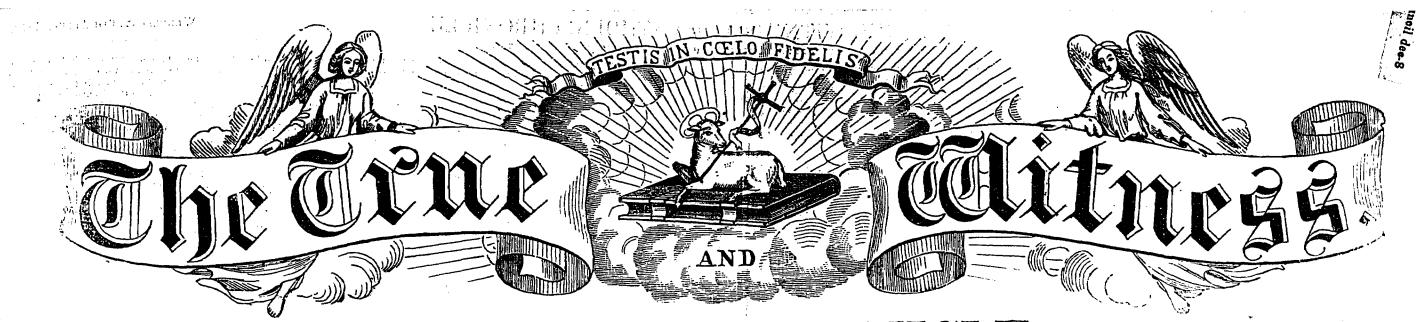
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



RONICLE. CATHOI

is made.

Just previous to his leaving for the east.

His Lordship appointed Father Twohey as his commissary in the diocese, Vicar-General

Farrelly being at the same time appointed ad-ministrator. Father Farrelly, therefore, as-

PREVIOUS BISHOPS.

Kingston and the second consecrated in St.

Mary's Cathedral-the first being the late

Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton. The previous

Bishops were the celeb ated Bishop John

Macdonald, soldier, sepator, patriot and priest.

CONDOLENCE.

Y.I.C.B.U., V.M.S.B.A., and St. Vincent de Paul's Society, last evening at St. Patrick's

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society

VOL. XXIX.-NO. 51.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1879.

DEATH OF BISHOP O'BRIEN.

We take most of the following extracts from "G" in the Harp for November, 1878 :---

The right reverend Bishop O'Brien, whose portrait we present to the readers of the Post, was born at Loughsboro township, that was highly useful, and yet full of pro-

mise. 6 His cotemporaries of thirty-five years ago speak to-day of his assiduity, his high moral qualities, and that intellectual force which put him in the first place in the village schools. When the young scholar had exhausted the modest curriculum of the country academy, his good parents—people of indus-try, irreproachable character and sterling worth-wisely determined to give him every opportunity for distinguishing himself in the opportueity for this ing instang indicated in the career of learning for which he had already manifested so great a taste. Moreover, they had detected in their son's grave, amiable and religious character, certain marks which pointed toward the sanctuary. Hence, whatever sacrifice a higher course of education involved was cheerfully made by those good parents, who hoped one day to see him offer the adorable sacrifice of the mass for the living and the dead."

"Bishop O'Brien made his theological course at the grand seminary of Quebec, and showed remarkable versatility and love of classic literature. His knowledge of the fathers of the church was very great. He was director of Regionolis college for many years. As a preacher, Bishop O Brien was logical, profound, well-ordered, not over imaginative, nor passionate, but very telling and forcible. His statement of a dogmatic question was admirable. He never indulged in flights of fancy, but used occasionally as much metaphor as illustrated without highly coloring his discourse. As to his manner, it was calm and judicial, never displaying that hurried excitement and nervousness which detract so much from the effect of some good speakers His voice was good and well under control. In a word, he was one of those rare speakers, whose longest sermons are considered too short by the most intelligent hearers, and this is the most favorable of all criticisms.

Dr. O'Brien, as is well known. succeeded the lamented Bishop Horan, one of the best prelates, the largest hearted, most accomplished gentleman that ever wore a mitre. A certain unerring instinct in the community pointed Father O'Brien as the successor of Dr. Horan.

the confidence reposed in him that ne was appointed rector of Regiopolis, in which position he performed his duties with the utmost impartiality, and in a manner which won for him the admiration and affection of all with whom he came in contact. In 1864 he was

appointed to the pastoral care of the Roman Catholic church at Brockville, where, by indomitable perseverance, he succeeded in wiping off a cumbersome debt in connectwelve miles from Kingston, a little over tion with the church, which weighed heavily twelve miles from tringston, a first sted on the people. In the cause of edu-fifty years ago, and was found dead in his bed on the people. In the cause of edu-fifty years ago, and was found dead in his bed on the people. In the cause of edu-at Quebec this morning, thus closing a life cation he was particularly prominent, at Quebec this morning, thus closing a life cation he separate schools of Brockville highly useful, and yet full of proon the people. In the cause of eduand Kingston amply testity. After the resignation from infirmity of the late Bishop Horan, he was looked upon as the most likely successor, and by a remarkable coincidence the Bull appointing him Bishop of Kingston was issued on the very day that Bishop Horan died-the 15th February, 1875 When it was known that Dr. O'Brien had been appointed, it was resolved to give him a warm reception. On the 17th of April he was met by a great number of people at the station, and conducted to the cathedral, where addresses of welcome were presented to him. On the following day the consecration took place with imposing ceremonies. The archbishops of Toronto and Quebec were present, and there were no fewer than six bishous. several vicar-generals and about 60 priestof the diocese. Archbishop Lynch was the consecrator, and the ceremony will be long remembered by those who witnessed it. Immediately on entering upon his duties he went to work to pay off the enormous debt of \$38,000 which hung over the Cathedral, leading the subscription himself by \$3,000, which had been presented to him by his priests. During his episcopate he visited nearly every part of the diocese, preaching, lecturing, consecrating churches, confirming children and codecting money; and we believe he was so successful in the latter object that the heavy debt was almost, if not altogether, paid off. It is only recently that he determined on beautifying the interior of St. Mary's Cathedral, and fortunately he lived to see the conclusion of part of the work He died, however, before the stained glass windows were put in, which would have had the effect of making the church one of the most beautiful in the Dominion.

Dr. O'Brien was a man of very liberal sentiments. He was particularly interested, as above stated, in the cause of education, and his appearance on the platform of convocation at the closing exercises of 1878 was a pleasing feature of the proceedings. He did a great deal to improve the separate schools of the city, which now stand higher than ever they did before. Dr. O'Brien's Father O'Brien as the successor of Dr. Horan. than ever they that bendle. Dr. blien be His qualifications were so manifestly superior charity to the poor was well known, and it to all others that competition with him would is said that he gave away large sums of have been, either the result of swelling conceit. money in so private a manner that it will have been, either the result of swelling conceit. ever be found out. This we do know, that he has lectured for charitable purposes in the cathedral when the state of his health would have justified his declining to do so. He was much beloved by the Roman Catholics of the city, and held in a very high degree the respect of the citizens of all denominations Up to the time of writing nothing is known of the funeral arrangements, but all the priests in the diocese have been telegraphed for. The telegram received at the palace this morning stated that the body of the deceased prelate would leave Quebec at 2.20 o'clock this afternoon, so tha it will be here 4 o'clock to-marrow morning. about It will prohably lie in state for a day or so afterwards. His lordship left Kingston accompanied by Father Brown, of Port Hope, and Father Lynch, of Peterborough, on the 16th July, visiting Caledonia Springs, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. He intended returning by the way of Portland, arriving in Kingston next week. We believe that a vigrous effort was being made by his lordship to re-open Regiopolis college next spring with a very fair prospect of success. This would have been a great boon to Romau Catholics in this diocese, who are compelled to send their sons to Quebec to be educated in the higher branches. The feeling of regret in the city is very trong, and found expression in many ways The flags on the city buildings and on several private buildings were hoisted at half-mast as soon as the news of his lordship's death was confirmed.

is heavily draped in black and presents a very ; places. All these edifices were, we believe, sombre appearance, suitable to the solemnity is the direct result of His Lordship's administra-of the occasion. No special services will be it ion. observed to morrow, everything being left till Wednesday next.

THE BISHOP'S WORK.

We were unable to give anything like a complete statement of His Lordship's work during the period of his episcopate. The number confirmed during the four years which he presided over the diocese must be counted in thousands. On his last trip west he con-firmed some 1,200 young people, besides preaching and lecturing.

The following gentlemen have been or-The following gentlemen have been or-dained by His Lordship : Revs. Fathers Larkin, & Grafton; Father Hogan, late of Lindsay, now a Macdonald, soldier, sepator, patriot and priest. of the Cathedral; Father Walsh, Kitley, who is Bishop Golin, Bishop Phalen and Bishop was ordained at Loughborough on which oc- is Horan. These prelates are all interred in the casion the late Father Leonard preached the is wall underneath the Cathedral, and here sermon which opened the controversy between it will be placed on Wednesday next the mortal isomethics of one whose factors. For the With the Statement of one whose fame will not be less himself and Dr. Snodgrass; Father Fitzpatrick Fremains of one whose fame will not be less Carden, Father Cicolari, curate, Peterboro'; than theirs. Father Kelly, Gananoque; Father Macdonald, curate at Perth, and Father D. Farrelly, curate

to his uncle at Belleville. The Bishop dedicated about a dozen churches during his episcopate including, hall, the following resolution was unanimously

two in the mission of Hangertord, one each ? passed : at Fenelon Falls, Carden, Trenton and other 13 "Resolved, that we, the members of the

fellow-citizen, J. J. Curran, QC., all former students of St. Joseph's, were such as to make he occasion a memorable one indeed. We hall give in next week's TRUE WITNESS, a porrait of the Very Rev. Doctor Tabaret, a biographical sketch of whom, as well as a report of he speeches referred to, may be found in the We congratulate the reverend Oblate Harp. fathers on the success of their institution. sumes all the charge until a new appointment which we hope to see progressing and prosering, not only as a reward of their sacrifices ind devotion, but in the interest of the cause Bishop O'Brien was the fifth Bishop of of sound and solid education amongst the Catholic youth of our young Dominion.

Address to Father Fox.

The parishioners of the Rev Father Fox resented hum with the following address on late occasion :---

REV. FATHER-We, the undersigned, in be alf of the congregation of St. Andrew's parish vish to express our deep regret at your dearture after having sojourned nearly four ears in our midst, and gained the esteem and respect of all amongst whom yon have so as-siduously labored, and beg of yon to accept this small purse in token of our regard tovards you.

Rev. Father, it grieves us to be obliged to say farewell, but, knowing you must leave uwe say farewell, yet not forever, as we will meet one day in Heaven, enjoying the glory of God and the reward you have merited for your care and attention of rich and poor, old and young.

We hope and humbly ask you to often renember us in your prayers at the altar of hod, and in return we will not forget you, and pray God to protect and prosper our good riest, whom we loved so dearly. (Signed)

F. McRae, D. R. Macdonell, D. A Macdonald, John B McDonald, John McIntosh, Dougal McDonell, Joseph A. McDonell, Angus McPhail and many others.

REPLY.

I accept your expressions in my regard with nany thanks; also the valuable accompaniment. I accept them from you, gentlemen, as men possessing the soul of Catholics, yielding to the voice of your church and the voice of your priest. While you have this blessing -I may say obedience; yes, concord and charity-even my successor will not regret that he came amongst you. What I have that he came amongst you. The time you performed as to my duty during the time you have mentioned was done with pleasure, even in the hour of midnight, to attend any of you, oncord, not as you were when I undertook to take charge of the parish at the death of your old worthy pastor. You have mentioned my labors, esteem and respect; well, gentlemen, it is the duty of a priest to labor; my endeavors were to gather old and young, blind and lame, to the fold. I leave this parish with the assurance that I have not always been idle, but what little I have done I could have done much more. With regard to esteem and respect, these qualities were not gained by me, but only kindness returned for so much you have invariably shown towards me-Farewell my dear people; I will ever remember the affectionate friends and neighbors I have made in St. Andrew's parish. My constant prayers during Divine service at the dtar of God will be that His choicest favours may continue to fall upon you in this lite and n the next. Such will be the prayer of your devoted

cause then you would love them and be happier than you are, and more attached to your own institutions, or rather to the instiutions of your country. If you had home rute, you would have a university. We are only a few Catholics in Ontario, say about 250,000, and we have two university charters, one for Ottawa and one for Kingston, not in operation, but ready to be used when we are able to use them. In Quebec, there is Laval

TERMS: 81.50 per annum In advance.

university, doing good work. Scotland had 5,008 university students last year, and the Catholics of Ireland only 334, and then people say "Oh! those Scotch are o greedy and clannish they swallow up everything." No wonder. It is a shame for Engand to use you as she is doing in this matter. She prevents your equality with your Protestant fellow-countrymen, and then she reproaches you for your inferiority. I wonder will she ever do with you asshe has done with s-let you manage your own local Irish didrs, and all of you manage your imperial mairs together, letting us out here also have BAY

I hope this will come round yet. Yours faithfully, M. STAFFORD, Priest.

A BIG FIRE IN HAMILTON.

Banking Institutions Burnt Down-Aid

Asked From Toronto.

HAMILTON, Ont., August 1 .- The worst fire hat ever occurred here is now in progress. Mcnnes' block is totally destroyed. The Bank f Hamilton, Furner, Livingstone & Co., D. McInnes & Co., and the Hamilton Provident Joan association are all burnt out. The fire as crossed the street, and the Merchants' bank is now in flames. It is feared the whole block east will go. Aid is asked from Foronto. The heat is so intense that one is corched a block away.

Later-The fire originated in Furner, Livingstone & Co.'s, in a room in rear of the oard room of the bank of Hamilton. The ashier gave the alarm, and all hands speedily proceeded to secure the funds and books. The flames spread upwards through the opening in the buildings. Furner's, McInnis', and the Provident Loan office speedily took fire, and, so intense was the heat, that the stone facings flew off and the firemen were scorched. At six o'clock the Merchants' bank across John street, took fire, and Sandford's archouse above took fire; the inside of the building is now burning, and spreading up John street and along King street. The San-In the hour of initiality, to attend any of you, my good people, and not on one but many occasions, and I may say not you alone, but your neighboring parish. I leave you to a next, and, after a few more stores, Wanzer's testify that no priestly duty was neglected by next, and, after a few more stores, Wanzer's sewing machine factory is the next promi-me, even though I expected every day to be ordered elsewhere. I leave you in peace and west, and apparently dying down, though at west find it in the south-west and apparently dying down, though at me time it appeared to be increasing. At 7 clock the McInnes building was gutted, and the flames not so intense from the smaller huildings, yet the fire is spreading through the cinders, which are flying in vast quanti-The cupola of Sanford's building fell, tics. and it is feared some one was hurt. Assistance is asked from Toronto and St. Catharines brigades. At 7.20 fires are taking northeast of the fire from sparks. Gurney's foundry is considered in datager. LATEST .- The fire which occurred here tolay was the most disastrous that ever took place in Hamilton, and it will be a long time efore there will be a full recovery from its effect. The fire broke out in the premises occupied by Furner, Livingston & Co, wholesale and retail dry goods, and in a short time the whole of the McInnes block, the finest in the city, was one mass of flames – It, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. In the same structure were the Hamilton bank head office and the Hamilton Provident and Loan company's offices. These were also destroyed, of course. The fire crossed John street to Sanford, Vail and Brickley's large wholesale clothing house, a portion of which is occupied by the Merchants' bank and by Dixon Brothers, fruit and fire works store, was consumed. Immense volumes of smoke and lighted cinders were blown around the city, and these set fire to the new Larkin block, which, however, only suffered some considerble damage in the roof and upper flat. The B. M. E. church, on Rebecca street, also took fire, and was entirely consumed. The total loss by the fire is estimated at \$750,000. McInnes Brothers have an insurance of \$250,000; Sauford, Vail and Bickley, \$257,000; B. M. E. church, \$2,000; others not eported.



or the phantom of a diseased brain. But, of course, there was no such a thing as ambitious intriguing for the "bonum opiis." Such a spirit would of itself render the aspirant un-The accession of Monseigneur worthy. O'Brien frustrated nobody's foolish hopes, for ecclesiastical dignity should seek instead of being sought.

As an administrator, Dr. O'Brien is unexcelled. The fine church of Brockville, commenced by Father Burns, we believe was finished and paid for by Bishop O'Brien.

His proverbial amiability, his kindness, his boundless charity, his devotion to duty are known to all. No man living ever heard from his lips an uncharitable word against his neighbor. He never gave the slightest cause to any one to say an ill word against bimself.

We feel certain that we have done but scant justice to the character of one who possesses the love and esteem of every one whom he honored with his acquaintance. A true man -a profound scholar-an able preacher-a trusty friend-a virtuous prelate and a worthy bishop-Dr. O'Brien was an honor to the hierarchy of the Dominion and an ornament to the church. Dignities could not disturb the beautiful simplicity of a character, so humble, yet so strong.

G.

He is now no more, but his name will be carefully and lovingly preserved in the hearts of those who knew him, and we may add that many an eye is moist to day in Canada, and many a heart is sore because of the premature death of the illustrious prelate who lies wrapped in the slumber of death in the old fortress of Quebec. May his soul rest in peace.

Referring to the death of Bishop O'Brien, the Kingston News says:

With feelings of the deepest regret we are to-day called upon to record the very sudden and unexpected death of the Right Rev. John O'Brien, D.D., bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston, which sad event took place this morning at the St. Louis hotel, in the city of Quebec, where his lordship could only have arrived a day or two before, as he was registered at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, on Monday night. The news took everybody by surprise, as there was not even a bint to the effect that the bishop was ill. Particulars of the sad event will be found in another column.

Consecrated Bishop of Kingston on the 18th of April, 1875, the appointment of Dr. O'Brien, then of Brockville, to the position rendered vacont by the death of Bishop Horan was received with the greatest satisfaction by the whole diocese. At the time of his elevation to the episcopate he had been for ten years priest of Brockville, where he gained the warm esteem of his flock. His lordship, who was about 46 years of age, was born in the township of Loughborough, where his mother still lives, and was educated at Regionolis college, this fact making him well known to many of those over whom he was afterwards placed as ecclesiastical superior. At college his career was brilliant and there were developed those qualities of heart and mind which so eminently qualified him for the dis-

The Faneral Arrangements.

From the Kingston Daily News Saturday, August 2nd.]

It was at first expected that the remains of he late lamented Bishop O'Brien would reach

Kingston by train at an early hour this morning, and many citizens were prepared to go down to meet the body. But after the issue of the papers last evening a change had been made in the arrangements. A telegram from Rev. Father McCarthy, of Brockville, stated that the deceased's old parishioners would like to detain the body if it could possibly he done, so as to testify their respect to His Lordship's memory. The telegraph was at once put in motion along the line of the North Shore Railway telling Fathers Brown and Lynch, the Bishop's travelling companions, to comply with the request of Father McCarthy Fortunately the telegram reached the travellers, and the connection between Quebec and Montreal being made, the body arrived at Brockville about two o'clock this morning. During the night the Very Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly, and several of the priests went down to Brockville to take part in the service which was to be held there this moruing. The funeral party will leave Brockville about two o'clock this afternoon, arriving here at four o'clock. It is expected that there will be a very large number of people down at the depot to accompany the body to the Cathedral, where a short service will be held. The body will be taken into the sanctuary, where it will lie in state until Wednesday morning, when the funeral proper will take place. This is likely to be attended by all the Bishops of

THE DECEASED PRELATE, His Lordship Bishop O'Brien.

several Catholic societies of the city, having beard with deep regret of the sudden demiss of our beloved Bishop do hereby express our profound sorrow at the sad bereavement which we, in common with the whole diocese, have sustained in the loss of so revered and distinguished a prelate. We will long remember his earnest and energetic labours as a priest and as a prince of the Church, and bear in memory his untiring zeal for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the diocese.

Brockville, Aug. 2 - The remains of the late Bishop O'Brien arrived here at 3:12 this morning by the Grand Trunk train, and was met at the station by about fifty of the most prominent citizens of the town, as well as a number of clergymen and laymen from Kingston, who arrived by the morning express. The remains were the morning express. The remains were prominence. In 1850 the present vast build-conveyed to the Roman Catholic Church, ings were erected on the site formerly known where they lie in state until the arrival of the as Sandy hill, and the college transferred train this after state and the college transferred train this afternoon. A solemn Requiem thereto. The curriculum of studies in this Mass was held at eight this morning. The institution is certainly calculated to Church, which was heavily draped with mourning, was filled to its utmost capacity. and large numbers were going and coming all forencon

At 12:45 a solemn Libera was sung by the choir and clergy, after which the remainswere conveyed to the station. The Roman Catholic Literary society, of which the deceased was the founder, marched in procession. as well as an immense number of cit zens of all denominations. The sorrow of the people of Brockville, irrespective of creed, was universal, as his Lordship was very much beloved here by all classes.

Progress of Catholic Education.

We have just received the August number of the Harp, which, as usual, arrives laden with good things for the instruction and delectation of its readers. The main feature of the present number and that which gives evidence of the indefatigable energy of its publisher and proprietor, that veteran, and we almost say, pioneer in Catholic journalism in this city, Mr. John Gillies, is the detailed account given of the proceedings at reunion of past and present students at the St. Joseph's college, Ottawa, which has now grown to the proportions of a regularly chartered univer-sity. To those who would wish to know all about the past and, present, as well as antici-pate the future of, this flourishing, institution, as well as the career of its venerable, learned and zealous president, the very Rev. Doctor charge of his onerous duties as bishop. After Ontario who are at home, and probably re- Tabaret, we nost cordially say, read the *Harp* trained forth speeches from the graduating laws on us, be they ever so wise, we would Boz solemnly drei called forth speeches from the graduating laws on us, be they ever so wise, we would Boz solemnly drei called forth speeches from the graduating laws on us, be they ever so wise, we would Boz solemnly drei called forth speeches from the graduating laws on us, be they ever so wise, we would Boz solemnly drei called forth speeches from the graduating laws on us, be they ever so wise, we would Boz solemnly drei called forth speeches from the graduating laws on us, be they ever so wise, we would be box carried pleaving Regionolis he studied at Laval. Hav- presentative Bishops from Quebec, and a for the month of August; but we should feel class, from Mr. T. P. Foran, a well known resist and fight her with even you at her coffee pot carried plans in our duty to our Montreal barrister, Dr. Dulamel, M.P.P., Mr. back. We are democrats. I am sorry you hack the cabbage, to the priesthood in 1856, and so great was the diocese and elsewhere. The Cathedral wreaders as Catholic journalists were we to Joseph Tasse, M.P., and our own eloquent have not the making of your own laws, a from the counter.

refraiu from giving a brief notice of an event which will, to some extent at least, mark an era in the progress of Catholic education in our Dominion. St. Joseph's college was founded in 1848 by the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Gigues, bishop of the diocese of Ottawa, who confided it to the care and supervision of that noble order of self sacrificing priests, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Soon the largely increasing number of students necessitated a change of locale, and a

new building was erected on Sussex street, which was placed under the direction of that distinguished scholar, Doctor Tabaret, whose reputation for learning is a household word in the Dominion, and whose name must ever be identified with the institution, which, under his fostering care, has grown to its present magnificent proportions and acknowledged inspire confidence to the parents the rising generation. Based on the solid foundation of religious training, it is thoroughly practical as well as classical, and at the cost of enormous sacrifices on the part of its president and his fellow laborers, has been adapted in the highest degree to the requirements of the times and circumstances in which we are now placed. A perusal of the prospectus will amply repay the reader And now a few words as to the grand reunion of the 17th and 18th of June last. Truly i was a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." There the old and the young met. The beloved bishop of Ottawa, Rt. Rev. Thomas Duhamel, an old pupil of the college, and a host of learned and pious priests, skilled physicians, eloquent lawyers, civil engineers who had explored our new territories in the west, and successful merchants, all proclaiming allegiance to the college and their debt of gratitude to its founders, and renewing once more the friendships of by-gone days. The grand ceremony of conferring the degree of Doctor of Divinity by special favor of his holiness Pope Leo XIII by his lordship of Ottawa on his former professor, the Very Rev. Doctor Tabaret, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. The banquet, where over eight hundred pupils, past and present, sat down to tosst the memory of the late Pope Pius the IX., the health of his present holiness, of her majesty the queen, the president of the United States. the prosperity of the university, was really a grand sight, and the closing excercises, which

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priest, WM. Fox. St. Andrew's, Out., July 24, 1879.

Father Stafford on Temperance and Home Rule.

We copy, with much pleasure, the following communication on the above subject from the Wexford People of June 28th ultimo :—

CANADA, Sunday, June 5th, '79.

SIR,-It was not my intention to decry home rule in my short letter to you of the 12th April. I said total abstinence would bring home rule of itself, and more than home rule. I think so, and have thought so for years. Statistics published in the reporof the board of health for the state of Massa chusetts for 1872, say you are spending \$41-000,000 yearly for liquor. I say if you stop spending money in this way, and use it for sanitary, social, educational and religious purposes, you will get up faster than by anything I have seen in the home rule movement. This is my opinion. With money you can do anything you like in these times. England cannot interfere in this temperance reform. You dan do as you like here. You can stop spending your money in liquor, and invest it in something more solid and permanent. You can by means of money become masters of the situation, and wrest home rule from England with ease. You say rightly discover no evils in home rule in Canada We make all our own laws out here, and because we make them we like them. They are our laws made by us for ourselves. Men like what they make-they do not like what is thrust on them. What right have one section of men to make laws for another? It is enough for men to make laws for themselve by themselves or by their representatives.

England is very great and her statesmen re very wise, no deuht. Still we would not allow her to make laws for us any more,] suppose, then she would allow us to impose our laws on her. It would not suit. We would not understand how to do it, no more han she would understand how to do it for us, and no more than she understands how to do it for you. If she attempted to force laws on us, be they ever so wise, we would

THE CONJUROR BOZ AND MR. TERBY .- The ollowing is one of the many stories told of the conjuror Boz, who is rather fond of practical jokes in connection with his art One day last summer Mr. Edward Terry, the celebrated comedian, spent a guinea for a pine apple at a noted fruiterer's in London. Un leaving the shop a heavy shower of rain came on and the actor had to scuttle away for the nearest shelter like an humble man. The cafe into which he was driven contained the conjuror, and, being well acquainted with each other, a conversation naturally, ensued, during which the free-and- easy performer observed, "I shall not be considered impertinent in inquiring what you are hiding under your coat ?" " Not at all, " was the reply;" it's a fine pine from the Antilles.", Dear me! Now, from the glimpse I had of it I really took it to be a splendid specimen of red cabbage " Smilingly the actor drew it forth to satisfy his friend, when lolto his astonishment he found, in the place of the cherished pine apple, a large red cabhage. Excitable like most of his profession, Terry started with amazement and anger. How came it to pass that, after buying a superb pine apple at a respectable tradesman's a commonplace vegetable should have been carried away by him in his own hands? It was enough to make him doubt this sanity. However, after ten or fifteen minutes more, spent by the victim in anxiety and bewilderment Boz solemnly drew the pine apple out of a coffee pot carried past by a waiter, and took hack the cabhage, which he had "annexed "

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1879.

