added to other dangers was that of fire, the falling lamps lamps

### SET FIRE TO THE CARIN,

8

The facts fully justify every claim put forth in behalt of THOMAS' ECLECTRIC 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 joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, kinney disorders, excoriation and inflammation of the nipples, burns, scalds, bruises, corns, and a variety of other diseases and hurts, and of abnormal conditions of the cuticle. It is inexpensive and safe, as well as prompt and thorough. Its merits have met with the recognition of physicians of repute, and veterinary surgeons, horse owners and stock raisers administer and apply it for colic, galls, affections of the hoof, sweeney, garget and troubles incident to horses or to cattle. Sold by all medicine

dealers. Price, 25c. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN. Toronto Ont.

NorE.-Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

## TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, August 19. Financial.

<text><section-header><text><text>

-A writ of attachment has been issued igainst Mr. R. Forsyth, marble dealer, etc., this city, at the instance of the Consolidated bank. We understand that arrangements are being made in this case to prevent the business of the insolvent being interfered with.

### WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, August 14. The general condition of trade in this city,

	Superior Extra	\$0	00	0	520
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•	Rangy	-4	97±	Ð	5 (0
	Fancy	4	85	0	4 90
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	Fine				\$ 50
	Middlings				3 10
I	Pollards				2 45
1	Ontario Bags				2 55
Į	City Bags (delivered)				
Į	Oatmeal				4 75
1	Cornmeal	0	00	æ	250

San or steam, to queue and moniter, as here, BOOTS AND SHOES—Dealers report a good business being done at former prices. Owing to the rise in sole leather an advance in the price of heavy goods is about to be established.

of heavy goods is about to be established. DRUGS AND CHEMICALL.—The excite-ment caused by the recent bank suspensions has had a marked depressing effect upon this branch of trade, but dealers generally express the opin-ion that the ultimate result will be benificial. There have been a good many small orders received from the country during the week, but the demand for all kinds of chemicals is light at present. Opium and runnine remain firm at the late advance. Prices for other articles un-changed. changed.

changed. DRY GOODS.—Duving the past week orders from country merchants have been fairly numerous, and a rather better feeling on the part of western buyers has been manifested. Travellers who are still on the road, report that a good many many merchants have bought merely to sort up, and they purpose visiting the market personally a little later on. Stocks are almost more than well assorted, this season and the trade generally will hall with pleasure the r-turn to the old system of buying in person. Remittances are not what they were expected to be, but an in provement is confidently expected after harvest. GROCERIES.—Trade has ruled quiet since

GROCERIES.-Trade has ruled quiet since porced sold. HIDES AND SKINS.—The demand continues light for green butchers', but as supplies are well kept down prices are maintained with some degree of firmness, and sales are reported from first hands at \$5 for N + 1, \$7 for No 2, and \$6 for No 3, Tanners' selected are \$1 per 100 lbs. more. LEATHER-Trade in this branch has been moderately active, and prices are firm, the re-cent advance of ic all round for the different kinds of sole leather being well maintair ed. No. 1 sole is now quoted at 22c to 23c; and No. 2 at 20c to 21c. Slaughter is firm, but not appreci-aby higher; black leathers remain quiet and unchanged, although holders are firmer. Manu-facturers are now pretty busy, but so far they are ordering only small lots. Remiltances are fair for the season, but they might be better. OLLS-Seal oil is worth 42c in large lots. and more. OILS-Seal oil is worth 12c in large lots, and smal o ders to country traders are being filled at about 4Sc; cod oil is sold at 38c to 12c

cheaper; fresh butter in prints sold to-day at from 10c up to 18c, and tubs Eastern Tps are worth 9c to 10c. New laid eggs bring 16c, but packed do. are worth only 9c to 11c.

Prices for fruit are generally unchanged; peaches are arriving from Lewiston in baskets, and selling at \$1.25 per basket; Delaware peaches bring \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel in crates. California seckle pears are quoted at \$6 per box, and California plums at \$4.50 do. For mammoth watermelons \$1 each is asked, and for nutmeg mush-melons, \$4 to \$7 per dozen.

