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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 45.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

SCOTCH NEWS.

A very interesting meeting was held in the Orphan Home Hail, James Morrison street, Glasgow, on May 13, when 126 children who were to sail next day for Canada were "committed to the care of our Heavenly Father."

Negotictions are on foot for the holding of a grand review of Scottish Volunteers in the Queen's Park, Inverness. Should all pre-liminaries be satisfactorily adjusted, the event will take place about the middle of the

On May 15, from an early hour in the morning workmen were busily engaged unearthing the massive stone pillars and removing the iron gates which for upwards of thirty years had challenged the progress of horsemen and vehicles on the roads in Pertshire. By noon the old institution had ceased to exist.

A granite cross, in memory of the late Princess Alice, is almost finished at Balmoral. It stands about 10 feet high, and is situated in the grounds to the northwest of the castle. A similar memorial of the late Sir Thomas Biddulph is about to be crected on a spot southeast of the castle. Both memorials are being erected by the queen's command.

On May 20, Lord Rosslyn, the lord high commissioner of the general assembly of the church of Scotland, arrived in Edinburgh. In the evening, as past grand master of the grand lodge of Scotland, he presided at a din-ner held in the Freemasons hall by the su-preme council of thirty-third degree, or highest degree of Freemasonary.

The death is announced at Glasgow, in his seventy-seventh year of Mr. John Ramsay, the author of "Gleaning of the Gloamin'," and and "Woodnotes of a Wanderer." Mr. Ramsay was a native of Kilmarnock, and was brought up to the trade of a carpet weaver. When plying the shuttle his poetic powers began to develop themselves, and his first published attempt at versification was in an Ayr periodical. This partook of the epi-grammatic character, and was on a sailor at a funeral. His next was of more pretentious nature, "The Loudoun Campaign." This last piece established his tame locally. "Lines to Eliza" appeared in the Edinburgh Literary Gazette, edited by Henry Glassford Bell, who highly recommended the peice, and pronounced the writer of it a poet. In 1836 he published by subscription the first edition of his poems of a thousand copies. This was favorably received and noticed by the press. In 1839 he published a second edition. Others enlarged, improved, pruned, and polished, have since been published. In all he sold by his own exertions 9,000 of his Woodnotes" and 3,000 of his "Gleanings." In doing this he travelled through the major part of Scotland and England and a portion of Ireland and the Isle of Wight

Money for Archbishop Parcell.

The venerable Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and his private secretary, the Rev. Dr J. C. Callaghan, are visiting at the vicarage of old St. Patrick's cathedral in Mulberry street, After the dedication of the new cathedral, the Archbishop remained at Cardinal McCloskey's house for nearly a week and then moved to Vicar-General Quinn's residence at 26 East Fiftieth street. On June 7, he went to Eaton hall, at the convent of the Sucred Heart, at Torresdale, near Philadelphia. The convent folks subscribed \$100 to the fund for paying off the Purcell debt. F. A. Drezel, the Philadelphia banker, has a country seat at Torresdale. He called to see the archbishop, and gave him a check for \$1,000. The academy of the Sacred Heart, in Seventeenth street, has given \$100. The rest of the subscriptions came in amount from 50 cents to \$50. The donors call on the archbishop and leave the money with him. The money is handed over to Vicar-General Quian, who forwards it at once to the central committee in Cincinnati, to be used in buying up the claims of such creditors as are willing to settle at half rates. There are organized societies in Cincinnati, whose members pay monthly dues to relieve needy creditors. Cincinnati has in various ways contributed about \$150,000. No money has been raised by personal solicita-

tion.
"We have not made visits or gone out to any person to solicit one dollar," said Father Callaghan yesterday. "If any one asks us to call, we do so. We want all the rich and the poor, if they have anything, to spare what they

The archbishop's health is good, and he takes daily walks. Unless subscriptions come in very rapidly, he will start for Cincinnati about the middle of this week .- New Fork

Irish Tenaut Farmers.

The tenant farmers of Ireland are holding public meetings and demanding certain con-cessions from the landlords. It is not home rule they want, but possession of the land. The agitation is not over-comforting to the landlords, for while it lasts they are very unpopular—they are not popular even at the be('d)f times—and there is no telling what may not be the end of it. But a public agitation is less to be feared than a return the genus landlord being the only kind of game the tenants ever thought of hunting. The present movement is purely agrarian in its character, although there has not been so much violence attending it as used to be the land, the prices of all kinds of farm produce Mr. Gladstone's Tenasts' Rights bill greatly acquire possession of the lands they rented after working them for a certain number of owndife. on all a the responsibility years and complying with certain conditions.

Still they feel that there is something radically wrong in a system which allows absentee commons that he did not believe that British improvement consists of the attachment of an explanation. labour. Toronto Telegram: Saluar adi to race as the Zulusta, a gavenost auture as

Widdows.

Widnows, the uncleanly, is likely to come to grief if he attempts to further outrage decency by his abominable buriesques of the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic church. The lord advocate of Great Britain has stated, in reply to a question, that the law of Scotland provides for the punishment of such conduct as this lecherous individual makes his living by. The Protestants who encourage and countenance him by their presence at his unseemly performances would find it difficult to prove to the satisfaction of any fair minded people that they were not as bad as Widows .-- Toronto National:

Maxims.

Persevere against discouragements; keep your temper; employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand; be punctual and methodical in business, and never prograstinate; never be in a hurry; preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction : rise early, and be an economist of time; maintain dignity without the appearance of pride-manner is something with everybody, and everything with some; be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak; never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions; be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent; rather set than follow examples; practice strict temperance, and in your transactions remember the final account.

Kearney.

The war on the Pacific coast between Kearneyism and anti-Kearneyism deepens in intensity. Just now it is carried on between the San Francisco Chronlele and Kearney himself. The Chronicle asserts that Kearney is a coward, a dead-beat, a low-flung scallawag, a loafer, a profane, foul-mouthed and vulgar wretch, unfit to associate with decent people, and advises his party to leave him to wallow in his own filth. Kearney is not abashed. He has flooded the Pacific coast with posters containing resolutions passed at one of his sand-lot meetings, stating that the Chronicle is the paid organ of rings, the ready and pliant tool of capitalists, vulgar obscene and mercenary. The war is bitter on both sides. It is almost a righteous judgment on the Chronicle, for it was the paper that originally brought Kearney out and insisted upon his having a hearing. He obtained it. The revolution, will end by devouring its own children. Kearney's turn will come next .- Peoria

The Cattle Trade.

Refering to the official correspondence respecting the proposition from the Dominion trade should be relaxed so as to allow western cattle to be shipped to England via Canada, the Mark Lane Express says: —"Whatever confidential arrangements the Privy council authorities may have made, or may be inclined to make, with Sir John Rose, we are quite sure that British farmers are in a mood to look very narrowly into the action of the Privy council in this matter; and not only will the United States government have to declare a clean bill of health before any change is made in existing regulations, but it will also have to show competent professional authority for such declaration. The interests of foreign traders have hitherto been studied at the expense of our own flocks and herds; but public opinion as well as agricultural opinion is now more than at any previous time in favour of preserving the health of home-bred animals at the expense—if need be—of the entire foreign live cattle traffic. And it is as clear as noonday that if Canada imports United States cattle before that country can be officially, professionally, and satisfactorily declared free from pleuro-pneumonia, cattle from Canadian ports will be slaughtered at our ports of landing as United States cattle now are. No argument in favour of the interests of railway companies, shippers, or others connected with the cattle trade will find favour here; and it was not a little ridiculous to suppose that a plea based on such grounds that should have weight with the Privy council."

The South American War

Advices from Panama, giving particulars of the naval battle off Iquique, between the Chilian and Peruvian fleets, state that the Huascar, after summoning the Esmeralda two or three times to surrender, which was answered by a broadside, at last rammed the latter, which sank almost immediately, carrying down about 150 men. About 40 men were rescued and sent on shore as prisoners of war. In the meantime the Independencia made chase after the Covadonga and Limere, which the commander was anxious to capture but not destroy. The Covadonga, whose captain was very familiar with the coast steered, very close courses, leading the Independencia into water where she was certain of destruction. The Independencia followed blindly, and at a place known as Point Greusa, while going at full speed, struck a rock and became a total The Huascar come to her assistance. wreck. and, finding it impossible to save her, took off to the old practice which some of the the crew and part of her armament, and then tenants had of shooting their landlords—set fire to the vessel to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. The Covadonga and Limare escaped. Thompson, commander of the Esmeralds, on his vessel being struck by the Husscar, leaped on board the latter with a handful of men, to attempt, apparently, case. The agitation is stimulated by the the forlorn hope of taking her, but he and agricultural distress which prevails in Ire his men were all shot down after a desperate resistance, in which Lieut. Velarde, of the having sunk very low. The tenant farmers Husscar, was killed. Commander Moore, have a good deal to complain of, although of the Independencia, is stated to be half mad in consequence of the loss of his improved their position and enabled them to; ship at such a critical time, and has to be guarded for fear of his attempting to take his,

Extraordinary Rumor.

There is an extraordinary rumor alloat today to the effect that immediately after the swearing in of Sir John Macdonald as a privy councillor, the cabinet will resign, and that the Hon. Mr. Blake will be called upon by his excellency to form a new administration. Further, that Mr. Blake will form a coalition government, which will not include the minister of railways—though other prominent conservatives will be brought in. It is hardly necessary to say that we attach little credence to a story of this nature, but the fact that it is current in Macdonaldite circles indicates a good deal of interior disturbance, and a feeling of uncertainty regarding the results of developments to be expected in the near future. It is now stated that Sir John and Dr. Tupper will not now leave for England until the arrival of Messrs. Langevin and Abbot .- Ottawa Free Press, June 21.

How Plants Protect Themselves.

In a recent lecture, Francis Darwin gave some curious instances of the way plants are protected from insects and other dangers. Opium, strychnine, belladonna were all formed by plants as a means of defence to protect them from cattle, etc. Poppies and pitter almonds are also protected by poison. Other plants, such as fennel, anise and caraway seeds, were not eaten by birds on account of their strong aromatic flavor. The lime is also protected by this aroma, and is able to grow wild, while the orange, citron and olive require constant care. Flowers are often more fragrant than the leaves of the plant, and owe to this principle their safety from attack from catterpillars. The most peculiar protection, perhaps is that enjoyed by the common lettuce, which when pricked even by an ant's foot spurts up a sticky juice and drowns the

Sir John A. Macdonald.

The talk about Sir John Macdonald going to the old country to be sworn in as a member of the judicial committee of the Privy council -a position that carries with it a salary of £5,000 per annum—is all nonsense. In the first place, there is no vacancy in the judicial committee of the Privy council; and in the second place, if there were a vacancy, it is altogether unlikely that Sir John Macdonald would be called on to fill it, for he is not in the best of odour in the old country. It would be quite as sensible to speak of his being created judge of the Supreme court, or to any other position that is already filled as to speak of his being made a member of the judicial committee of the Privy council. Sworn in as an ordinary Privy councillor he may be, but a Privy councillorship is a mere honorary position, and carries no salaries with it, nor title should live in England. There is a very great difference between the two things.

Curious Statistics.

In the Pall Mall Gazette are published some curious statistics with regard to the lasting, or, as it is called, the "life," of some of the working materials used on American lines of railway. Twenty-six railroad companies have submitted returns, from which it appears that a locomotive engine lasted from eight to twenty-four years, the average duration being fifteen three-quarter years. Passenger " cars endured from eight years to twenty years, the average being fifteen three-quarter years; the average life of stock cars being ten years, and that of freight cars eleven and a half years; and the railway bridges, built so largely of wood in the United States, endure from five to twenty years. As to the life of rails, the statistics seem to indicate that those of iron last from three to twelve years, the mean being seven; while steel rails are credited with from nine to twenty years' service; and an average of fourteen years is obtained from the returns. We do not find our companies making returns of this kind, which would be useful and interesting. Our contemporary seems to think that in this country we should be able to show better results. This we should like to have proved by statistics.

Sinking of a Mountain.

On Thursday night, the 50th ult., at about 2 o'clock a.m., we had some very heavy thunder and lightning, and a terrible shaking was plainly feit. On the next day it was found that the northeast side of Chattooga mountain, four miles northeast of Tallulah, Hubersham County, Ga, sloping down at the Chattooga river at an angle of forty-five degrees, the top of the mountain being about 1,200 feet above the river, was gradually sinking. A party of men visited the mountain on Sunday, and found that it was not sliding, but sinking. There was a break near the top, and at one place over the top of a sloping ridge was a perpendicular rock the depth of which was about sixteen took and the depth of which was about sixteen feet and the extent thirty or forty acres. The bank was in the shape of a horseshoe, the toe being at the tor of the mountain. Trees were standing with their tops downward and the roots and large stones were seen on the mountain. About three years ago we felt a severe quaking at night. The night was clear, and it was reported that "Devil's Pulpit" was shaken down. An old gentleman living near this mountain informs us that a large crack was discovered about the time of the quaking, but little notice was taken of it until recently. Some fear is manifested by those living near the mountain. It is not uncommon in Florida for large bodies of land to sink, but I don't think it common in a mountainous country. Our mountains are nearly all composed half of rock.—Toccoa Herald.