It is about four hundred miles in length

Aiready, at this time, the colds of winter

From November to May the lake is tra-

versed upon the ice. Nature then forms a

great level, firm highway, such as man can not

hope to equal, and free from toll and charges

It would be no trifling matter to be over.

No one who has not experienced it car

imagine the intensity of Russian cold. The

sentiuels on duty are compelled to constantly

The first days of October had come. The

dotted with trains of couriers and caravans.

The Baikal is subject to violent storms.

Its seas, short like all Mediterranean waters,

are much dreaded by the skiffs, rafts, steam-

It was at the southwest point of the lake

that Michael Strogoff had just arrived, carrying

His courage and energy, his fortitude and

physical body had suffered from the hardships

Besides, his sightless eves-there, indeed.

If he could still retain his physical strength

Such was the man who had a journey of a

hundred and forty versts before him-a

three days' journey for a strong, vigorous man,

Heaven without doubt, did not wish to subject him to this trial. The fatality which

had hung over him seemed to wish to spare

him for an instant. That extremity of Baikal, that portion of the steppe which he

believed a desert, which is so at all times, was

Some fifty people found themselves as-

sembled at the corner which forms the south-

Was it possible for Michael Strogoff still to

he would only be as a powerful machine.

was Michael Strogoff's powers crippled.

depending upon others to guide it aright.

be that man?

not so then.

boats, etc., which plow it during summer.

taken by the severe cold of winter.

for repairs and renewal.

* St. Mary's Bells.

O bells that crown St. Mary's shrine. Bright draped and decked with summer

2

Ring out your homilies divine, Like measurengers from Eden's howers. Girt by the suints whose names ye bear, Behold the great Archangel stand, And Her, the Queen our souls revers, The centre of the shining band,

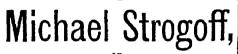
Within the tower silent long, Within the tower silent long, Mel-dious monitors, ring out! And send your-ummons, swift and strong, To hearts that trust, and minds that doubt; To all, by error long enalayed, Who read with carel-savision dim, The text upon the lintels grave "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism."

Aronse betimes with warping calls, The heritors of fleeting treath, To study n 'hese sacred walls, The mysteries of life and death: Lead pligrims to the holy place, With hope the faibting breast inspire, Of waning faith and withered grace, Re-kindled at the Altar's fire.

O may your sweet and solemn toll. From callous hearts a hearing win, And sound the tocsin of the soul. In homes of vice and haunt- of sin; Bing our land drown the sounds of strife, The harmonie- of heaven unfold; Bing ou land lead to higher life, The followers of fame and gold.

Saint Mary's bells ! your name imparts, Faith, hope and joy ! O! br ng them down, To peaceful homes, and patient hearts, Who bear the cross to win the crown; And bring our prelate's memory blest, To other men and ther times, When he amid his flock shall rest. Beyond the sound of our the weblican Beyond the sound of earthly chimes.

Ring out "God speed" across the sea, To those that wave the parting hand, And greet with welcome melody, The was dever from distant lands. "Good She,herd" call tour ways behold, Abwethe "everlasting hills," Till scattered flocks within the fold, Are gathered by St. Mary s bells.



THE COURIES OF THE CZAS.

By Jules Verne.

PART II.

CHAPTER VIII .- CONTINCED.

Still it was necessary to continue to follow this route until it should be manifestly impossible to do so, without fulling into the hands of the invaders. There was therefore, no change of route, although traces of ruin and devastation accumulated as they passed through each village. All those little towns whose names tell us that they have been founded by Polish exiles, had been given up to all the horrors of pillage and fire. The blood of the victims had not, as yet completely dried up. They could not learn anything of the circumstances that had brought about these sad events, for there was not a living soul there to tell them.

That very day, towards four o'clock in the afternoon Nicholas descried on the horizon the high behries of the churches of Nijm-Oudinsk. They were crowned with thick columns of vapor which could not be clouds. Nicholas and Nadia looked, and communi-

cated to Michael Strogoff the result of their observations. They must decide their course of action at once. If the town had been abandoned, they could pass through it without any risk, but it, by a movement that they could not explain, the Tartars already occupied it, they must turn it at any price. "Let us advance prudently," said Michael

Strogoff, "but let us advance."

Another verst was made. "Those are not clouds, it is smoke !" cried

"Brother, they are burning the Nadya town !"

And indeed, it was only too visible. Bright flames shot up above the smoke, and whirl- held him. The horse, not being guided, pre winds of flame mounted thicker and thicker cipitated itself and rider into the morass. into the sky. Besides, there were no fugitives

thousand had already left it, in order to go to take up their first positions before Irkutsk. It was ten o'clock at night. For the last Before long they were to be joined by the emir's troops.

Such was the situation at this date-a most grave situation for that part of Eastern Stberia, completely isolated, and for the defenders,

relatively, few, of its capital. Those are the things of which Michael-Strogoff was informed : arrival before Irktusk ot a third column of Tartars, early junction of the Emir and Ivan Ogereff with the main body of their forces. Consequently, the investment of Irkutsk and the surrender which must follow would only be an affair of time, perhaps of a time very short.

One can understand what thoughts must have besieged Michael Strogoff! Who could be astonished if, in this situation, he had at last lost all courage, all hope? He was nothing of the kind, and his lips murmured no other words than these :

" I shall arrive !"

In a half hour after the attack of the Tartar norsemen Michael Strogoff, Nicholas, and Nadia entered Nijni-Oudinsk. The faithful dog had followed them, but at a distance. They could not stay in the city, which was in flames, and which the last marauders were just outting.

The prisoners were then thrown upon horses and led quickly away. Nicholas, resigned as ever, Nadia not at all shaken in her faith in Michael Strogoff; Michael Strogoff upon every occasion of escaping.

The Tartars had soon perceived that one of their prisoners was blind, and their natura barbarity led them to make a jest of their misfortune. They marched quickly. The horse of Michael Strogoff, having no other guide in the detachment. On this accountinjuries, brutalities, quickly crushed the heart of Nadia and filled Nicholas with indignation. But what could they do? They did not speak the same language as these Tartars, and their intervention was mercilessly rejected. And even soon, these soldiers, by a refine-

ment of cruelty, had the idea of changing the horse on which Michael Strogofi was mounted for another that was blind. When brought about this change was this reflection by one of the horsemen, which had been heard by

Michael Strogoff : " But, perhaps, after all, this Russian can

666 This took place at sixty versts from Ninji-Oudinsk, between the towns of Tatan and Chibarlinskoe. They had then placed Michael Strogoff on this horse, at the same time ironically placing the reins in his hands; then, by thrashing it with the whip, and by blows from stones, while making it wild with shouts, they sent it forward at a gallop. As the animal could not be kept in a right line by its rider, blind like itself, at one time

it would strike against a tree, at another it would be thrown out of the route, hence collisions, and even falls, which might have been fatal. Michael Strogoff did not protest. Not a

complaint was heard from him. If his horse fell he waited until they came to raise it ; and indeed, they would make it raise, and the cruel game was continued

Nicholas, at the sight of such treatment, could not contain himself. He wished to run to the protection of his companion. They stouned him and treated him like a brute. At length this game would have been prolonged for a long time, without doubt, and to the great amusement of the Tartars, it a more serious accident had not put a stop to it.

At a certain moment, on the 10th day of September, the blind horse ran away and made direct for a quagmire, thirty or forty teet drep, and which skirted the road for some distance.

Nicholas wished to run after it! They with-Nadia and Nichol 18 gave a fearful cryl They

weary march.

three hours and a half the sus had disappeared below the horizon. There was not a house, not a hut in sight. The last Tartars were lost in give me!" the distance. Michael Strogoff and Nadia were

indeed alone. " What do they want to do with our friend?" cried the young girl. "Poor Nicholas! Our meeting will be fatal to him !"

Michael Strogoff did not answer her.

"Michael," continued Nadia, "do you not know that he has defended you when you were the sport of the Tartars, that he has risked his life for me ?" Michael Strogoff still continued silent.

Immovable, his head resting on his bands, what were his thoughts | Well, if he did not answer her, did he even hear Nadia speaking to him?

Yes! he heard her, for, when the young girl added : "To what place shall I lead you Michael?"

"To Irkutsk !" he answered. " By the high-road ?"

"Yes, Nadia."

Michael Strogoff still remained the man who had sworn to attain his end, cost what in might. To fullow the high-road, was to go there by the shortest route. If the advance-guard of the troops of Feofar-Khan should appear, it would then be time to throw themselves on some by-road.

Nadia took again the hand of Michael indifferent in appearance, but ready to seize Strogoff, and they once more set out on their journey.

Next morning, 12th September, twenty versts farther, at the town of Toulounovska, both halted for a short time. The town was burnt down, and was deserted. During all the night, Nadia had sought to but his blind rider, and going by chance, discover the dead body of Nicholas, stepped very often aside, and caused disorder thinking that it might have been abandoned on the road, but it was in vain that she searched the ruins, and looked among the dead. So far, Nicholas appeared to have been spared. But were they not reserving him for some cruel death, when he should arrive at the camp of Irkutsk?

Nadia worn out with hunger, from which her companion also suffered dreadfully, was happy enough to find in one of the houses of the town a certain quantity of dried meat and "soukharis,' piece of bread, which, dried by evaporation, preserved indefinitely their nutritive qualities. Michael Strogoff and Nadia loaded themselves with as much as they could carry. Their nourishment was thus secured for several days, and, as regards water, that could not fail them in a country furrowed by a thousand little tributaries of the Angara.

And they continued their journey. Michael Strogoff walked along with a firm step, and never slackened except for his companion. Nadia, not wishing to remain behind, forced herself to march on. Happily, her companion

could not see to what a miserable state fatigue had reduced her. However, Michael Strogoff felt it.

" You are at the end of your strength, poor child," he said to her sometimes. " No." she answered.

"When you cannot walk any farther, I will carry you, Nadia."

" Yes, Michael."

During that day, they had to pass the little stream of the Oka, but it was fordable, and that passage offered no difficulty.

The sky was cloudy, the temperature supportable. They had reason to fear, however, that the weather would change to rain, and that would increase their misery. There were even a few showers, but they did not last.

Thus they kept going on, hand in hand, speaking little, Nadia ever and anon looking before and behind them. They had halted twice each day. They reposed six hours at hight. In some cabins, Nadia again found a little of that mutton, so plentitul in that country that it only costs two kopecks the round.

But, contrary to what Michael Strogoff had

fate, and the Tartars, to the number of fifty the word-from him to again continue their lash raised over Marfa, could you resist? thousand had already left it, in order to go to weavy march.

son from succoring his mother!". "I have broken my oath. Nadia," answered Michael Strogoff. "May God, my father, for-

"Michael," said the young girl, "I have a question to ask you. Do not answer me, if you believe that you ought not. Concerning yourself, nothing would wound me." "Speak, Nadia."

"Why, now that the letter of the czar has been taken from you, are you in such a hurry to reach Irkutsk?' Michael Strogoff clasped more firmly the

hand of his companion, but he did not answer. "Did you know the contents of that letter

before leaving Moscow ?" continued Nadia. "No, I did not."

" Must I think, Michael, that the desire of restoring me safely to my father alone draws you to Irkutsk ?"

"No, Nadia," answered gravely Michael Strogoft. "I should deceive you, were I to allow you to believe that such is the case. I go there because my duty bids me! As for coaducting you to Irkutsk, are yon not now rather leading me? Is it not by means of your eyes that I see? Is it not your hand which guides me? Have you not rendered me a hundred-fold the services which I was at first able to render to you? I do not know if fate will cease to crush us, but the day on which you will thank me for having restored you to the hands of your father, on that day I shall thank you for having conducted me to Irkutsk?"

"Poor Michael!" answered Nadia, with great emotion. " Do not speak thus! This is not the answer I ask from you. Michael. why, at present, are you so anxious to arrive at Irkutsk ?"

"Because I must be there before Ivan Ogareff!" cried Michael Strogoff. " Even yet?"

"Even yet, and I shall be there !"

And in pronouncing these words, Michael Strogoff did not speak only through hatred of the traitor. But Nadia understood that her companion had not told her all, and that he could not tell ber everything. On the 15th of September, three days later,

both reached the town of Kouitounskoe, which is sixty versts from Toulounovskoe. The young girl could walk no longer without great pain. Her swollen feet could with difficulty support her. But she resisted she strove against fatigue, and her only thought was this

" Since he cannot see me, I shall go on until I fall !"

"Besides, there was no obstacle on this portion of the route, nor even any danger since the departure of the Tartars. Only great fatigue.

And thus they walked on for three days. It could be seen that the third column of invaders was gaining rapidly eastward. They could see this from the ruins which they left behind, from the embers that had ceased to burn, from the already decomposed bodies that were lying on the ground.

Westward nothing could be seen ; the advance-guard of the emir did not make its appearance. Michael Strogoff, to explain this Nicholas had been waiting for succor, which delay, formed the most unlikely suppositions. Did the Russians, in sufficient force, directly menace Tomsk or Krasnoiarsk? Would the had come at last too late. third column, isolated from the other two, posed to the sun's rays, and for some hours, the dog defended his master against these risk being cut off? If so, it would be easy for he grand duke to defend Irkutsk, and to gains ferocious birds. time would be the means for repelling the invasion

Michael Strogoff allowed himself at times to body. entertain these hopes, but soon he understood how chimerical they were, and he now only depended on himself, as if the safety of the grand duke were placed in his hands alone.

happy to have seen you once more! Pray for Sixty versts separated Kouitounskoe from Kimilteiskoe, a little town situated a short mel distance from the Dinka, a tributary of the Angara. Michael Strogoff could not reflect without apprehension on the obstacle which

Michael Strogoff continued to dig the soil. west point of the lake. Nada first perceived this group when Michael Strogoff, carrying her in his arms. which being strongly trodden down, had the this somewhat important stream placed to his bardness of a rock, and at length he succeeded in drawing from it the fortunate man. He listened if his heart still beat! It beat no more!

And these words were the last.

once more opened themselves.

bosomed in a magnificent circle of volcanic spair, like the last appeal of a human being mountains. It has no other outlet but the who is about to die. "Nicholas! Nicholas !" cried the young Angara, which, after having passed Irkutsk,

throws itself into the Yenisei, a little above the town of Yeniseisk. As regards the girl, urged on by some evil forehoding. Michael Strogoff, who listened, hung down mountains which encircle it, they form a his head.

branch of the Toungouzes, and spring from "Come, Michael, come," said Nadia. the vast system of the Altai Mountains. And she, who just before could scarcely drag herself along, suddenly recovered her strength under the sway of violent exciteby about sixty miles in breadth, and is on the route of trade between Russia and China. ment.

"Have we left the road?" said Michael made themselves felt. Thus it happens in Strogoff, feeling that he was treading no this land, which is subject to peculiar clilonger the dusty road, but the open grass matric conditions, autumn no sooner apfield. pears than it is absorbed in an early winter. "Yes ! it is necessary !" answered Nadia.

It is from over there, on the right, that the cry came !" Some minutes, afterwards, the two were

only half a verst from the river. A second bark was heard, and, although

more feeble, it was certainly nearer. Nadia stopped.

"Yes!" said Michael, "it is Serko who is barking-he has followed his master."

" Nicholas !" cried the young girl. Her call remained unanswered. Only some keep in motion to prevent freezing to death. The instant a man left the house his moubirds of prey rose up and disappeared amid

stache became frozen into a solid block of ice. the high clouds of heaven. Michael Strogoff listened. Nadia looked at and if his nose were exposed for a minute or so, it turned blue and then white; while as the plain, lit up with flashes of lightning in to touching anything in the shape of metal

rapid succession, but she saw nothing. And yet a voice came again, which this with the bare hand, you might as well have taken hold of red hot iron. The party of fugitives gathered upon the shores of Lake Baikal were ill provided time murmured in a plaintive tone "Michael !"

Then a dog, all bleeding, came bounding up to Nadia. It was Serko. against cold so intense. Hence it behooved them to make as little delay as possible in Nicholas could not be far away ! He alone

could murmur that name Michael! Where was reaching their destination. he? Nadia had not even the strength to call out to him. sun now sank below the horizon at five o'clock.

Michael Strogoff, lying down on the ground, and the long nights allowed the temperature searched with his hand. Suddenly Serko gave a tresh bark, and

to fall to zero in the thermometers. The first snow, which was to remain until summer, rushed toward a gigantic bird which was clawalready whitened the neighboring heights of ing the ground. Baikal. During the Siberian winter, this interior sea, with its ice several leet thick, is

It was a vulture. When Serko precipitated himself upon it, it rose up; but, returning to the charge, it struck the dog! He again renewed the attack. But he received a blow on the head from that terrible beak, and, this time, Serko fell back dead on the ground.

At the same time a cry of horror escaped from Nadia.

"There! there !" said she.

Nadia whose whole life, so to speak, was con-centrated in her eyes. What could they both A head rose just above the ground ! It would have struck against their feet had it not been | expect in this wild part of the province, but for the intense brightness that the heavens cast | to die there of want and destitution? And, upon the steppe. yet, how many still remained to be made of those six thousand versts that the courier of

Nadia fell on her knees near that head. Nicholas buried up to the neck, according the Czar should attain his end? Only sixty versts along the shore of the lake as tar as to the atrocious cu-toms of the Tartars, had been abandoned on the steppe to there die of the mouth of the River Angara, and eighty hunger and thirst, and, perhaps torn into versts from the mouth of the Angara to Irkusk pieces by the fangs of wolves or the beaks of in all, a hundred a forty verses, say a three days birds of prey. A most horrible punishment journey for a strong and vigorous man even on for the victim thus imprisoned in the earth, foot. who presses the earth without being able to cast it off, having his arms tied and fastened perseverance, were yet unimpaired. But his to his body like those of a corpse in a coffin ! The victim, living in this clay mold, and privations he had undergone, and was no which he is unable to break, can do nothing longer capable of resisting the fatigues that but implore death, which is too slow in once would have been scarcely felt. coming!

It was there the Tartars had interred their

prisoner for three days. For three days

The vultures had perceived that head ex-

Michael Strogoff dug the earth with his

clasy knife to release from it that imprisoned

The eyes of Nicholas, closed until then,

He recognized Michael and Nadia. Then!

"Adieu, friends," he murmured, "I am

It was probable that the incendiaries had found the city abandoned, and had set it on perished in that fall i fire. But were the Tartars doing this, or were the Russians the authors of it, in obedience to the orders of the Grand Duke ? Had the government of the Czar wished that from Krasnoiarsk, from the Yenisei, not a town, not a village should offer refuge to the soldiers of the Emir ? But what most concerned Michael Strogoff, was as to whether he should stop here, or continue his journey.

He was undecided. Nevertheless, after having well thought over it, he considered that whatever might be the fatigues of a jour- testation! He walked with a rapid ney across the steppe, he must not risk the chance of falling a second time into the hands of the Tartars. He was about to propose to Nicholas to leave the route, and, in case of necessity, only to regain it after having turned Nijui-Oudiusk. when the sound of a gun was heard on the right. A ball hissed, and the horse in the kibitka, struck in the head, tell dead.

At the same instant a dozen horsemen threw them on the road, and the kibitka was surrounded. Michael Strogoff, Nadia and Nicholas, without having had time to recover themselves, were prisoners, and being led rapidly towards Nijui-Oudiusk.

Michael Strogoff, in this sudden attack, had lost none of his sang froid. Not having been able to see his enemies, he had not dreamed of defending himself. Had be had the use of his eyes, he would not have attempted it He would have only caused the massacre of the three. But if he could not see, he could hear what they said, and understand it.

And, indeed, by their language he recognized, that these soldiers were Tartars, and by their conversation that they were preceding the main army of the invaders.

Here are a few of the things he learnt, both from their discourse at the moment before him, and from some items of conversation which he afterwards picked up.

These soldiers were not directly under the orders of the emir, who was still detained beyond the Yenisci. They were a portion of a shird column, more especially composed of Tartars from the khanats of Khokhand and Koundouze, with which the army of Feofar had shortly to form a junction in the neighborbood of Irkuisk.

It was by the advice of Ivan Ogareff, and in order to insure the success of the unvasion in | selves alone on the road. the provinces in the cast, that this column, after having crossed the frontier of the government of Semipalatinsk, and passed to the south of Lake Balkhach, had skirted the base of the Astal Mountains. Pillaging and ravaging und-r the leadership of an officer of the Khan of Koundouze, it had gained the high watercourse of the Yenisei. There, foreseeing what had been done at Krasnoiarsk by order of the czar, and in order to facilitate the passage over the river for the troops of the emir, this officer had thrown across the current a bridge of boats, which would allow Feufar to retake on the right bank the route procure the least wants of life, and they had to Irkutsk. Afterwards this third column. having turned the foot of the mountain, had over, Michael Strogoff now only saw through marched down the valley of the Yenisei, and the eyes of Nadia rejoined that route on the heights or Alsalevesk. From there, from that little town, there was that terrible accumulation of ruins, | affecting circumstances. which is the special mark of Tartars wars.

. .

felt that their unhappy companion must have When they went to his relief. Michael Stro-

goff, having been able to throw himself out of the saddle, had received no wound, but the poor horse had both his legs broken and was no longer fit for use.

They left it to die there, without even putting it out of its misery, and Michael Strogoff, attached to the saddle of a Tartar, was compelled on foot to follow the detachment.

And not even yet a complaint; not any pro-DACE scarcely drawn by the cord with which be was tied He was always "the man of iron." of whom General Kissoff had spoken to the Czar 1

The next day, 11th of September, the detachment passed through the town of Chibarlinskoe.

At that time an accident occurred which was to have very serious consequence.

The night had come. The Tartar horse-men, having had a halt, were more or less drunk. They were about to continue their journ y.

Nadia, who up to that time, as though by a miracle, had been respected by those soldiers, was inculted by one of them.

Michael Strogoff had been able to see neither the insult nor the insulting person, but Nicholas had seen for him.

Then, quietly, without having reflected, without perhaps having any consciousness of his action, Nucholas made straight for the soldier, and, before the latter could make any

movement to stop him, snatching a pistol from the pommei of his saddle, he discharged it full at his breast. The officer, who had command of the de-

rachment ran up immediately at the sound of the **pis** ol.

The borsemen were about to cut Nicholas in pieces, but, at a sign from the officer, they | Nadia ?"

bound him tast with cords, then slung him across a horse, and the detachment set off at a gallop.

The cord which tied Michael Strogoff. gnawed by him, broke at an unexpected dash of the horse, and its rider, half drupk, carried away in a quick run, did not even perceive it.

Michael Strogoffand Nadia found them-

CHAPTER IX.

MICHAEL STROGOFF and Nadia were once more tree, as they had been during the journey from Perm to the banks of the Irtych, buhow changed were the circumstances of the journey. Then, a comfortable vehicle, teams often renewed, well-provided post-houses, secured for them a quick journey. Now, they were on foot, with an impossibility of procuring for themselves any means of locomotion, without resources, not knowing even how to still to make four hundred versis! And, more-

As to the friend whom chance had given them, they had just lost him under the most

Michael Strogoff had thrown himself by the

Nijni-Oudinsk had just suffered the common | road side. Nadie, standing up, was waiting for

perhaps hoped, there was not any longer a single beast of burden in the country. Every horse, every camel had been either killed or taken away. It was, therefore, on foot they must cross the never-ending steppe.

Traces of the third Tartar colnmn, which was marching on Irkutsk, were not wanting. Here was a dead horse, there an abandoned wagon. The bodies of unfortunate Siberians marked out the road, especially at the entrance to the different villages. Nadia, con-quering her repugnance, looked well at all the

corpses! In short the danger was not in front, it was behind them. The advance guard of the principal army of the emir, which was led by Ivan Ogareff, might make its appearance from one moment to the other. The boats torwarded from the lower Yenesei, must have arrived at Kraspoiarsk and been at once used for crossing the river. The road was then free for the invaders. No Russian corps could bar it between Krasnoiarsk and Lake Baikal. Michael Strogoff was thus expecting the arrival of Tartar scouts.

Likewise, at each halt, Nadia climbed some eminence and looked attentively toward the west, but no whirlwind of dust as yet signaled the appearance of a troop of horse. Then the march would be continued, and when

Michael Strogoff felt that he was dragging along poor Nadia, he would walk with a less rapid pace. They spoke little, and only of Nicholas. The young girl kept repeating all that their companion of a few days had done for them.

In answering her, Michael Strogoff sought to give Nadia some hope. of which one could not have found any trace in him, for he knew well that the unfortunate man would not escape death.

One day, Michael Strogoff said to the young girl :

"You never speak to me of my mother,

"His mother !" Nadia had not wished to do so. Why should she renow all his grief? Was not the old Siberian dead? Had not her son given the last kiss to that corpse as it lay stretched on the plateau of Tomsk?

"Speak to me of her, N idia," said, however, Michael Strogoff. "Speak! You will give me pleasure!'

And then Nadia did what she had never done up to that time. Then she recounted to him all that had passed between Marfa and herself, from their meeting at Om-k, where they had seen each other for the first time She told how an unexplainable instinct drew her 'towards the old Siberian without previously knowing her, what attention she had shown her, and what encouragement she had received from her. At that time Michael

Strogoff was no more for her than Nicholas Korpanoff. "What I ought always to have been !" an-

swered Michael Strogoff, whose face became serious, Then, a little later, he added :

"I have tailed to keep my oath, Nadir. I

had sworn not to see my mother?" "But you did not try to see her, Michael!"

answered Nadia. "Chance alone brought you into her presence !" "I had sworn, whatever might happen, not

to disclose myself!" "Michael, Michael! At the sight of the

journey. Without any question it would be impossible to find any rafts or boats, and he remembered it was difficult to ford from having crossed it in happier times. But this

Irkutsk, which was two hundred and thirty hole, in which Nicholas had been buried miles from that place. They required no less than three days to manner as to be able to lay bim there when

slowly along. Whatever may have been the nature of her moral energy, physical strength was about to fail. Michael Strogoff thew it only too well.

Had he not been blind, without doubt Nadia would have said to him : "Go, Michael, leave me in some hut

Reach Irkutsk! Accomplish your mission See my father ! Tell him where I am ! Tell him I am waiting for him, and together you will know well where to find me! Set out at once! I have no fear! I will hide myself to her. from the Tartars! I will preserve myself for him, for you! Go, Michael! I cannot go

any farther l" Several times Nadia was obliged to stop. Michael Strogoff then took her in his arms, and for the moment, not having to think of Nadia's fatigue, while carrying her he marched more quickly and with his untiring

pace. On the 18th of September at ten o'clock at night, both reached at length Kimilteiskoe. From the top of hill Nadia perceived a line a little less dark on the horizon. It was the Dinka.

its waters, flashes without thunder, which at | devour him !" times lit up the distant country.