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

VEGETABLES-New potatoes, 30c to 00c per bush; new carrots, 20c to 30c per dozen bunches; new onions, 25c per dozen bunches; parsnips, 50c do; beets, 25c do; turnips, to 00c per bushel; celery, 40c to 00c per parcel of a dozen bunches; 50c spinach, 00c to 00c per bushel; pineapples, 26 to 30c each; rhubarb, 10c to 20c per dozen bunches; radishes, 15c do; water crusses 00c per basket; new cabbage, 30 to 40c per dozen or 5c per bead; lettuce, 10c to 15c per dozen bunches. French string beans, 40c per bushel; green peas, 25c per do; cucumbers, \$2 per brl : cauliflowers, \$1.50 to 2 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1 to 1.25 per bushel; new onions, 20c per dozen bunches; green corn, 7c to 12c per dozen ears.

FRUIT-Apples-New, \$2 50 to 3 per brl and from 00c per peck ; lemons, 25c to 30c per doz; \$8 to 9 per case; oranges 00c to 00c per doz; 00 to 00 per case; cranberries, 00c per gallon; cocoanuts, 00c per doz; gooseberries, 50c per gallon; bell pears, S3 to 4 per brl; Bartlett do S4 50 per crate; Delaware peaches, \$3 do; mushmelons, \$3 to 7 per dozen.

MEAT.-Beef-Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; spring lamb, 50c to \$1 50 per quarter; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 8c to 10c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

FARM PRODUCE .-- Butter --- Prints, 10c to 18c per lb; roll, 00c to 00c per lb; Eastern Townships, tub, 9c to 10c. Fine cheese, 7c to Sc per lb; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, Sc to 9c per lb. Lard, 8 c to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 14c to 16c per dozen; packed do 9c to 11c.

British Cattle Markets,

LONDON, Thursday, Ju'y 31-Beast market ex-tremely dull; forced sale at 44 to 6d per 3b re-duction. Prime sheep steady; inferior. lower. Lambs unchanged. Piget lower, Beef, 4s to 6s; pork, 7s 3d to 4s 4d. Numbers at market; Beasts 540; sheep and lam. bs, 9,150; calves, 350; pigs, 20; including foreign beasts 150; sheep and lambs, 720.

lambs, 720. BRISTOL, Thursday, Jnly 31.—Only a moderate supply of beet on olier, which, in consequence of the sales of American, sold at 72 per cwt for best quality, and 65s for inferior sorts. Not many sheep at market; choice wethers realized 9jd, heavier sheep 9d, and ewes 7jd to 8jd per 1b. A large show of store cattle, which met with a slow sale at a reduction. A limited supply of pigs, which fetched 10s 3d for bacon sorts, and 10s id to 11s for porkers.

DUBLIN, Thursday, July 31.—English buyers wore present in large numbers. Beef made 70s to 75s per cwt. Wheep sold well at 9d per ib. There were in the market 1.983 cattle and 7.412 sheep, being 211 increase of the former and 242 decrease of the latter,

of the latter, GLASGOW, Thursday, July 31.—Market dull for cattle at about last week's prices. Supply of sheep and lambs large, with prices a shade lower. Scotch. 785; secondary, 786 to 778. Irlsh, 75; secondary, 725 to 748; inferior, 604 to 708. Mutton 94; secondary, 83d to 84d; other sorts, 74 to 8d. Large pigs, 408; amail, 345 to 36. Calves, 655 to 708.

## Montreal Horse Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 18.

**Hontresl Horse Market**. MONDAY, Aug. 18. As is usual at this season of the year,-during harvest time,-the supply of heavy draught and good carriage horses for sale is very small in this market, and accordingly but a small busi-ness has been done ia horse fleesh during the past week. There continues a good demand for gentlemen's driving horses, about 16 hands high, but buyers report that although they are willing to pay handsome prices, the class of horses required is not to be had in the country. This statement may be considered doubtful, but it is certain at all dvents that they are not forthcoming, as the borses now arriving are nearly all small, light animals. There have been few American buyers in town during the week, and shipments from the American house yards were light, owing chiefly to the scarcity of suitable horses two cars of small Ontario beasts were sold at prices ranging from \$40 to \$55. There are at present some half-a-dozen buyers at the American house, and about a dozen horses in the stables . At he weekly auction sale on the Corpora-tion horse market last Friday, Mr. Maguire sold two nged horses, one at \$33, and anotoer at \$40; niso a six-year-oid carriage beast at \$61. Complaints are made that the corporation do not enforce the city by-laws which compet all parties having horses to sell to enter the market on College street. It is stated that they are re-gularly exposed for sale on the States at a total value of \$1,966 \$1, again-t 51 horses. Valued at \$3.999.\$5, shipped during the week previous. Following is the list of horses at hipped through the United States consulate here from this port to the United States during the past week :-August 9th-Two horses at \$11. August 11th -Six do at \$13.750. August 13th-Seven do at \$5.78. August 14th-Twenty-one do at \$1.692. August 15th-Four do at \$250. August 16th-Nine do at \$615