Edison has exhibited in Philadelphia an improved telephone, which speaks much Lord Elcho said lately in, the House of louder than the ordinary apparatus. The owners to reappallathe fruits of the tenants' troops bad ever fought so physically brave a selectro motograph, receiver to the carbon labour. Toronto Telegram? Stoops and the race as the Zulus of the carbon fransmitter of the carbon labour.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR MAY.

The state of the s

The accounts relating to the trade and navigation returns of Great Britain for the month of May, have been issued. They exhibit a continued decline in the value of imports from other countries, but, as regards the exports of British and Irish produce, they are more encouraging than the returns for many months past, a distinct though comparatively small advance having been made upon the figures for the corresponding period of last year. The month's imports reached a total value of .C26,667,653, as against £31,028,708 in May, 1878. The total for the five months of the present year was £144,872,943, comparing with £160,986,751. The exports for the mouth were £16,520,490, or £355,415 in excess of May last year. The total for the five months, however, is only £74,242,953, as compared with £79,568,762. The most satisfactory features in the month's exports was an increase of upwards of £9,000 in cotton and twist, and of over £80,000 in cotton manufactures: and an increase of £80,000 in iron and steel. Linen manufactures, on the other had, declined to the ex- thy under the burden of their privations and lowing is a translation: "Almighty God, who tent of £50,000; silk manufactures, £15,000; and woollen and worsted manufactures.

A Marvellous Case of Trance. The case of a woman in the state of trance

now under the care of Dr. Langdon Down in the London Hospital, has excited much interest, and presents a well-marked example of this condition. The patient is a woman twenty-seven years of age, of rather small stature, and weak mental capacity. She was admitted, says the British Medical Journal, on April 3rd, on account of symptoms connected with extensive disease of the heart, for which she had been treated as an in-patient in 1877. When admitted, there was marked aphonia; she complained of great precordial pain, and frequently expressed her arm idea that "she was going to be married." At the time she, had no difficulty in taking liquids; no marked nervous symptoms were present beyond the loss of voice. About May 7th, prostration became marked, without any signs specially attributed to the heart-disease and she evinced great disinclination to take food of any kind. In a few days she fell rather suddenly into a state of trance, in which condition she has remained ever since. At first she could be induced with difficulty to take liquids, but soon she would not swallow even such food, and nutrient enemata had to be given. For a few days she would reply to questions by monosyllables, but later gave no sign of consciousness, remaining perfectly passive and motionless and could not be roused. There was never any kind of convulsive seizure, local paralysis, or sign of any further lesion connected with the heart-disease; the pulse remained full throughout; the bowels were confined. There was well marked reflex action on touching the conjunctive; the pupils were of moderate size and active to light. No reflex action was obtained by tickling the feet, and she seemed quite insensible to pricking or pinching the skin. The temperature remained normal. For three days she was fed by an elastic catheter passed through the nostrils to the pharynx-a proceeding which she made some attempt at resisting. This condition differs from catalepsy in its lifelessness: but for the performance of the organic fauctions there is no muscular rigidity; the limbs when raised fall as if lifeless, and if placed in certain attitude, are not retained fixed, as in catalepsy. At present the patient remains in the state described, giving no signs of consciousness; her condition appears to be exactly that of the famous Welsh fasting girl, and there is no sign of special disturbance resulting from her beart-disease.

The Princess of Wales.

For fashionability, for nobbiness, for chic, for everything that women most admire in woman, there is really no describing her; she must be seen to be appreciated. Her dressing is always the last expression of Parisian elegance and invariably her toilet is as finished as an epigram, down to its smallest detail. From her dainty high-heeled boots up to the tightly-drawn veil over her face, she is the most consummately apparelled lady, in the French style, who graces this metropolis. Judging her merely as a woman, with no aid from her high rank to bewilder a man's imigination, I think there are many girls here in society who, with their limpid eyes, glowing complexions, soft, tumbled hair and general loveliness would win the race for a heart sooner than she. But that matter is not to be thought of, of course. She is Princess, future Queen and Empress, and wonderfully well she is adapted to her situation. Will she walked straight across the room to a little paralyzed child who was propped up in a perambulator and began to play with it! The all unconscious midged chatted back gabble and gave her a flower it held in its shadowy fingers.

John Dunn is handsome and has seventeen vives. Several were presented by Kaffir chiefs, who would ill have brooked rejection of their

-A Liverpool grain circulamissued Friday evening, says:—"The grain trade throughout the country this week has been extremely quiet, though generally steady, and prices were well maintained. Buyers were apathetic and sellers disinclined to force the market. Off-coast cargoes meet with a somewhat improved demand for Great Britsin and the continent at slightly better prices. Cargoes to arrive meet with slow inquiry, and sellers are willing to accept less money. At to-day's market there was a moderate attendance and but a small business. The prices of wheat were well maintained. Exceptionfavor of the sellers. Flour was difficult to quantity. She would rather rule in a certain terday, and it terday

Agricultural Depression in Ireland

The Dublin correspondent of the Times classes, which has been felt throughout the United Kingdom, has hitherto been borne with patient endurance in Ireland, though proofs of its severity are to be found in the records of the Bankruptcy court, and the general stringency of their banking accounts. Although the trying season of winter has passed and there is now a goodly promise of improvement the weather having taken a favorable turn and vegetation now reviving, still as the landlord or agent pays his customary round of visits to collect his rents, it is not to be wondered at that signs of embarrassment and suffering should be more apparent and complaints become more bitter. probable, however, that if a short comparison were made between the condition of the agricultural classes at both sides of the Irish Channel, it would be found that those on this side are on the whole better off. It must not be expected, however, that they will continue much longer to sit down in silence and apathe west, and the tenants have been recommended to demand an abatement. Some instances are related of tenants who have followed the advice so far as, with the full rent in their hand, to insist upon obtaining a remission of 20 per cent.

The Church in the United States. The Saturday Review, in an article on Roman Catholics in America, says:—"It has sometimes been surmised that a future pouiff, with the mental grasp and strong wrist of Hildebrand, if such a one should ever reappear, may throw over the old traditional altiince of 'the altar and the throne,' and plant anew the foundations of the great ecclesiastical poely, not on sovereigns and dynastic interests, but on the broad basis of the popular will. If such an idea should ever float before the mind of the Papa Angelicus—or whatever the comingchampion of the regenerated Catholicism isto be named he might point with much plausibility to the spectacle of the powerful hierarchy and growing proletariat of his Church beyond the Atlantic as a happy augury for the success of so audacious an experiment. America may yet supply materials to the Ranke of the future for a new and original chapter in the ' History of the Popes."

How John Dann left Cetewayo.

The London correspondent of the Leeds Dunn, of the native volunteers and scouts, who are doing such good service with our troops in Natal, has been told to me by an officer just returned from that country, and whose up country service entitles him to credence. John Dunn has lived many years in both Natal and Zululand, and has been one of those most intimately acquainted with Cetewayo. For some years past, indeed, he has been acting as a kind of commander-in-chief of certain sections of Cetewayo's army, and for his successes has received many marks of that chief's good will. At the outbreak of the present hostilities, Ceteway sent for Dunn, peaches." and asked him what were his intentionswhether he would continue to fight for him, or whether he would join his own countrymen Dupp, without hesitation, expressed his intention of placing his services at the disposal of the English commanding officer. Cetewaye replied that under the circumstances be should have done the same—that no man had ever any right to fight against his countrymen, and that had Dunn given any different answer he had made up his mind to have him executed at once. Dunn then received a safe conduct to the frontier, and, as is well known has been a most valuable counsellor to Lord Chelmsford and Colonel Evelyn Wood."

An American's Opinion of the Irish Girl of the Period. In Dublin a young lady is educated for

music and matrimony-or both. She is a per-

petual piano-player or a constant husband-

seeker. There are no longer the "Baby-Blakes' or the "Lady Gay Spankers" of yore; her frolics as to field sports are no more. The Irish girl of the period abhors declamation about "woman's rights." She generally takes them-in a Platonic way. She is much more Irish than the men, twice as witty, and ten times as intriguing. These Irish girls have an indescribable way of capturing you (mentally at least) before you know where you are you believe that yesterday, in the midst of the universal salaam which greeted her entrance from a varied collection of greatnesses, have their share of all that ubiquitous family. In point of education they are more glittering than the English girl and more solid than the American. They dress too much—an excess of fal-lals. Frills and lace, bog-oak, and ribbons abound about these girls, and their merry laughter and soft-solder dash of "grammachree macushla" serve to make them intensely interesting, even at the respectable distance they invariably keep you. This type of Irish girl, when her rosy and white complexion, her large blue eyes and auburn hair, in her 18th year is more of a child than an American girl of 12. The Irish girl of the period has one bright star ever before her in the heavens of her hopes—a husband with a title. She would rather be poor Lady get to the door. It is stated, by way of apology Splurge than parvenue Mrs. Shady. Yet she is the most loving and devoted of wives—when has reduced the criminal arrests in a very approperly wedded. The Irish will love to properly wedded. The Irish girl loves to make a noise in the world—has a grand passion for dash. She will leap social five-bar gates and double stone walls to get the right man, while she would prefer to be an old moping maid rather than be chained to the wrong one. She dislikes a tame man, and can control a wild one. In the courage of ally good white descriptions showed a turn in her opinions she excels both as to quality and katchewan, was exhibited in this market yes-

Domestic Reading.

In life we never know what is before us at ray: "The pressure upon the agricultural the next step. We may scheme, and we may calculate; we may devise, and we may expect; but after all, we are but blind men.

> Schruling, a German philosopher, has been experimenting as to the amount of carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs. A man 30 years old, in repose, exhaled 12 grammes per hour; in active exercise, 24 grammes per hour. A tipler threw out but 7 grammes in repose and 11 in exercise. The drunkard's carbon is retained and burns up the vital organs.

ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL .- A very interesting document, as regards ecclesiastical antiquities, has lately been brought to light in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. In a necropolis which dates from the time of the Roman emperors, and is situated to the west of that city, a mortuary cave has been discovered containing the tombs of a Christian family. One of these tombs, hewn in the solid rock, had the entrance closed by a partition bearing an inscription of which the folperplexities. A hint has been given which has quickened their intelligence, and mur- of the living God, remember the sleep and the murs of distress which have a tone of menace rest of Thy servant Zoneine, who was Thy in them are beginning to be heard. The pious and obedient servant. Grant that he subject of a reduction of rent may be conducted to the bosom of the patrihas been broached in two or three places in archs Abraham and Isaac by the holy Archangel Michael, who is charged to lend souls to the light, for Thy power and glory, lasting from age to age. Amen." This inscription dates from the consulate of Bessus and Philip, in the year 408.

Planting the Peach-Stone.

"Do you suppose, grandpa," said a little girl, "if I should plant this peach-stone, a peach tree would really grow here in the

"It would be pretty likely to grow, I

imagine," said the grandfather.

The child mused a moment, and then said, "Well, I won't trouble to do it, for I might be dead before the tree would be big enough to bear peaches," and she raised her little hand

to throw the stone away.
"Stop!" said her grandfather; "was that a good peach?"

"A splendid one, grandpa."

"A good many years ago, little girl, my father was a boy, and standing right here on this very farm ate a fine peach. 'I will plant this stone,' he said, 'instead of throwing it awaz? And so he planted it, and to-day the little girl he never saw eats of its fruit. Those tall elm trees by the gate, little which make such a pleasant shade for us, he planted and watched for years. I don't believe he ever said, 'I won't water these little slender trees any more, for I shall be Mercury says: "The following story of John | dead before they are big enough to keep off

The sticky little hand opened, and two great blue eyes gazed curiously at the stone; then suddenly, without a word, she darted away into the garden, and soon a hole was made in the black earth, and the stone dropped reverently in, and covered; but as she walked away her faith must have wavered a bit for a mischievous smile came to her lips, and she said, "I don't believe I shall ever have any great grandchildren, if it does make a tree; but I suppose there will be somebody, always, to eat

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army, which is the latest phase of evangelistic work in England, announces its services after this extraordinary fashion:

THE SALVATION ARMY! SALVATION TEMPLE. The following will appear under the command of

CAPTAIN BOOTH With his HALLELUJAH FIDDLE. HAPPY BILL and GLORY TOM From Sheffield. SHAKER BILL

From Blackburg. And a CONVERTED COLLIER. A Band of HALLEUJAH LASSES! THE CHAMPION PIGEON FLYER

AND THE CHAMPION WRESTLER Of Over Darwen, and MRS. WILSON, THE SINGING PILGRIM, Whe will Play and Speak for God. Sunday, at 7, 11, 3, and 7. WEEK NIGHTS at 8. COME AND HEAR! SAVEYOURSOUL Song Books at the Door, 1d.

The meeting recently conducted under Captain Booth's auspices at Gateshead and Newcastle are represented as having been scenes of the wildest and most frantic excitement. At a concluding "all-night prayer meeting," vociferous shouting, wild laughter, sobbing and shricking, with extraordinary bursts of singing, made up a din and confusion worthy of Pandemonium. "The "penitents," many of them, fainted away, both men and women; they foamed at the mouth, and flung themselves into convulsive attitudes or fell prostrate on the floor, and the describer of the scene says that when he came away, people "were swooning all over the place," and he had "to step over a man in a fit in order to preciable degree. From a private letter we learn that Mrs. Booth (presumably the Captains, wife), with the Hallelujah Lasses,' threatens a visit to this country.