Nadia conducted her companion through the ruined town. The ashes left from the ing : different fires were now cold. It must have

been five or six days since the last Tartars had passed through Having come to the last houses of the town,

Nadia allowed herself to fall ou a stone seat. " Do we halt now ?" Michael Strogoff asked her.

"Night has come, Michael," answered Na "Do you wish to rest a few hours?" dia. "I would have liked to pass the Diuka,"

answered Michael Strogoff. "I could have wished to place it between us and the advance-guard of the enemy. But you cannot drag yourself any further, my poor Nadia. "Come Michael," answered Nadia, who

seized the hand of her companion and drew him along.

It was at a distance of two or three versts from there that the Dinka cut the road to Irkutsk. The young girl wished to make that last effort which her companion asked from her. They marched along the road, which was lit up by flashes of lightning. They were then traversing a desert without boundaries, in the middle of which the little

river lost itself. Not a tree, not a billock, rose on this vast plain, which was a continuation of the great Siberian steppe. Not a breath of wind stirred the air, whose calmness caused the least sound to be heard at a very great distance.

Suddenly Michael Strogoff and Nabia stopped, as if their feet had stepped into some

crevice in the ground. A dog's bark was heard across the steppe. " Do you hear ?" said Nadia.

Then came a lamentable cry, a cry of de-

He wished then to bury it, that it might stream once crossed, no river broke the road to not remain exposed on the steppe, and that alive, he enlarged and deepened in such a each Kimilteiskoe. Nadia began to creep dead ! The faithful Serko was placed near his master!

At that moment a great noise was heard on the road about a half verst away.

Michael Strogoff listened.

By the noise, he knew at once that a detachment of cavalry was advancing towards the Dinka.

"Nudial Nadial" said he, in a low voice. At his voice, Nadia, who had remained in prayer, rose up.

"You see them ! You see them !" he said

"The Tartars !" she murmured.

It was, indeed, the advance guard of the emir, which was defiling quickly on the road to Irkutsk.

They shall not prevent me from interring him," said Michael Strogoff.

And he contruued his work. Soon, Nicholas' body, wish his hands joined on his breast, was laid in the tomb. Michael Strogoff and Nadia, kneeling down, prayed the last time for that poor being, good and inoffensive, who through devotedness to them

had lost his life. "And now," said Michael, throwing back Some flashes of lightning were reflected in the earth, "the wolves of the steppe shall not

Then, his hand stretched in menace towards the troop of horsemen which was pass-

"Og our journey, Nadis !" said he. Michael Strogoff could no longer follow the high road, now occupied by the Tartars. He must throw himself across the steppe, and turn Irkutsk. In doing this they would not have to cross the Diuka, and thus would be relieved from one great auxiery.

Nadia could no longer drag herself along, but she could see for him. He took her in his arms, and struck into the southwest of the province.

There remained for them to travel more than two bundred versts. How could it be done? How could food be found on the journev?

By what superhumon energy would they succeed in passing the first slopes of the Say-ansk mountains? Neither Nadia nor he could tell.

And yet, twelve days after, the 2nd o O3tober, at six o'clock in the evening, an mense sheet of water rolled at the feet of Michael Strogoff.

It was Lake Baikal.

CHAPTER X.

LAKE BAIKAL IS Situated at a beight of seventeen hundred feet above the level of the sea. Its length is about nine bundred versts, its breadth about a hundred. Its depth is unknown. Madame de Bourboulon tells us that the sailors say that it wishes to be called " Mrs. Sea." If one calls it. Mr. Lake," it at once is in a rage. Auyhow, according to a Russian legend, a Russian'is never drowned there. This immense basin of fresh water, fed by more than three dundred rivers, is em-

came out from the denie of the mountains. "Stop!" she cried. "The Tartars! the Tartars !"

The young girl feared for an instant that it was nothing else than a detachment of Tartars, sent to scour the shores of Lake Batkal, in which case fight would be cut off for both.

But Nadia was soon reassured on this head. " They are Russians !" she cried.

And, after this last effort, her eyelids closed, and her head fell down on the breast of Michael Strogoff.

But they had been perceived, and some of those Russians, running up to them, led the blind man and his young girl to the border of a little beach to which was moored a raft. The raft was about to depart.

These Russians were fugitives of various conditions whom a common interest had gathered together on this point of the Baikal.

Driven back by the Tartar scouts, they sought to take refuge in Irkutsk, and not being able to reach that place by land, since the juvaders had taken up position on both banks of the Augara, they hoped to gain it by descending the river which runs through the town.

Many such scenes were witnessed during this terrible internal war.

Whole families were driven forth from comfortable homes, to wander as best they could toward distant places of refuge.

How many failed to reach their destination How many laid down by the roadside to perish closing their eyes in dreams of soon reaching that earthly refuge, to open them in another world, and find themselves safe in a heavenly refuge where no cruel foe could molest or make them afraid!

The fugitives had their raft fully prepared for the voyage, and had Michael Strogoff heen even a few hours later he would have found the place deserted.

Now he was welcomed, and bidden to go upon the raft at once, as its slow motion rendered it advisable to lose no time in setting out.

Their project made the heart of Michael Strogoff leap with joy. He could not play his last chance. But he had the strength to dis-semble, wishing to preserve more strictly than ever his incognito.

Tue plan of the fugitives were very simple. A current of the Baikal skirts the higher shore of the lake as far as the mouth of the Angara. It is this current which they counted upon making use of to early reach the outlet of the Barkal. From this point to Irkutsk, the rapid waters of the rivers would draw them along at a speed of ten or twelve versts the hour. In a day and a half, they ought to be in sight of the town. Every means for embarking was wanting at

They had to supply this want. A raft, or

rather a flust of wood, like those which gener-

ally float on the Siberian rivers, had been con-

A torest of pine, which towered along the

shore, bad furnished the floating material.

The tranks, lashed together with willow

brauches, formed a platform on which a hun.

(To be continued.):

dred persons would have easily found room.

that place.

structed.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND

The Home Bulers a Formidable Party-Obstructive, Tartics Defended-The English Beginning to 8-6 Cleary-Prospects of a Gener -I Election.

The English correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from London, 17th July, MAYE :

We are evidently approaching a crists 1. political affairs in England in more respects than one. A short review, therefore, of things as they stand and their hearing on the near future may not be uninteresting. The first circumstance that strikes one in the political outlook is that parliamentary proceedings are almost at + deadlock, which is a sure sign that the spirit of disintegration is at work. First, we have the government party getting weary of the turmoil of parliamentary life, and probably longing for the dissolution which is near at hand. Then we have the liberal party barely hanging together by the horns of expediency, and lastly, we see the Irish home rulers formidable alike to both sides of the house by the very vehemence of their convictions-somewhat a novelty in modern parliamentary life. But of these more anon. It is on the cards that parliament may be dissolved any day. I have it on authority that I have never found to fail, that should Sir Garnet Wolseley succeed in speedily putting matters in Zululand in a fair way to an honorable, or I should say satisfactory, settlement we may certainly expect a dissolution of parliament this autumn. OBSTRUCTION.

The more intelligent portion of the electors in both countries take a soberer and more reasonable view of the matter. Those in Ireland think the power to obstruct might be used more judicionaly, and this opinion is supported by no less an authority than the Dublin Freeman, the proprietor of which, Mr. Gray, M. P., is one of the staunchest and most consistent friends of Ireland. (He has just, by the way, been made Lord Mayor of Dublin.) The more intelligent of the English (and Scotch) constituencies are beginning to lean to the opinion that conciliation rather than repression is the course that ought to be adopted towards them. There are not a few, indeed, who see in the government Irish university bill an attempt to throw a sop of conciliation. But it is doubtful whether they will be able to put kernel enough into it. "Damn the honors," said one irreconcilable, "it's the money we want." And there's where the hitch is.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

Well, this is one of the ticklish questions the government have to face, and they have to meet it with the recollection that it was on the rock of Irish university education that Mr. Gladstone's government foundered. But this, though a different question, is not the most difficult one which looms in the future. There is no doubt that it is around home rule that the political thunder-cloud which threatens the future is gathering, and there are undoubted indications that the conservatives would gladly give its supporters some slight concessions if by so doing they could appease them for a short time until time should allow them to deal a crushing blow at their pretensions. But should these attempts to please fail to have the desired effect, we shall see war to the knife proclaimed.

I had some conversation on the subject with an Irish member in the lobby of the house yes terday, and he said it was perfectly clear to his mind that the cabinet, in view of certain eventualities were preparing for a "spring,' and that the inspired English press was working them up to it. It is thought that should the home rulers prove irreconcilable the government will go to the country with a cry against "obstruction," and the tories are congratulating themselves on having at last found the needed shibboleth. A letter in prominent type in Saturday's Standard reads remarkably like a "feeler" to test opinion in the provinces on the subject.

ers reckoned a great deal on that bill-that is, on the promise of it; but when they saw what a puny thing it was-well, they wished it where it speedily went-into the limbo of undesired births. But they have not forgoton the promise, and in the coming parliament we shall probably see farmers' representatives on the liberal side of the house for a chance; for even farmers at times will forget to be fai hfol to the old love, and try a frisk in "pastures new," especially when the old love and the old pastures have not been what they should. And certainly the farmer's old love, conservatism, has deluded him to the full of his bent. That his only refuge and stay now is to try whom he has hitherto regarded those as his foes, the liberals, is patent even to foreign observers. A correspondent of the Bund, of Bern, writing about the London agricultural exhibition in connection with the criti-

cal state of agriculture, after commenting on the "absurdities and monstrosities of the feudal land laws of Eugland," goes on to predict that the English farmer, like his colleagues in Switzerland under the aristocratic and oligarchic governments of the period prior to the French revolution, will have to save himself and his important calling by passing over from the ranks of toryism to those of liberalism.

WILL IT BE REPUBLICANISM ?

That we shall see ere long a change of front of the kind, with the almo-t revolutionary effect it will bring about, is evident from the formation of and the opinions expressed by members of the Farmers' Alliance. The change of front may be gradual, but it will nevertheless be an influence that will have to be taken into account by politicians in the near future. And if the tenant farmers throw in their influence with those who have done most for the interest which touches them nearest they will not be far from the platform on which their friends, the home rulers, stand. It is to members of that party they owe the prominence which has been given to the question of agriculture in the public mind and they will yet owe more to them ere the question be settled. has long been a recognized truth that political measures do not owe their inception to leaders, but that they grow on the ou skirts of parties, and only force their way inward and upward by virtue of interest, strength and vitality, and that has been the case and will be still more so with the home rulers. Socalled leaders only take up measures when they can no longer ignore the demand for them. I witnessed an amusing instance of how leaders are enlightened a month or two ago, and it at the same time shows how nublic opinion is growing in regard to home rule.

A PERMISSIVE BILL.

I was at a meeting in furtherance of the agitation for a permissive bill, at which Mr Sultivan was the chief speaker, and an accepted candidate for parliamentary honors the chairman. Mr. Sollivan made a magnificent speech, incidentally, though very briefly, touching on home rule. The chairman, following him with a few remarks, said he thoroughly supported Mr Sullivan in the cause he so ably advocated in parliament and elsewhere; and the audience taking him to refer to home rule, applauded to the echo The chairman thereupon became confused, and when a gentleman behind him told him his words had led to a misapprehension, he jumped up again and said he did not mean to indorse any home rule doctrine, but merely the permissive bill. The audience was evidently disappointed, and one man sang out, " What is that but home rule?" to which there were several responsive "Hear, hears."

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

But taking home rule as it stands at present -that is, as a demand for a certain amount of self government in Ireland-what, it may be asked, are the chances of success? It has every chance of success. There is a growing opinion in liberal, nay in moderately conservative ranks, that the lrish right to have the

A MODEST POET.

And the Young Editor who had His Lite tle Joke.

والمروار مراوين وممروق ومماويون والمتحد والمراجع والمراجع المراجع

Anybody could tell what he had. Every man in the sanctum knew in a minute. The timid knock at the door gave him clear away at the very start. No man or woman ever knocks at the sanctum door unless he comes on that fatal errand. Then he came inside and took off his hat and bowed all around the room, when every man on the staff roared out in a terrible chorus. "Come in!" Then he asked for the editor, and when the underlings, with a fine mingling of truth and grammar, pointed at the youngest and newest man in the office and velled, "That's him!" he walked up to the young gentleman designated, and before he could unroll his manuscript he knew the subject of it, and a deep groan echoed round the room.

"Poetry, young man!" asked the editor. "Yes sir," said the poet ; " a couple of trio-

lets and a sonnet on the marriage of my sister with an old college friend." " Old college friend, male or female, young

man ?" asked the editor, severely.

" Male, sir," said the young man.

He said "sir" every time, and every time he said so all the young gentleman who personated the governor, snickered. He looked severe.

"Anything more, young man?" he asked "Yes sir," replied the infant Tennyson ; "a kind ot idyle and ode, inscribed, 'To my lost love.' "Love been lost very long, young man?"

asked a journalist, very critically. "Well, it's immaterial, that is," stam-

mered the young man, "it's indefinite-it's

"Ever advertised for it?" asked the reporter, who was writing a puff for Slah's tombstones, but he was instantly frowned down.

"Anything more?" asked the principal interlocutor; "anything more young man ?" "Yes, sir" was the hopeful response, "a

threnody in memory of my departed brother." " Brother dead, young man, or only gone to Sagetown ?"

" Dead, sir ?"

"Your own brother?" "No sir. I never had a real brother; it's only imaginary

Can't take this, then, young man," was the chilling reply. "Poetry, to find acceptance with the Hawkeye, must be true. Have to reject this threnody, not because it is not very beautiful, but because it is not true. Now, how much do you want for these others?' And he fingered them over like a man buying mink skins.

The poet really didn't know He had never published before; be bad bardly dared hope to have his verses published before; he had hardly dared hope to have his verses published at all. A few copies of the paper containing them, he was sure-

"Oh, no, sir; can't do that; we don't do business that way; if a poem or a sketch is worth publishing it is worth paying for. Would S15 pay you for these ?" The poet blushed to the floor with grati-

tude, and the young journalist grandly wrote out an order and handed it to the poet.

" Take that to the court house," he said, "and the anditor's clerk will give you the money." The poet bowed and withdrew, and with great merriment the journalists burned his poems and resumed their work.

That wasn't the funny part of it, however. The next day the simple poet presented his order to the clerk designated. And it was so the clerk owed the paper S18 for subscription and advertising, and he promptly cashed the order and turned it in when his bill was presented, and the manager just charged it to the salary account of the smart young journalist who signed the order, and the happiest man and the maddest man in America are living in Burlington. One of them is a happy, green, unsophisticated young machine post, and the other is a wide-awake, up-to-snuff, know-the world, get-up-and-dust young journalist, who

will be the number of the first pilot boat that presents itself, and so on ; some of the bets being sufficiently ridicu ous and the cause of much fun, and also the loss of a good deal of money. In all the well regulated vessels the ship officers are strictly excluded from gamiug Liverpool than those of any other country; and or betting. The youngsters who happen to be | in order to sell for lower prices, it is indispenon board have their own amusements in the games and sports of children. To these juveniles the cow is an object of much interest. The poor arimal which is required for the sake of its milk, occupies (as we have it) a booth at the corner of one of the paddle boxes. There, well bedded and tied up cow fashion, it is ob served munching its food with the most perfect placidity, although a thousand miles from home and sea all around with long sweeping waves, might be supposed to disturb its equanimity. For air it has a door over the lower half-door, the children look in and make their comments on the comfortable quarters, speak of the nice smell of the hay and wonder if the cow is ever seasick. We have seldom seen a fractious child in arms who has not been soothed by being treated to look at the cow. This practice of taking cows to sea is one of the luxuries of modern traveling. A concern such as the Cunard has an establishment of cows at Liverpool and New York, and there is a change of animals each voyage. A curious life that for a cow. Twelve days browsing in a field and sretching its legs and the next twelve crossing the Atlantic . If one of these cows could write tne story of its life, it might tell of having crossed the Atlantic one hundred and tifty times and seen a good deal of the world.

A Flood of Comment

Following is the substance of some of the letterrs addressed to the New York Herald upon the subject of the Corvin charges :-

An admonition from "An Israelite" is to the effect that Judge Hilton and the Corbins will some day or other regret that they have roused an undying feeling of hatred and revenge on the part of a people that never yet has been injured without being avenged in some form or

other. "S. R." predicts trouble and says that this persecution will not stop at the Jews, " and the tempered steel that is to fortify the United States treasury will soon prove as brittle as glass." He concludes as follows :- " The great bard, who so long has honored this city by his presence, as he turns in his grave, mutteringly repeats the withering words he had once spoken upon a like occasion, 'Upstart! thou disgracest thy country."

Another correspondent writes, "With such men as Montefiore, Cremieux, Gold-Rothschild, Beacousfield, Nathan smith. Bennett and many others too numerous to mention to our credit we can well afford to spit at reptiles who wish to stop our progress.

"A daughter of Israel" insists that it is a case of "sour grapes" with Mr. Corbin, as she and a great many of her friends have never yet visited Manhattan beach, for the reason that they (as Jews) do not wish to associate with of the people who go there. This some correspondent would like to know if Mr. Corbin will be able to distinguish Jews from Gentiles.

" A Christian" protests against the proscription of the Jews by this "over-bloated ariscrat. Mr. Corbin." and says if he has cause to complain in single instances let him specify them, but not proscribe a whole race of people of which the American nation has shown itself to be proud.

"A Hebrew" says that Mr. Corbin has thrown himself into a pit where honor and reputation are unknown, and there he leaves him to his fate.

Mr. Lauterbach, one of the prominent Hebrews in this city, said to a Herald reporter vesterday that in the statement he made some days ago he was misunderstood as saying that

California.

California exports not far from 600,000 tons of wheat annually to Great Britian. It is essental to this exportation that California shippers should be able to sell more cheaply at sable that the grain should be produded at a lower cost. Heretofore this has been possible, owing to the superiority of American machinery and to the cheapness and fertility of Californian land, much of which need only be stirred with a plough to produce abundant harvests. But this state of things will not continue permanently, and even now, according to the San Francisco Bulletin, there must be large crops if there is to be any profit-"The greater part of the wheat farming of California," it says, "which falls below a prowith the upper part left open. Stretching duction of twelve bushels an acre, brings little or no profit. Now the average production, we apprehend is not much above fifteen bushels an acre, and the profits of wheat growing are confined, in a great measure, to the large landthousand to ten thousand acres. If it were not for the new land which is every year brought under cultivation, there would be a more rapid decline in the aggregate productions of the grain lands of California. large part of Calisornia is now devoted to wheat growing. When that ceases to be profitable, it is not at all clear what will take its place; but, whatever it is there can be no doubt that the farmers of the state will, sooner or later, have to abandon reckless and wasteful methods of cultivation that savor of Pacific coast ways of business and modes of life. The sooner they come to see this the better will it be for them. And here, probably, the German, Swedish, and other European land cultivators who have settled in California, being accustomed to the economical farming necessary where land is divided up into small tracts, will have the advantage of them.

Nummarine Balloons.

Some interesting experiments have recently been made in raising sunken vessels or other submerged objects by a plan invested by a Viennese engineer. The Berlin Tribune says that the agent employed to lift the sunken objects is carbonic acid gas, generated below the surface of the water. In an otherwise empty balloon a bottle of sulphuric acid is placed, can be broken at pleasure. The balloon, empty with the exception of the bottle and attached to the object to be raised. The botset free percolates the salts and generates carafter a time causes it to rise to the surface, bringing with it the object attached to it. The trials which have been made with this new apparatus have as yet been only on a compahave been, so far, eminently successful. A was sunk in sixty feet of water, a diver was sent down and attached the balloon to it, and

in a very short time the machine appeared on the surface of the water bringing the vessel with it. On another occasion five sacks filled with sand were thrown overboard in fifty feet recovered.

SEWERAGE. (By a Sanitary Engineer.]

Sin,-When we consider the amount of ink

and paper wasted on the subject of sewerage in Montreal we are led to conclude that the citizens take a greater interest in this subject has been fairly active. There has been a good than they do in any other municipal work ; yet it is the worst attended to of all the works of the corporation. Our streets are laid out with some care, and our public squares have been laid out with lavish expenditure and of wheat and 153,070 hundred weights ornamented with taste; but the sewers seem of flour. In Mark Lane to-day (Monday) to have been conceived in ignorance and now English wheat was held for full prices,

citizens are in a great measure dependent on its satisfactory execution, and it is worse than criminal to treat it with the negligence which has hitherto characterized its progress in the city of Montreal. The present state of the sewerage plainly exposes the abortive attempts that have been made on the city sewerage in the past, notwithstanding that the facilities for the construction of an efflcient system of sewers exist here in an eminent degree.

The worst feature of things is that here, the sewerage, not being a seperate department, did not command much attention in the past, for the reason, perhaps, that being underground the citizens did not know what was going on, and everything was accepted as satisfactory; but now that the whole system has become so great a nuisance as to render the city dangerous to live in, it is time that something must be immediately done to ameliorate the present condition of things. It is manifest that the sewerage should form a separate department of the corporation. Let holders whose harvest fields measure from one | it be governed by the chairman of the road committee if you will, but by all means let there be a separate engineering staff, whose whole ability shall be devoted to the sewerage, and whose attainments are such as to ensure satisfaction.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says :--- " The ground is still sodden from the violent storms at the commencement of the week, but since Tuesday the weather has been bright and fine. The condition of the potato crop will almost certainly be disappointing, and even under favorable circumstances a loss may be expected equal to millions of pounds sterling. The cars of wheat are generally small, but mostly satisfactory and free from blight and vermin. The state of the ground, however, is evidently unfavorable to the maturing of the grain. In the south of Scotland and north of England the harvest is not likely to contaence before September, and there is thus time during which improved weather may do much for wheat and something for barley. In other parts of the country there is less time for recovery, and more injury has been suffered. Oats appear to be in better condition than wheat and barley. The markets, which were active early in the week. became comparatively sluggish with finer imbedded in a quantity of Buller's salts, and an weather. The wheat trade has not been searrangement is provided by which the bottle riously affected by advices of foreign business and shipments, for if American exports for the United Kingdom are rather heavy, sal's, is taken down by a diver and scenrely the quantities of grain now at sea and the supply of American here are somewhat retle is then broken, and the sulphuric acid thus duced. The imports during July were good, but not at all above the counbonic acid gas, which inflates the balloon, and my's wants. Wheat is about is per quarter higher than in the previous week, but with this improvement the impetus in favor of a rise appears to be exhausted English white wheat ranges from 50s to 56s per quarrative by small scale, but they are stated to | ter at a large number of country markets, compared with 45s to 52s per quarter before small vessel, weighing several hundred weight the improvement commenced. Samples of red wheat, which were vainly offered at 40s per quarter a month ago, have recently sold at 488.

The finest lots of red have not made so great an improvement; samples, which were quoted at 48s per quarter at the beginning of of water, and in a few minutes were similarly July, are now quoted at 524. Trade in foreign wheat has been fairly brisk at many of the markets, though the total absence of excitement caused the advance to be confined within moderate limits Guinding barley has been firmly held and a slight advance has usually occurred. Oats have been saleable at about six pence improvement, and the inquiry stendy demand for maize, and it generally improved sixpence on the week. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending July 19 were 865.633 hundred weights

HOME RULE.

truth, that home rule is the only strongly vital platform in the house at the present of English politics. There is no doubt a good deal is to be said against obstructive tactics, but there is much, as I have shown, to be said in their favor. It must ever be borne in mind that the policy was adopted in order to compel attention to be given to Irish affairs, which had been contemptuously neglected by the government, and to make parliament feel that, even though a body of men be in the minority, they are, nevertheless, and with them the constituencies they represent, not to be ignored on that account. In this it has been successful. The Irish home rulers, indeed, may be congratulated on having discovered a new principle in politics, a principle, the want of which was long felt in parliament-how to prevent the opinions and claims of minorities from being recklessly and contemptuously ignored and overridden Scotchmen especially owe a debt of gratitude to the home rulers.

NO LONGER AN IRISH PARTY CRY.

I was just on the point of venturing on a prophecy when the wise advice of Hosea Biglow occurred to my mind : -

Never don't prophecy onless you know.

So I won't; but I will quote instead the words of an Irish member, not in the house, but in the lobby, the other day. He said the time would c.me, and that shortly, when "home rule" would not be an Irish party cry, but an English one, and a Scotch one also. Well, we shall see. I can personally tes-tify, however, to a growing feeling among Englishmen that the demand for home rule is not only a legitimate one on the part of the Irish, but that it is one the necessity of which is being more and more manifested throughout the three kingdoms. The more radical constituencies recognize the fact that home rule for Ireland and local self-government for English counties are pretty much one and the same thing. It means in both cases simply giving to those who are most concerned the chief control of their affairs. At present the ratepayer in English counties (and, for the matter of that, in Irish and Scotch too) has hardly more say as to how the rates are expended than the ryot of Bengal as to how the taxes he pays are spent. Everything is done by the county land magnate in quarter sessions assembled MANT BROKEN PROMISES.

The government, with a great flourish of trumpets, two sessions ago promised a county and repulsive as those of any great city; but boards bill, which should give to the counties our observer found only streets of comfortable a representative system, similar to that en- private dwellings in that New York of the bantling was, indeed, introduced into the dark and gloomy cellars, with noisome atmosto go, nevertheless. County ratepay- tests of forty and fifty years ago.

The fact is, and there is no blinking the themselves and themselves only, and that it would be to the benefit of the whole country-that is, of the three kiugdoms-that moment, as any unprejudiced person may they should have some control, subject, of see, and spite of the opinions of perhaps the course, to an imperial referendum Nav, what majority of English members to the contrary, is more, it becomes yearly more and more evi-it is not going to be worn out yet. It is dent, if public husinessis to be got through going to exercise vast influence in the future at all, that something of the kind will have to be done. It is sufficient that both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington have acknowledged that something must be done by way of relegating to other shoulders some of the basiuess now devolving on parliament The latter has spoken out with such unmistakable sound on other matters that he may be expected to allow himself to be frightened by no spect e even in regard to Irish home rule, or, indeed, English, when the cry comes.

THE REPUBLICAN TAIL.

In this attempted forecast I have not space to speak of what has been called the " republican tail" of the liberal party, represented by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Cowen, Sir Charles Dilke and others, and which has been credit-ed with the intention of wanting to split the party. All I will say here is that the prob. ability seems to me that the next parliament will not find them to be a "tail," but standing very much in the place of leaders.

New York Nixty Years Ago.