Markets by Telegraph

LONDON, A sgust 18.—White fall whest per cen-tal, \$1.60 to 1 67; red fall, \$1.50 to 1 60%, spring; \$1 20 to 1 60; pease, 30c to \$1; corn, \$1; oats; new; \$1; old oats, \$1.15; rye, 35c; barley; 90 to \$1; butter, \$c to 12c; esgs, 10c to 11c; apples, 40c to 50c per bush; potatoes, 50c per bush. The deliveries of new fall wheat during the past week was good.

GUELPH, August 13.—Fall wheat, 90c to 55; spring, 85c to 90c; prase, 55c to 60c; barley, 50c; oats, 40c to 43c; potutoes, 50 to 60c; butter, 10c to 14; eggs, 10c to 12c.

CHATHAM, August 18.—Fall wheat-white, 90c to 85c; spring wheat, 50c to 90c; oats, 85c to 40; corn, 40c to 44c; barley per 100 lbs, \$1.00 to 1 25.

corn, 40c to 44c; barley per 100 lbs, \$1.00 to 1 25. HAMILTON, August 18.— White wheat, 9%c to \$1.02; Treadwell; 48c to \$1; red winter, 9%c to 850; spring, 35c to 97c; peake, 55c to 60c; barley, 45c to 50c; oats, 85c to 3%c; corn. 50c to 51c; 'apples, 50c to 60c; potatoes 35c to 40c; while wheat flour, \$4.60 to 4 75; Streng Bakers', \$4.60 to 4 75; butter, in rolls, 10c to 12; do in firkins, 6c to 10; eggs. per doz, 8c to 10c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$5.75 to 6.00.

#### Halifax Markets.

Halifax Markets. HALIFEX, August 15.—Business is quiet. FISH.—The arrivals have been very large, chiefly in cod, the catch of which continues extremely good. Seven cargoes have left for the West Indies by sailing vessels, amounting to 10,-639 quintals of dry fish, 1,002 bris of mackerel, 1,-343 bbis of herring and 210 bris of alewives. The inward West Indian cargoes were four, with 296 hhds, 16 barrels of sugar and 108 puns molasses. The I. C. R. took out six car loads of fish, con-sting of 685 quintals cod, 160 barrels of mack-erel, 525 barrels of herring, for Chicago. Dry fish —The receipts were 17,301 quintals, and ship-ments 12,359 quintals. The market is dull and unchanged The outside price bas been obtained for some lots, while some good parcels have been bought at \$2.25 cash. Mackerel—Quiet without alteration in figures except smalls, on which an advance is made. The receipts were 1,250 bris, and the shipments 163 bris. Herring—Unaltered, althout hwe learn of onesale of viore spilt No. 1 at \$3.50. The receipts were 1,250 bris, and ship-ments 1,567 br's. Alewives the same, and re-ceipts continue fair in quantity; 480 bris for the week, and shipments 210 bris. Saluon advanced in price by \$1 alt arout d; the receipts were 674 bris, and the shipments 130 bris. Saluon advanced in price by \$1 alt arout d; the receipts were 674 bris, and the shipments 180 bris. Cop OIL has moved up a littley and transac-tions have been made at 33 cents ex-vessel, in fisherman's order. The receipts were 4,860 gal-lons, and shipments to New York and Boston 12,015 gallonz. SALT—Lower in some kinds of Liverpool and Inagua, and receipts for the week have been 12

Insgua, and receipts for the week have been 12, 826 bushels of Turk's Island, 5,900 bushels of Insgua, and 1,295 tons of Liverpool. FLOUR-Weaker and slightly lower, the re-ceipts being 8,510 barrels, of which 2,185 burrels wate from the terms

ceipta being 8.510 barrels, of which 2,185 burrels were from Boston. CORNMEAL-Advanced 10c by some holders of prime Chicago, and the receipts for the week are small, only 700 barrels. RAW SUGARS-Unchanged in our local matket, but the refinery demand takes so large a pro-portion of the import that our consumption does not affect stocks. Hefined sugars continue un-changed. The receipts are small, either of Montreal or English makes, and the grocery West India sugar supplies the chief trade.