_A sample of spring wheat grown in Prince Albert settlement, on the north SasTHE COURIER OF THE CZAR.

By Jules Verne.

CHAPTER XI .- CONTINUED.

Walking along, Alcide Jolivet chattered away as usual, with his invariable good humor.

"Faith, Mr. Korpanoff," said he to Michael, "you have indeed got us out of a bad scrape." "I have only done, sir," replied Michael, what any one would have done in my place. If travelers did not help one another, there might as well be no roads at all."

"Well, sir, you have done us a good turn, and if you are going farther in these steppes we may possibly meet again, and---

Alcide Jolivet did not put any direct question to Michael as to where he was going, but the latter, not wishing it to be suspected that he had anything conceal, at once replied:

"I am bound for Omsk, gentlemen." "Mr. Blount and I," replied Alcide, "go where danger is certainly to be found, and without doubt news also."

"To the invaded provinces?" asked Michael with some earnestness.

"Exactly so, Mr. Korpanoff; and we may possibly meet there."

"Indeed, sir," replied Michael, "I have little love for cannon-balls or lance-points, and am by nature too great a lover of peace to venture where fighting is going on.'

shall separate so soon! But on leaving ness. Ekaterenburg it may be our fortunate fate to travel together if only for a few days." "Do you go on to Omsk?" asked Michael,

after a moment's reflection. "We know nothing as yet," replied Alcide; "But we shall certainly go as far as Ishim,

and once there, our movements must depend on circumstances." "Well then, gentlemen," said Michael, we

will be fellow travelers as far as Ishim." Michael would certainly have preferred to travel alone, but he could not, without appearing at least singular, seek to separate himself from the two reporters, who were taking the same road that he was. Besides, since Alcide and his companion intended to make some stay at Ishim. he thought it rather convenient than otherwise to make that part of the journey in their company. Then in a perfectly indifferent tone he remarked:

"Do you know, with any degree of certainty where this Tarter invasion is?"

"Indeed, sir," replied Alcide, "we only know what they said at Perm. Feofar-Khan's Tartars have invaded the whole province of Semipolatinsk, and for some days, by forced marches, they have been descending the course of the Irtish. You must hurry if you wish to get to Omsk before them."

"Indeed I must," replied Michael. "It is reported also that Colonel Ogareft has succeeded in passing the frontier in disguise, and that he will not be slow in joining the Tartar chief in the revolted country."

"But how do you know it?" asked Michael, whom this news, more or less true, so directly concerned.

"Oh! as these things are always known," replied Alcide, it is in the air."

"Then have you really reason to think that Colonel Ogareff is in Siberia?" "I myself have heard it said that he was

to take the road from Kasan to Ekaterenburg. "Ah! you know that, Mr. Jolivet?" said

Harry Blount, roused from his silence. "I know it." replied Alcide. "And do you know that he was disguised

as a gypsy!" asked Blount.

"As a gypsy!" exclaimed Michael, almost involuntarily, and he suddenly remembered his disembarking at Kasan.

"Just well enough to make a few remarks on the subject in a letter to my cousin," replied Alcide, smiling.

"You lost no time at Kasan," dryly observed the Englishman. "No, my dear fellow! and while the Cau-

casus was laying in her supply of fuel, I was employed in obtaining a store of information."

Michael no longer listened to the repartee which Harry Blount and Alcide exchanged. He was thinking of the gppsy troupe, of the old Tsigane, whose face he had not been able to see, and of the strange woman who accompanied him, and then of the peculiar glance which she had cast at him. As he was trying to recollect all the details, close by he heard

"Ah! forward, sirs!" cried he. "Hullo!" said Alcide to himself, "this quiet merchant who always avoids bullets is | nursing of some poor little infant?" in a great harry to go where they are flying about just now !"

Quickly followed by Harry Blount, who was not a man to be behind in danger, he dashed after Michael. In another instant the three were opposite the projecting rock which protected the tarantass at the turning of the road.

The clump of pines struck by the lightning was still burning. There was no one to be ing memorandum, destined to figure in a forth-seen. However, Michael was not to be mis- coming French and Russian dictionary: taken, a report had certainly reached him. Suddenly a dreadful growling was heard, and then another report from close to the slope.

"A bear!" cried Michael, who could not mistake the growling. "Nadia! Nadia!" And then, drawing his cutlass from his belt, Michael bounded round the buttress behind which the young girl had promised to wait. The pines, completely enveloped in flames,

threw a wild glare on the scene. "As Michael reached the tarantass, a huge animal retreated towards him.

It was a monstrous bear. The tempest had driven it from the woods which bristle on the Ural slopes, and it had come to seek refuge in this cave, doubtless its habitual retreat, which Nadia then occurried.

Two of the horses, terrified at the presence of the enormous creature, breaking their traces, had escaped, and the iemschik thinking only of his beasts, leaving Nadia face to face with the bear, had gone in pursuit of

them. But the brave girl had not lost her presence of mind. The animal, which had not at first seen her, was attacking the remaining Nadia, leaving the shelter in which she had beed crouching, had run to the car-riage, taken one of Michael's revolvers, and, advancing resolutely towards the bear, had

The animal, slightly wounded in the shoulder, turned on the girl, who rushed for protection behind the tarantass, but then, seeing that the horse was attempting to break its traces, and knowing that if it did so, and the others were not recovered, their journey could not be continued, with the most perfect roads. coolness she again approached the bear, and,

heard. In an instant he was on the spot. Another bound and he was between the bear and the girl. His arm made one movement upwards, and the enormous beast, ripped up by that terrible knife, fell to the ground a lifeless mass. He had executed in splendid style the famous blow of the Siberian hunters, who endeavor not to damage the precious fur of the bear, which fetches a high price. "You are not wounded, sister?" said Michael, springing to the side of the young

"No, brother," replied Nadia. At that moment the two journalists came up. Alcide seized the horse's head, and in an instant his strong wrist mastered it. His

companion and he had seen Michael's rapid stroke. "Bravo!" cried Alcide: "for a simple mer-

chant, Mr. Korpanoff, you handle the hunters knife in a most masterly fashion." ' Most masterly, indeed," added Harry.

"In Siberia," replied Michael, "we are obliged to do a little of everything."

Aicide regarded him attentively. Seen in the bright glare, his knite dripping with blood, his tall figure, his deter-mined air, his foot placed firmly on the huge carcass, he was indeed worth looking at. "A formidable fellow," said Alcide to him-

self. Then advancing respectfully, his hat in his

hand, he saluted the young girl.

Nadia bowed slightly.

Alcide turning towards his companion:
"A sister worthy of the brother!" said he. Now, were I a bear I should not meddle with a couple at the same time so brave and so charming."

Harry Blount, perfectly upright, stood hat in hand, at some distance. His companion's "I am sorry; we must only regret that we casy manners only increased his usual stiff-

> At that moment the iemschik, who had succeeded in recapturing his two horses, reappeared. He cast a regretful glance at the magnificent animal lying on the ground, loth to leave it to the birds of prey, and then proceeded once more to harness his team. Michael acquainted him with the travelers'

situation, and his intention of putting one of the horses at their disposal.

"As you please," replied the iemschik.
"Only, you know, two carriages instead of one. "All right, my friend," said Alcide, who

understood the insinuation, "we will pay "Then gee up, my turtle doves!" cried the

iemschik. Nadia again took her place in the tarantass. Michael and his companions followed on foot.

It was three o'clock. The storm, now decreasing no longer, swept with terrific violence across the defile. The remainder of the ascent was rapidly performed.

When the first streaks of daybreak appeared the tarantass had reached the telga, which was still conscientiously imbedded as far as the centre of the wheels.

Such being the case, it can be easily understood how a sudden jerk would separate the front from the hinder part. One of the side horses of the tarantass was harnessed by means of cords to the remains of the telga, the reporters took their place on the seat of this singular equipage, and the two carriages started off at the same moment. They had now only to descend the Ural slopes, in doing which there was not the slightest difficulty.

Six hours afterwards the two vehicles, the tarantass preceeding the telga, arrived at Ekaterenburg, nothing, worthy of note having happened in the descent.

The first person the reporters perceived at the door of the post-house was their iemschik, who appeared to be waiting for them. This worthy Russian had a fine open coun-

tenance, and, without the slightest hesitation, he smilingly approached the travelers, and holding out his hand, in a quiet tone he demanded the usual pour-boire. This very cool request roused Harry Blount's

gorod, his voyage on board the Caucasus, and schik prudently retreated, a straight-blow of lant protector, a friend so generous and wise. the fist, in true British boxing style, would have paid him all his claims of na vodkou. Alcide Jolivet, at this burst of anger,

laughed as he had never laughed before. "But the poor devil is quite right!" he cried. "He is perfectly right, my dear fellow. It is not his fault if we did not know how to

follow him !" Then drawing several copecks from his pocket:

"Here, my friend," said he, handing them to the iemschik; "take them. If you have not carned them, that is not your fault!"

This redoubled Mr. Blount's irritation. He even began to speak of a lawsuit against the owner of the telga. "A lawsuit in Russia, my dear fellow!"

cried Alcide. "Thiugs must indeed change should it ever be brought to a conclusion! Did you never hear the story of the wet-nurse who claimed payment for twelve months "I never heard it," replied Harry Blount.

"Then you do not know what that suckling had become by the time judgment was given in favor of the nurse?" "What was he, pray?"

"Colonel of the Imperial Guard!"

At this reply all burst into a laugh. Alcide enchanted with his own joke, drew out his note-book, and in it wrote the follow-

"Telga, a Russian carriage with four wheels, that is, when it starts; with two wheels when it arrives at its destination."

CHAPTER XII.

EKATERENBURG, geographically, is an Asiatic city, for it is situated beyond the Ural Mountains, on the farthest eastern slopes of the chain. Nevertheless, it belongs to the government of Perm; and, consequently, is included in one of the great divisions of European Russia. It is as though a morsel of Siberia lay in Russian jaws.

Neither Michael nor his companions were likely to experience the slightest difficulty in obtaining means of continuing their journey in so large a town as Ekaterenburg. It was founded in 1723, and has since become a place of considerable size, for in it is the chief mint of the empire. There also are the headquarters of the officials employed in the management of the mines. Thus the town is the centre of an important district, abounding in manufactories principally for the working and refining of gold and plating.

Just now the population of Ekaterenburg. had greatly increased; numerous Russians and Siberians, menaced by the Tartar invasion, having collected there, driven from those provinces already overrun by the hordes of Feofar-Khan, and the Kirghiz counry, which extends to the south-west of the Irtych as far as the frontiers of Turkestan.

Thus, though it had been so troublesome matter to find horses and vehicles when gong to Ekaterenburg, there was no difficulty in leaving it; for under present circumstances few travelers cared to venture on the Siberian

So it happened that Blount and Alcide had as it raised its paws to strike her down, gave not the slightest trouble in replacing, by a it the contents of the second barrel. sound telga, the famous demi-carriage which This was the report that Michael had just | had managed to take them to Ekaterenburg. | you consider her?"

As to Michael, he retained his tarantass, / "Had I been present at her birth I might which was not much the worse for its journey have known," replied Blount curtly across the Urals; and he had only to harness, three good horses to it to take him swiftly over the road to Irkutsk.

As far as Tioumen, and even up to Novo-Zaimskoe, this road has slight inclines, which gentle undulations are the first signs of the Ural Mountains. But, after Novo-Zaimskoe, begins the immense steppe which extends almost as far as Krasnoiarsk, over a space of seventeen hundred versts (about 1,122 miles.)

tended to stop, that is at about six hundred and thirty versts from Ekaterenburg. There they intended to be guided by circumstances as to their route across the invaded country, either together or separately, according as their news-bunting instinct set them on one track or another.

This road from Ekaterenburg to Ichimwhich passes through Irkutsk—was the only one which Michael could take. But, as he did not run after news, and wished on the contrary to avoid the country devastated by the invaders, he determined to stop nowhere.

"I am very bappy to make part of my journey in your company," said he to his new companions, "but I must tell you that I am most anxious to reach Omsk; for my sister and I are going to rejoin our mother. Who can say whether we shall arrive before the Tartars reach the town! I must therefore stop at the post-houses only long enough to change horses, and must travel day and

night." "That is exactly what we intend doing," replied Blount. "Good," replied Michael; "but do not lose

an instant. Buy or hire a carriage whose "Whose hind wheels," added Alcidc, "are warranted to arrive at the same time as its

front wheels." Half an hour afterwards the energetic Frenchman had found a tarantass as nearly as possible like Michael's, and in which he and his companion at once seated them.

Michael and Nadia once more took their places in their carriage, and at twelve o'clock the two vehicles left the town of Ekaterenburg

together, Nadia was at last in Siberia, on that long road which led to Irkutsk. What must then have been the thoughts of the young girl? Three strong, swift horses were taking her across that land of exile where her parent was condemned to live, for how long she knew not, and so far from his native land. But she scarcely noticed those long steppes over which the tarantass was rolling, and which at one time she had despaired of ever seeing, for her eyes were gazing at the horizon beyond which she knew was her banished father. She saw nothing of the country across which she was traveling at the rate of fifteen verst an hour; nothing of these regions of Western Siberia, so different from those of the east. Here, indeed, were few cultivated fields; the soil was poor, at least at the surface, but in its bowels lay hid quantities of iron, copper, platina, and gold. There were, too, plenty of busy factories, but very few farms. How can hands be found to cultivate the land, sow the seed, and reap the harvest, when it pays better to burrow beneath the earth? The pickaxe is everywhere at work; the spade nowhere.