[From Harper's Magazine.] Sixty years ago a shrewd observer landed here from Eugland, and wrote the inevitable description of the town. It was but two generations ago, yet the moderate proportions of the seaport had kindled no sense of rivalry. Indeed, only a few years before, little Newport, in Rhode Island, was as commercially important. It is a pleasant, opulent, and airy city, says the good natured observer, for which nature has done everything and art nothing. The only public huilding worth noticing-hear it, urbane wilderness of architectural triumphs I-is the city hall. Poor old city hall, with its rear of dark stone, because according to tradition, it was supposed that the growth of the city was not likely to bring the rear into much observation! The simple economy assumed in this touching tradition casts a fairy glam ur over the municipal story. It suggests a public spirit, a civic virtue, a political conscience which would not waste money even upon a public work. It is a beautiful legend of fable. The new court house is now immediately behind the city hall-the flaunting monument of enormous public thefts and unspeakable contempt for civic honesty. But as the observer saw no splendor she also saw no poverty. Within cannon shot of the new court housethe mine of our vulgar Sardanapalus, are now dens of

a poverty and squalor and crime as wretched joyed by municipalities, and early this year a golden age-no dark alleys, no hovels, no commons, but it was like Mark Twain's phere and suffering population. Successful "Jumping Frog '-it was beavy in the industry, she exclaims, has everywhere fixed stomach and would not go. Its sponsor, Mr its abode. Before she died the observer had Clare Read, gave it all the courter us attention gained much notoriety in the happy land and an obliging young lady, or perhaps a musically which is said to be the best incentivo to the town that she celebrated. For our observer "going" qualities of the donkey-" Give it was Miss Fanny Wright, a familiar name in some grass and say, Gee wo1" But it refused the angry social, political, and religious con-

is already a rival Horac chief legislative control of matters that concern his wife was a Christian. In order to illustrate the vertial departments of journalism .- Barlington Hawkeye

Mercantile + silures in England.

The mercantile failures in England during the first half of 1879 numbered 8,990 During the whole of 1878 the failures numbered 15,-059, and during 1877 14,022 Commenting on the reports of these tailures, the London Times says that in two chief industries, there are signs that the suffering has been severe. The failures in the cotton and in the iron trades during the past six months have been in excess of their due proportion. In both of them the f-ilures for 1878 were more numerous than for 1877. In spite of those clearances the failures for 1879 have been more numerous still The weak firms which had been

swept away left others standing, which have been swept away after them. The destruction has been terrible. The one favorable sign is that the losses of June have been far less than those of the previous months. The turning point may possibly have been reached, but the evidence as to this is not yet convincing.

Brigands.

The brigands in Tuessaly are not only, it is stated, more numerons than ever, but conduct their operations with a coolness and daring hitherto unknown. A merchant of Volo was captured the other day almost in sight of his l is own house, and was actually taken through tl e main street of Admiro. As a party of gypsies were a short time ago proceeding to Trikalu with a performing bear, which they intended to exhibit, they were attacked by a band of brigands, and in the confusion the hear got loose. Whether he really intended to defend his master, or merely followed his natural instinct the moment he felt himself at liberty is not clear, but he killed one brigand and severely upjured another. The gypsies, while the bear was fighting with the brigands, made off as fast as they could, and reached Trikala in safety, but deeply grieved at the loss of the friend. Later, however, the bear arrived at the town.

Amusements At Sea,

All the Cunard and other steamships pos sess a good library for light reading, besides which there are usually many little solacements for relieving the tedium of the first-class passengers. When the weather is fine there are games of shuffle-board on the deck that draw a number of players and on lookers. The pieces of wood are flat disks, easily handled in shoving them along to a goal, as in the case of bowls. This forms an agreeable recreation and affords good exercise When outdoor amusement is impracticable the saloon has its clusters of passengers busy at something or other. One party will be playing whist ; another is eagerly watching a game at chess ; a third party will be listening to a thrilling tale of the see by an old salt ; a fourth party is attending to a game of backghammon. In the evening, when lamps are lighted, there is sometimes a kind of musical concert, for which inclined purser, presides at the piano. Often in ships of this description there is a good deal of heavy betting. The bets will be as to the day and hour of arrival at port, what | were at the bottom of the Red sea."

a point he was arguing he said, when he was interviewed, "Supposing my wife was a Christian," &c. As for his having "tears in his eyes" when he spoke of his children, he laughingly remarked yesterday that he is not easily brought to the weeping mood.

After scathingly criticising Mr. Corbin's language, "A Jewish widow" says :-- " Lond manners in public should be condemued. The wide circulation of the Herald, renders it a fit means of culture in that direction. The Jew is far better than he appears to be, and I hope the Christian is comparison with him will not suffer. One definition of true politeness is kindness kindly returned. Let us do our part and see if the Jews will not return

"One who is not a Jew" asks Judge Hilton if the vacation of the "white elephant" on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway is an indication of an "increase of patronage." Before he made his assault on the Jews he had several mills running; now he has but one in operation, at Utica, and the correspondent adds that he wants the Judge to publish a statement showing the actual increase or decrease

An Anocaute About the Pope.

in his business.

When Charles Lever, the novelist, resided at Brussels, the Rev. Samuel Hayman writes, his house was near the Ambassador's, Sir Hamilton Seymour. Receptions at the Embassy closed for the public at 8 P M, and none remained later, save on special invitations, which constituted them private guests. Lever always opened his house on the reception evening at 8 P M., when all who could not remain at the envoy's poured in on him. strangest meetings were the consequence. Doctor Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, when his guest, would have no one near him for the evening but the Papal Nuncio. Stranger still. this nuncio was no other than the present Pontiff, Pope Leo XIII., better known, yerhaps, as the genial Cardinal Pecci, whose relations with a Protestant king were so cordial and conciliatory. He sat beside Queen Vicotria one day at dinner and afterwards attented her drawing-room, presented by Lord Palmerston-the only Pope of whom such things can be told ... Some of these conversations have been recorded, from which it is clear that Cardinal Pecci added the grace of the courtier to the culture of the ecclesiastic. Leopoid said : "I often forget Pecci is an Italian,and his French is so fluent that, if I were not a German, I should certainly find myself someday converted by the charm of his diction as well as by the logic of his reasoning ' Leopold one day said to him at Leaken, I am sorry I cannot suffer myself to be converted by you, but you are so winning a theologian that, I shall ask the Pope to give you a cardinal's hat. "" Ab," replied the nuncio, "a hundred times more grateful than the hat would it be to me to make some impression on your heart." "Oh, I have no heart,' exclamed the king laughing. "Then, better still, on your Majesty's mind."

-That Mr. Corbin dislikes the Jews leads the Philadelphia Times to say : " So did Pharaoh, whose remains when last heard from

remain in negligence notwithstanding the numerous protests of the citizeus from time to time through the press and otherwise.

If the sewers were open to view as the streets and squares are, the citizens would be per quarter decline. American red winter able to comprehend the state of the case by

actually witnessing in those horrible underground laboratories the manufacture of those deadly poisons which announce themselves to our sense of smell as we pass on the sidewalk in the vicinity of those grated openings in the street gutters. But the sewers being under ground and out of sight, the public do not think of them, and although sickened by the effects of the gas emitted into the streets through the open gratings and into the houses advance of ic on all grades, and under an through the natrapped house drains, they seldom suppose the sewerage to have been the cause of the sickners.

It is not long ago that Mr. Tolly, who was on the staff of one of the newspapers here, published his experience of the Montroal sewerage by relating how he had been brought to death's door, and had to remain in hospital for several weeks in consequence of having inhaled some of the gas puffed into his face from one of those gratings in the gutthe sidewalk. He published the whole story after his recovery, and pointed out the particuhar grating through which he got poisoned. Oue would suppose that this fact alone would be sufficient to induce the corporation authorities to do something to those gullies so as to save the public from being poisoned ; but, up qualities. A fair enquiry is experienced from to date, nothing has been done, and the same shippers here and at the interior points. Many gully in Craig street, which proved almost fatal of the Canadian growers are still in possession to the life of Mr Tolly, remains still in the same state, belohing up the most deadly portions of the contents of the Craig street tunnel into the faces of the citizeus who approach its

vicinity. The professor of hygiene in University college, Loudon, in one of his lectures lately before the society of arts, insists on all conpection with the sewer being cut off by efficiently trapping or otherwise. He says be has traced many causes of diphtheria and other sickness to the bringing of rain pipes the States being 5c per lb. gold, there does through rooms from the front to the back of the house. He says that bits of leaves and the chief outlet will doubtless be Great rubbish fall into those pipes in spite of the Britain. wire guards with which they are protected, and these get decomposed. If the air emitted from the decomposition of the matter which finds its way into the rain pipe is capable of such mischief, how much more pecessary is it to guard against all contact with the air emitted from the sewer? Surely these facts ought to overcome the reis inertia of the authorities of Montreal so as to remind them that their negligence in this matter of protection from sewer air is culpable enough to involve manslaughter. It is o be hoped they will be aroused to a sense of duty. The chairman of the road committee is a new man in his present capacity; he is supposed by those who know him to be possessed of high professional attainments as an architect; intelligent action is, therefore, expected from bim during the present senson.

The sewerage of a city is a scientific problem whose solution requires high attainments on the part of him to whom it is entrusted to be solved. It is the most important, most serious portion of the corporation work. The lives and health of the not fought them off with pistols.

but the inquiry was inert. Foreign was rather depressed, owing to a large supply. New Zealand and Australian were heavy. Merchants were willing to accept a shilling was held for full prices. Barley was in fair request at sixpence to ninepence advance. Oats were firm. Muize was fairly active at a shilling per quarter advance. Trade in flour was quiet, but prices were well supported.

The Hop Trade.

The recent sharp advance in prices for keps in New York has been followed by a further active demand, stocks have been largely reduced. Several lots have changed hands in New York state during the past week or so and 15c to 15 |c per lb. Extra fine lots of state, 1878 growth, were held firmly at 200, and a few contracts have been made already for the new crop of state hops at 20c per 1b, but growers are now asking 23c to 25o. These figures, of course, represent the value of the finest description of hops grown on the continent. Numerous cable enquiries are reter in Craig street white he was passing on ceived from Great Britain, asking shippers on this continent to name lower prices dian hops compare favorably with the eastern and Wisconsin kinds of the states which are quoted in New York at from 6c to 11c, as to quality. Prices here are unsettled, now ranging from 5c to 71c ror fair to choice of last year's crop, and some have oven part of the 1877 growth yet; and should they not ask too high prices they will likely be able to dispose of them all this fall. Latest advices from Bavaria, a noted hop-growing country, report the present prospects very untavorable, the black blight having already appeared in several districts; fine seasonable weather would improve the plantations, and ensure a fair crop, but a large crop is out of the question. The duty on Canadian hops entering not seem much chance for a market there;

The West Ingla Fruit Trade.

The steamship Acadia, of 600 tons burden, has arrived at Philadelphia from Port Antonio, Jamaica, with 6,320 bunches bananas and 33,000 cocoanuts. The Acadia is the second steamer of the new West India fruit line, and will be succeeded by the Tropic, which will bring 100,000 coconnuts and 4,000 bunches of bananas. Of the cargo of the Acadia 1,300 bunches of bananas have already been shipped to western cities. Since last week the arrivals of bauanas have included the schooners S. Wackinall, with 4.000 bunches, and the Currie C. Miles with 3.000 bunches, making a total import for the / tason of about 12,000 bunches.

-The trial of a wife murderer was postponed at Athens, Ala., and the disappointed ascemblage followed the prisoner to jail, put a rope around his neck, and would have hanged him if the sheriff and deputies had

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The Minister of Customs.

The Hon. McKenzie Bowell is one of the most fortunate men of our time. He is a man to be envied no matter what may happen him between this and the end of his career, for of him it may be said that without natural or acquired eloquence, with a voice like that of a screech-owl sounding the language of Mrs. Malaprop, without ability and without a capacity for governing, he has managed to lift himself into one of the nicest seats on the treasury bench. The Hon. Mr. Bowell did not even make a brilliant editor. "Why then," will the startled reader demand, "why is he a cabinet minister? Who placed him there, or what ?" Well, he was in fact appointed Minister of Customs as a mark of respect to the Orange order by one who has been himself an Orangeman, if he is not so still. He was taken into the cabinet as a representative Orangeman, just as the Hon. John O'Connor was recognized as a representative Irishman, or the Hon. Mr. Masson a representative French Canadian, the only difference being that the venerable Premier thought the peculiar institution of more importance than either the Province of Quebec or the seven hundred thousand Irish Catholics in Canada, and so gave him the most important post. When we grumbled against the manner in which the demand for Irish Catholic representation was met, after the formation of the present Government, some of our contemporaries asked, with a sneer, "where are your men?" Good heavens! as if any day in the week we could not, with our eyes shut, pick out a hundred men with more ability than the ex Grand Master of the Universe; men. too, who would have more respect for themselves, and the high position they were called upon to fill, than to preside at a meeting of an illegal and a disloyal society. The Hon. Minister of Customs is too well acquainted with the baleful results that follow the meeting of the Order of which he is so distinguished an ornement not to have been aware that trouble would result from the the revolver has been freely used in the capitol of the Dominion, right under the windows of the office of the Minister of Customs. Were it not for the fact of Mr. McKenzie Bowell being a Minister of the Crown, there would have been no bloodshed in Ottawa, for elsewhere. It was in compliment to him the assemblage took place in the capital of the Dominion. Is this, then, a man fit to be entrasted with one of the most important portfolios in the gift of the Crown? We supported the Conservatives on the 17th of Sepis necessary for the good of Canada, but yet it is very bard to endorse a party which so glaringly flaunts the Orange flag in our very faces on all possible occasions.

nel of his cabinet, as almost to dazzle people, so much so, indeed, that when he retired from office in October last, he did not take half the original thirteen away with him, the residue having been nicely provided for. That part of the report which chiefly concerns us is the substitution for the Hon. John O'Connor of Mr. Daly, of Halifax. Mr. O'Connor is growing old in the harness; if he be elevated to the bench it is only what he deservesand, doubtless, no one would be more rejoiced at the transfer than the honorable genleman himself. But surely a more suitable successor could be found than Mr. Daly, and one more acceptable to the Irish Catholics, except, of course, that Sir John does not recognize their right to Cabinet representation at all. In that case we have no more to say, and shall only wait for the next political mutation, which may be nearer Subscribers should notice the date on the band than a good many people imagine. There is one gentleman, however, who as the leader of the Quebec Conservatives,

should have a voice in the matter, and who, be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be deputation of Irish Catholics shortly after the formation of the present Ministry that their interests should not be neglected as regards dresses to be changed, will please state the name full and ample representation; and as he at least is everywhere recognized as a thorough gentleman and an honest man, we take upon ourselves the liberty of doubting the truth of the reported changes in so far as names are concerned. We refer to the Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia.

English Precedent.

While admiring the energy and zeal for the good of the Province displayed by the Hon. Mr. Joly during his short tenure of power, it cannot be denied that it was only by the putting in practice of those virtues he could at all make a show in favor of his party, and that from the outset they carried him beyond the limits of the constitution. Too far east is west, and it sometimes also happens that too much zeal degenerates into rashness and indiscretion, attributes near akin, apparently, but, in reality, very far apart. In the debate on the railroad in the House last night, Mr. Joly said :--- "The Government fully recognised the rights of Parliament, and in all that had been done had copy, one month, 25 cents. Postage in all | followed the English precedents, that when an expenditure was absolutely necessary in the public interest it should be undertaken without the authority of Parliament." This declaration of the Premier was in answer to the attack of a previous speaker on his policy. But does not Mr. Joly make a grievous mistake in falling back on English precedents when defending himself for having, unauthorized by Parliament, expended large sums of money? There is no comparison between the poor Provincial Treasury of Quebec and the mighty exchequer of Imperial England. And then England is a great nation, always either at war, or on the eve of a war, or preparing for war, and it is absolutely necessary that she should occasionally spend a few millions without obtaining the sanction of Parliament for the time being. Mr. Joly should also remember that Lord Beaconsfield thought it necessary last year to call an extra session of Parliament to vote the six millions required to prepare for a war with Russia, and that \$30,000,000 to England is no more than \$30,000 to us. If there was only a question of a railroad at stake, it is doubtful if there would have been such haste or such action taken at all, so that Imperial precedents will not stand in this instance. But, allowing that the expenditure of the money was a matter of vital importance to the Province of Quebec, and could no longer be delayed, does the Hon. Mr. Joly or his friends imagine for one moment that any English Premier, whig, tory, or radical, would dare spend one shilling without having a majority at his back? Would he spend a large sum even with a majority of twenty or thirty, but would he so outrage the con-titution and the respectability of his own party as to do so, having only the Speaker's poor casting vote to carry him through? Certainly not, and hence it would be well for the friends of our Provincial Premier to look to it that in future he will not allow zeal to outrun discretion.

Mr. Robinson's criticism of the financial statement was extremely severe. He went on to show that the alleged economies of the honorable Treasurer and his alleged savings to the Province had no actual existence. In fact, he plainly stated that the manner of keeping the public accounts under the present regime was, if not actually dishonest, at least calculated to mislead the public and leave them under a false impression as to the true state of our finances. He wound up that part of his speech by stating that the honorable Treasurer had introduced "a new and complete system of book-keeping specially adapted to the multiplying of accounts." The honorable gentleman then took up the various items of public receipts and expenditures, and argued that "had the Treasurer added to his expenditure for general purposes, which he should have done, the amount paid for interest and sinking fund, \$727.097, there would only have been the difference of \$26,487 in favor of the past year, instead of what the statements and accounts furnished by the Treasurer-'at first sight, and to persons unacquainted with the subject-was made to appear the sum of \$753,784." And even that small saving had been accomplished by what might be termed injudicious economy, affecting the efficiency of the public service. These remarks, coming from a gentleman in the posi- | great manufacturing nation has sprung up on tion of Mr. Robertson, who was not considered a very fast friend of the late Provincial Government, will carry great weight in the country. It is to be hoped that before the close of the debate the Hon. Mr. Langelier will take the opportunity of meeting Mr. Robertson on the ground he has chosen, and show that his book-keeping is not at all events calculated to mislead the public. For our part we sincerely hope that whatever party may hold the purse-strings that the financial condition of the province may be made to appear, and actually be not quiet so gloomy, as either Rouges nor Bleus whilst in opposition would attempt to paint it.

The Informers and the Grocers.

Our Provincial Government requires to be reminded from time to time of an abuse which exists in our midst, and which is growing and increasing every day. We refer to the manner of fining grocers for contravening the revenue laws and the demoralization attending it, notwithstanding the repeated complaints of the grocers themselves as well as of outside parties who, though having no special juterest in revenue or license affairs one way or the other, yet desire to see fair play, and, above all, unsullied courts of justice. As every one is aware, the system at present obtaining of bringing grocers to justice under the license law is an immoral one, and while our Local Government is as cognizant of it as the intelligent public generally they pretend to see no way towards an improvement. The Revenue department has in its employ two or more informers, men almost without exception of the most disreputable character and antecedents, frequently jail and penitentiary birds, but always of no standing in society. These informers take an oath with about the same unconcern as they do the drink they expect to bring a line. and swear falsely as readily as they tell the truth. After awhile they convict themselves of perjury, and are either sent to prison or else obtain such a wretchedly hard name for swearing as to necessitate their being relegated to the obscurity from which a lax system has dragged them, their usefulness, even as prosecutors of grocers, having gone. This description of a whiskey informer may appear a hard one, but the great majority of people will acknowledge its truth and justice. Now, the question arises, why should the evidence of such witnesses be received in revenue cases where the business existence of struggling tradesmen is involved when the ordinary civil tribunals refuse it? It is a notorious fact that when they have gone into the courts with cases other than revenue, the statement that "complainant is an informer," immediately places the magistrate on his guard, and if the man succeeds in establishing his charge it is because he has been backed by respectable testimony. But it may be asked how is government to check the evil of selling without a license? Would you have law-breakers cheat the revenue, and go scot free? By no means, nor shall we attempt to deny that rum-selling by the glass is daily and nightly carried on with impunity, not only to the detriment of the revenue, but, what is worse, to the ruin of whole families. physically as well as morally. The spy system, however, does not cure the evil, but on the contrary, intensifies it, for the grocer who sells liquor on the "sly" will have little hesitation in giving the informer an oath for an oath, or, if his own conscience is too delicate for that kind of thing, he can always manage, for the consideration of a dollar or two, to procure witnesses who have no conscience at all, and who can astonish and disgust even the legalized informer with his volubility and recklessness in swearing. This leaves the field altogether in the possession of the unscrupulous, and such is the horror entertained by respectable men of appearing either for or against in revenue cases that it has actually occurred that a grocer, who knew he could establish his innocence by summoning a certain Justice of the peace as a witness, refrained from doing so in consideration for his feelings. There is one remedy

tor all this, which is to take example by the

sister Province of Ontario and appoint men of

standing in society to the position of in-

spectors of groceries and saloons, pay them

good salaries, and the result will be that

while the revenue does not suffer the morals

of at least a part of the community will be

England's Commercial Depression. It is a fact, the importance of which is every day growing more and more apparent and assuming a more gloomy aspect every hour, that the trade of England is departing from her and with it her prosperity. American writers and orators have rung the changes on this fact during the past few years, especially the past few months, and rejoiced over it, for America gains almost in proportion to Britain's loss, and the English themselves after struggling long and manfully against the disagreeable truth are at length beginning to confess it. The first prominent British statesman to acknowledge the fact, and look it squarely in the face was Lord Derby. He was too sensible a man to try and explain it away, but could suggest only one melancholy remedy-EMIGRATION. For a long time England manufactured for the world, and carried those manufactures over the seas, the ever increasing profits tilling her treasury and supplying wealth to her children. But this thing could not last. A time must come when either other nations, as civilized and as advanced as England, would manufacture for themselves, and perhaps even compete with her on her own domain, or else that she herself would have so filled the warehouses of the earth that they would have to cry stop, we have enough. That time has come. A this side of the Atlantic Ocean which undersells Great Britain, and France and Germany are manufacturing for themselves and for other European countries as well. When a man has ceased making profits by his business he must either shut up shop or draw upon his capital. So in some respects is it with a nation, and it is exactly what England is doing now. She is annually importing from three to four hundred million dollars worth more than she is importing, and hence it is a question merely of how long will her pile last. But this is not all, nor the worst of it. Formerly England imported only a comparatively small amount of provisions, while now the great wheat growing States of Illinois, Minnesota, and the valley of the Mississippi, settled and opened up with such marvellous rapidity within the past twenty years or so, have obtained such facilities for transporting their produce over the land and over the sea, that they are in a position to sell wheat in London cheaper, and of as good quality, than the Lincolnshire farmer. As regards the cattle trude, the same statement may be made -it is growing each day to the benefit of the American and Canadian, and to the detriment of the Englishman. The result may be seen in the present land agitation in England and Ireland, and may be heard in the cry which has gone up from Mayo for a reduction of rents. But, in truth, a reduction of rents will only afford a temporary respite : they will have to be reduced and reduced, until lands will scarcely be worth having by either farmer or landlord, when the one cannot afford heavy rents, and the other, as a consequence, heavy taxes. The

people take it for granted that the expression is not a generic one, but in a loose sort of way includes all men of the white or Caucasian race. If that be the case it would be better to say so. It is to be teared, however, that writers and speakers generally are sufficiently posted in ethnology to know what they are talking about and use the celebrated compound word in a dominant, and therefore offensive, sense. Historian writers know better, and they draw a broad distinction between Celt and Saxon, two entirely different, and formerly hostile races of men. The Canadian people is made up of those two races, the Celtic greatly preponderating. Estimating . roughly, it may be stated that in this Dominion there are in round numbers about four millions, of which 1,200,000 are of French descent, 600,000 English, 1,500,000 Irish, 900,000 Scotch, and 200,000 belong to other nationalities having as much Celtic as Saxon or Gothic blood in their veins. Now, allowing that five-sixths of the French are Celts, one-sixth of the English, two-thirds of the Irish and two-thirds of the Scotch, which is a fair calculation enough, we find that the Celts number 2,834,000, leaving the Anglo-Saxon element 1,166,000, and this including the 200,000 inhabitants of other nationalities which we throw in for the benefit of the weaker race, or, as the newspaper writers say, the great Anglo-Saxon. But leaving numbers altogether out of the question, and coming to names, is it not no torious that the Celtic predominate? Who is the Premier of Canada but the Celtic Macdonald, and the leader of the Opposition but the Celtic Mackenzie ? Who stands next to Sir John as the most prominent man of his Ministry but the Celtic Masson, and who is the second leader of the Opposition but the still Celtic Blake? Run your eye along the columns of a Canadian directory, and observe the comparatively few numbers of Saxon names, and then enquire in astonishment why it is that we are eternally and continually told we are the great Anglo-Saxon race. That the Saxon is a regal and conquering people cannot be doubted, but then, so is the Celt, or to come nearer the truth, both elements united go to form a mighty people. The Saxon possesses solidity and pertinacity, and the Celt marshalling, genius and energy. It is philosophically true that races which preserve themselves pure degenerate after a time, while those which mix and continually receive fresh acquisitions, are those which go forth and conquer. It is to be hoped, then, that our orators will cease speaking of the Anglo-Saxon race in future or substitute in its stead the Canadian, and that not give that party a chance before condemn-His Excellency the Governor-General will set them a good example. It is, to say the least of it, a poor compliment to our chivalrous French Canadian fellow-citizens to be always reminding them that the Anglo-Saxon is predominant in Canada, a statement which implies that they are the subject race, and which besides is a pure fiction.

Provincial Finances

The debate on the provincial budget still British farmer is handicapped from his birth drags along and with no immediate prospect by heavy rents. He cannot compete with the of being brought to a speedy close. The man of Illinois or Minnesota, who has plenty Hon. Treasurer seems to us to have got him- then. of the soil on which to operate, and is his elf into a very uncomfortable position by his attempt to gerrymander the public accounts in such a way as to impress the people of the Province favorably to the working of the Ad. ministration. We pointed out a few days ago that the Hon. ex-Treasurer Robertson had severely criticized the statements of the Hon. Mr. Langelier, and had left matters in such a position that it became imperative on the Treasurer to rise and explain, or at least demonstrate that he had not doctored the figures in such a way as to "mystify the account." Since then Mr. Langelier has attempted a justification, but we are sorry to say, with very In these days of newspapers, telegraphy, poor success, and now we have the Hon. Mr. Robertson, before the adjournment of the debate, promising us a new edition of his strictures, which will drive the nail clearly home. Probably no member of the House is in a better position than the member for Sherbrocke to give an authentic analysis of the financial condition of the Province, and his next utterances will be awaited with anxiety by those who take an interest in our affairs. On the other hand, it is well mind of the ridiculous saying attributed to | known that the Joly Government on assum-Cambronne at Waterloo, "the guards die but ing office assured the people that no new taxes would be required to carry on the government of the country, and that the demands for such made by the late Adminstration were entirely unnecessary. In the face of this declaration we have the Hon. Treasurer, in answer to Mr. Matnieu, stating that very likely the Government will have to effect a new loan. This system of loans upon loans looks very like robbing Peter to pay Paul. Far better that the people of this Province should at once understand their true position. The Government may as well make up their minds to face the music without delay. Loans merely put off the evil day which must come sooner or later, and the more loans we make the greater will be the crash when that day arrives. FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISOR-DERS, use 'Brown's Bronchial Troches." baying proved their efficiency by a test of many years. A FEW OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, will remove the worms which are apt to accumulate in. the stomach, and restore the patient to health. Age rarely suffers from them, but youth often and these Lozenges are a specific. Druggists everywhere sell them for 25 cents a box.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1879

from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething it is invaluable.