With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LiME and SOL, is combined in a perfectly galadable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the sightest mause. It is the 'finest food and medicate ever offered to the weak and debilitator patient. It is stores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds field and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Brood and Gederal debility, no reractly has been formi to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$100 per bottle. BCOTT & BOWNE, Bellevine, the Belleville, Unt.

# COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

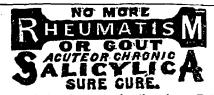
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This chartered College, directed by the Obiate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

Its Civil Engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin French is also carefully attended to. The degree of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deservicandidates.

Tuition, in Commercial' Course.....

Drawing, Vocal Music; and use of Library en tail no extra charge. All' charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For further particular end for the "Prospectus and Course of Studies.





Brokers are paying 90 to 95 per cent. for Exchange bank bills; 90 to 92 for Consolidated, 85 to 90 for Ville Marie, and 50c on the dollar for Mechanics', and the latter are not in demand at even this price.

-The traffic earnings of the Great Western railway for the week ending on the 8th instant were \$79,390.92, against \$75,211.90 for the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of \$4,179.02.

During the past week the bank of England gained £36,000, and the reserve, which last week was 553 per cent of liabilities, is now 561-16 per cent. The posted discount rate of the bank is 2 per cent, which is something more than double the rate at which prime bankers' bills are discounted. It is not unlikely that the drain of gold to New York will cause an early increase in the rate.

The London Times, in a recent financial article, says :- " It is not possible to say decidedly what caused the slightly increased firmness of the money market yesterday (Tuesday). It is ascribed in some quarters to apprehensions that large quantities of gold may be withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York, but it would take a most no table demand to deplete both our stores and those of the Bank of France. Still, the effect of such a withdrawal would be much more marked now than in ordinary times. Many borrowers now enjoy very limited credit. Banks will not lend freely, and a very slight extra demand immediately reacts on the market in an exaggerated fashion. Everything is stagnant, and to all appearances may remain so for some weeks to come."

#### Business Troubles.

L.J. Lamontague, jr., has been attached by L. J. Lamontague, sr. Amount of demand, \$1,901.94. C. O. Perrault, assignce.

S. H. May & Co., wholesale oil and paint merchants, have caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Joseph Dupuis for \$226.09. J. Bourbonnier, assignee.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Edwin Brokovski, dealer in church ornaments, trading under the name of E. C. Senecal & Co, for the sum of \$1,215. Symmes, assignee.

The estate of Francois Racette, trader, this city, has been attached by George Martineau, butcher, for \$205. Mr. G. W. Parent, assignee.

-W. McIntosh, dry goods dealer, Brantford, has tailed with liabilities at \$25,000. Messrs. McKay Bros., of this city, are the principal creditors.

\_J. O. Villeneuve has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Chas. T. Viau & Frere, biscuit manufacturers, St. Mary street. Amount of demand, \$513.42. Louis Dupuy, assignee.

PETROLEUM-Demand light. Prices in this city lic per wine gallon freight paid; broken lots 12c to 13ic. In London from Sc to Sic is the price.

PROVISIONS .- There is really nothing of interest to report concerning the wholesale provi-sion trade. The market is completely de-moralized, and there are no orders received for moralized, and there are no orders received for shipment of goods, hence the demant for all kinds of staple articles is very light. Sales are confined to the retail jubbing trade. Hog products are quoted as follows: --Mess pork, \$13 to \$13.50; smoked hams, from 11a to 11jc. Bacon, 8jc to %c, and lard from 9c to 9jc for grades from Canada tubs to Fairbank's palls. Butter is quoted 8c to 11c for Morrisburg, lic to 12jc for Townships, and 18c to 15jc for creamery, for fine to finest selections for shipping purp-ses. For cheese, from 4jc to 5jc continues to be a fair range. Eggs are unchanged, at 10e to 11e in crates.