However, Nadia's thoughts sometimes left the provinces of Lake Baikal, and returned to her present situation. Her father's image faded away, and was replaced by that of her generous companion as he first appeared on the Wladimir railroad. She recalled his attentions during that journey, his arrival at the police station, the hearty simplicity with which he had called her sister, his kindness to her in the descent of the Volga, and then all he did for Ler on that terrible night of the storm in the Urals, when he saved her life at the peril of his own.

Thus Nadia thought of Michael. She thanked God for having given her such a gal-She knew that she was safe with him, under his protection. No brother could have done more than he. All obstacles seemed cleared away: the performance of her journey was but a matter of time.

Michael remained buried in thought. He also thanked God for having brought about his meeting with Nadia, which at the same time enabled him to do a good action, and afforded him additional means for concealing his true character. He delighted in the young girl's calm intrepidity. Was she not indeed his sister? His feelings towards his beautiful and brave companion was rather respect than affection. He felt that hers was one of those pure and rare hearts which are held by all in high esteem.

However, Michael's dangers were now beginning since he had reached Siberian ground. If the reporters were not mistaken, if Ivan Ogareff had really passed the frontier, all his actions must be made with extreme caution. Things were now altered; Tartar spies swarmed in the Siberian provinces. His incognito once discovered, his character as courier of the Czar knowu, there was an end of his journey, and probably of his life. Michael felt now more than ever the weight of his responsibility.

While such were the thoughts of those occupying the first carriage, what was happening in the second? Nothing out of the way. of na vodkau. Alcide spoke in sentences: Blount replied by monosyllables. Each looked at everything in his own light, and made notes of such incidents as occurred on the journey—few and but slightly varied-while they crossed the provinces of Western Siberia.

At each relay the reporters descended from their carriage and found themselves with Michael. Except when meals were to be taken at the post-houses, Nadia did not leave the tarantass, When obliged to breakfast or dine, she sat at table; but was always very reserved, and seldom joined in conversation.

Alcide, without going beyond the limits of strict propriety, showed that he was greatly struck by the young girl. He admired the silent energy which she showed in bearing all the fatigues of so long and difficult a journev.

The forced stoppages were anything but agreeable to Michael; so he hastened the departure at each relay, roused the innkeepers, urged on the iemschiks, and expedited the harnessing of the tarantass. Then the hurried meal over-always too much burried to agree with Blount, who was a methodical eater-they started, and were driven as eagles, for they paid like princes, and, as Alcide said, in "Russian engles."

It need scarcely be said that Blountdid not

trouble himself about the girl at table. That gentleman was not in the habit of doing two things at once. She was also one of the few subjects of conversation which he did not care to discuss with his companion. Alcide having asked him, on one occasion,

how old he thought the girl, "What girl?" he replied, quite seriously, half shutting his eyes. "Why, Nicholas Korpanoff's sister."

" Is she his sister?" "No; his grandmother," replied Alcide, angry at his indifference. "What age should

The country they were then crossing was almost a desert. The weather was fine, the sky partly clouded, the temperature more supportable. Had the carriages only possessed springs, the travelers would have had nothing to complain of in the journey. They were traveling at the same rate as post-berlins, and that is saying something for their speed.

"But very few of the Siberian peasants were to be seen in the fields. These peasants At Ichim, as we have said, the reporters in- | are remarkable for their pale, grave faces, which a celebrated traveler has compared to those of the Castilians, without the haughtiness of the latter. Here and there some villages already deserted indicated the approach of the Tartar hordes. The inhabitants, having driven off their flocks of sheep, their camels, and their horses, were taking refuge in the plains of the north. Some tribes of the wandering Kirgis, who remained faithful, had transported their tents beyond the Irtych and the Obi, to escape the depredations of the invaders.

Happily, post traveling was as yet uninter-rupted; and telegraphic communication could still be effected between places connected with the wire. At each relay horses were to be had on the usual conditions. At each telegraphic station the clerks seated at their desks, transmitted messages delivered to them, delaying for State despatches alone.

Thus far, then, Michael's journey had been accomplished satisfactorily. The courier of the Czar had in no way been impeded; and, if he could only get on to Krasnoiarsk, which was the farthest point attained by Feofar-Khan's Tartars he knew that he could arrive at Irkutsk before them. The day after the two carriages had left Ekaterenburg they reached the small town of Toulougnisk at seven o'clock in the morning, having covered two hundred and twenty versts, no event worthy of mention having occurred.

Half an hour was then devoted to dinner. This over, the travelers once more started at a rate which the promise of a certain number of copecks could alone explain. The same evening, the 22nd of July, they arrived at Tiou-

men, sixty versts farther.

Tioumen, whose population is usually ten thousand inhabitants, then contained double that number. This, the first industrial town established by the Russians in Siberia, in which may be seen a fine metal-refining factory and a bell foundry, had never before presented such an animated appearance. The correspondents immediately went off after news. That brought by Siberian fugitives from the seat of war was far from reassuring. They said, amongst other things, that Feofar-Khan's army was rapidly approaching the valley of the Ichim, and they confirmed the report that the Tartar chief was soon to be joined by Colonel Ogareff, if he had not been so already. Hence the conclusion naturally arrived at was that operations would be pushed in Eastern Siberia with the greatest

On the other hand, it had been necessary to summon the Russian troops from the European provinces of Russia chiefly : but, being still at some distance they could not oppose the invasion. However, the Cossacks of the government of Tobolsk had been advancing by forced marches toward Tomsk, in the hope of cutting off the Tartar columns.

At eight o'clock in the evening, seventyfive versts more having been accomplished by the two carriages they arrived at Yaloutor-Horses were rapidly changed, and, on leaving the town, the river Tobol was passed in a

ferry-boat. Its peaceful waters rendered this

operation easy; it would, however, have to be repeated more than once in the journey, and probably under less favorable conditions. At midnight, fifty-five versts farther, the town of Novo-Saimsk was reached, and the travelers now left behind them the country

broken by tree-covered hills, the last remains of the Ural Mountains. Siberian Here began the regular

which extends to the neighborhood of Krasnoiarsk. It is a boundless plain, a vast grassy desert; earth and sky here form a circle as distinct as that traced by a sweep of the compasses. The steppe presents nothing to attract notice but the long line of the telegraph posts, their wires vibrating in the breeze like the strings of a harp. The road could be distinguished from the rest of the plain only by the clouds of fine dust which rose under the wheels of the tarantass. Had it not been for this white riband, which stretched away as far as the eye could reach the travelers might have thought themselves

in a desert. Michael and his companions again pressed rapidly forward across the steppe. The horses urged on by the iamschik, seemed to fly over the ground, for there was not the more than would be suitable for a plain Irkslightest obstacle to impede them. The tarantass was going straight for Ichim, where the two correspondents intended to stop, if laid his hand heavily on his shoulder. nothing happened to make them alter their

plans. Nearly two hundred versts separated Novo Saimsk from the town of Ichim, and before eight o'clock the next evening the distance could and should be accomplished if no time was lost. In the opinion of the iemschiks should the travelers not be great lords or high functionaries, they were worthy of being so, if it was only for their generosity in the matter

On the afternoon of the next day, the 23rd of July, the two carriages were not more than thirty versts from Ichim. Suddenly Michael caught sight of a carriage—scarcely visible among the clouds of dust-preceding them along the road. As his horses were evidently less fatigued than those of the other traveler, he would not be long in overtaking it. This was neither a tarantass nor a telga, but a post-berlin, all over dust, and looking as if it had made a long journey. The postilion was thrashing his horses with all his might, and only kept them at a gallop by dint of abuse and blows. The berlin had certainly not passed torough Novo-Saimsk and could only have struck the Irkutsk road by some less frequented route across the steppe.

Our travelers first thought, on seeing this berlin, was to get in front of it, and arrive first at the relay, so as to make sure of fresh horses. They said a word to their iemschiks, who soon brought them up with the berlin.

Michael Strogoff came up first. As he passed a head was thrust out of the window of the berlin. He had no time to see what it was like, but

as he dashed by he distinctly heard this word,

uttered in an imperious tone: But they did notstop; on the contrary, the berlin was soon distanced by the two taran-

It now became a regular race; for the horses of the berlin-no doubt excited by the sight and pace of the others-recovered their strength and kept up for some minutes. The three carriages were hidden in a cloud of dust. From this cloud issued the cracking of whips, mingled with excited shouts and exclamations of anger.

tasses.

Nevertheless, the advantage remained with Michael and his companions, which might be The courier of the Czar, his arms crossed very important to them if the relay was poor- over his chest, was seated motionless as a

perhaps more than the postmaster could provide for, at least in a short space of time. Half an hour after the berlin was left for

behind, looking only a speck on the horizon of the steppe. It was eight o'clock in the evening when the two carriages arrived at the posthouse in

Ichim. The news was worse and worse with regard to the invasion.

The town itself was menaced by the Tartar vanguard; and two days before the authorities had been obliged to retreat to Tobolsk. There was not an officer nor a soldier left in Ichlm. On arriving at the relay, Michael . Strogoff immediately asked for horses.

He had been fortunate in distancing the

Only three horses were in a fit state to be immediately harnessed, The others had just come in worn out from a long stage. The postmaster gave the order to put to.

As the two correspondents intended to stop at Ichim, they had to trouble themselves to and means of transport, and therefore had

their carriage put away. In ten minutes Michael was told that his tarantass was ready to start.

"Good!" said he. Then turning to the two reporters,

chim, the time is come for us to separate," "What, Mr. Korpanoff," said Alcide Jolivet, shall you not stop even for an hour at Ichim?"

"No, sir; and I also wish to leave the posthouse before the the arrival of the berlin which we distanced."

"Are you afraid that the traveler will dis pute the horses with you?"

"I particularly wish to avoid any difficulty." "Then, Mr. Korpanoff," said Jolivet, "it only remains for us to thank you once more for the service you rendered us, and for the pleasure we have had in traveling in your

"Is it possible that we shall meet you again in a few days at Omsk," added Blount.

"It is possible," answered Michael, "since I am going straight there," company."

"Well, I wish you a safe journey, Mr. Korpanoff," said Alcide, "and Heaven preserve you from telgas."

Michael with the intention of cordially shaking his, when the sound of a carriage was heard outside. Almost immediately the door was flung

The two reporters held out their hands to

open and a man appeared. It was the traveler of the berlin, a military. looking man, apparently about forty years of age, tall, robust in figure, broad-shouldered, with a strongly-set head, and thick moustaches meeting red whiskers. He wore a plain uniform. A cavalry sabre hung at his side, and in his hand he held a short-handled whip.

"Horses," he demanded, with the air of a man accustomed to command. "I have no more disposable horses," answered the postmaster, bowing.

" I must have some this moment.' "It is impossible." "What are those horses which have just been harnessed to the tarantass I saw at the

are some things that even a plain merchant door ?" "They belong to this traveler," answered the postmaster, pointing to Michael Strogoff. "Take them out," said the traveler, in a

Michael then advanced. "These horses are engaged by me," he said. "What does that matter? I must have

tone which admitted of no reply.

them. Come, be quick; I have no time to "I have no time to lose either," replied Michael, endeavoring to be calm, but restrain-

ing himself with difficulty. Nadia was near him, calm, also, but secretly uneasy at a scene which it would have been

better to avoid. "Enough!" said the traveler. Then going up to the postmas "Let the horses be taken out of the tarantass and put into my berlin," he exclaimed,

with a threatening gesture.

The postmaster, much embarassed, did not know whom to ovey, and looked at Michael, who evidently had the right to resist the unjust demands of the traveler. Michael hesitated an instant. He did not wish to make use of his podorojna, which would have drawn attention to him, and he was most unwilling either by giving up his horses to delay his journey, and yet it was im-

portant not to engage in a struggle which might compromise his mission. The two reporters looked at him ready to support him should he appeal to them.

My horses will remain in my carriage, said Michael, but without raising his tone utsk merchant. The traveler advanced towards Michael and

"Is it so?" he said in a rough voice. "You will not give up your horses to me?' "No," answered Michael. "Very well; then they shall belong to whichever of us is able to start. Defend your-

self, for I shall not spare you.' So saying the traveler drew his sabre from ita sheath, and Nadia threw herself before Michael.

Blount and Alcide Jolivet advanced towards him.

"I shall not fight," said Michael quietly, folding his arms across his chest.

"You will not fight."
"No." "Not even after this?" exclaimed the traveler. And before any one could prevent him, he struck Michael's shoulder with the handle of the whip. At this insult Michael turned deadly pale. His hands moved convulsively as if he would have knocked the brute down. But by a tremendous effort he mastered himself. A duel! it was more hamlets, he should be unable to obtain the than a delay; it was perhaps the failure of his mission. It would be better to lose some tremely anxious to reach Omsk. Perhaps hours. Yes; but to swallow this affront!