CHILLS AND FEVFR. THE CURSE OF new neighborhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S BOUSEBOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence, and the disease is eradicted. Ask any druggist, and he will endorse this.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TBUE WITFESS and POST. DEAR SIR,-In my last letter (for the publication of which I beg to thank you) I stated that the policy of Irish Catholics in going ϵ_h masse with one or other of our contending political parties, was open to debate, but] think sir, your own trite and well expressed opinions are opposed to such a policy, and to my mind, reason and common sense en. dorse your views. There was at least an apparently strong and defensible plea for supporting the conservative party in the recent ederal elections ; but I fail to see any even plausible reason why Irish Catholics should support the conservative party in the local parliament.

There is, sir, a strong feeling among our people in favor of doing away with our provincial governments, and forming a legislative union. I am sure this is but the forced utterance of irritation, and entirely foreign to the natural and national instincts of the Irish. I am confident there is not an honest Irishman in Quebec province who would, for place or pelf, lower himself to the extent of walking in the footprints of some Canadian Castlereagh. This apparent desire for a legislative union is caused by the disgraceful ostracism and injustice with which the Irish Catholics have been treated in this province. Deprived of even a decent show of representation, and shut out from every position of emolument, it was but to be expected of a people naturally proud to revolt against so degrading a status. They imagine that from a government at Ottawa, where English speaking nationalities would be in a majority, the Irish of this province would receive more justice. Perhaps so ; but does the bistory of our people in Ontario warrant such a belief? A moment's calm consideration is sufficient to expose this delusive dream. But what necessity for thus having to choose between our present position and the adoption of a policy that would be a contradiction to all our national sentiments and traditions respecting the right of our motherland to autonomy and independence. We have not yet been driven to this alternative. The party that has been in power at Quebec for many years past has been conserva-tive. This is the party that has denied us the commonest rights of fair play, and yet this is the very party that Irishmen, as a body, are expected to support.

Why not give the liberals a trial before imitating Castlerengh, and taking the first step towards morally cutting our throats? So far, the liberal party has shown itself disposed to see justice done to all races. Why ing it as hostile to our nationality ? Let our demands be laid before Mr. Joly, and I am sure they will be fairly treated. To be loyal to party is all very well in its way, but for a man blindly and unreasoningly to obey the ukase of a party autocrat is to reduce himself to the level of a buffalo that, head to the ground, gallops after the strongest buil.

How much more undignified, then, is the conduct of the Irishman who thinks he is bound, through good and ill, to support a party that has hitherto looked upon him as unworthy of consideration. Give the liberals a trial, and then, if they do not prove far more favorable to our demands as a nationality than the conservatives have been, it will be time to condemu them-then, and not till

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

The belief that a reconstruction of the Dominion Cabinet will take place at no distant day is gaining ground, though, singumany and such rapid chauges in the person, Hon. Mr. Robertson, member for Sherbrooke. | ment of Quebec.

The Budget.

Several days have now elapsed since Mr. Langelier introduced his financial statement before the Legislature of the Province, and the debate still continues with unabated meeting in Ottawa; and it has resulted, and | vigor, displaying, we are happy to say, no small amount of ability on the part of the representatives of the people. We regret that up to the present time our Montreal members Lave not thought proper to make known their views on the situation, and more particularly that Alderman Nelson, the representative of the Council of the Universe would have met] the Centre Division of this city, who is supposed to be well posted on financial matters, has, so far, remained a silent spectator of the fray. As independent observers of the situation, we have carefully followed the course of the debate from the opening remarks of the Hon Treasurer Langlier up to the present tember last, and will support them again if it | time. In his speech on the budget the Hon. Treasurer strove hard to show that since the advent to power of the Joly Government every effort had been made to carry out the pledges of economy and retrenchment which they made to the people of this Province on assuming office. On the other hand, the reply of the Hon. Mr. Church, late Treasurer under Mr. DeBoucherville, was, no doubt, a very powerful effort, and can scarcely be said larly enough, the Ministerial papers, which | to have been replied to by the rather cavalier were among the first to start the report, are | speech of the hon, leader of the Government. now lond and eager in their expressions But the most practical speech of the whole of denial. Surely, there is no great harm dehate, from our point of view, and that in the change of a Minister or twol which is most likely to strike the minds of Cabinets have been reconstructed before | the people, for its force, simplicity, and canwithout damage to the Government of the dor, tegether with, at least, an apparent placed out of danger. We humbly submit day, and the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie made so absence of party spirit, was that of the these suggestions to the Provincial Govern-

own landlord. It will then happen that the farmers will throw up their lands and emigrate, or else seize (or purchase) them and dispossess the landlords, in either case creating a great social revolution. Thus it may yet come to pass that the great country which defied an armada and Napoleon's camp at Boulogne, and the navies of Europe, both on account of the valor of her sons and her insular position, may fall, as she has risen, on the waves of commerce.

The Auglo-Saxon.

and rapid means of communication generally let an idea be once hammered into the minds of the masses, no matter how absurd it may he, and there it remains fixed, if not for ever, at least for a long period of time. It took all the authority of Voltaire and Carlyle to convince the multitude that a French officer at Fontenoy did not say "the French guards never fire first." Victor Hugo was less fortunate in trying to disabuse the public never surrender," while in truth that General made use of a more forcible, if less heroic phrase. When a lady, long after the famous battle had been won and lost, asked the great Duke of Wellington if he had ever made use of the command "up guards and at them," he only smiled and gave his shoulders a negative shifting. Leaving warlike quotations aside, the truth or falsehood of which does not count for much after all, there are fictions yet obtaining belief of a more serious nature, and one of them is that the people of this continent are of the Anglo-Saxon race. In so far as Canada is especially concerned, its inhabitants have just reason to complain of this sentimental grievance. It is not easy to pick up a newspaper or pamphlet of any pretentions which does not blazon the fact that we are Anglo-Saxons, and as for our orators in and out of Parliament, in the pulpit and on the stump, they so continually din it into the ears of their hearers as to make it monotonous. As a matter of course every Governor-General in his inaugural and valedictory address must, on no account, omit telling us we are Anglo-Saxons, and also as a matter of course that we ought to be proud of the knowledge. Our late brilliant ruler, the Earl of Dufferin, rang the changes on it in and out of season, and our present Governor-General is no exception, which is all the

more singular on his part, as His Lordship's family is one of the most purely Celtic in the British Empire. Nevertheless Canada

Quebec, August 2, 1879.

Higher Education for Our Irish Catholie Youth.

To the Editor of the TAUE WITNESS and Post.

DEAR SIR,-During the last week of June and the first of July the Irish Catholic parents of Montreal, and the friends of education are annually called upon to attend the closing exercises of the scholastic year. Their presence in the academic halls is solicited to honour and encourage the efforts of the youthful aspirants after knowledge, and to meet the results of their intellectual labour with an approving smile of admiration. That those results have proved satisfactory this year, and in some cases brilliant, and that the many schools and academies have done adequate justice to the great cause of instruction must be generally acknowledged, on the strength of the examinations and other performances, which ususually accompany the distribution of prizes.

But of those many fountains of learning, at which our Irish Catholic youth have been satisfying their thirst of knowledge, none has so fully and so effectively supplied their eager minds with such a constant stream of scientific light as St. Ann's school. This was clearly evinced last Thursday and Wednerday week at the public examinations, when youths from twelve to fourteen answered questions and volved problems, the minuteness and perplexity of which were no stumbling blocks to their witty readiness and acute understanding. In fact, this school, under the able and progressive directorship of Brother Arnold, is to the culture of the intellect what the hot-house is to the cultur- of the plants.

It would be simply marvellous in the eyes of our grandsires, and it is sweetly gratifying to ourselves to see such youthful intellects made to bear such copious fruits, and their knowledge and information to extend so widely over the most difficult and useful of the arts and sciences.

But it is here, Irish Catholic parents, that those sons whose talents are your price, and which challenge the admiration of your fellow-citizens, lagin to experience a tate which they do not deserve, and which is directly detrimental to the high standing of our people. It is now that the brillancy of their intelligence has reflected its best, but it is also now that that brilliancy is destined to darken and to fall into obscurity. You will ask, ow can this happen? I will answer you from within the limits of my experience. those boys, whose prospects are apparently so bright, have up to the present received but. the instruction of the school. It may have teen various, extensive and solid, and be thus equal to the commercial or other requirements of every day life, but it rarely, if ever, suffices to form the foundation of the greatness and utility which society has a right to expect from their intellectual capa-

If my readers, reflected upon this and studied the course of the lives of these young men who quitted school, crowned with laurels and laden with honors, they would need but little argument to convince them of

RELIABLE .- No remedy has been more arnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient and at the same time a sate 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 avoid- this sad truth. How many of them could we ed by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH- nut point at and say : "He was once emart is not Anglo-Saxon. Perbaps a good many ING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer and full of promise, but he is now dull and WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

last exchanges.

but a common member of society?" That government showed excellent administrative such is the case is not altogether their fault; qualities.

on the contrary, they have been the sufferers of the more or less culpable neglect on the part of their parents. They suffer not from the instruction which

they have so liberally received, but from the want of education which unfortunately failed on their youthful and ambitious path. For education is nothing but the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart and the establishment of solid and true princip es. Now, without this boon, the talented youth cannot be truly great in, or highly useful to society; and it is exactly this which our Irish Catholic youths sorely lack, and it is on account of this that our people look around in vain for a choice of men standing high in literary and scientific fame to watch over their interests and guide their destinies ; and we can remain assured that without this we will figure more or less brilliantly in the foremost ranks.

Then, Irish Catholic parents, cease to do injustice to the talents, to the genius of your of this remarkable clique. Below the gang-bildren. Save them from devoting their way is also seated Sir Charles Dilke, M. P. for children. Save them from devoting their of bookkeeping, or to the learning of some undignified trade! Save them from becoming figure heads at street corners or at dangerous amusements. "But what," will you conversational sort of a way, and makes no say, "can I do with my boy? Though attempt at excellence of elocution. Those young, he has successfully terminated his school days. Surely he cannot remain idle at | either side of the speaker, are supposed to be home.

Certainly not! But do you need a few perty in fee simple of either party. weekly dollars he might earn, if at work, to support your family? If not, and if able. send him to college, or prepare him for a course in a university. Bestow on him the benefit and advantages of a classical education. Allow his mind to be correctly formed, his heart to be rightly regulated, and his principles to be firmly established.

Do this and you will probably have a son at the sge of twenty-one or twenty-two capable of doing you honor and of becoming much more useful to society than if his young days were spent behind a counter or in a dancing academy.

Mr. Editor, I have been actuated to leave those views before your readers by a sense of deep regret at seeing the talents of the Irish Catholic youth of the Dominion left to decay uncultivated and unhonored, and by the fact that at the present moment, in the various colleges and universities throughout the country, searcely one in a thousand of our boys enjoy the incalculable privileges and advantages of a classic or higher education.

Hoping that our Irish Catholic parents, once having their attention called to this lamentable fact, will no longer neglect the sacred duty of advancing the higher education of their deserving boys.

I remain, dear Mr. Editor,

n, dear Mr. Euron, Your obedient servant, H. C.

Montreal, 28th July, 1879.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. Impartial Critics-opinions of Men and

Parties to the Imperial House of Comnons-the Home and rathe Most Brilliant Men.

We extract the following from the London (Ont.) A lecrtiser's English correspondence Mr. Gladstone is declared by some of the liberals to be the most brilliant financier that England ever produced, his budget speeches, when chancellor of the exchequer, being regarded as masterpieces. He certainly has, for the last quarter of a century taken a very stive and controlling part in English politics and in procuring for the people many precious concessions. In addi-tion to his high political status, he is a distinguished author and stands second to none as a classical scholar. He is a man 69 years old, of about medium height, with a stern, bandsome face and quick, bright eyes. One of the chief pictures at the Royal academy this year is his portrait by the great painter Millais. True to nature it delineates a rugged face with a broad intellectual forehead and a decidedly Roman nose, altogether, features denoting great mental strength. Gladstone is a worthy leader of the liberal party in England Unlike Disraeli, he does not aim at dazzling theatrical effects for his personal glory, but I believe places his country's interests before self or party. He was first returned to parliament in 1832 in the conservative interest, but like Sir Robert Peel, his tree, independent spirit found it quite impossible to continue in the ranks of that party. When he announced his conviction that he could no longer follow his tory leader he was assailed by a servile press with the coarsest abuse and branded as a traitor and a renegade. The people, however, who are always in the long run the best judges have thought differently of him, and at the present moment no public man in England has such a well-earned reputation in the hearts of the British nation for unswerving integrity and an entire devotion to the true interests of the people. John Bright, who was for some time in earnest conversation with Mr. Gladstone, is acknowledged to be the greatest orator in England. He has always been foremost in the ranks contending for the many reforms through which the country has passed during his parliamentary career. Although now 67 years of age, and with hair quite white, he is still a vigorous and energetic man, and apparently in the best of health. He is about the same height as Mr. Gladstone, but has much broader shoulders and a deeper chest. When he got up to speak he rose so deliberately that another member, and on the government side, had the floor before him; however, when the latter perceived that John Bright was also on his feet he immediately bowed and gave away. All were anxious to hear him, and where a moment before there was a fearful hubbub of voices, it now in a moment became as quiet as a church, and all bent forward to hear the silver-tongued orator. He commenced to speak very slowly, but in a clear distinct voice, which rang out over the house in decided contrast to the comparatively imperfect speaking which had preceded him. He spoke for about a quarter of an hour on the barbarity of flogging with the "cat" in the army, and drew a stirring picture of the great inju-tice which sometimes occurs through this beastly system of punishment. His persuasive and convincing eloquence reinded me of the lines "experienced Nestor in persuasion skilled, words sweet as honey from his line distilled." On, the loft of Mr. Bright, a little further from the speaker, sat the Marquis of Hartington. He is the eldest son and heir apparent of the Duke of Devonshire, and is leader of her mujesty's loyal opposition in the commons. The marquis is forty-five years of eye, and up to this time is a happy bachelor. When he rose to speak he was received with warm opposition cheering, and listened to with attention by the, whole house. He is not at all a clear or impressive speaker, and his elocution is careless, hesitating and defective, but he appeared to be an honest sort of a man, and to mean what he' she house, and when in Mr. Gladstone's late | Post.

On the same side of the house, but below the gaugway, are seated a compact body of men, who for eloquence and wit, and a deter-

mination to make their influence felt, surpass any other equal number of members in the house. In vain do the government try to annihilate them by cold indifference or direct snubbing. Every session day these home rulers are to be found in their places always ready to contend for a principle which they believe to be right. They all speak with a strong Irish accent, and those that I heard address the house spoke with unusual force and brilliancy. They are the life of the whole | Thomas civic holiday. assembly, and though often extremely smusing in their quick repartee and in relating an occasional anecdote, they are thoroughly in earnest in all times advocating their darling scheme, " Hon.e Rule for Ireland " Since the death of the late much lamented Isaac Butt, M. P. for Limerick, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P. for Meath, has been chosen leader youthful energies, their hard earned knowl- Chelsea. He is a young man, thirty-five years edge, to the measurement of tape, or the of age, and a distinguished member of the counting up of a few odd numbers in the art house. In appearance he is tall and slight, and has a dark complexion and prominent features. He is an agreeable speaker, but, like most of the other members, talks in a

> members who sit below the gangway, on independent, and not to be the absolute pro-

THE ZULU WAR.

Surrender of Cetewayo's Chiefs-British Troops Leave for Home-The Zulus Nurrounded.

London, August 3.- A Cape Town despatch of July 15 says that Major-General Crealock's cavalry burned Oudini and Mugwende, on the eastern line of the British advances. Dableunauzi, Cetywayo's brother, and several other important chiefs, have surrendered to Lord Chelmsford.

The movement of troops retiring from the neighbourhood of Ulundi was expected to be delayed by heavy rains and increasing transportation difficulties, which would prevent any re-advance this season, even if such a movemove was necessary. Ekowe is to be re-occupied. The naval brigade has been re-embarked for England. The volunteers originally raised for the campaign against Seccoeni have been ordered into positions between Fort Weber and Derby to the north of Zululand so as to cut off Cetywayo's retreat northward and prevent raids by the Zulus in the neighborhood of the Intombi and Asseguie rivers. Puffadder, an important chief on the northern border of Cape Colony, has been captured. The colonial minister informed the assembly that they consider the present an inopportune time tor giving effect to the recommendation of the home government in favor of confederation, but they would take steps to carry them out as soon as peace was restored. The action of the Cape government

s generally approved. Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch to the war office says :- "I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers, and a squadron of cavalry for the Transvaal. I am reducing the expenditure. I have given permission to Lord Chelmsford to return to Eugland. I am disbanding some of the expensive irregular cavalry. Cetewayo is said to be in the Ingome forest. A despatch from Kwamagwasa, July 11th, states that the colonial cavalry corps has been ordered to be disbanded.

Europe's Next War.

The continued concentration of large bodies of troops in the north of Italy, and especially towards the Austrian frontier, is beginning to be viewed with some suspicion in Austria and to be much commented upon by the Austrian newspaners. From a table lately published in Vienna it appears that, while Austria has only 9,000 infantry, 940 cavalry, 1400 field artillery, 700 garrison artillery, and 200 engineers, or altogether a force of 12,740 men, quartered in the neighbourhood of her Italian frontier, Italy, on the other hand, has now assembled 49,700 infantry, 10,360 cavalry, 7,200 field artillery, 2,700 garrison artillery, and 3,-750 engineers, or a total force of 73,710 men of all arms of the service, near the Austrian frontier, the four fortresses forming the famous quadrilateral being especially strongly garrisoned. It is also well known that much attention has been lately given by the Italian military authorities to perfecting theorganization of the so-called Alpine troops-the force which permanently quartered in the mountains on the northern frontier of Italy, would, in the event of the latter country becoming involved in hostilities with either of her neighbours on the north, be called upon to cover the mobilization and concentration of the Italian forces or act as an advanced guard to any forward movement made by them in the prosecution of an offen-ive campaign. All the units of this Alpine force are always kept on a war footing, and arrangements have been lately made which are designed to insure that the several battalions and batteries shall be ready to take the field at the shortest possible notice. As the Italian Irredenta party in Italy is daily becoming more clamorous, it is not surprising that the strength of the armed forces in the north of Italy should excite some uneasiness in Austria, although it is generally believed in the latter country that, unless aided by allies, the Italian army would be altogether unable to cope with that of Austria.

ROUND THE WORLD.

-Work on the Georgian Bay canal is suspended.

-Mr. A. Davis, contractor, of Montreal, is in Ottawa.

-It is dangerous to eat cold pigeon pie say the doctors.

-Mr. Tilden's only organ at present is a barrel orgau.

-The Prince of Wales will visit the Melbourne exhibition.

-The 14th of August will be the St.

-The Russian march to Merv is once more exciting the English.

-It is proposed to unite the Black and man in his own home." Caspian seas by canals.

-The Guelph Mercury now heads itself the City of Guelph Mercury.

-Talmage is just now the lion of London, and Sarah Bernhardt the lioness.

-L'Evenement's "last word" on the dis

missal occupied two-and-a-half columns. Lady de Clifford, not yet 16, but married, is one of the belles of the season in London. -Courtney and Frenchy Johnson are to row a race at Charlotte on the 19th of August. -A Japanese student has succeeded in carrying off the highest medical honors in Eng-

land. Herbert Spencer's health is so far recruited that he is able to return to his literary labors.

An electrical railway, working at the speed of about seven miles an hour, is on exhibition at Berlin.

-Capt. Matthew Webb, the famous English swimmer, now in this country, is in his 41st year.

-France is about to seize the group of islands in the South Pacific know as the New Hebrides.

-The King of Burmah has not yet over his long drunk. Let Recorder Sexton only get hold of him.

-Sir John told a friend before he left that his sole business in England is to avoid office seekers.

-In the entire city of Portland, Me., with its 45,000 inhabitants, one cannot find a barroom or a saloon.

Owing to the fear of the phylloxera vine planting has fallen off two-thirds its usual acreage in France.

-Her medical attendants believe that the ex-Empress Eugenie will not long survive the death of her son.

-As a sop to the obstructionists the government intends conferring pensions on the Irish national school teachers.

-De Lesseps, who is now in his 75th year, has eight small children, all born to him within the last ten years.

-Edwin Booth, great tragedian as he is, and man of spotless character, is unread and has no taste for literature.

-As a rule the Irish shoot better than the English, notwithstanding the latter are not prohibited the use of arms.

-It is agreed that the prince imperial died fighting bard. Lieut. Carey on the contrary di(c)d hard flighting.

-Mechanics get \$2 50 per day in Manitoba salesmen and storemen from \$50 to \$100 per month ; laborers \$1.25 to \$1.50.

-Recent investigations show that the Jewish population in the United States numbers 250,000; and not a pauper among them.

-The swiftest railroad trains are run in England, 50 miles an hour being the nominal rate of speed on many of the principal lines.

-The uniform worn by the late prince imperial at his " baptism of fire" at Saarbruck has been added to Mme. Tousand's celebrated collection.

of the expenditure was in no way apparand as many widows and orphans, besides other poor families, have their all invested in the shares of the bank, the distress

is sure to be widespread, and many who had looked forward to compara-Under the title of "Spencer Wood," the Courrier says :- "We consider it the superlative case in their declining days may now tive of bad taste that Spencer Wood should be made to serve as a rallying point for a debe compelled to submit to the pinchings of poverty in which they begun life. One hunmonstration in favor of Mr. Letellier. Thatks to the courtesy of his honor Lieutenantdred and six persons hold 2,924 shanes, re-Governor Robitaille, Mr. Letellier has been presenting \$292,400, as trustees, or in trust for others, as minor children, charitable and allowed to remain at Spencer Wood after the other societies. Seventeen hundred and date on which he should have quitted the preforty-two shares were held by 75 executors of mises. We maintain that the lieutenantgovernor should not allow Mr. Letellier to estates. Three hundred and seventy-six occupy Spencer Wood any longer, and to conshareholders are women, the great majority of whom are widows or unmarried. Forty-one vert it into a place wherefrom to fling insult at the federal authorities. If Mr. Letellier clergymen hold shares to the extent of \$53,700, or an average ci\$1,066 each. The wishes to receive his triends, let him enter-Church of Scotland is down for \$8,800. The tain them in his own establishment. Every Temporalities board for \$1,700. James Croil, Treasurer Widows' Fund, \$5,000, and the I a Canada of Three Rivers, and the Gazette Presbyterian church for \$29,600. There is a

de Sorel are both live papers. Neither had a great number of names down for small lots of single line of editorial on any subject in our from 2 to 10 shares, but the largest shareholders on May 5th, 1879, were Sir Hugh Allan, 196 shares ; James Austen, Toronto,

150 shares; W J Buchanan, in trust, 286 In a late issue the Quebec correspondent of shares; G B Burland, 175 shares; D Camp-La Minerve says :- A witty individual wishing to amuse himself, took occasion to pay a bell, Cobourg, 176 shares; John T Carter, England, 165 shares; J P Cushing Sherbrooke, 100 shares; Wm Dona-hue; Montreal, 106 shares; Thomas Elliott, visit to each member of the Joly government. He always closed his conversation by alluding to the appointment of some member of Chateauguay, 121 shares; Estate Hon Joseph the minister's family to a government billet. Masson, 120; executors late Wm Workman, The first minister he met was Mr. Treasurer Langeher. "It appears to me, Mr. Langeher, 251; executors late Sir G E Cartier, Bart, that you have appointed your brother to fill 109; executors late H O Burritt, Ottawa, 170; the position lately occupied by Dr. Meilleur." Allan Gilmour, Ottawa, 500; Sir Francis Hincks, 50; C G Hill, Montreal, 120: J H 'Yes, that is so, it annoyed me very much, Joseph, 267; J II Joseph (No 2), 400; B Ja-cobs, 100; Mrs Margaret Lundy, Peter-Mr. Joly played a trick on me, and appointed my brother during my absence." Our witty friend next called on Mr. Marchand of the borough, 105 ; Demers Maguire, 100; Mrs Jane crown lands. After a little he said "I am Mason, Suunyside, Ayr, Scotland, 100 ; James happy to see, Mr. Marchand, that you have ap-Michie, Toronto, 189; Hanna Mill, Norwood, pointed your brother as colonization agent at England, 125; R & J Moatt, Montreal, 232; J H R Molson, 176; John Monk, Montreal, 327; St. Jerome." " Don't distress me, my friend, City and District Savings' Bank, 980 ; James on the subject. Mr. Joly amused himself by Macdonald St Johns, 125: Joseph Mackay, 125: W C McLeod, Woodstock, 308; appointing my brother whilst I was away. But the thing is done now, and amongst colleagues, W W Ogilvie, 180; Charles Pitt, Quebec and more particularly out of consideration 250; Presbyterian Church, Montreal, 296, for my leader, the appointment cannot be Amable Prevost, (late) 348; Quebec, casse deconomie, 220; John Rankin, 465; R J disturbed." "Good day, Mr. Joly," continued our inquisitive friend, "I am happy to see Reekie, 380 ; J J Robson, Newcastle, 100 ; Jos you in good health, despite that little business of your brother-in-law Gowan" "Oh! Rowntree, Thistleton, 120; Alex Saunders, 433; Mrs E Shannon, 112; H S Strathy (in don't mention it," replies the leader of the government, "Langelier and Marchand per-petrated that little joke for the benefit of my trust), 115; Robert Thompson, Toronto, 128; Joseph Tiffin, 105; H J Tuffin, 115; Mrs E brother-in-law whilst I was absent from the Turnbull, Quebec, 104; Western Assurance company, Toronto, 250; Geo Whitfield, Ibercountry." Going towards the restaurant our triend meets the Hon. Mr. Starnes, and the ville, 110; Thomas Workman, 1,000; Henry Yates, Brantford, 359. Of the stock held in trust loans, 313 shares conversation turns on the railway question "As for that matter," says Mr. Starnes, "I have nothing to say about it." True, my son

are held on account of the Temporalities fund was appointed ticket agent of the government of the Canada Presbyterian church, the revenues from which the board was enjoined railway, but I never heard a word about it for from using, and the allowances have not been paid to superannuated ministers, nor will not be until a decision is arrived in Rev. Mr. Dobie's case. There are many in connection with this fund that will suffer great loss from bought it. Well, I could not help it. I felt the stoppage of the bank ; the purchase price of the Consolidated bank stock held by the board was upwards of \$32.004.