The farmer' markets mean also be and any bygers in attendance, and so to be any bygers and so to be any bygers in attendance, and so the of any bygers in attendance, and so to be any bygers in attendance, and so the any so to be any bygers in attendance, and so the any bygers in attendance, and so the any bygers in attendance, and so the any so to byger by any bygers in attendance, and so the any so to be and a so the angent any bygers in attendance, and so the any so to be any bygers in attendance, and so the angent and so the angent and so the angent and so the angent and the angent and any bygers in attendance. The so the so the angent and so the angent angent and so the angent angent and so the angent

ings and Mr. Connor had neither of them sold their cattle yet, at noon, and Mr. Brady drove his to Viger market.

Mr. Wm. Moagan, of this city, received today a double-deck load of hogs from Chicago, where they averaged 375. Ibs. each; they were considered among the finest ever many. brought to this city. Mr. Wm. Head also re-ceived two double-deck loads of Chicage

THURSDAY, August 14. Some holders of last year's hops have recently placed their stocks, while others have held them for prices far above current quotations. There have been recent sales of 40 bales of inferior to good qualities at 2c to 6c. and a small parcel at 7ic. Some bolders ask 10c and upwards, but no-sales have been reported at these figures. Brow-ers are not buying as they have suffi-lent stock to carry them over until the new crop arrives, which will be very shortly. The New York market coatinues very firm at the late advance, and offers of 3cc for the new crop of state crops have been refused Choice state of 15% growth are worth from 18e to 2cc. It is estimated that the present crop in New York state will not be more than one third to one-half as large as that of last year. Advices to nearly the same effect have been received from England and Ger-many.

#### The Quebre Markets.



have recently been fitted up specially for the

purpose of transporting live stock, together

Freight Rates.

the United Kingdom.

BLEAG	HEL	SHEE	TING

with general cargoes, across the Atlantic, and	
are considezed three of the finest steamers in.	Good useful Bleached Sheetings, 23c per yard
the trade plying between this continent and	Heavy Bleached Sheetings, 25c per yard.
the United Kingdom	very good Dieached Twin Oncounted

Heavy washed	Twill	Cotton	Sheetings,	Hc a
	-4			

40c per yard. Best American Twill Cotton Sheetings, %c, 4 and 47c per yard. Good Linen Sheetings, from 75c per yard.

# DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS.

# WANTED

For the Model School of the Municipality of Rawdon, a Professor to teach French and English. Fair salary. Addre-s

52.2

Rev J. O. Dubols, P. P., St Patrice de Rawdon

EXPERIENCED cook, house and table maid, nurses and general servants with refer-L nurses and general servants, with refer-ences, want situations Apply at Miss Neville's Registry Office, 51 Bonaventure street. 11

**Preight Rates.** The joint executive committee, representing nearly 30 American railroad companies, have unanimously adopted the following proposition : "To discontinue hereafter the practice of con-tracting for any sp-clai or given lots, blocks or quantities of freight at tariff rates, or at less than tariff rates, to the seaboard, on home or foreign business, and to give ten days' previous notice of any increase in the tariff." Commis-missioner Albert Fink, chairman of the joint executive committee, has issued a circu ar set-ting forth that the committee have voted in favor of an advance in east-bound rates on the basis of 30 cents for grain, 35 cents for fourth class, and 45 cents for live hogs from Chicago, to take effect August 25th, 1879. At S. Carsley's you can buy good useful Poplit Lustres for 12/c, worth 17c.
At S. Carsley's you can buy extra good Black Å Wool Bunting for 30c per yard, worth #A Brilliantine for 17/c per yard, worth 22c.
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At S. Carsley's you can buy very good quality All Wool French Debelges for 10c per yard worth 30c.
At S. Carsley's you can buy extra good quality All Wool French Debelges for 10c per yard worth 30c.
At S. Carsley's you can buy extra good quality of Pa iffer twell Suiting, in all the news shades, for 20/g per yard, worth 35c.
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