"Will yeu fight now, coward?" repeated the traveler, adding coarseness to brutality. "No," answered Michael, without moving, but looking the other straight in the face. "The horses this moment," said the man

and left the rooom. The postmaster followed The effect produced on the reporters by this incident was, not to Michael's advantage. Their discomfiture was visible. How could this strong young man allow himself to be

selves with bowing to him and retired, Jolivet remarking to Harry Blount: "."
"I could not have believed that of a man who is so skilful in finishing up Ural Mountain bears. Is it the case that a man can be courageous at one time and a coward at

struck like that and not demand satisfaction

for such an insult? They contented them-

another? It is quite incomprehensible." A moment afterwards the noise of wheels and the cracking of a whip showed that the berlin drawn by the tarantass' horses, was driving rapidly away from the post-house. Nadia, unmoved, and Michael, still quiv-

ering, remained alone in the room.

have been the blush of shame, had replaced the paleness on his manly countenance. Nadia did not doubt that powerful reasons alone could have allowed him to suffer so great a humiliation from such a man.

Then, going up to him as he had come to her in the police station at Nijni-Novgorod : "Your hand, brother," said she. And at the same time her hand, with an almost maternal gesture, wiped away a tear

CHAPTER XIII.

which sprang to her companion's eye.

Napla, with the clear perception of a rightminded. woman, guessed that some secret motive directed all Michael Strogoff's actions: that he, for a reason unknown to her, did not belong to herself; that he had not the power of doing what he desired; and that in this instance especially he had heroically sacrificed to duty even his resentment at the gross injury he had received.

Nadia therefore asked no explanation from Michael. Had not the hand which she had extended to him a ready replied to all that he might have been able to tell her?

Michael remained silent all the evening.

The postmaster not being able to supply them with fresh horses until the uext morning, a whole night must be passed at the house. "Well, gentlemen, since you remain at Nadia, could profit by it to take some rest, and a room was therefore prepared for her.

The young girl would no doubt have preferred not to leave her companion, but she felt that he would rather be alone, and she made ready to go to her room. Just as she was about to retire she could

not refrain from going up to Michael to say good-night. "Brother," she whispered.

But he checked her with a gosture. The girl sighed and left the room. Michael Strogoff did not lie down. He could not have slept even for an hour. The place on which he had been struck by the

brutal traveler felt like a burn. "For my country and the Father," he mut

tered as he ended his evening prayer. He especially felta great wish to know who was the man who had struck him, whence he came, and where he was going. As to his face. the features of it were so deeply engraven on his memory that had no fear of ever forget-

Michael at last asked for the postmaster. The latter, a Siberian of the old type, came directly, and, looking rather contemptuously at the young man, waited to be questioned. "You belong to the country?" asked Michael.

"Do you know that man who took my horses?" " No. "Had you never seen him before?"

"Never." "Who do you think he was?" "A man who knows how to make himself Michael fixed his piercing gaze upon the

Siberian, but the other did not quait before

"Do you dare to judge me?" exclaimed Michael. "Yes," answered the Siberian, "for there

cannot receive without returning." " Blows ?" "Blows, young man. I am of an age and strength to tell you so."

Michael went up to the postmaster and la' his two powerful hands on his shoulders. Then in a peculiarly calm tone: "Be off, my friend," said he; "be off! I

could kill vou." The postmaster understood this time. "I like him better for that," he muttered. as he retired, without adding another word. At eight o'clock the next morning the 24th of July, three strong horses were harnessed to the tarantass. Michael and Nadia took their places, and Ichim, with its disagreeable remembrances, was soon left far behind.

At the different relays at which they stopned during the day, Strogott ascertained that the berlin still preceded them on the road to Irkutsk, and that the traveler, as hurried as they were, never lost a minute in pursuing

his way across the steppe. At four o'clock in the evening they reached Abatskaia, seventy-five versts farther on, where the Ichim, one of the principal affluents of the Irtich, had to be crossed. This passage was rather more difficult than that of the Tobol. Indeed, the current of the

Ichim was very rapid just at that place. During the Siberian winter, the rivers being all frozen to a thickness of several feet, they are easily practicable, and the traveler even crosses them without being aware of the fact, for their beds have disappeared under the snowy shaet spread uniformly over the steppe; but in summer the difficulties of crossing are sometimes great.

In fact, two hours were taken up in making

the passage of the Ichin, which much exasper-

ated Michael especially as the boatmen gave

them alarming news of the Tartar invasion. This is what they said: Some of Feofar-Khan's scouts had already appeared on both banks of the lower Ichim, in the southern parts of the government or Tobolsk. Omsk was threatened. They spoke of an engagement which had taken place between the Siberian and Tartar troops on the frontier of the great Kirghese horde—an engagement which had not been to the advantage of the Russians, who were somewhat weak in numbers in that direction. The troops had retreated from thence, and in consequence there had been a general emigration of all the peasants of the province. The boatmen spoke of horrible atrocities committed by the invaders-pillage, theft, incendiarism, murder. Such was the system of Tartar warfare.

The people fled on all sides before Feofar-Khan. Michael Strogoff's great fear was lest, in the depopulation of the towns and means of support. He was therefore exon leaving this town they would get the start of the Tartar scouts, who were coming down the valley Irtych, and would find the road open to Irkutsk.

Just at the place where the tarantass crossed the river ended what is called, in military language, "Ichim chain "-a chain sa fowers, or little wooden forts, extending nom the southern frontier of Siberia for a distance of nearly four hundred versts. Formerly these forts were occupied by detachments of Cossacks, and they protected the country against the Kirghese, as well as against the Tartars. But since the Muscovite government had be-dieved these hordes reduced to absolute submission, they had been abandoned, and now could not be used, just at the time when they would have been most useful. Many of these forts had been reduced to ashes ; and the boatmen even pointed out the smoke to Michael, rising in the southern horizon, and showing the approach of the Tartar advance-guard. As soon as the ferry boat landed the taran-

tass and its occupants on the right bank of the Ichim, the journey across the steppe was resumed with all possible speed. ilt: was seven in the evening. The sky-was

cloudy Every now and then a shower of rain over his chest, was seated motionless as a fell, which laid the dust and much improved ly provided with horses. Two carriages were statue. However, a color which could not the roads. Michael Strogoff had remained very silent from the time they left Ichim. He was, however, always attentive to Nadia, helping her to bear the fatigue of his long journey, without break or rest; but the girl never complained. She longed to give wings to the horses. Something told her that her companion was even more anxious than herself to reach Irkutsk; and how many versts

were still between! It also occurred to her that if Omsk was entered by the Tartars, Michael's mother, who lived there, would be in danger, about which her son would be very uneasy, and that this was sufficient to explain his impatience to get

Nadia at last spoke to him of old Maria, and of how unprotected she would be in the midst

of all these events. "Have you received any news of your mother since the beginning of the invasion?"

she asked. "None, Nadia. The last letter my mother wrote to me contained good news. Marfa is a brave and energetic Siberian woman. Notwithstanding her age, she has preserved all her mortal strength. She knows how to

"I shall see her, brother," said Nadia quickly. "Since you give me the name of sister, I am Marfa's daughter."

And as Michael did not answer she added: "Perhaps your mother has been able to leave Omsk?"

"It is possible, Nadia," replied Michael; and I hope she may have reached Tobolsk. Marfa hates the Turturs. She knows the steppe, and would have no fear in just taking her staff and going down the banks of the Irtych. There is not a spot in all the proviuce unknown to her. Many times has she traveled all over the country with my father; and many times I myself, when a mere child. have accompanied them in their journey,

"I shall see her-on my return."

"If, however, your mother is still at Omsk, you will be able to spare an hour to her?"

across the Siberian desert. Yes, Nadia, I

trnst that my mother has left Omsk."

"And when shall you see her?"

"I shall not go and see her." "You will not see her?"

"No, Nadia," answered Michael, his chest heaving as he felt that he could not go on replying to the girl's questions.

"You say no! Why, brother, if your mother is still at Omsk, for what reason could you refuse to see her?"

"For what reason, Nadia. You ask me for what reason," exclaimed Michael, in so changed a voice that the young girl started. " For the same reason as that which made me patient even to cowardice with the villain who

He could not finish his sentence.

"Calm yourself, brother," said Nadia in a gentle voice. "I only know one thing, or rather I do not know it, I feel it. It is that all your conduct is now directed by the sentiment of a duty more sacred-if there can be one—than that which unites the son to the mother."

Nadia was silent, and from that moment avoided every subject which in any way touched on Michael's peculiar situation. He had a secret motive which she must respect. She respected it.

The next day, July 25th, at three o'clock in the morning, the tarantass arrived at the post house in Tioukalmak, having accomplished a distance of one hundred and twenty versts

since it had crossed the Ichim. They rapidly changed horses. Here, however, for the first time, the iemschik made difficulties about starting, declaring that detachments of Tartars were roving across the steppe, and that travelers, horses, and carriages would be a fine prize for such robbers.

Only by dint of a large bribe could Michael get over the unwillingness of the lemschik, for in this instance, as in many others, he did not wish to show his podorojna. The last ukase having been transmitted by telegraph, was known in the Siberian provinces; and a Russian especially exempted from obeying these orders would certainly have drawn public attention to himself—a thing above all to be avoided by the Czar's courier. As to the iemschik's hesitation, either the rascal traded on the travelers, impatience or he really had good reason to fear some misfortune.

However, at last the tarantass started, and made such good way that by three in the afternoon it had reached Koulatsinskoe, eighty versts further on. An hour after this it was on the banks of the Irtych. Omsk was now only twenty versts distant.

The Irtych is a large river, and one of the principal of those which flow towards the north of Asia. Rising in the Altai Mountains, it flows from the southeast to the northwest and empties itself into the Obi, after a course of nearly seven thousand versts.

At this time of year, when all the rivers of the Siberian basin are much swollen, the waters of the Irtych were very high. In consequence the current was changed to a regular torrent, rendering the passage difficult enough. A swimmer could not have crossed, however powerful a one he might be; and even in a ferry-boat there would be some danger.

But Michael and Nadia, determined to brave all perils whatever they might be, did not dream of shrinking from this one.

However, Michael proposed to his young companion that he should cross first, embarking in the ferry-boat with the tarantass and horses, as he feared that the weight of this load would render it less safe. After landing the carriage on the opposite bank he would return and fetch Nadia

The girl refused. It would be the delay of an hour, and she would not, for her safety alone, be the cause of it.

The embarkation was made not without difficulty, for the banks were partly flooded and the boat could not get in near enough.

However, after half an hour's exertion, the boatmen got the tarantass and the three horses on board. Michael, Nadia and the iemschik embarked also, and they shoved off.

For a few minutes all went well. A little way up the river the current was broken by a long point projecting from the bank, and formed an eddy easily crossed by the boat. The two boatmen propelled their barge with long poles, which they handled cleverly; but as they gained the middle of the stream it grew deeper and deeper, until at last they could only just reach the bottom. The ends of the poles were only a foot above the water, which rendered their use difficult and insufficient. Michael and Nadia, seated in the stern of the hoat, and always in dread of a delay, watched the boatmen with some uneasi-

"Look out!" cried one of them to his com-

The short was occasioned by the new direction the boat was rapidly taking. It had got into the direct current and was being times, in a manner far superior to the solar swept down the river. By diligent use of system of photography, and secures a superior, the poles, putting the ends in a series of and durable likeness. An ordinary negative notches cut below the gunwale, the boatmen is taken, covered with a gelatine, a dissoluble managed to keep their craft against the application of water made, in order that only stream and slowly urged it in a slanting did the desired surface may be left, and ordinary

rection towards the right bank. They calculated on reaching it some five or

by the promise of double fare, did not doubt of succeeding in this difficult passage of the

Irtych. 10 for 130 May 150 But they reckoned without an incident which they were powerless to prevent, and neither their zeal nor their skilfulness could, under the circumstances, have done more.

The boat was in the middle of the current, at nearly equal distances from either shore, and being carried down at the rate of two versts an hour, when Michael, springipg to his feet, bent his gaze up the river. Several boats, aided by oars as well as by

the current, were coming swiftly down upon Michael's brow contracted, and an exclama

tion escaped him. "What is the matter?" asked the girl.

But before Michael had time to reply, one of the boatmen exclaimed, in an accent of ter-"The Tartars! the Tartars!"

They were indeed boats full of soldiers, and in a few minutes they must reach the ferryboat, it being too heavily laden to escape from them.

The terrified boatmen uttered exclamations

of despair, and dropped their poles.
"Courage, my friends!" cried Michael!
"courage! Fifty rovbles for you if we reach the right bank before the boats overtake us!"

Incited by these words, the boatmen again worked manfully away, but it soon became evident that they could not escape the Tar-It was scarcely probable that they would

pass without attacking them. On the contrary, there was everything to be feared from robbers such as these.

"Do not be afraid, Nadia," said Michael but be ready for anything."

" I am ready," replied Nadia. "Even to throw yourself into the water

when I tell you?"

"Whenever you tell me."

" Have you confidence in me, Nadia?" " I have, indeed !" The Tartar boats were now only a hundred

feet distant. They carried a detachment of Bokharian soldiers, on their way to reconnoitre round Omsk.