LACKUSSE

The Match for the Championship—The Champions Again Victorious.

Prior to the contest between the Shamrocks and Caughnawagas, which came off Saturday, it was the prevailing opinion that if any the most likely, and the presumption was that, if they did not ultimately prove the victors, their opponents would have little to boast of, in view of their superiority. The result has, however, upset all those nice calculations, and it is now a palpable fact that the Shamrocks, as a club. are impregnable, and may now bid defiance to

the lacrosse world. Pursuant to the general

IRISH NEWS.

A Cork paper says :- The lovers of good music had a treat in Paris, and one that they rarely enjoyed even in the queen of cities.

Three young Indies, the Miss O'Briens, of Cork who created such a sensation last year in Brussels, have just had their reputation as grandes attistes" confirmed in Paris. most distinguished musical composers, Stephen Heller O'Kelly, etc., etc., were present at the concert given in the apartments of Mrs. O'Brien, the worthy mother of those talented young ladies. A dust from Auber's " Premier our de bonheur," sung by the two sisters, Miss Jessie and Alice O'Brien, and the celebrated melody of Schubert, "La Triute," played exquisitely on the piano by Miss Lavinia O'Brien, were enthusiastically applauded by an audience composed of some of the best connoisseurs in Paris. Songs and melodies composed by those highly gifted young ladies, were equally well received.

There is no exaggeration in adding that since Catherine Hayes no such voices were heard, at least among Irish artists, on the continent.—Cork Examiner.

The committee of the Smyth memorial fund have commissioned Mr. Hooke, of Manchester, to paint a full-length portrait of the late Professor Smyth, M.P., to be placed in the Magee college, Londonderry .- Derry Standard.

A FATAL "WAKE."---Mr. O'Donel, Dublin police magistrate, has fined a man named Keating £5, at the prosecution of the public health commissioners, for holding a " wake" on the body of a child who died of small-pox. It was mentioned that a man was at the " wake" who had since died of small-pox.

The executive of the Home Rule confederation have decided to hold a large Irish demonstration at the crystal palace, London. in connection with the annual convention of the delegates on the 9th August. It is arlanged that the delegetas be entertained at a dinner at four o'clock, and that at seven a large meeting will be held in the theatre at which Mr. Shaw, M. P., will preside.

The Tuan News, says :- One of the mest estates in a neighboring county is about to be purchased by a gentleman of large possessions in Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo. He is the kindest and most humane of landlords, a thorough Nationalists It augurs well that a tenant on the property in question, who is a great advocate for tenant-right. &c., is being made the medium of the purchase.

A case of breach of promise of marriage was heard at the Limerick assizes July 12th. The action was brought by a Miss Alice Normovle, described as a rather attractive. well dressed young woman, the daughter of a farmer residing near Newcastle west, and the defendant was James Cagney, a widower, with two children and a farmer in the same locality. The damages were laid at £800. The jury found for the plaintiff with £50 damages.

very large and powerful Sheers-float necessary for lifting the immense blocks of oncrete for the Queenstown deep water quay has arrived in harbour, having been towed across channel. The Sheers-float has been safely moored convenient to White Point, where the contracter, Mr. Delany, is making twelve men could have a possible chance of concrete blocks. As several of the blocks wresting the long sustained laurels from the have been already prepared the b-ilding of champions, they, the Caughnawagas, were the quay will now proceed steadily, and during the autumn months, it is expected considerable progress will be made. The Sheers-float has cost Mr. Delaney over \$5,000.

> The Spectator says that the sooner the present parliament is at an end the better ; for not only are the Irish home rule party fast losing all the little respect for parliamentary principles, which they once had, but the worry and fret of their long drawn harassments are wearing out the coolest heads of the house and causing mistakes of temper and of method where they were least to be expected. Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Hartington, and even the speaker it holds to have been guilty in this respect during the past week. The paper regrets that the present Government, by offering a mockery to Ireland in the shape of an education bill, should have greatly weakened their hands in proposing to deal vigorously with the Irish obstructionists. What the conservatives have weakened their own power to do the liberals, whenever they succeed them, will be all the more bound to do, and the Spectator hopes they will do it with a strong hand. It hints, we ought to add, that if a sufficient. remedy cannot be otherwise found for the prevention of parliamentary disorder, the Irish members might find that they had driven the house of commons to the extremity of withdrawing from the Irish their equal parliamentary rights.

two months after the appointment. Joly wanted to give me a surprise. A goodhearted fellow is Joly. Just imagine! he thought it would gratify me were he to purchase the Gale farm, and off he started and amazed, you know, but then the whole affair was concocted and carried out during my absence" Our friend next called on Speaker Turcotte, and, with the Official Gazette

in his hand, he thus apostrophized him :-Allow me to congratulate you on the appointment of your brother Gustave as first registrar of Nicolet." The speaker flew into a passion and said, "At first I thought it was for fun that Joly appointed my brother-in-law prothonotary at Three Rivers and my agent Kiernan tegistrar. When he fixed the loop line on me I felt like kicking over the traces, but the idea that he should have gone and appointed my other brother to so lucrative a post without even mentioning the matter to me is taking too much liberty; I shall never forgive him." The correspondent adds that despite these little misunderstandings there s a cordial tamily feeling between Joly and his colleagues and their relations.

La Patrie of Saturday says :-- The removal of his honor Luc Letellier de St. Just is the expectation of witnessing that which promised 5

Miscellan-ous Reading.

New York has not been so active since the war.

There are a great many retired kings living in Naples. The last is the ex-khedive of Egypt.

One touch of humor makes the whole vorld griu .- Fonkers Gazette.

CLEWS .- The police force of Zululand have numerous clews to Prince Napoleon's murderer.

SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT --- When he comes insidiously up to you and says, "Is this not enough for you?" then is the time to kill bim.

THE WICKED STREET BOY .-- When a boy sees a nice round smooth stone lying on the ground he always thinks it rather mean that there isn't a yellow dog in the vicinity.

THE MIGHTY FLY .- It is a little singular, although no less true, that one small but well-constructed fly will do more toward breaking up a man's afternoon uap than the out-door racket of a full brass band.

A SAD MOMENT .- It must be a sad moment for a man to stand around in newspaper office, and reflect that he is innocently furnishing the editor with a subject for some foolish remarks -- Modern Argo.

He was a disgusted boy. He had exercised great caution and had finally succeeded in crawling, unobserved, under the canvas into the tent. And he found it was not a circus, said. I was informed that he is popular in but a revival meeting in progress.-Boston.

-Forty-six letters by Shelley are for sale negation of the autonomy of the province of to be a decisive test of the contestants' mettle, atFlorence. A Bostonian has bid \$800 for them, but the British museum goes higher, and is likely to get them.

-The Buffalo Francess says the Duke of Argyle has not created a sensation in Hanlan because he is only a relative of the governorgeneral and not of Hanlan.

-Protestant missionaries in Turkey say that young Turks who are sent to America to be educated, in order that they may return and labor for Christianity among their countrymen, aim to obtain a medical rather than a religious education, so as to practice medicine profitably when they get home.

Opinions of the French-Canadian Press.

The Economent says : The government is credited with the intention of abandoning the principal measures foresuadowed in a speech from the throne, amongst others the leasing of the railways and the abolition of the school inspection. In that case the session would not amount to much in so fas as legislation is coecerned; the only genuine legislator would be Mr. Wurtele. Although the rumors gain credence we can hardly believe them, because it is not a usual thing for a govern ment to abandon measures announced in the speech from the throne, and it is hardly prohable that the present government will inaugurate the system. Such a weakness could hardly be explained in view of the approval of these two articles of the ministerial programme by the county of St. Hyscinthe, and more directly by Chambly, Rouville and Vercheres. The personal honor of the ministers is engaged in the matter of the North Shore railway. It is hardly possible that on the one hand they should back down bofore the attitude of the council of public instruction, after having joined issue with them; and, on the other that they. should turn tail on the radway syndicate atter having confided to it the management of the electorate, in the interest of liberal ideas, in a crisis when the existence of the government was at stuke.

L'Eclaireur says :- The Dominion government has, up to the present time, been in the hahit of granting licenses for fishing in the different rivers of the provinces. It appears that, in acting thus, they have exceeded their jurisdiction. This right belouge to the local governments, and the Dominion government as no anthonity except where the tide makes itself felt. The question will in all probability be submitted to the decision of the Supreme court.

1a Currier du Canada, writing on the provincial railway debate, remarks :- The Hon. Mr Joly spoke at great length endeavoring to explain his extraordinary policy on the Q. M. O. & O. railway. To hear him one would imagine that he had built the whole line himself. . . . He endeavored to prove the utility of the new works which he caused to be executed without having obtained. the sauction of the legislature, and sought to establish their urgency and absolute necessity. His argument was hopelessly weak. It must, however, be admitted that it was a difficult task to convince an intelligent house that the government were justified in dispensing with its concurrence when the urgency | total number of shareholders, is about 1,600 ; | takers.

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Quebec, which was recognized by the act of the federal principles on which rest our liberties. The popular will is now nothing in face of arbitrariness. As French Canadians we are no more than the valets of the Ottawa narliament.

THE CONCOLIDATED BANK

Is at Fast Compelled to Suspend Payment, and close the Doors-Comparative Statement of Liabilities.

It has been more than once intimated in our financial columns during the past fortnight that it was more than probable that the management of the Consolidated bank would be unable much longer to resist the increasing demands on the part of depositors and noteholders. The announcement, therefore, of the suspension of payment by the bank, which took place Thursday afternoom, the last day of the month, will not be surprising to our readers. A constant dram has been made upon the resources of the bank for weeks past, and on the management becoming satisfied that all public confidence in the stability of the institution were lost, strenuous efforts were made to reduce the liabilities to the public by disposing of as many agencies as possible, and no fewer than nine agencies have been closed, other banks having assumed the deposits; while at the head office and outstanding agencies the deposits have been also materially reduced. Yesterday the City and District Savings bank took over the Chaboillez square branch of the Consolidated, and a circular was

issued to the depositors notifying them of the fact, and informing them if they desired their money it would be paid at once. About one-half of the depositors applied for and obtained their money, the amount so paid aggregating some \$15000. l'here were 16 agencies, altogether. During the afternoon some of the demands made at the head office were so heavy that they could not be met. and hence the suspension. The managers of the bank submit to the public a comparative statement of the liabilities on the 8th Jane and on July 29th, which shows an aggregate reduction of liabilities between those dates of \$1,861,984.69, the figures being

as tollows :--Deposits, 8th June, 1879......\$3,234,766 59 29th July, 1879..... 1,492,781.00 \$1,741,984.69

Circulation reduced about..... 120,000 90

Aggregate red'n of liabilities....\$2,861,984.69 Since the date of the general manager's last letter, which was published in these columns, nothing has occurred to lead him to chauge his opinion as to the value of the assets of the bank. It is understood that the accounts remaining at the two or three undisposed of agencies in Ontario, and at the one at St. Hyacinthe are teo small to seriously in-

terfere with business at these places. On reading over the list of shareholders, we find that the stock is distributed in all parts of the Dominion, chiefly, however, in Ontario and this city; it is also held in England, Scotland, Ireland, Newfoundland, France, and a few shares even in India. The

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crowds flocked to the grounds and previous confederation of 1807, and the annihilation of to the facing of the rubber a large concourse had assembled, whose demeanor denoted the most eager expectancy.

The sultry character of the day somewhat retarded the adherence to punctuality, but by 3 30 a brisk westerly wind sprung up, which was the forerunner of the game. At 3.45 the captains gave the word to get in position, which effected, the toss for position next occurred. K-rarenwe being successful, installed himself at the western goal. Everything was now in readiness, and at 3.50 the ball was faced. Morton tipping the rubber up the field to McKeown, who made a break for the Indian goals, and so close was the proximity that the on-lookers had game all but articulated. Keraronwe proved a barrier, and cast the ball out among the prayers. Sharp play now followed, the contesting teams being all in a bunch. Checking and counterchecking was now the order of the play, during which the Shamrocks forced their opponents, who were struggling with might and main. Daillebout now got the in a long throw down field. The froquois team now looked hopeful, but their hopes were short lived, and their goals were again beleagured. The Shamrocks now put forth all their powers, Butler tobying the all to Giroux, who tipped it to Hart, a successful pass then followed to the home man Lynch, who sustained his reputation of never allowing an opportunity to pass him, by scoring the first game; time, 10 minutes.

THE SECOND GAME.

The failure in the start seemed to demoralize the Indians, who now played in a disjointed and unsystematic manner, each man seeming to distrust his fellow and working individually. The result of this disorganization was soon settled, Giroux scoring game in three minutes. The decision of the judges was adverse however, and the struggle started anew, the Indians playing altogether on play, lobbing the ball several times at the obective point; Lynch finally secured the rubber, putting up another game for his team, time five minutes.

THIRD AND LAST.

The Indians now seemed wearied out, and played indifferently, the struggle being altogether at their goals, as it had in the preceding. Their defence was now weak, the destinies of the game being now irretrievable. some running play from centre field decided the matter, Hart sending the ball through in three-quarters of a minute from the start. The following are the names of the Shamrock team : Barke, goal ; Giroux, Hoobin, Lynch, Lally, Butler, Farmer, Moreton, Murphy, Hart, McKeown and Brennan.

THE REFEREE

was Mr. McCallum, of the Emmett club. The umpires were, for the whites, Mesars Devine and Daly; for the Indians, Chief Louis and Joseph Delisle.

The Indian team, it is said, were not as good as of yore, White Eagle having secured some of the best players.

At the commencement of the match betting. was two to one on the Shamrocks, with few 1.4

The home secretary has granted permission, for the second time, to Mr. John O'Leory, the first of the Fenian leaders sentenced to penal servitude in 1865, and afterwards released on condition of residing out of her majesty's dominions, to visit Ireland for a short time. The leave was applied for without the knowledge of Mr. O'Leary or his relatives, his presence being required in Ireland in connection with some trust held by him in landed pro-

perty. SIBERIAN DOGS -There may often be seen in the streets dogs of huge size, sometimes whiteaud black, but oftener of a mouse-colour or yellow tan. These are Siberian bloodhounds, the original stock of which we believe was brought from the Ural Mountains, where they are employed for hunting wolves and other flerce beasts, of the chase. In the city, of course, they are kept merely as curiosities, and are not half so useful as a smart Scotch terrier, who will kill rats in the cellar and give warning should any strange footsteps come the defensive. Farmer now put in some fine prowling about the house at night. A more useful kind of Siberian dog than the majesticone referred to is the breed much prized by the Samoyedes, Tungusians, and other northern tribes, as beasts of burden. Those of Kamtschatka are said to be the best. Four of these animals yoked to a sledge will easily draw a man with two hundred pounds of baggage, and will run from thirty to sixty miles a day according to the condition of the snow and the character of the country traversed by them. During the winter these dogs are fed upon dry fish. In summer they are expected to provide for themselves, and the facility with which they catch fish is very remarkable. They remain out of doors throughout the fine season, living like otters or seals, but as soon as the bard weather sets in they leave the shore and betake themselves to the buts of their respetive owners. I hese dogs are endowed with an instinct for locality so wonderful that their masters, when driving them, leave the selection of route entirely to their judgment. When a heavy storm obliges them to stop they crouch in the snow, close to their master, so as to keep him warm. In return for all this, when one of the dogs grows. old and is past work, the individual that owns. him kills him for his skin, out of which he makes clothes for his own less worthy carcess.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1879.

Man Must be Just.

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[BY S. McM.]

[BY S. McM.] A rich man lived 'mid alt that life could know, Of peace and pienty in our iot below; His wealth was ready and his mind was kind, Where friends might sue or rigid duty bind, He gave to kindred, and bestowed his aid Where right could sanction the demand it made, But there he paused—his bosom never feit, Compassion's impulse kindle rise, and meit. With stole case he turned from every cause That had no claim except through mercy's laws; And coldiy good he measured out his span. An honest, moral, true, and prudent man.

The rich man died, and cleansed from earthly

Upward he sprang of pipions stretched for Heaven

Heaven; Onward he soared, and well night reached the gete Where vngel sentries ever watch and wait; But there he fluttered—just below the place Where bliss and glory pour their crowning

Where bliss and glory pour their crowning grace, Striving with hope to gain the eternal height, A d weakly drooping *s hes sught the flight. "Tis vain" the angel keeper cried, "Tis vain;" "Thou must return and dwell on earth sgain, One feather more the angel's wings must wear Ere they will bear thee through the ambient air; Good as thou art, go back to human dust. Man to be god like must be more than just."

"Fear not," the angel keeper cried, "I see The plume that now will waft thee on to me; Thy wings have now the feather that alone, Lifts the created to the Maker's throne. "Tis Mer-y, bounteous Mercy, warm and wide That brings the mortal to the Maker's side, "Tis dove-eyed Mercy defles the dust; Man to be god-like must be more than just."

"Up to thy place" The spirit soon obeyed, The angei's word—a toue of music played In melting murmurs around the field of blue, As cherubs came to lead the spirit through, The crystal portal opened at the strain, The spirit passed—the angel watched again, Still crying to the short winged sons of dust, "Man to be god like must be more than just."

Fear not to die, for freely do ye spare Some of the "talents" trusted to your care; Well may we hope to gain the highest flight Toward the portal of celestial light For if that portal Mercy's plume can win, Ye bear the pluions that shall let you in. Birmingham, July 21. 879.

HOME READING.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

THE MOCKING BIRD .- This bird may be taught to imitate any sound, from the note of a nightingale to the squeak of a wheel barrow. The birds seldom sing their natural note in confinement; but when one is found that can do this it will cost as much as forty pounds, the ordinary price for a mocking-bird being forty shillings.

THE STAGE DRIVER AND THE NATURALISTS .---On one occasion, while journeying through the White Mountain region. Professor Agassiz and his scientific companion, seated on the there, he's that clever he's been and tricked top of the stage, irritated the driver by repeatedly calling to him to stop when they noticed anything butanically interesting on the road, and jumping down from their seats in order to obtain it. Professor Felton, who was with them, kept his seat during the whole ride, and told the driver in explanation of their conduct that they were naturalists. On the next day, when the coachman had another load of passengers, he narrated to those near him on the box the strange treaks of his companions of yesterday. "Their keeper," he added, "called them 'naterals,' and certainly they behaved as such.

WHERE IT NEVER RAINS .- In Peru, South America rain is unknown. The coast of Peru physician, was sent for and told to bring his is within the region of perpetual southeast case of instruments. The physician, who is actrade winds, and though the Peruvian shores customed to the eccentricities of prisoners, exare on the verge of the great southeast boiler, amined the dark spot carefully. He became yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The southeast trade winds in the Atlantic giving him "a ghost story," and producing a Ocean first strike the water on the coast of sharp bladed little instrument from his case, Africa. Travelling to the northwest, they he went quietly to work. In about a minute blow obliquely across the ocean until they and a half the doctor drew back his knife and reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are laden with vapour, which they continue into his hand. are laden with vapour, which they continue into his hand. to bear along across the continent, depositing "Why, where did you get this, Dobbs?" penetrate a well-covered stack. The practice as they go, and supplying with it the sources asked Warden Fiun, in surprise. The of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tri-warden had just come up and was looking than a fourth of their value of crops, should butaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach at the bullet as it lay in the doctor's paim. the snow-capped Audes; here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that a Dobbs, passing his hand across his mouth very low temperature can attract. Reaching apologetically, and clearing his throat. "You the summit of that region, they now tumble see, I was cravelling through Jersey a year down as cold and dry winds on the Pacific ago, and I met a farmer who mistook me for slope beyond Menting with no evaporating some one else. He ups with his Smith & surface, and no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean. Thus we see the tops of the Andes become the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru. device of the eagle on national and royal banners may be traced to very early times. It was the eusign of the ancient kings of Pereia all those people should have fired at me by and Babylon. The Romans adopted various other figures on their camp standards; but Marius (B. J., 102) made the eagle alone the ensign of the legions, and confined the other figures to the cohorts After the division, the emperors of the western Roman empire used a black eagle; those of the east a golden one. The sign of the golden eagle is in allusion to the emperor of the east. Since the time of the Romans almost every state that has assumed the designation of empire has taken the eagle for its ensign. Austria, Russia Prussia, Poland, and France, all took the eagle. The two-headed eagle signifies a double empire The emperors of Austria, who claimed to be considered the successors of the Cossars of Rome, used the double-headed eagle, which he became master of the whole o the German (A.D. 802). The United States adopted the eagle both as a symbol of empire and as a native to the country.

wife and children to Madame Tussaud's instead, to see the Guillotine! Faithless Monsieur de Paris !! Poor Mrs P. T. !!!) Whenever lightning begins to play it raises

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thunder .- Philadelphia Sunday Item. Delaware is a better state for peaches than for presidents -New Orleans Picayune.

Jones says when the real estate man told him that he would find no drafts at his present residence, he had no idea the man referred to the chimneys. If he did, Jones says, he told the truth.

"One hundred and sixty-seven dogs go to the pound," was the heading of an article in of green coru-fudder. But the two are entirely the paper the other morning. "Sakes alive," different. Euslaged fodder does not dry, but exclaimed Mrs. de Flukey, when she read ferments and cures by becoming acid or this, "no wonder dogs can swim, if they're as light as that!"

A Fort Madison, Iowa, man went home the other evening and found his house locked up. Getting in at the window with considerable difficulty, he found on the table a note from his wife: "I have gone out; you will find the door-key on one side of the door-step."

(From Fun.)

When a notorious bad character is played out of the army to the tune of the "Rogue's March," may he be said to have adjourned or to have been pro-rogued?

THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES .- Mary (reading); " And thus we see that history repeats itself." Tom (with animation): "Oh, does it? I wish it did, and geography and tables and the whole lot, and save us the trouble."

NEWS, INDEED !- A contemporary states as an item of news that Mr. Gladstone has written a letter on the subject of "disestab- is almost a necessity in the large grain-growlishment." If the paper would inform us of a | ing districts of our country, but it should be subject on which the x-premier has not written we think that that would indeed be news.

A REASON WHY .- First little girl : " I loike the Church." Second ditto: "I doan't! I loike the Methodists: for if you go to their school twice on Sundays they give you a halfpenny '

FLY PAPERS -The members of the Aeronantical society held a meeting on Monday, to discuss and read papers on "The Problem of Flight." We shall, however, give no report of their proceedings, for we consider the tendency of the present age is already too flighty.

(From JUDY.)

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE .- " Negotia-I thought they hanged him long ago. But them again.

What Hurt Burglar Dobbs.

"Something pains me here," said John Dobbs, the alleged Manhattan bank burglar, to his keeper in the city prison yesterday morning.

" Where ?"

"Here," said Dobbs, indicating the fleshy part of his left arm between the shoulder and elbow. The keeper put his finger on the spot and, pressing, felt something hard and round. The outside skin was very Jark and tender, and Dobbs winced as the turnkey applied his thumb to it. Dr. William L. Hardy, the prison a pistol bullet with three riugs around it rolled

AGRICULTURAL.

Stacks and Stacking.

Stacking hay and grain is a cheap and safe practice. It is cheap because it avoids the cost of barns, sheds, and barracks. It is safe, or may be made as safe, as putting a crop away in a mow under a roof. There are some remarkable new ideas prevalent. One is, that to pack green grass in an air-tight barn will preserve it fresh and green and without mold or damage. This is doubtless an ofishoot of the recently popular French idea of eusilage alcoholic, just as cider or wine ripens in a barrel, if kept free from the air. Hay, on the contrary, must dry or it will spoil, become moldy or rotten, unless preserved in ai.-tight receptacles. A b rn cannot be made air-tight and unless the hay is well cured before it goes into the barn, it cannot remain green and sweet, as has been stated it will. It cannot help but heat and ferment, and this turns it brown if the heat can escape; otherwise it will become moldy and spoil. It will not be safe to put damp or green hay away into a barn, however tigh. the walls may be, if the top is open to the air. The more open the barn walls are, so that the rain cannot enter, the better for the hay. Indeed, there is no hay so sweet or good for use as that taken from a well-made stack. Audas regards stacking, it is rather surprising to read that your excellent contributor, Alexander Hyde; thinks no man can make a stack but an Englishman.

He says: "Stacking grain is the English custom, and housed wherever practicable-certainly where bright straw is appreciated. If we were compelled to choose between stacking grain and hay, we should consign the former to the stack, but we should want a skilful Englishman to do the stacking. Few Yankees can do it well, but in Eugland stack-building is one of the fine arts, taking rank almost with architecture."

Certainly, Mr. Hyde has not been in England, or he would greatly qualify his last sentence. I have spent some time in that country, and have seen some lopsided stacks that would shame even a Yankee farmer who never built a stack, and I have seen some stacks of hay and grain built in America, and as handsomely finished as those in any English duke's show-yard. There tions for peace!" said Mrs. Muddler, reading a contenst bill outside a newsvendor's "Why, everything is a sham; where the laborers' cottages are built with ornamental gables and stacks of chimneys that have no connection with the cottages whatever, except that the latter hold them up; and the stack-yard is sometimes made on the same principle, finished off with straw bands or ropes laid on diagonally, so as to cover the stack with rhombic figures, and a straw effigy of a horse or a cock tops off the whole. But the average stack is not of that character, and I have seen grain stacks opened that were rotten to the centre. I have seen and made many stacks of hay, grain, and even corn-stalks, and will guarantee to teach any man to build successfully a stack, if he can load hay or grain on a waggon so that it will not fall off. To make a stack is the simplest thing. It is merely a manner of laying shingles, using a forkful of hay or sheaf of grain as a shingle, and placing layer upon layer, keeping the centre highest. If the top layers are well raked down and a stack is topped off with sheaves of straw, bound on with a straw rope carried twice around, the top well tied, the eaves well carried out, and the body of the stack regularly packed or trampled, it will be proof against any rain; melting snow is the greatest danger, but even that will not penetrate a well-covered stack. The practice

field to survive to ravage his neighbours next year violates this law, which has a moral force. A light dose of Paris green will fluisn the last brood, and save much trouble for the next season.

A New Canadian Industry - Magnificent Grapes Despite Long Winters of Canada.

Half-an-hour's ride west from the Bonaventure station is to be found the pleasant little village of Beaconsfield. To be sure its half-a-dozen houses, although beautifully located, would never have acquired for it that prominence which it now possesses; and yet though not generally known that its importance is due to the fact of its being the birthplace of a new and promising Canadian industry, that of grape culture. It is difficult to conceive Canada as a vine bearing country. Always associated with ideas of long winters, late springs and early falls, the peculiar attributes of northern climates, it would be supposed that the growth of grapes could never be extended beyond the precincts of the hothouse. Open air culture to any appreciable extent was an idea never publicly advanced. Even the Beaconsfield vineyard is the result of accident more than the enterprise of a theoretical vine-grower or nurseryman.