The ferry-boat was still two lengths from the shore. The boatmen redoubled their efforts. Michael himself seized a pole, and wielded it with superhuman strength. If he could land the tarantass and horses and dash off with them, there was some chance of es

caping the Tartars, who were not mounted. But all their efforts were in vain. "Saryn na katchou!" shouted the soldiers

from the first boat. Michael recognized the Tartar war-cry which is usually answered by lying flat on the

ground. As neither he nor the boatmen obeyed this injunction, a volley was let fly among them, and two of the horses were mortally wounded.

At the next moment a violent blow was felt. The boat had run into the ferry-boat. "Come Nadia!" cried Michael, ready to

jump over-board. The girl was about to follow him, when a blow from a lance struck him, and he was thrown into the water. The current swept him away; his hand raised for an instant above the waves; and then he disappear-

Nadia uttered a cry, but before she had time to throw herself after him, she was seized and dragged into one of the boats.

In a few minutes the boatmen were killed, the ferry-boat left to drift away, while the Tartars continued to descend the Irtych.

CHAPTER XIV.

Ousk is the official capital of Western Siberia. It is not the most important city of the government of that name, for Tomsk has more inhabitants and is larger. But it is at Omsk that the governor-general of this, the first half of Asiatic Russia, resides.

Omsk, properly so called, is composed of towns one of w ly inhabited by the authorities and officials; the other more especially devoted to the Siberian merchants, although indeed, for the matter of that, the town is of small commercial

This city has about 12,000 to 13,000 inhabitants. It is defended by a circumvallation flanked by bastions; but these fortifications are merely of earth, and could afford only insufficient protection. The Tartars, who were well aware of this fact, consequently tried at this period to carry it by main force, and in this they succeeded after an investment of a

few days. The garrison of Omsk, reduced to 2,000 men. resisted valiantly. But, overhelmed by the troops of the Emir, driven back little by little from the mercantile portion of the place, they were compelled to take refuge in the upper

It was there that the governor-general, his officers and soldiers, had envrenched them-

After having crenellated the houses and churches, they had made the upper quarter of Omsk a kind of citadel, and hitherto they held out well in this species of improved kremi, but without much hope of the promised succor. In fact, the Tartar troops, who were descending the course of the Irtych, received every day fresh reinfocements, and what was more serious, they were then led by an officer, a traitor to his country, but a man of much note and of an audacity equal to any

emergency. This man was Colonel Ivan Ogareff. Ivan Ogareff, terrible as any of the most savage Tartar chieftains, was an educated soldier. Possessing on his mother's side, who was of Asiatic origin, some Mongolian blood he delighted in deceptive strategy and the planning of ambuscades, stopping short of nothing when he desired to fathom some secret or to set some trap. Deceitful by nature, he willingly had recourse to the vilest trickery; lying when occasion demanded;

in every species of deception. To be continued.

excelling in the adoption of all disguises and

"That is a very stupid brute of yours, John," said a minister to one of his parishioners, a peat-dealer, who drove his merchandise from door to door in a small cart drawn by a donkey. "I never see you but the creatore is braying." "Eh, sir," cried the peat-dealer, 'ye ken the heart's warm when friends meet."

The Artotype.

An exhibition of the artotype was given in Chicago on Wednesday, before the Photo-graphic Association. This invention duplicates a photographic negative any number of printer's ink is spread on, just as though the matter were type; then the sheet to contain The two stout boatmen, stimulated moreover drawing the most valuable of adjuncts.

Her Majesty, the Queen.

Mr. Bergh will rejoice to learn that Queen Victoria has become a patroness of the Italian society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. In Italy almost every creature that walks and flies has been since time immemorial subject to the most brutal usage. Bull baiting and cock fighting have been tavorite pastimes in rural Italy.

Russian Catholics.

The Russians who have emigrated to Brazil are returning in large numbers to Europe Five hundred and twenty left in February 400 more in April, and 700 others were by latest accounts at the seaports of Parana awaiting vessels. The Russians who are thus returning are Roman Catholics, not Mennonites. Of these latter only a few have emigrated to Brazil, and they are represented as being industrious and prosperous.

The City of Glasgow Bank

The Whitehall Review says :- We believe that it is at length admitted that 20s. in the pound for the creditors is an impossibility any interest, therefore, is quite out of the question. The results of this fearful catastrophe are, indeed, appalling. We understand that a trustee of a friend's wife's marriage settlement, in which there was unfortunitely £1,400 stock of the City of Glasgow bank, has compromised the claim of the liquidators by agreeing to puy £14 000 a year for life.

St. Petersburg to be Made a Seaport. St. Petersburg is to be made a seaport by means of a maritime canal, which will permit the large vessels, obliged now to stop at Cronstudt, to take in and discharge their cargoes in the capital. The works necessary to make St. Petersburg the largest seaport in the Baltic will be executed within six years at a cost of 8,000,000 roubles. The port of Libau, which, according to its situation, is destined to take a leading part in the competition against the Prussian ports, is also to be enlarged and deepened.

England and France.

A glance at the present condition of English trade with France is instructive. The blue books show that France sent into England las year £31,000 sterling of French made goods, upon which not one penny of duty was levied, while during the same year Euginnd sent only £14,000,000 of her goods into France. But the French refused to allow these English goods to enter their country until duties of from 10 to 30 per cent. were first paid on them. What a triumphant exhibit of the fruits of free trade!

Short Bresses for Women.

[From Deacon Richard Smith's Cincinnati Gazette.) A lady just returned from a protracted stay

in Paris says: "I was thoroughly astonished, in visiting Worth's to find all the newest costumes made short. In fact, no fabric was too costly to cut up into dresses of length. Only dinner costumes and ball dresses were made long. House dresses, carriage dresses, promenade dresses, are all made of one length. A Parisian lady does not pretend to be seen on the street holding up her skirts."

The Standard of Free Cuba Unfurled.

From the Key West Vidette. Lates advices from Havana, received just as we go to press, bring us the welcome intelligence that the standard of free Cuba is once more in the field. On the 10th ult., in the Oriental Department, Col. Jose Medina, at the head of 300 veteran patriots, attacked and captured the town of Guayabal, where he obtained many recruits, captured a large quantity of arm, ammunition, and many horses. The Government have despatched 2,000 men the veterans of Col. Medina will be swelled to an equal number, when undoubtedly an engagement will follow. Viva Cuba Libre!

Cetewayo's Brother.

The correspondent of the Lundon Times, in speaking of the surrender of the Zulu King Cetewayo's youngest brother to the English, says: "In appearance Mugwende is a low, cunning-looking savage, with a forbidding look about his eyes. He has a tendency to elephantiasis, caused by his weakness for na-tive beer, which, it is said, he indulges in to excess. His wives are conspicuous rather by the scanty nature of their costume-wiz., a string of fine heads round the loins—than by beauty of person. Their hair is shaved close except a round patch on the crown of the head where the hair is gathered into a cone and plastered with red clay.

The English Farmers.

The Grange, or an Association akin to it, is being formed among the English farmer. The objects sought are :- 1. To secure the better representation of tenant farmers in Parliament. 2. To stimulate and encourage the improved cultivation of the land, by obtaining security for the capital of tenants invested in the improvements of their holdings. 3 To obtain the abolition of class privileges involved in the laws of distress and hypothec. 4. To promote the reform of the game laws. 5. To obtain the alteration of all legal presumptions which operate unfairly against tenant farmers. 6. To secure to ratepayers their legitimate share in county government, and a fair apportionment of local burdens.

The Bestes. The Figaro publishes a long and very interesting article on an unauthorized religious community of females called the Beates These nuns devote themselves to the instruction of the peasantry in the Haute Loire, who without their aid would have no means whatever of obtaining for their children even the elements of education. The Figuro draws a charming picture of the self-denial and devo tion of these nuns, and avers that it would be impossible to induce any lay instructors to supply the place of these devoted and pious women. The great objection to the disabling clause in the Ferry law is its sweeping character, which attacks all non-recognized orders

Anglo-American Cattle Company. The Anglo-American Cattle company has advertise for capital in England. It wants \$350,000 to carry on the business of feeding and fattening cattle on the western plains. The Niobrara river district in Wyoming and Nebraska is named in the prospectus as the locality chosen for the operations of the company, and is described as altogether a suitable place for the purpose Dr. Hayden, on the other hand, says in his report to the United States government that the Níobrara river is largely uninhabitable, and has always gone by the name of Bad six versts below the landing-place; but after the photograph is put on, and the whole run Landa" and that the plains are desouste, tree-sall, that would not matter so long as men and brough pressure. The result is a beautiful less, and waterless, or the streams impure beasts could disembark without accident photograph. The artists present sported this statements of the prospectus and the facts; statements of the prospectus and the facts: facturers should study to build up their own

The Dark Corners of the World.

"Within the present generation, and mainly during the present decade, nearly all the great geographical problems left us by our adventurous ancestors have been solved; all the great explorations have been taken up and worked out with a success that leaves to the future only the details to fill in. The Northwest Passage was completed more than a century ago; the Australian interior has been crossed and recrossed within the past few years; several bright lines now break up the once mysterious darkness of the "Dark Continent," the sources of the Nile have been traced, and the course of the Congo all but laid down: the Russians have filled up many important blanks in Central Asia; there is now no mystery to speak of for geographers on the North American continent and none of any magnitude on the South; even the great outlines of the ocean bed have been charted, and now at last, after a struggle begun more than three hundred years since, the Northeast Passage has been made with an ease that makes one wonder why it was not done long ago. A matter-of-fact Swedish professor has shown that with a suitable ship at the proper season this long-sought-for passage to "Far Cathay" is a question of only a few weeks. Of Arctic feats there now remains only the "dash at the Pole," and that the North Pole will be reached sooner or later there can be no doubt London Times.

THE GALLANT SIXTY-NINTH.

New York, June 18 .- As a result of the wild excitement which ensued among the officers and men of the 69th and their friends, and in military circles generally, owing to the unhappy interpretation of the word "soreheads," the Dominion authorities have revoked their permission to the 69th regiment to visit Canada as an armed organization. To-day, Mr. McGrath, of the Montreal committee, who has been in Brooklyn to complete arrangements for the proposed visit of the 69th to Montreal, received this despatch from Mr. McNamee, president of the St. Patrick's society :

"OTTAWA, June 18, 1879. " Mr. McGrath, of Committee to arrange

for visit of the 69th, &c., Brooklyn, N.Y.: "In consequence of excitement got up through papers, and especially the letter published by Capt. M. J. Breen, the Canadian authorities have revoked permission to the 69th to visit Dominion bearing arms. They must now come as private citizens, but represent that we shall be most happy to receive them as such.

F. D. MCNAMEE." (Signed) Mr. McGrath and Mr. Mullens, of the Montreal committee, reported to Colonel Cavanagh immediately on receipt of this despatch, and this evening took their departure for home. It remains to be seen whether any members of the 69th, not excepting such as, by no stretch of language, could be characterized as "soreheads," will feel disposed to accept this very decidedly left-handed invitation. It is very certain that at no time since the matter of the visit was first broached has there been so much of mingled indignation, disgust and excitement as was felt by the members - Gazette.

Sunday Piety and Sunday Business.

The Sabbatarians, who are anxious to stop the running of Sunday trains on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, are no doubt sincere, but are certainly inconsistent. Their professed object is to prevent the transaction of any kind of business on the Sabbath; but. besides making a toil of prayer on that day of rest, they never hesitate to solicit money of their congregations for church purposes every Sunday, and, indeed, generally make carnest appeals for donations for one object or another in the sermon delivered from their pulpits at each service. It is also a common thing to hear an announcement from the altar on a Sunday that pew rents or subscraptions will be received in the vestry immediately Dufferin's "International park" scheme. This The third stage has not been arrived at in the in pursuit, but ere they arrive at the scene after morning service, so that, so far as the wordly business of the churches is concerned, quite as much of it is transacted on the Sab-

bath as on any other day of the week. The protest of some of the churches against the Sunday trains was laid before the rapid transit people yesterday, and it was asked that the running of the cars should at least be suspended during the hours of worship. It is to he hoped that the company will not make any such concession. Loud tones and rounded phrases are not a necessity of worship, and the prayers of the righteous are as distinctly heard at the throne of grace if sent up through the silent prompting of the heart as if thundered forth by the most powerful clerical lungs. The rapid transit Sunday trains will carry thousands of people out of the close atmosphere of the city into the pure country air, and it is presumption on the part of the limited congregation of one church or half a dozen churches to claim that their comfort or prejudice should stand in the way of the enoyment and health of thousands of persons who are probably just as good Christians as the roost rabid Sabbatarians.— New York Herald.

Albret Weber's Letter to the People of the Bominion.

We insert to-day an extraordinary letter from the great piano manufacturer, Mr. Albert Weber, of New York. Mr. Weber alludes to a report extensively circulated a few weeks ago through the papers, that he was about establishing a piano factory in Kingston, Ont, and naively asks if the Weber piano factory already there is not enough for our people. He gives a history of this factory, which, a few years ago, discarded the original name of their piano and adopted that of "Fox." Finding, he says, that the "Fox" piano did not run, they procured a person named Weber to allow his to be used on their piano, and in due time the "Fox" was changed to the Weber, without his consent. He complains that this placing of his name on their instrument has been a great loss and injustice to him, as far as our trade is concerned, and against this act of the Kingston company he protests, and appeals to the honesty and love of fair play of the Canadian people, reminding them that they belong to a nation pre-eminently honest, detesting all shams spurious imitations, and advising the Kingston factory, now that they have protection, to drop his name and adopt their own. "If," says he, "they make a good piano, the glory will be all their own, and, if not, why should his name be used to palm off their instruments on the public." He does not wish to enter into details of the amount of capital and labor it cost him to perfect an instrument that is now the acknowedged favorite of every great musician, every noted prima donna and leading pianist in both hemispheres; and feels it hard to have his good name filched from him in our Dominion, where the Bible and Shakespeare are supposed to be read and understood. Those, he says, who follow the teachings of these great books of revelation and of nature will not build up on another man's foundation, nor rob another of his good name. The letter is eminently characteristic of the man. We hope his suggestion will be followed and his cause of complaint removed. Our manu-

reputation. Should the great New York piano ever sink in public estimation, or be eclipsed by others, the use of its name that now might appear an advantage would become a serious inconvenience.

Too Much for the Attorney.

The following dialogue, which occurred years ago between a lawyer and a witness in justice's court, is worth relating :-- It seems that Mr. Jones loaned Mr. Smith a horse, which died while in his (Smith's) possession. Mr. Jones brought suit to recover the value of the horse, attributing his death to bad treatment. Lawyer, with a bland and confidence myoking smile, "Well, sir, how does Mr. Smith generally ride a horse?"

Witness, with a very merry twinkle in his eye otherwise imperturbable "Astraddle, i believe, sir,"

Lawyer, with scarcely a perceptible flush of vexation on his cheek, but still speaking in his blandest tones' " But, sir, what gait does he ride?

Witness," He never rides any gate, sir. His boys ride all the gates."

Lawyer, his bland smile all gond and his voice slightly husky, " But how does he ride when in company with others?" Witness, " Keeps up, if his horse is able,

if not, he goes behind. Lawyer, triumphantly and in a perfect fury How does he ride when alone?"

Witness, " Don't know, never was with him when he was alone." Lawyer, " I have done with you, sir. '

Strict Vegetarianism.

[From the Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.] A man wandered down Calhoun street last

night, and approaching Irey's grocery store asked of the proprietor: "You got some greens, don't it?"

"Greens? Yes, sir." "You got rooting bakers?"

"Rutabagas? Yes, sir; how many will you kave ?" "Got some little red blates, mid green

tops ?" "Red plates with green tops? Well no sir; I suppose you will find them at the china

store, up town." " Don't got no little red plates? Guess it was better of you got some; guess you was a liar. Vich you call dose?"

"Those? why those are radishes." "Red dishes-dot's vat I said. Say, maybe I get some letters of you to-morrow. You got

"Letters? There are no letters here for you: you must inquire at the post-office." "Ankwire mit de bost office for letters Dose was a fine skeems. I vas up town and vent auf a bake shop and vant some bums, und

de man said 'Get out, you olt bum, or I'll fire you troo the door." "You should have said duns' He."---" Bums? Dot's vot I said-bums; and den

I comes and vant some red dishes, und you dell me to go aut a china store; I vant some letters to eat und you say go mit de bost office. I ogspect off I vant some beats you tole me to go to de station-house. I tell you vot I do-you can go to de tyfel. Of you vas a nice man, I vant some injins und cowcumpers, and blendy dings, but I guess I go to do drug store and buy a brick and heddels rat pizen."

The Proposed International Park. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that Prof James T. Gardner, of the state survey, in connection with Mr. Frederick Law Olmstend, has visited Niegara Falls and made such investigations and estimates as will assist in the preparation of the report of the commission appointed by the legislature to consider that part of the governor's message which related to the proposition that some step should be taken on the part of the Province of vicinity of the falls, to be kept sacred to the free use of those who, coming from all parts of the world, desire to view the grand scenery without molestation." The Commercial adds -From what we learn, if the state is to do anything in the matter it must act quickly. It is stated that the Goat Island property will ere long be sold for partition among its legal owners.'

The Death of the Prince Imperial.

London, June 20 .- Later advices from Cape Fown, giving additional particulars of the death of the prince imperial, state that the scouting party which he accompanied had rested for an hour, when Lieut. Carri and the prince saw Zulus in the maize field. They immediately saddled their horses, when the Zulus fired a volley and rushed upon them. The prince had apparently grasped the saddle flap which, tearing in his hands, threw him backwards and the horse escaped. The prince then started on a run, but was overtaken about three hundred yards away by the Zulus, who slew him. The prince had seventeen assegai wounds, one through the left eye The members of the staff had been opposed to the prince accompanying the scouting party but he laughingly overruled their requests. About three hundred yards from the place of surprise was a deep cutting into which the soldiers fled in their retreat. When Lieut. Carri arrived safely across he looked back and saw following him the prince's riderless horse. The body of the prince was found in this cutting stripped of all his clothing and ornaments except the neck locket. The body is coming to England. The Zulu scouts report that Setewayo has sworn in the presence of all his tribes never to accept the British

We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living pianists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which for perfection of tone. action, power and durability, are said to be inapproached by any maker in the world. A late number of the Iondon Musical Recard says that even there albert Weber stands in the front rank of all manufacturers. They are used by a tists of the Italian and Her Majesty's Operas—by all great musicians and by the leading Convents in the United States. The great manist, Malame kive-King, says "The Weber Plano is the finest instrument I ever placed my fingers on." The Centennial judger say "They were the finest Planos they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading clitzens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Plano Co.'s store, 183 St. James street. Special Notice.

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Personals.

Gladstone is a patron of rising English actors. Lord Beaconfield never owned a watch or an

umbrella. Thomas Jefferson was 23 years old when

he wrote the Declaration of Independence. The Prince of Wales always demands back the change when he gives out a 2 shilling piece for cab-fare.

Prince Potocki, son of the Governor of Galicia, wears three diamond buttons, which are together worth \$200,000.

Michael O'Hara, of New Philadelphia, Pa, has had a gold watch that was stolen from him fourteen years ago returned by the thief, who acknowledges that he is conscience stricken.

Cardinal Newman is now almost 80 years old, and he shows his age. His rugged face is full of wrinkles and deeply indented hollows, his eyes are sunken and have a tired looked, his still thick locks are white.

Religious Persuasions in the British Army.

A return as to the religious persuasions of the non-commissioned officers and men of the British army shows that of a total of 94,-842 men, 62,860 belong to the church of England, 20,872 are Roman Catholics, 7,125 Presbyterians, and 3,985 are Protestanis of other denominations.

• • A Convert

Miss Antrobus, a daughter of Sir Edmund Antrobus, is about to imitate the example of her brother, who is a priest of the Brompton oratory, and become a Roman Catholic. Father Antrobus was for some years attached to the British legation at Washington, and was very popular in society there and in New York. Miss Antrobus is staying with Lady Herbert of Lee, who is the apostle of her conversion.

Lord Ratudonnell.

The late Lord flathdonnell was the last commoner raised to an Irish peerage, and it is not unlikely that he will remain the last. By the terms of the Union, the nuntler of Irish peers was to be kept up to 100, independently of those holding titles in the peerage of England, but there have now been for some time several vacancies, as to the filling of which not a word has been said, inasmuch as peerages without a seat in the Legislature are held cheap.

Missionaries vs. Rifles.

It is not expected that the Zulu affair will be settled for some time yet. But there is really no hurry about settling it. It is putting the British people to a great deal of expense to carry on military operations, to be sure, and a good many lives have been lost. But then the war has the approval and endor-sation of the Jingo bishops, who see in it the hand of Providence. They say it will open up new fields for missionary enterprise and bring sinners to repentence. The idea of opening up new fields for missionary enterprise by means of breach-loading ritles is odd, to say the least of it, while the poor heathen who have been shot down will make very poor material upon which to carry on missionary operations. Toronto Telegram.

The European Silk Crop. The Bulletin des Soies et des Soieries of May 31st says: "The storm which passed over France and Italy these last few days has destroyed any hope of even a moderate crop. The growers have been compelled to sacrifice more eggs, owing to the bad quality of the leaf and the backward vegetation. The leaf bas reached the fancy price of 40 and 50 francs per 100 kilos in some localities. The worms, however, continue to progress regularly; but Ontario and of this state to give effect to Lord the period of the fourth stage is greatly feared. scheme was that "each government shall great growing centres, Gard, Vauchuso, &c., obtain control of a sufficient area in the and at the fourth in the Bouche-du-Rhone, Var. &c. The decrease in the educations must now of course insure a small crop, no

matter how the weather turns out."

Opium in England. A statement, says the Landon Lancet, has lately been made to the effect that during the last two years the consumption of opium by the working classes in England has considerably increased, and an explanation has been advanced that the increased consumption has been induced by the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the early closing of public houses. That the sale of narcotic drugs has of late greatly increased there is little reason to doubt, but it is rather to the hardness of the times than to any restraint in the sale of drink that the increased consumption of opium by the working classes is to be attributed. Opium is cheaper than alcohol, and twopence expended on the former will give more present ease than sixpannyworth of the latter. Nor when first commenced does its use produce such unpleasant after effects

as an intoxicating dose of alcohol. The English Leather Trade.

Messrs. Boutcher, Mortimer & Co., of Liverpool, write on June 7th as follows :- "Since the date of our last circular we cannot report any greater activity in the leather trade. Buyers continue to aim at reducing their stocks, and purchase with extreme caution, mainly because they have not confidence in prices, fearing that a large quantity of bankrupts' stock, now in trustees' hands, may at any time by thrown on the market; but this is a visionary fear, as the stocks of this description are extremely small, and are being rapidly disposed of in the ordinary course of trade. The future of our trade, as well as the general prosperity of the country, depends almost wholly on the results of the next harvest, and the present month will pretty well decide what this will be. Tanners continue to follow the same policy they have pursued for months, and work in far less raw goods than they turn out for leather."

Wages on the Pacific Railway. Mr. Barlow Cumberland, general agent of

the Collingwood line of steamers, writes as

follows to the Mail with reterence to a paragraph relating to work on the Canada Pacific :- "At the request of the Canada Pacific contractors we have advertised for 800 men, and to help the movement have reduced our rates in favour of these labourers from Toronto to Thunder Bay to \$8 via Collingwood. The contractors say, 'do not send us any masons, carpenters or blacksmiths, as we have no work for them; but we can place all the labourers we can get.' The wages and board are not as stated by your informant, but are :- On grading, \$1.50 per day; board, \$3 50 per week; on ballast train, \$1.25 per day; board, \$3 per week; and work will be actually carried on during the winter. If the contractors will accept orders for advanced passages, we shall be prepared to issue them; but seeing that the heaviest works on the continent are now under construction between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg, there is no question of willing men obtaining full work."

The True Witness

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"Le Canadien."

Le Canadien is doing good work for the Reform party in this Province. Its zeal for the Conservatives leads it into mistakes, which are offensive to good sense and an outrage on decency. Its latest escapade is to make political capital out of the Hon. Mr. Letellier's physical maladies, and it talks about his "guilty head became heavy and troubled," and of the "efforts of science' being "hardly sufficient to preserve his existence." This is bad enough, but when it adds-"Let him not die at present; the chastisement of the law comes slowly, but he is seized with apoplexy, that is to say, by the brain; let us wait"—it exhibits a turn of mind which will bear a very coarse name indeed. That the physical infirmities of a political antagonist should be made the medium of a brutal jest, only proves Le Canadien to be an unfair representative of a people who are supposed to retain some of the virtues of an ancestry who knew how to behave themselves.

The Timber Trade.

Canada depends upon its timber for its commercial success. Unless the timber trade is good business must flag, and no amount of Legislation will bring immediate relief unless | pluch of snuff. He has a perfect right to be there is a revival of the great staple of our industry. But the fact that the timber trade is not in a good condition at present is sufficient to account for the stagnation in trade. The advantures of Protection have not had time to come into play. It will take a couple of years at least before we feel the beneficial result of the policy of a Protective tariff. Meanwhile we must depend on our timber trade, and, when that flags, then the country must suffer. But for years past timber has been exported in enormous quantities. The exportation was in excess of the demand. and the result is that the foreign markets are flooded with timber, and there is little demand for the principal article of export on which Canadians depend to bring about good

" Fraser the Demagogue."

The Halifax Herald, says the Mail, replies to the Halifax Recorder, and the Montreal Post by saying-"if demagogues like this person Fraser & Co.," &c., &c., &c. Mr. Fraser resisted a special act of Incorporation for the Orangemen; therefore he is a "demagogue." Mr. Fraser had the support of the majority of the Catholics of Ontario and that settled the matter, for no one but a "demagague" could rally the majority of the Catholics to his side. Mr. Meridith was supported by the unanimous voice of the Orangemen, but the Halifax Herald will not call him a "demagogue." If the Orangemen elected to go one way that certainly would be no justifi-cation for us to call Mr. Meridith hard names, and if the Catholics elected to go the other way, that is no reason why the Halifax Herald should rant about "demagogues." Beat your man and you are a "firebrand," or a "demagogue," or some other hard citizen, but in the end we find that it is the illiterate and intolerant who should "demagogue" at every public man, just as

** Forgiveness to the injured doth belong They never forgive who do a wrong."

Rouville.