In the spring of 1877, Mr. J. H. Menzies, a gentleman connected with the Mechanics hank, of Montreal, bought 2.500 vines of the Beaconsfield variety from Mr. G. F. Gallagher, an experienced nurseryman, well known in connection with grape culture. It was Mr. Menzies' intention to plant the vines at his country house, near Point Claire, merely for his own use and pleasure. He had no knowledge of the business, but it soon became evident that the vines required neither practical knowledge nor careful attention bestowed on them. They thrived, grew hardy, and bore excellent fruit in enormous quantities. So it continued until the fall of 1878, when Mr. Gallagher, who had been on a tour through Europe, returned home. He heard of the surprising success which Mr.

men, for it is then intended to cultivate be-tween 30 and 40 more acres. Twelve agents travelling through France, had an opportunity of viewing the French vineyards. He

long, with the grapes a'ready two-thirds of their usual size, would not allow of a contradiction. The

51-g. their subsequent sale as to experiment in their adaptability to the climate. By this means the interests of the new industry will the new industry will For Sale.

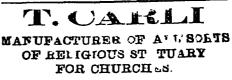


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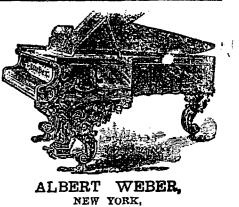
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Menzies had met with and visiting the vineyards was amazed to find the quality and quantity of fruit the vines had produced. He conceived the idea of extending the culture to the proportions of a business enterprise, and a pattnership was immediately formed be-tween him and Mr. Menzies. The old vineyard consisted of three acres, but in the spring of the present year twenty-seven acres more were placed under

cultivation. In this work thirty-two laborers, all French-Canadians were employed, under the direction of Mr Bounelly, a practical vinegrower from Rochester Next spring they expect to furnish employment for 150

are in their employ, principally French Canadians. As an evidence of the imm-use yield from the old vines, it may be mentioned that thirty tons of fruit are expected this year from the three acres first planted, while next year an average of one ton per acre will be gathered from a field of twenty acres cultivated during the spring of the present year. The writer, when visiting Beaconsfield a day or two ago, had the pleasure of meeting a gentleman, who, in

was enthusiastic in his admiration of the Canadian vines, and said positively that he had seen nothing to surpass them in the country alluded to. This statement was readily accepted, for the magnificent clusters of fruit hanging nine and ten inches

proprietors are now growing 85,000 young plants, of which number about 5,000 are samples of the different varieties known to horticulturalists. In planting these various kinds of vines, the object was not so much their subsequent sale as to experiment in

per acre will be \$1,200. From these figures

it is not too much to surmise that in a few

years grape culture will become a great in-

One of the proprietors of the present vine-

yard, Mr Gallagher, is a practical nursery-

man of seventeen years experience, who had

long been engaged in cultivating the Bea-consfield vines. He states that the fruit pro-

duced by them were always prize-takers, and

his statement is amply sustained by the ap-

pearance of the grapes, even at this early

period of the year. The place is always open

to visitors, and Messes Menzies and Gallagher

take pleasure in conducting strangers around

Sto k Raising.

A not uncommon mistake in selecting the

foundation of a breeding stud or herd or flock,

is in paying undue attention to some one

feature which strikes the fancy. The fact that

an animal had a noted sire, or possesses a fine

head and neck, is not conclusive evidence of

a good pedigree or a good animal. The dam,

very inferior, or a dozen points, of greater

practical importance than the appearance of

rather than the one with striking excellence.

for breeding purposes, even though they be

equally good in their own characteristics.

Hence the value of an animal is decidedly in

creased when it has been proved to be able

to transmit its good qualities. It is often a

mistake to insist on purchasing young

animals. A sire or dam which can show a

good progeny is valuable for breeding pur-

poses, even if already in middle life. It is a

safe rule not to select, either for breeding or

labor, animals which have been uniformly

kept under much more favourable conditions than they will probably he kept in the future.

Disappointment and loss have often come

from making purchases of animals which

have been kept in high flesh, and carefully

protected from cold and storms, and then re-

nai.

The latter may blind us to the former.

or some more remote ancestor, may have been

Fireside Sparks.

THE LAST WORDS OF JUNE .- Apres moi le deluge.

THE EXCLISH HOME ROLER .- The lady of the house.

CETEWAYO A COMPOSER .-- Hasn't he sent into the camp at Tugela overtures of peace?

HE MIGHT HAVE EXPECTED IT .- It was not likely that poor Turperelli's wreath would be accepted. Lord Beaconsfield has such a confirmed habit of kicking over the Tracys.

LA CHASSE AUX LIONS .- Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns (hursting into her husband's smoking room): "Ponsonby! Quick !' Pen,ink, and paper !!!-- and writes immediately !!!!" Mr. Ponsonby de Tomkyns: "What is it now, my love?" Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns: "Why Mousieur de Paris is coming over with his family to visit England. Write and secure them for Thursday week. We shall have crowds-all London!" Mr. Ponsonby de Tomkyns : "My love his royal highness will never come to the likes of us i" Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns. "You goose! It's not the Comte de Paris! it's Monsieur de Paris, as they call him-the public executioner you know. Do as I tell you !" (Ponsonby did Ponsonby de Tomkyns' Thursday afternoon but Monsieur de Paris didn't. He took his | with permission in Poland.

"It was all along of a mistake, sir," said Wesson's revolver, and plugs me right in the arm. I ought to have had him arrested, but I didn't."

"Have you ever been shot accidently before ?" asked the warden.

"Well, yes: I received several bullets in my legs from persons who didn't know who I was Two or three of 'em are in there now. It's exmistake."

The doctor and warden both coughed simultaneously. They asked Dobbs if there were any more of these metallic sonvenirs which he wished to be relieved of, Dobbs said 'No," and was locked up again. He is a plump, hearty person of middle height, with rosy cheeks and a good appetite, and is confident that he can convince the courts that his arrest, like the pistol shooting at him, was an unfortunate mistake .- New York Sun.

The Arabs,

A political and social movement of importance is in progress among the Arabs. Since 1875 they have looked upon events in the is the eagle of the eastern emperors and that Turkish empire as a sure sign of its downfall : of the western typifying the "Holy Roman and in that year the Arabian Messiah, as the empire." of which the original emperors of Sheik of Derejah calls himself, issued an Germany (now merged in the house of Austria) appeal urging his people to take steps for considered themselves as the representatives. their preservation. Sheiks, ameers, ulemas, Charlemange was the first to use it; for, when mollabs and dervishes met at Derejah and debated means of liberating Arabia from empire, he added the second head to the eagle foreign rule. It was decided to establish a political organization, the central committee -consisting of the sheik, five ameers, five ulemas and three treasurers-being located at Derejah. This central committee has now established sub-committees in Arabia, consisting of the principal men of their respective dis-There is now no district in Arabia to tricts which the agents of the movement have not penetrated; and at the beginning of the present year 60,000 persons were enrolled as members, each of whom has to pay fity silver plastres to the sub-committee of his district, and to pledge himself on the Koran to hold in readiness such arms as the central committee prescribes. Even in Mecca and Medina the majority of the inhabitants belong to the Next season the runners may be planted in organization, and men go openly about the streets with parti-coloured stones (denoting a member of the society) in their turbans.

The relations at present subsisting between the Vatican and the Porte seem to be very cordial. The Turkish government recently took no small part in extinguishing the Ar-menian schism, and the holy father has now requited that service by conferring the grand cross of the order of Pius the ninth on the grand Vizier and on the ministers of war, foreign affairs and justice. It is a curious coincidence that at the same time we hear of an approach towards the establishment of friendly relations between the Holy See and as i.e was told. All London came to Mrs Russia. Recently, for the first time in many vears, a Panal Enevelical has been published

be avoided in these days, when the money spent in big barns may be better used in the be very much advanced. improving of the soil by draining, clearing off Judging from the success already met with,

dustry in Canada.

their grounds.

stone, weeds, &c., or by fertilizing. There are farms now to be met with of which more an estimation has been made of the produce and proceeds to be derived from one hundred than half the value is in buildings. That is acres of cultivated land two years after plantnot a good use to put money to when there is a way to avoid it. If Yankee farmers don't know how to build tacks I am sure The Times ing. There are on an average 800 vines to the acre, thus making a total of 80,400 vines; each vine yields 15 lbs. of grapes, total, can teach them. Indeed, I teel certain that 1,200,000 lbs The fruit sells at 10c per lb., Mr. Hyde himself, with his Yankee ingenuand, therefore, the total proceeds amount to ity, could succeed in making a good stack at \$120,000. Carrying the calculations a little the first attempt, if he gave his min. I to it. further it will be seen that the money yield

STRAWBERRY PLANTING.

This is the season for fall planting strawberries. Every garden should have at least a square rod or two of strawberries. Never mind the variety, but plant some kind. Of course, they are some varieties better or more suitable to some soils than others. But if only the Wilson, Charles Downing, early scarlet or some other known variety is planted and taken care of, the planter will enjoy the fruit But for the best success, one should plant the best. Mouarch of the west, champion, Kentucky seedling, forest rose, duchess, sharpless, and crescent seedling are excellent new sorts which will grow on light and heavy soils. Champion, with me, on light soil, has turned out the best in quality and the most prolific. Kentucky seedling is delicious in flavour. Monarch of the west is of good flavor, large size, and prolific, but a green tip spoils it to some extent; that, however, is not so great an objection as the stones are to cherries, and yet we don't complain of the stones when the cherries are good.

PUT-GROWN PLANTS.

Plants are now rooted in pots by setting the runners in small thumb-pots buried in the soil. A substitute for home use may be made of small paste-board cups filled with rich soil and sunk in the ground near the plants. The runners are placed in these, and when rooted the cups may be taken up and moved to the new plantation in baskets, when the plants are set out without any risk Potgrown plants can be procured with the balls of earth around the roots, and set out without loss; a full crop, or at least a considerable crop, can be gathered next spring, if the plants are well manured and cultivated When the plants are set out, the hills should be made three feet apart, or four foot by two, and some coarse manure spread about them to serve as a mulch, as well as a fertilizer the rows, and this will give a narrow row the following season. Then the runners may be planted the third year in the centres in hills, as at first, and when well established the old beds may be dug up. Thus alternate beds may be made, each bed fruiting two years, or matted rows may be kept and the spaces kept clear of runners. The alternate beds is the best method for growing large berries.

POTATO BESTLES.

The last brood of potato-beetles is now at work, and may be destroyed with little trouble. This duty should be made imperative by every decent man who has a respect for the rights of bis neighbors. No one should harbor or breed a public enemy. It is a maxim of law that we should so use our own property as not to injure that of others ; and the man who permits a broud of beetles to mature on his exhibits.



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STATUES.

VASES,

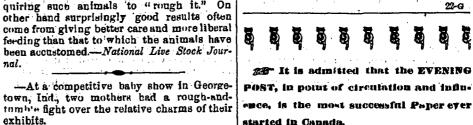
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Miscellaneons.

John Gross, a Richmond negro, got up a lottery in which every purchaser of a ticket at \$2 was promised a hog, a cow, or a horse; but no prizes were really given, and Gross has been officially whipped.

"Prince Gortschakoft on his way to Wildbad passed through Berlin in such haste," says the Berlin correspondent of the London Globe, "that he did not even call on the German chancellor. His precipitation, certainly somewhat strange in a man of his advanced years and general infirmity, has given rise to numerous comments. As since the congress no love is evidently lost between the leading statesmen of Russia and Germany I find it quite natural that they should avoid personal contact. Besides his irritation at Prince Bismarck's attitude during the con-gress Prince Gortschukoff feels embittered on account of his colleague's determined espousal of the cause of Count Schouvaloff, in whom he dreads his future successor."

There is a species of stinging scorpion found in the river-bottoms of western Texas. Immediately after the birth of her young, the temale places them in a basket-shaped receptacle on her back, where they at once attach themselves and begin sucking her blood. Of course, the mother soon succumbs to this treatment and begins to droop. The young ones are by this time sufficiently nourished to demand more substantial food, and they kill their mother and devour her. Should one of the young ones become detached from the living nest, it is at once killed and feasted upon by the mother. Thus it seems that, while the female willingly sacrifices her life to her offspring, yet she does not hesitate to kill them should they be so devoid of instinct as to refuse to remain where she places them after birth. While this is going on, the male parent stands around evidently "bossing the

A new postiferous insect has made its appearance in the southern part of Chester county, Penn., and in making havoc with some of the corn fields. It is described as a beetle from three-eighths to half an inch in length, brown in color, has a long, wire-like proboses and its body is adorned with wings, which it uses for carrying itself from one point to another, although its depredations are committed beneath the surface of the earth. The little pest buries itself under the ground, and with its proboscis probes the tender shoots of com shortly after making their appearance above the ground. Three fields have been ntterly destroyed by these insects, and their owners have been compelled to unplant them.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus ; changes the secretions and putifies the Blood ; heals the irritated parts gives strength to the digestive organs ; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Sold by Drugvists.

The public ar (cautioned against imitations of the Pain-Kaller and to be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "JUST AS GOOD"; many of these they make a little more profit upon, but which have no qualities in common with the Pain-Killer.

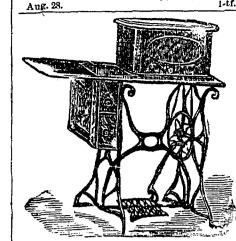
IT REMOVES WRINKLES AND SOF-TENS the skin. The regular use of MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER at the toilet tends to prevent and remove wrinkles, the softness of the skin produced by it taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows.

IN BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA WE ave the most potent and reliable of all puriiers and regulators, and in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-JOATED VEGETABLE PILLS we have the best purgative and regulator of the bowels and ver that has, thus far, been discovered by the medical faculty.

The Pride of Caunda.

Our citizens are proud, and justly so, of





THE GENUINE CANADA SINCER.

HOWE & LAWLOR

Serving Machines, MANUFACTURED BY

J. D LAWLOR,

U. D. LAWLON, Have stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century, and the unhesitating verdict of the public is that they are the best and cheapest. Be are of persons who go from house to house making false representations to palm off in-ferior Machines. Every Machine has the name impressed on the Brass Trade Mark plate. To avoi i deception, buy only at the old stand. 365 NOTRE DAME STREET.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL,

90 CATHEDRAL STREET,

MONTRE, L. 26-29-g FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. M. 50-g

VIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

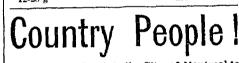
OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. } MR. JOHN BURNS:-DEAR SIR,-The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recom-mend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en-ire approbation.

ire approbation. Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY.





BO now improved and Perfected—Is Al solutely the Only Article that will solutely the Only Article estore thair on Bald Heads. And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries.

the skin and scap.
What the World Has been Wenting for Centuries.
The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is 'AR.
B LiNE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radieni cure in cases of buildness, or where the huir, owing to diseases at the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings buck the natural color and gives the most complete satistation in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl dis which norish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic dis well as themical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and luxting benefit. Such an article is CA KBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural stale. Petroleum of its the article which is more to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chen traily treated and completely de-dovized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off fluxia that the effect of geroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that do back, glossy hair than be ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and calle that a black to work such than be ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and calle that dishe in this scale to be streading to the scale of our chemists has not here work, such the nextly plage, and the result was in a few months a much flore show on that failen out, were completely restored in a few work such as the down of a stread servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wipling his oil-besweared hands in his scale at yocks, and the result of one or our chemist here the hair. Bart is beast in the scale performed hands in the scale point o



TELEGRAMS. EUROPE.

LONDON, July 31.—A despatch from St. Pe-tersburg says that the police authorities have discovered the existence of a formidable associsition having for its purpose revolutionary projects, the exact purpost of which is not yet publicly known. The headquarters of the association were upon the estates of Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the czar. These estates are situated near St. Petersburg. A descent upon the estates were made, and one hundred persons arrested and carried to the

capital, where they are now in prison. LONDON, July 31.—The Times' Paris corre-spondent points to the absence of Jerome Napoleon's name from the committee on the memorial chapel.

LONDON, July 31....The great event of the Goodwood meeting race for the Goodwood cup was ran to-day over the usual course two miles and a half, and was won by Isonomy; Bears 2nd; Parole 3rd. In the betting Isonomy was rated 25 against him, and 5 to 2 was offered against Parole.

London, July 31 .- Rev. Newman Hall has renewed his suit in the court of probate for a divorce for separation from his wife. He instituted a similar suit some years ago, which was decided against him. Since then he and his wife have not lived together. He now re-news the suit, having obtained, as he alleges, information that will compel the court to grant his plea. The evidence which he has produced before the hearing of the case thus far is of an extremely repulsive and scandalous character, but the friends of the lady insisted that this evidence was fictitious, and that it falsity can be proven.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORE, July 31.- The Tribune says :-It has been insisted from the time of the first outbreak in Memphis that there would never be any difficulty in detecting cases of yellow fever which should develop themselves here, nor any difficulty in removing such cases immediately to quarantine, yet Margaret Cronan, stewardess of the barque Wallace, from Havana, was sent to the Presbyterian hospital, 70th street, nearly a week ago, kept there in the neighborhood of other patients, and died there, the case having been from the first one of yellow fever. Sanitary Superintendent Day, however, says it was such an obscure case that it is not a matter of wender that nobody could be certain of it until after the post mortem. It could not be positively pro-nounced a case of yellow fever without the post mortem.

One of the Icelanders who arrived at Castle Garden on Monday, presented the baggage-man, M. Dolan, with an old copy of the bible, printed in 1747. It is a large book bound in dogskin, and is in the Danish language.

Alexander Brady, a veteran of the war o 1812, and one of the oldest type setters in this city, was buried yesterday from his home in Brooklyn. Six of his comrades in the war of 1812 attended the funeral.

Bostos, July 31 .- Three of the striking spinners were held in \$200, in the Fall River District court yesterday, for intimidating. The Knobsticks district police, sent by Governor Talbot, have arrived. Several contributions in aid of the strikers from New York, Boston, Lynn and Worcester were received.

CLAYION, NY., July 31 .-- The steam yacht Josephine capsized opposite this place. Four ladies from Bioghamton were drowned The crew was saved. The names of two of the ladies are Persels, mother and daughter; the others are not known yet. The excitement is great.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 31.-The weather this

ancial on the bar and bar and the bar sector's out of terminary research define to

Retailed by all Grocers, 55 College Street. n hannen gescheren bereichen zum Prozenzungen einen gescheren im der Kentsese einer merseller im ein 1. 12.5.5. jung beiten geschlichten Rechten aussenen sollteren

worldly goods, who go through life the victims of diseases, nervousness, biliousness, dys-

pepsia and kindred diseases, which render them miserable, when by a little care to eat properly or a timely application of remedies, they might be removed. There are men with uple funds in their pockets to buy all the luxuries of life and yet have not digestion enough to put away comfortably an oyster. They are always complaining and doctoring. The introduction of DR HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS has made an improvement in this matter. Their rapid and growing popularity has benefitted our invalids. Their taste is agreeable, and their action rapid and

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION .- In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

JOHN MCMURRAY, (Methodist Minister) New-

Pond's Extract.-" The Vegetable Pain De-stroyer" never fulls to afford relief from rain.

EppS's Cocoa-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -- By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfust tables with a deil-ately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctore' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may he gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency. to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a futal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with puri-blood and a pro-perly nonrisbed frame."-Civil Scruice Gazetie. Sold only in packets inbelled-'JAMES Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

WEDNESDAY, 6THAUGUST, 1879.

SCOTT'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harrassing, obstinate and consumption-breeding malady-catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralagia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be effected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, excoriated nipples are among the complaints which it eradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and contusions, it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

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Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Unt.

NOTE.-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

MONEY AND COMMERCE. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, August 5.

Financial.

Financial. **The leading events transpiring in the local** money markets during the past week were the retring of the Stadacona bank, of Quebec, from bushess, and the suspension of payment by the Consolidated bank. The sharehold rsofthe for-mer were led to adopt the course above stated from a conviction that there have been, and is still, far to- many banks in this province for the amount of business to be done, and the ex-ample of the stadacona might be very wisely followed by several other similar institutions before their capital becomes seriously impaired, and liquidation and suspension thus ren-dered absolutely necessary, as in the case of the 'consolidated bank, the fate of which, however, we regret to state, can be traced to other causes, which, if hot less ma-tural, much less creditable to the management. The particulars of the failure of the Consoli-dated will be found on another page. The bulk of the vank's circulation is in the vicinity of the everal branches, nine of which we closed prior to suspension. It is gener+lip believed inta the claims of bilbiolders and depositors will be met, but the course to be pursued by the bank is not yet known. We understand a meeting of the shareholders is to be held at the carliest date consistent with their interests. The local money market continues inactive; good commercial paper is still discounted at the

carliest date consistent with their interests. The local money market continues inactive: good commer-lal paper is still disconned at the banks at 7 per cent., and loans on col aterals are made at about 5 per cent, on cail, and 6 per cent. on time. There is a very small business doing in Sterling Exchange; the market is duil at $k_3^{\rm s}$ to 6j prem over the conner, and in New York the nominal rates remain at \$4 83 for 60 day, and \$4.85 for demand, with the feeling weaker to day. Draf s on New York are duil, at 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ discount. The locar stock market is consider-ably weaker than at the date of oar last weekly ably weaker than at the date of our last weekly

-La Banque du Peuple has declared a half-yearly dividend of 2 per cent.

-The Union bank, of Halifax, has declared a hals-yearly dividend of 3 per cent.

-The Halifax Banking Co. has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent.

-The customs duties collected at Halifax during July amounted to \$50,748, a decrease of \$13,648, compared with the same month of last year.

-The customs receipts at St. John during July, ult., show a falling off of \$21,649.44, compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of last year.

-The amount of inland revenue collected at Halitax during July is \$12,540, showing a decrease of \$397, compared with the corresponding month of last year.

-The collections at the inland revenue office at Belleville, Ont., during July, were as malt, \$171 ; licenses, \$200 ; total, \$4,687, being an increase of \$739 over 1878.

-The customs returns at Belleville for

-Hon. Senator Howland, of Alberton, P.E.I, owes \$2,887.37 in Halifax. The balance is principally in the island; but E Russell & Co., Boston, are creditors for \$3,500 and some St. John firms have also been let in.

2 YOUR DESIGN

.-- A writ of attachment was issued this afternoon against Mrs. Asilie Rouillard, wife of Mr. P. L. Duvert, painter and trader, of this city, for \$460 at the instance of Mrs. C. Charboneau. The husband of each of these ladies is living, but take shelter from their creditors, it is stated, under the name of their wives.

-Michael Foley, ship owner and general dealer, of Alberton, P.E. I., fails with \$59,568 direct liabilities, and \$25,375 indirect. Assets nominally \$60,009, of which sum \$32,000 is in book debts and promissory notes of little or no value. An offer of 20 cents on the dollar cash is now under consideration, and it is thought will be accepted.

-A demand of assignment has been made upon Fish, Sheppard & Co., dry goods merchants, St. Paul street, this city, for \$4,400, by the Consolidated bank. The amount of the tirm's liabilities is between \$125,000 and \$150,000. The same firm was in financial difficulties about two years ago, and were extricated by the Consolidated bank.

Commercial Items.

-Cattle dealers in Toronto are jubilant over the bright prospects of a lively trans-Atlantic fall trade. They now have about 8,000 sheep awaiting shipment, and it is said that 50,000 could easily be disposed of. The want of sufficientship accommodation is a subject of general complaint.

-From the 1st January to July 31st, there were shipped from this port 13,827 head of cattle, against 7.729 for the same period last year; 33,474 sheep, against 7,312 last year; 1,309 hogs, against 217 last year, and 163 horses against 428 last year.

-The rates of ocean freights are easier here, although not quotably lower than at this time last week ; 5s to 5s 6d are the rates asked by steamer to direct ports in the United Kingdom, but these figures are not now so easily obtained. For sail the rates are 5s 9d to Gs.

-The imports into the Dominion of Canada during July ult. were :- Dutiable goods, \$2,992,365; coin and bullion, \$43,934; tree goods, all other, \$1,112,029. The imports for the month of June snow a decrease of \$2,482.328, as compared with those for June of last year.

-There were 33,500 boxes of cheese and 2,800 packages of butter shipped from Montreal per European steamers during last week.

-Since the 15th July last 5,500 head of cattle were shipped to Great Britain from New York. This shows a large increase in the exportation of cattle from this continent.

-At Woodstock cheese market on Saturday about 15 factories were represented, and 6 factories registered on the board 1,450 boxes of the last half of July make, the balance having been sold previous to market day. No sales were reported during market hours.

-A commercial agent at Nottingham, Eng., reports a gloomy account of crops owing to the unparalleled cold season. From his central position he predicts a serious failure throughout England, and a large demand upon llus-sia and America for breadstuffs. Among farmers a great increase in the number of bankrupts must ensue.

-The Allan line steamship have carried to Liverpool and Glasgow during the present senson up to the 25th instant 2,638 cattle, 13 calves, 99 hogs, 39 horses, and 5,246 sheep, which were all landed in good order, with the exception of 4 cattle and 39 sheep, and of follows :- Spirits, \$3,198; tobacco, \$1,118; these 3 cattle were embarked in an injured condition, and died or were slaughtered shortly after leaving port.

> -The three-masted schooner Floretto, a Chicago vessel, which sailed direct from her own port with deals for Glasgow some time ago, has arrived at Hamilton with a cargo of sugar, direct from Barbadoes. From Glasgow he went to South America, and thence to Barbadoes. She left that island on the 8th June. It is stated that the venture has been rendered possible by that clause of the tariff which exempts packages and charges from duty. It this be true, it would seem that consumers will have to pay a considerably higher price for the sugar than if it had been brought by rail. Referring to the new Canadian loan of $\pounds 3_{3}$. 000,000, the London Standard of the 16th July, instant, said :- The applications amounted to £3,162,000, and tenders above the minimum price, £95 per £100 bond, will receive in full. The fact that the amount of the above issue was so barely covered is ominously significant of the impression which widely prevails in this country that the monetary obligations of the Dominion are already more than sufficient to tax her resources for an indefinitely extended period. This is rendered still more apparent when it is recollected the accumulation of British capital at present seeking safe and profitable investment is so enormous, and that loans recently issued by certain Australian colonies were covered several times over.

scal is worth 45c to 47jc, as to quantity. No activity is looked for until after the 1st Septem-ber. Remittances reported slow during the past slow. The cows brought \$15 to 25 each week

ber. Remittances reported slow during the pace week. WOOL.—Trade has continued very quiet, and prices in this market are tending downwards. Manufacturers are buying in lots sufficient only to meet immediate wants Sales of Canada fleece b we been made here at 21c to 22c; fine and extra fine wools are quoted at from 25c to 30c. Pu led wools—Extra super worth 27c to 3°c; super, 22c to 25c; pulled No 1, 18c to 28c, and black wool, 20c to 22c. A cargo of greaty Cape woo has just arrived in port from Algoa buy, and sample lots, to arrive, have been sold at totat the demandin the leading American margets has failen off considerably during the past month, in consequence of large receipts of the summer clip.

FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Far-

mers' Wagons, ec.

TUESDAY, August 5.

market gardeners and farmers, etc., at the yards, has been remarkably dull since the above named markets to-day, and a very large business was done in vegetables and fruits. So great is the competition now for advantageous positions on the Bonsecours market, that several wagons were located at at 1 and

2 o'clock this a m. Oats were rather more plentiful than on Tuesday last, and farmers were selling them at 80c to \$1 per bag, although 90c was the average price paid; there were scarcely any other grains offering. New potatoes were plentiful, at 30c to 35c per bushel in baskets, and in hags of 14 bushel, 45c to 50c was asked for Early Rose. French beans were sold at 40c per bushel, cauliflowers at \$1 to 1 50 per dozen, and tomatoes, S3 to 3 50 per bushel. Green corn was selling at 8c per dozen ears. Eggs were lower to-day ; new laid, 1Sc to 20c; packing, 11 le to 12c.

Large shipments of apples are arriving every evening from Rochester and Western Ontario; to-day they sold at \$2 to 3 00 per bris for all good qualities; Bell pears at \$3 to 400 per bri; Delaware peaches at \$4 per crate; mush melons at 50 to 75c each, or \$6 9 00 per dozen ; blueberries at 70c to 80c per box of Laprairie, and 75c to \$1 per box of Saguenay berries, according to size of the boxes. Red raspberries sold to-day at 75c per patent pailful.

The following are the corrected prices up to date: -

date: --VEGETABLES.-New polatoes: % to % per bush; new carrots, % to % per dozen bunches; new onions, 25c per dozen bunches; parsnips, 50c do; beets, 25a do; turnips, 40c to % per bushel; celery, 40c to 50c per parcel of a dozen bunches; spinach, 00c to 0c per bushel; pine-apples, % to 30c each; riuburb, 10c to 20c per dozen bunches; radi-hes, 15c do; water cress-s 00c per basket; new csbasc, 30 to 40c per dozen bunches. French string beans, 40c per dozen bunches, \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen; tonatoes, \$7.50 per bushel; new onions, 20c per dozen bunches.

Bridd Der bushel; new Onlons, 20c per dozen bunches.
FRUIT.—Apples—New, \$2.00 to 3.00 per brl. and from 40c to 40c per peck; Lemons, 25c to 30c per dozen; \$10 to 12 per case; oranges, 35c to 40c per dozen; \$10 to 12 per case; orangers, 35c to 40c per dozen; \$10 to 12 per case; orangers, 35c to 40c per dozen; \$10 to 12 per case; orangers, 40c per gallon.
MEAT.—Beel—roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sicloin stenks, 12c to 15c; spring lamb, 50c to 31.50 per 400 per dozen; fresh sausages, 8c to 10c; below 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 8c to 10c; bolow 56.50 per 100 pounds.
FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 15c to 18c per 100 pounds.
FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 15c to 18c per 100 pounds.
GRAIN, ETC.—Onals, 80c to \$1 per bag; buckwent, \$1.20 to 1.30 do; pers. 75c to 50 per dozen; packed do 11c to 12c.
GRAIN, ETC.—Onals, 80c to \$1 per bag; buckwent, \$1.20 to 1.30 do; pens. 75c to 700 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20 to 1.20 to 1.20 per bag; buck-wheat, \$1.20 to 1.30 do; pens. 75c to 700 per bag; for a 1.20 to 1.20 per bag.
Dran, 82.50 to 2.60 per bushel; corn, sl. 40 to 0.00 per bag; for a 1.20 per bag; catmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

POULTRY AND GAME. — Turkeys, 90c. to \$1.25 eacn; geese, 75 to \$1.00 per pair; ducks (wild), 00c to 00c per brace; tame, 5% to 00c; pigeous, 20c to 30c per pair; chickens, 25c to 5% per pair; qualls, \$2.00 per dozen; prairle heus, 70c \$1.00 per pair.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

eastern townships, averaging 1,500 lbs. each,

at about 51c per lb.; 225 head will be ship-

ped to Glasgow per the steamship Canadian,

and 100 head will go to Liverpool per an-other Allan steamer. Messrs. Pridham & Rob-

son, of St. Mary's, Ont., were loading the s.s.

Phœnician to-day with 560 sheep and 80

head cattle; the sheep will average 155 lbs

each, and the cattle about 1,300 lbs each. The

Phoenician is expected to sail to-morrow. Mr. B. Hilliker, of Ingersoll, brought to market to-day 130 hogs, averaging 200 lbs

each, for Wm. Masterman, this city, who paid

range of prices paid for good sheep is from $4\frac{1}{2}c$

to 5c per lb, and first-class cattle for ship-

ment will bring 5c to 51c.

there being no first-class animals offering. For the sheep and lambs sellers asked the same prices as were paid yesterday, but buyers were difficult to find.

Montreal Hors- Market.

Monday, August 4. The shipment of horses from this port to the United States during the past week com-prised 82, at a total value of \$6,299, against 99 horses, valued at \$7,283 during the week previous. It will be seen from the above that there has been a considerable falling off in the supply, which is now expected to be small until after harvest at least. A few would lose their hard earnings and the prohorses for local use have changed hands in prietors their business. The close of the this market during the week at low prices, but business at the corporation horse market There was a remarkably large attendance of on College street, and at the American house

date of our last report. There are several | road gives a more lively tone to matters in American buyers in the city still in search of Yarmouth than has been known for months large driving horses, but for want of supply they are unable to fill their orders. The coal trade is reported to be continu The list of horses exported to the United

States through the consulate-general's office to order all the coal they can raise. The here during last week is as follows :--July 28 Halifax company have shipped more than here during last week is as follows :- July 28 -17 horses at \$1,307; 13 do at \$1,104. On they have done for years, the Intercolonial is the 30th inst.—10 at \$809.50; 22 at \$1,389.50; and 20 at \$1,689.

Montreal Hay Market.

TUESDAY, August 5. The offerings of new hay at this market during the past week have been very fair, comprising about 375 louds of hay and straw, altogether. The demand for good qualities is good, and old hay is firm at \$11 to 11 50 per hundred bundles, while new bay sells at \$6 to 8.00 per hundred bundles. Straw is worth \$4 to 6.00 per 100 bundles, according to quality, etc., the average price paid is \$5.50.

Montreal Fuel Markets.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

There is no new feature to note in the local fuel market since the date of our last report. Dealers report a fair demand for some lots of hard coal, principally stove of course, and a quiet steady trade is now expected to be alone until the close of navigation; the season for a rush of orders is over. Prices are firm but not changed since last week at this time; dealers do not seem quite so anxious to sell as they were, and hence concessions are not so easily obtained. The rates of freights on shipments from New York remain as last quoted, \$1.65 to 1.70, but there does not appear to be a great deal of anthracite coal arriving in port just now. The demand for steam and Newcastle smith's coal is reported fairly active, for the season, and a few cargo

lots of lower port coal have changed hands at prices within our range of quotations but sales are generally for lots of a hundred tons and under.

There were about 60 barges of cordwood, of different kinds, lying in the Victoria pier changed.

COAL.-Retail prices per ton, delivered. for cash: Stove, \$5.25; chestnut, \$5.00 egg, \$5.00 ; furnace, \$5.00 ; Scotch grate (soft), \$5.00 to 5.50; Scotch steam, \$4.50 to 4.75; Sydney steam, \$3.25; Pictou do, \$3.75; Newcastle smiths', \$5.50; coke, per chaldron, \$3.50.

Woon.-Retail prices per cord at the wharf, cartage extra: Long maple, 31 feet, \$5.00; long birch, 31 teet, \$4.50; long beech, 31 feet, \$4.00; short maple, three teet, \$4.50; short birch, three feet, \$4.00; short beech, three feet, \$3 75; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.00 to 350; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet, \$2.00 to 2.25.

-Red brick is selling on barges at the soft qualities.

The Quebre Markets.

quiet, very tew transactions in stocks, and prices lower.

40.00

The lobster trade from Halifax is beginning to assume large proportions. The lobsters are sent from all round the shore, large quantities coming from New Brunswick, P E Island and Newfoundland. The brig Prosperite, which cleared on Thursday took 10,501 cases, and two other vessels, the Zeno and Mary Hughes, are nearly loaded. The season for taking lobsters closed yesterday. The production was getting too great for the demand; prices were steadily on decline and business was getting to be unprofitable; the result would

have been that proprietors and factories would be unable to pay their hands, the factories season, however, has been arranged satisfactorily to all.

The advance in freights and re-commencement of work on the Western Counties rail-

The coal trade is reported to be continually improving, the Acadia company are shipping also doing a good business and not only that, but the trade is reported profitable.

The shipments of flour down from Toronto and coal up, have turned out very well; it was tried as an experiment, and having proved successfull will, no doubt, assume large proportion, "growlers" to the contrary notwith-

standing. BREADSTUFFS-Flour firm, and some sales have been made above quotations. Comment. oatmeal and rye flour, unchanged.

FISH-Dry fish, firmer, and though quotations are lower than last week's, they are higher than have been obtained during the week. The supply last week was large, and prices declined. This week the arrivals have recovered a little. Mackerel, dull and lower for all kinds. Salmon, firm and enquired for; the catch is rep rted to be small. Herring and alewives, unchanged.

Ous-Very dulland unchanged.

PRODUCE-No change to not. PROVISIONS-Quiet and unchanged.

SALT affort getting scarce, and selling at about \$1.70 for Cadiz; no Liverpool affort,

and it is doubtful if the first arrival will realize over \$1.50. West INDIA GOODS-Molasses firmer, and holders anticipate higher rates. Sugar firm

and unchanged. CUAL-33,988 tons of coal were shipped

from Spring Hill mines this season.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BACON .--- The country demand is not quite so strong as it has been, and slight concessions are made to effect sales. We quote clear bellies-very difficult to sell, market rather overstocked-30s to 33s is asked ; ribin-bellies, 28s to 30s; short middles, rib-in, to-day, and of these about 14 or 15 barges arrived this week. The demand has fallen off, and sales were slow. Prices are un-demand for fine brands at 32s to 35s; shoul-ders quiet at 21s to 22s. For long and short ders quiet at 21s to 22s. For long and short clear there is less enquiry, and prices rather easier, both cuts being now offered at 26s to to 27s; backs dull at 26s to 30s 6d.

> HAMS.-Staffordshire cut are most enquired after, and being scarce are held for rather more money. We quote 44s to 51s according to quality and size; long cut - demand only in retail and mostly for finest brands at 45s to 48s; inferior parcels, 40s to 44s; Manchester cut, 44s to 48s.

> LARD has declined about 6d to 9d per cwt. and there is no improvement in the demand. We quote prime western, in tierces, at 31s 6d to 32s per cwt.

PORK .- The market tends downwards, Victoria wharf, at \$2.75 per M., for hard and | holders now ask 50s to 55s per barrel for best brands, and 40s to 47s 6d for medium.

BEEF .-- The den.aud is fair for extra India

THIRD ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE -OF THE-Irish Catholics of Montreal. ---TO--STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE Under the auspices of the above Society, will take place on Saturday, August 9th.

The splendid steamer Canada, capable of accommodating six hundred passengers, has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 2:50 o'clock p. m., stopping at Sorel on the way, and arriving at Quebec and Ste. Anne on Funday morning, where

RETURNING- The steamer will leave Quebec at five o'clock p m. on Sunday, and arrivest Montreal at six o'clock Monday morning.

Tackets can be had from members of the Committee, and State kooms and Berths secured at the rooms of the Society, 55 St. Antoine street. where the plan of the boat will be on view on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst. from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 3 to 5 p.m.

Tickets - - - - \$2.00 Children - - - - 1.00 \$2.00 Rev. M. Callaghan, Spiritual Director

J. R. MCLAUGHLIN, Secretary. 49.0

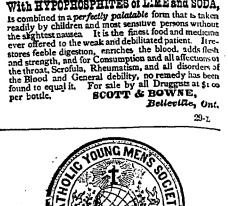
COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

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

Its Civil Fngineering 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 d-grees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates.

Board, Washing and Mending, Bed and hedding, and Doctor's Fee, per term of five monthe. Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per SE0 (0 term.... Tuition, iu Classical Course..... Tuition, in Commercial Course..... 20.00

Mass will be ce ebrated and dinner provided.





July ult. were :-- Imports, \$18,862, and duty S4,712, against imports \$15,894, and duty \$2,668, for July, 1878, showing a large in-The exports for 1879 show crease this year. an increase of \$8,878 over those of 1878.

-The traffic earnings of the Great Western railway for the week ending July 26ta amounted to \$69,308.26, compared with \$78,-993.98 for the corresponding week last year a decrease of \$9,595.72.

-The traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk railway for the week ending 26th July, 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1878 shows an increase of \$6.639. 1878. 1979.

Passengers, mails and express freight..... \$63,008 \$59,794 Freight and live stock 91,495 88,070

\$154,504 \$147,864

Basiness Troubles.

-James Reilly, boot and shoe merchant, St. Catharines, Ont., has assigned.

-The liabilities of Senator Howland, St John, N.B., amount to \$25,000 ; assets small.

-Boomer & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, St. Catharines, Ont., has assigned.

-Jerry Foley, trunks, &c., Halifax, liabilities are \$4,000.

-The liabilities of F. Bossom, Halifax, amount to \$7,015 56.

-A. P. Power, dry goods, Halifax, owes \$5,500. At a meeting of creditors he made no offer, and will be sold out.

-An offer of 25c on the dollar has been rejected by the creditors of S. Drapeau, publisher, Ottawa.

-Mr. A. M. Perkins has been appointed assignee to the estate of the late E.S. Freer, whose liabilities amount to \$37,746.

-The liabilities of Shaw Bros., grocers, St John, N.B., who assigned last week, amount to \$2,000.

-W. A. Tweedale, Muniac, general trader, has failed. Liabilities between \$2,000 and \$3,000, principally in St. John, N.B.

-E.C. Newberry, fish, Halifax, has offered 20 cents on the dollar. The creditors have not yet decided whether or not to accept a fifth of their claims.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Jos. E. Guilbeault, bottanist, Back Biver, for \$250 at the instance of Alphonse Turcette. Chas. O. Perrault, assignee.

-At the instance of Messrs. Gault Bros & Co., a writ of attachment has been served upon Robert C. Wilson, for \$234.65. Mr. Chas. Baillie, assignee.

-Michael Cuddihy has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against Theophile Rapin, saloon keeper, for \$244.23. L. A. Globensky, assignee.

-A writ of attachment has been issued against Bernard Furniss, importers' agent, by Le Credit Foncier of Lower Canada ; amount of claim, \$212.60. T. A. Evans, assignee.

-A creditor of Henry Beattie & Co., insolvents, states that the estate will not pay more than 10c on the dollar. The liabilities, direct and indirect, are said to be about \$140,000, of which \$75,000 are direct to the Consolidated bank.

-The Canada Gazette, last issue, contains a notice of an application to be made for an act to incorporate Messrs. Fred. Gault, Sir Hugh Allan, Matthew Hamilton Gault, David Mor rice, and Simuel Hamilton Ewing, of Montreal, as the Stormont Manufacturing Co., with a capital stock of \$150,000, and Cornwall as the chief place of business.

-An Ottawa despatch states :- The city is full of contractors, including several prominent Americans, and as usual there is no end of wire-pulling, comparing notes, and specu-lating upon the results of tendering bids for the one hundred mile section of the Canada Pacific railway, west of Winnipeg. The tenders were to have been opened on Saturday, and will probably be submitted to the privy council as a whole, the government being anxious not to delay the commencement of the work.

The State of Trade.

The State of Trade. DRY GODS.-Our wholesale dry goods mer chants report that country deal. rs are still buy-ing very cautiously, and not going to ...der full whiter stock until after harvest. They are de-laying purchases of Canadian woolen goods ur-til they are actually needed, and they will likely obtain them later on at as cheap prices, if not cheaper, than at present. About the only class of goods being ordered are English, and even these are moving off slowly. No-large parcels are wanted. Remittances have not improved much, as yet.

HIDES AND SKINS-The demand for hides HDES AND SKINS-The demand for hides is fully equal to the supply; the offerings of butchers during the week have consisted chieffy of light hides, and there are no stocks of any consequence on hand. Prices are still quoted at \$3, \$7 and \$6 respectively for Nos 1, 2 and 3 from first hands; tan ers have to pay 75c to \$1 mmo per 100 bs. Sheepskins are worth 25c to \$5c each, with a good de and for all offering. *cambskins* are quoted at 40c to 50c, with the supply only mode ate, PAINTS AND OI(S.-Trade rules quiet, at

supply only mode ate, PAINTS AND OILS.—Trade rules quiet, at unchanged prices, Orders are expected at this season by dealers, but a fair business is being done in assorted orders. Oils—Linseed is firm at 620 per gallon for raw and 66c for bollet. Spirits of turpentine worth 400 per gallon. In fish oils there is very little doing; cod oil is worth 400 to to fait hogs changed hands at \$4 25 to bead of fait hogs changed hands at \$4 25 to bead of fait hogs changed hands at \$4 25 to bead of fait hogs changed hands at \$4 25 to to one weight, and a lot of nine sucking pigs were disposed of at \$1 25 each. To-onay the receipts comprised about 50 head of cattle from the St. Gabriel market, 20 milch cows, and about 200 sheep and

MONDAY, August 4.

Queeec, August 1 .- COAL-In coal there The receipts of live stock at Point St Charles has been only one arrival of Scotch steam during last week comprised 48 carloads of, or during the week, selling at \$4 70 per chal-6,601 sheep, 401 cars of cattle, 376 hogs and 2 horses. Of these, all the sheep and 17 cardron; Maryport, S4 40 per chaldron; Lower loads of cattle were shipped to Europe. This Port, \$4. Market dull. BRICK-Fire brick, Carr brand, is selling exmorning there were nine carloads of cattle, wharf at about \$27 per M, and inferior quality nearly all grass fed, offered for sale at the St. Gabriel market, and a large load of hoss at \$25 per M. IRON- The pig iron market is dull, Sumarrived for Wm. Masterman. Robert Craig, Brampton, brought 3 loads cattle; Patrick merlee No. 1 selling at \$18 per ton.

TIMBER.—Raits are arriving, but there is no demand for square timber. Merchants are Brady, Perth, 1 load do.; Hugh Kelly, Toronto 1 load : Hugh Elliott, Kingston, and Ira Wigger, of Morrisburg, each 1 load; and not disposed to purchase until the stocks on hand are worked off, and the fall outlook is James Aikins, Port Hope, 2 loads cattle anything but encouraging, for, with freights There were very few buyers in attendance, and no demand from shippers at all to speak at their present rates, and higher insurance of, hence the great majority of the cattle as the season advances, a great falling off in were driven to Viger market, the now favorite tonnage may be expected before the close of in the demand for choice butter, and the resort of the local butchers. Hugh Kelly reany buoyancy are deals, which sell readily at ceived 21 head cattle, and sold 6 head, averan advance on previous prices. In hardwood aging 1,050 lbs. each, to Mr. Doe, local butcher, at \$46, or about 41c. per lb.; Mr. Brady sold 9 head cattle to local there is little or nothing doing, with the ex ception of oak, for which there is some little demand.

butchers at \$28 each, or 3c. per lb. Mr. Rohert Balderson, Perth, sold two head FREIGHTS.-There is no change to note and not a single vessel has been placed since the grass cattle to George Kelly, of this city, at last report. SALT.—The arrivals since the last report about 3kc per lb. Mr. Ald. McShane was not

purchasing to-day, except that he took a pair have been 2,200 sacks ex steamship; the marof fine steers from P. Brady at \$125. During ket seems firmer and rates have improved; a the past few days he has bought 300 head of cattle for shipment from the Hon. Senator small lot of 1,000 sacks was sold ex-store at Cochrane and other breeders residing in the about 49c.

Markets by Telegraph.

TOLEDO, August 5, 12 m .- Wheat easier; amber, 99c asked, 981c bid for cash No. 2 red, 99c to 991c for cash; 981c for August ; 983c asked, 981c bid for September ; No 2 amber, Illinois sales, 994c to \$1.00. Corn neglected; high mixed, 374c; No 2, 37c

\$109 to \$1.091 for August; sales, 24,000 bush at \$1.09] for September; 8,000 bush at \$1.10 for October; No 2 amber, 16,000 bush at \$1.081 for cash; 16,000 bush at \$1 081 for August ; \$1.08 to \$1.08} for September.

flour quiet, with no movement reported wheat tending downwards; No. 2 spring has heen offered at \$1.01, with no buyers; onts firm, with sales of eastern at 39c and 391c on track ; barley and peas purely nominal :

declined 50cts; No. 1 inspected now stand at \$1.50; pelts and lambskins unchanged; eggs abundant and slow of sale at 9c to 94c.

Baltiax Markets.

HALIFAX, August 2.-Trade has been quiet as usual at this season, and prices of leading stanles have not materially changed. To the West Indies the exports of fish have been 1,441 tierces, 3,860 drums, 640 boxes, 590 half-boxes dry, and 1,623 barrels, 15 half, barrels pickled fish, making the total ship-ments to date 20,616 tierces, 31,789 drugs, 18,712 boxes and 14,366 half-boxes dry fish, and 53,799 barrels and 1,886 half-boxes dry fish, and 53,799 barrels and 1,886 half-boxes dry fish, and 53,799 barrels and 1,886 half-boxes dry fish, led fish. The imports of molasses and sugar to date are 7,718 puncheone, 658 tierces, 549 barrels molasses, and 7,415 hhds, 175 tierces, 1,169 barrels and 171 half-barrels sugar. The local stock and money market is very half-boxes dry, and 1,623 barrels, 15 half-barrels pickled fish, making the total shipments to date 20,616 tierces, 31,789 drums, head of fat hogs changed hands at \$4 25 to and 53,799 barrels and 1,886 half barrels pickto date are 7,718 puncheons, 658 tierces, 549 barrels molasses, and 7.415 hhds. 175 tierces, head of cattle from the St. Gabriel market, 1,169 barrels and 171 half-barrels sugar.

mess at 85s to 92s 6d per 304 lbs. We quote other sorts at 70s to 80s as in quality.

CHEESE .- Notwithstanding that some in.posters have flooded the country with circulars offering finest at 30s, the market has gradually stiff-ned up all week, and we have experienced the best demand of the seasonand for all grades-so that we expect all importers to be cleared of stock, and waiting for next week's arrivals. To day the top price is 35s per cwt. for strictly choice, but there are very few lots for which more than 33s to 34s is asked, the bulk of the arrivals being sold at about 30s to 32s. All other grades below fine are saleable from 15s upwards, according to quality.

BUTTER .--- There is a decided improvement navigation. The only article that exhibits market has been pretty well cleared of such at 65s to 70s and up to 75s has been paid for strictly fine creamery. The Irish and foreign markets are also rather better and we think this article has seen its worst point for the senson. Secondary and lower grades are a slow sale, and quotations nominal.-Hodgson Brothers' Circular, July 19.



Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co., OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

Immediate sellef Warranted. Per-man-mitime Gnaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated rhysicians of Europe and America, becoming a Stapio, Harmless and Ho-America, becoming a Stapic, Harmless and Re-liable Kemedy on both continents. The Hignest M-dical condemy of Parls report 95 cures out of 1.0 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which ex-ists in the Block of Rheumatic and Goury Pati-ents. \$1 a Box; 6 Boxes for \$5. Sent to any addresson receipt of price. Endorsed by Physi-cians. Sold by all Druggists. Address WANHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y. For Sciepty H Hawell & Co., Lyman, Sons

For Sale by H. Haswell & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co., Wholesate Druggists, Montreal. 34-g

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE,

In the thriving Town of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont. Business well established. An excellent chance for an energetic Roman Catholic man. For particulars, address to "P. G.," Box 26, 44-tl Simcoe, Ont.

A GOOD PLAN.

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



One more Bank closed, and the phareholders done again. As previously stated, unless the Banks kick off these American mercantile men, they will all have to succumb; it is only a matter of time. We notice that all the large failures that have lately taken place in Montreal have been kept falsely rated up to large capital. If subscribing to a Mercantile Agency, and getting falsely rated, and then swindling the Banks by borrowing money under false pretences, is not stealing from the shareholders, then we don't know what dishonesty is. It is business men-Mercantile Agency subscribers-who do the Banks, or rather Bank shareholders, out of their money. These high-toned men who live above their income, sometimes at the rate of from ten to thirty thousand dollars per year, when they are really as poor as paupers.

OUB CASH SYSTEM.

In the interest of Montreal, and in order to make the ready-cash system a success, we must get rid of not only the Mercantile Agencies which are the root of the evil, but also of thes business schemers, who use the Agencies for what they appear to be intended for, namely, to help a lot of weak or insolvent persons to discount accommodation paper, or to assist dis honest people to buy on credit, or borrow mone from the Banks. Let everyone help to get ris of all false and dishonest systems of doing bus ness, and extend no false sympathy to any wh abuse either their position in society, or the trust as business men. S. CABSLEY.

THEY A'SE GREAT SHIETS. The following is one of the many letters ceived in praise of our White Shirts:

GRENVILLE, July 25, 1879.

MR. S. CARSLEY : DEAR SIR,- * * * * * ; also, please set me two of your best, light pattern Regati Shirts, size sixteen. If they wear as well your White Shirts, they will do. 1 have present four of them, and they are great shir One of them I have had twenty-six months, t other three twelve months, and they are good vet.

Respectfully yours,

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

TORONTO, August 5 .- Market inactive

wool very weak; lot sold at 20c hides have

Viger. Tresday, August 5. Business has been rather light at Viger cattle market this week ; the receipts of live stock yesterday were fairly large, and a good many sales were reported, but at lower and sacrificing prices. The arrivals included

about 200 head of cattle, of which 100 head were driven down from the St. Gabriel market; 800 sheep and lambs, a few calves, and a small uumber, of fat hogs. Several head of cattle remained over until to-day; what were sold brought \$475 to 500 per cwt, for first, and \$350 to 400 for seconds. About 40 sheep were sold for shipment to Great Britain, at from \$4 to 4 50 per cwt., the remainder, chiefly lambs, brought \$2 to 3 50 each, according to size, etc. Calves were scarce, and sold at from \$2 to 3 50. A few

for them about 44c per lb Some 20 sheep also arrived by boat from below for Mr. J. W. House, who paid for them about 41c. The

asked, 261c bid for cash; 37c asked, 361c bid for August. Oats nominal. NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 12.30 p. m.-Wheat, call, No 2 red, \$1 08¹/₂ to 1.09¹/₂ for casb;