If the Reformers are not making much headway in the Province of Quebec, they are at least holding their own. They won R uville yesterday by the handsome majority of two hundred and fifty-nine, and the Conser vatives are naturally chagrined at the result. This is only to be expected. But it is their own fault. The wild attacks of the Conserva tive press on the Governor-General, and the brutal jests of the Le Canadien on the Lieutenant-Governor are of themselves sufficient to make men of no party think twice before they vote the Conservative ticket. Nor is

minded man, he will see that a vein of an and to enjoy the day after a fashion taxonism runs through the Gazette, while we all their own. But yet there is somepin our reputation to the statement, that the Herald is as fair and considerate as it is pos-sible to expect. This is a statement of the truth or falsehood of which anyone can satisfy loud as we may sing its praises, yet we owe themselves, and unless the Gazette alters its tune, other places as well as Ronville may prove that Sectarianism in Politics cuts both

The 49th.

The Gazette says that the government have revoked the order which gave permission to the 69th to come to Canada with arms. It publishes a telegram which, it is alleged, was sent from Mr. McNamee, and which we reprint on our third page. We have the authority of Mr. McNamee for contradicting the statement. No such telegram was sent; the permission has not been revoked, and Mr. McNamee says that the report, as it appears in the Gazette, is not correct. How the rumor got into press, we cannot conjecture. It was manufactured somewhere, perhaps with the same object as the telegram from Halifax was manufactured when the Marquis of Lorne WITNESS regularly should complain direct to | first landed in Canada. But with whatever our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can object the telegram was concocted, it be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be is not true. It was neither sent nor received, and the 69th are at lib-erty to come if they please. The facts of Subscribers, when requesting their ad- the case are these: A deputation from St. dresses to be changed, will please state the name | Patrick's Society went to New York, had an interview with the officers, and the officers decided not to come to Canada this year. We believe there is some chance of Colone! Kavanagh and some members of his stuff being present at the pic-nic on Dominion Day; but the proposed visit of the 69th, or any portion of them, has been postponed. These are the facts of the case as we have been informed, and as we believe.

"The Nobodies." The united Irish Catholic Societies of Montreal have sustained St Patrick's Society. They have joined in the invitation extended to the 69th New York State Militia, and they have rebuked the Star for its "unjustifiable slanders and altogether uncalled for" personal attack on the President of the Society. The few "nobodies" have been supported by the voice of the chosen representatives of Irish Catholic public opinion of the city, and the Star has, once more in its history, proved itself in direct antagonism to the Irish Catholic population. The question is no longer a personal one, for the meeting last night was representative in the highest degree, and the Star must now see, what we yesterday pre-dicted, that if St. Patrick's Society had only its name left, yet the Irish Catholics of Montreal would sustain it against the slanderous vaporings of a paper that represents no one. The only objection we see to the proceedings is that too much was made of the Nar by officially noticing it at all. The I ish Catholics have no confidence in it, and never bad. The Protestants know that the Star is not with them, and they infer that it is against them. The French Cauadians, the other day, experienced the fact that it could stab at them in the Manitoba affair, and so the Star is simply a newspaper, and nothing more. It is not even independent in politics, and its opinions are of no more value than are the opinions of Joe Beef.

Sectarianism in Politics. It is our turn to advise the party press not to be introducing Sectarianism into politics. The Herald and the Gazette are discussing the merits of the Hon. Mr. Joly's Protestantism, something the Herald and Gazette can do, but something that the Post must not dream of attempting. The Hon. Mr. Joly is not Protestant enough for the Guzette and the Reformers, Laurier and others, say naughty things about the Orangemen! And the Herbeing taken, but then is this n Sectarianism into politics, and this is wrong, very wrong! As for the Hon. Mr. Joly's Protestantism we do not care the value of a anything he pleases. He is said to be a liberal man, tree from prejudices, and by the way the Gazette is attacking him it would look as if the report was true. But let us look the situation clear in the face. The Gazette attacks the Hon. Mr. Joly because that gentleman is said to be tolerant in his religious views. Now, the only object the Gazette can have in this is to win over the Protestant vote to the Conservative side. It is well known that the Hon. Mr. Joly was supported by the Protestant vote at the last election, and if the Gazette can weaken the confidence of the Protestants in the Hon. Mr. Joly's Protestantism, then some of the Protestants might go with the Conservatives. Well, what will be the other side of the question? Put it on that ground, and then some more of the Catholics will go with the Reformers! Make it a religious issue, and it will cut both ways. But then it is wrong very wrong-to introduce Sectarianism into

The Late Prince Imperial.

The accounts to hand of how the Prince Imperial came by his death bear an ugly look about them. We are told that he was "sent forward to sketch the site for the next campaign ground." That is a duty that falls to lot of all staff officers, and no doubt the Prince Imperial enjoyed the task entrusted to him. But there is one phase of this business that we cannot close our eyes to. Where are our own princes? How is it that none of the members of the Royal Family have volunteered for service in the Cape? And suppose that some of them were engaged in the Zulu War, would they have been "sent forward to sketch the site of the next camp," only attended by four or five troopers and a couple of officers? These questions naturally occur to the minds of people who think that princes of the blood should, at least, show themselves to the soldiers who fight the battles. It may not be desirable that they should encounter all the danger of warfare, but no war should pass without a royal prince being on the staff of the troops engaged. It is so in all European armies and we cannot see why it should not be so in England. It will not do to be playing at soldiers for ever, and we may be sure that a time will come when the princes of the blood must face the music as well as their subjects.

Dominion Day.

It looks as if Dominion Day is to pass this year, as it has passed on all previous years, in sectional rather than national display. The that all. The Gazette has of late attempted to different elements of which the community is play in this Province the role played by the | made up will hold different celebrations, and Mail in Ontario, with this difference—the the Shamrock, Rose, Thistle and the Maple Mail has been outspoken, while the Leaf will each celebrate the birthday of the Con-Gazette has been subtle. The Mail's equestrian federation in their own fashion. This is perperformances on that seasoned charger the haps all right, so far as it goes, but it does not protestant horse, was but feebly attempted by go far enough for us. It is quite right that the Gazette; but taking the different charitable societies should take advantage of is a commercial success; well, time will localities in consideration, the Mail the day, and it is quite right for the people to tell; meanwhile our contemporary can rethe Mail the day, and it is quite right for the people to | tell; mean while our contemporary can rewas preferable. Let any Catholic in support these societies in every way in their flect upon that shade of Montreal study the expressions of the power. It is quite right for the various na- sociated with its name. Let any Catholic in support these societies in every way in their flect upon that shade of "respectability" as-

Grzette and of the Herald, and if he is a fair- tional societies to go in different directions some respect to the country in which we live. We profess to be proud of our adopted land, and yet we do little to prove it. Dominion Day was made a statutory holiday, not for sectional, but for national display. It was intended to be a day on which all men could join hands and learn to know each other better. But this is just what Dominion Day, this year at least, will, we fear, not accomplish. Why could there not be something done to bring the representatives of the different societies, and other gentlemen, together in the evening? Can nothing be done to make the day close in a becoming manner, and to place on record the commencement of an era of Concordia Salus. It can be done if the proper people take a hold of it and try.

Toleration.

The man who will unnecessarily offend his neighbour is not a good citizen; the fellow who will coolly take such an offence, is not a man at all. We oppose an Orange procession in the streets of Montreal because it is offensive; we would not be men unless we did so. But if we are careful not to take offence, we must be doubly careful not to give it. Others have feelings as well as we, and the true man is he, who will be as careful not to wound the feelings of his fellow citizens, as he is quick to resent an insult to himself. If an Orange procession is objectionable to the Catholics of this city we must remember that other displays may be objectionable to the Protestants. As for the Orangemen we care not what they think, but we at least can never be a party to wound the feelings of our Protestant friends amongst whom we are anxious to live on terms of peace and good will. We must yield to their wishes if we expect them to yield to ours. On all questions outside of faith and morals, the Catholics of Montreal must be, and we hope ever will be, as Tolerant of the feelings of others This eternal trailing of the coat tail them. can only end in trouble for all concerned. Where the Catholics are strong to yield a point is to gain a victory: where the Protestants are strong to give way is to triumph. We do not expect, nor is it desirable, that any man should abandon Principle, but where Principle is not at stake, all good citizens will yield an inch of triumph to gain an ell of peace and good-will. We must too remember what one side may regard as a triumph in Montreal, may rebound to their disadvantage over the rest of the Dominion, nay, perhaps, in Montreal itself, for the triumph of one party only leads to the annovance of the other. As for our part, we do not want to triumph over our fellow-citizens, and we would yie da point any day rather than give them unnecessary offence.

The Zuln War.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal has an article on the Zulu war in which it sums up the campaign as "a disgrace to England." Ιt commences by quoting one of the corresponin which he said that " irresolution, vacillation and confusion are rampant at headquarters." Cetewayo is pictured by the Daily Telegraph as "a bloodthirsty and barbarous savage." the fact that such a man should hold England in check, no doubt, looks odd as the Freeman says. But let us look at all the facts, not at a part of them. Savages never fought before as the Zulus have fought in this war. Never before have savages shown so much beroism as have the Zulus. Stanley with a few followers marched through the heart of Africa surald does not say that those naughty things rounded by millions of savages, often atare wrong. Really, it looks as if sides were tacked by thousands of sable warriors, and tore Isandula no officer in the British army would, we believe, have hesitated, with one thousand men armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and supported by artillery, to go anywhere in Africa, and to face fifty thousand savages. Lord Chelmsford is blamed for acting as we believe the whole army thought at that time proper, but which the heroism of the Zulus proved to be a miscalculation. The fact is that it is the Zulus who have upset all previous calculations, and it is not that the British troops have failed. With any other savage for the fighting would have been of another nature, but it is Zulu valor that has, we think, been the cause of the " indecision," and in face of such an enemy as the Zulus have proved themselves to be, what is called "indecision," may be a soldierly virtue Mistakes may have been made and weakness exhibited, but we should not lose sight of the fact that the gallantry of the foe has had a good deal to do with the disasters of the war. Much as all British subjects must wish the overthrow of the Zulu chief, yet fairminded men must give him his due.

"A Respectable Journal." In a garret born; In a kitchen brec.

bears upon its presence all the the evidence of low birth and iron fortune. In early life it bid defiance to the moral law as it revelled in coarse invective and double entendre. It was read in the alleys of vice, for it was the companion of the criminal, the associate of the fallen women, and the chronicle of sins, which St. Paul tells us we must not even mention. It was banned from the social circle; ladies heard of it with a blush; gentlemen knew of it with disgust; and it was read in stealth by the fast young men of the day. It had not even the merit of making sin lose half its vice by denuding it of its coarseness. It was the City Life of its day, and it lived by adopting the policy of the footpad, substituting for "Your money or your life" the more treacherous demand of Your money or your good name." But it lived on, although it did not prosper, for, like that special class, in whose interest it was started, all its worldly goods were worn upon its presence. It became larger, but not better. As the wardrobes of certain people are said not to be their own, so it was with the ---.... Its increase of columns was purchased by the sins of its youth, and at the expense of the morality of the people. But it lived on still, and now that it has retired from its career of vice, it drives a carriage and dubs itself a respectable journal." Yes, it is "a respectable journal" for all those who know nothing of its history, and who acknowledge that paste is diamond, and that all is gold that glitters. It has certainly done little of late to atone for its early sins, but there still always remains the danger of "what was bred in the bone coming out in the flesh." True, it has retired from its original line of business, but the wages of its sins have been the moral death of thousands, and its early crimes will follow it to its grave. It implies that it

When a men comes to Canada, in order to make it his home, his first duty is to shake the dust of old country, feuds off his feet. outside character, into a new land, and if he dians have nothing to do with the distracting importations which set men at each other's throats. Some men come here as parasites, mocking the meat they feed upon. They live on the land, and yet they do not belong to it, and they place the gratification of their passion for faction above the interest is imported into Canada, whether it be on seeds of social strife and political decay.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY

Orangeism and Fenianism are alike unnecessary in this young Dominion, and we wish the former was as dead as we believe the latter to be. The one is not necessary for the Protection of Protestant liberties; the other is not necessary for the survival of Irish National thought. We opposed an Orange procession in the streets of Montreal, as we would to-morrow oppose a Fenian display. To be consistent we could not do otherwise, and to be just we could not do less. We value our rights as British subjects too much to favor the one; and we value our manhood too much to tolerate the other. Fortunately for us all Fenianism has, we firmly believe, no sympathizers in this country, and if all the friends of Canada took, the same liberal view of those "isms" that we do, Orangeism would soon have no sympathizers either. We want to see a spirit of Canadian Nationality taking root in the land; we want to see loyal citizens discourage factious displays; we want to see men of old country birth bring here all the good, and leave the bad behind them, and while they may ring the changes in singing the glories of their native land, yet, let neither parade their blighting bigotry on the one hand, nor countenance the zeal of misdirected patriotism on the other. Happily Fenianism ir this country does not exist, for the Irishmen of Canada value the liberties they enas they expect these others to be Tolerant to joy too much to look with favor upon a policy which would, in this country, aim a blow at their own existence. We can be Irish, Scotch, English, or what we like, but we cannot be demagogues in policy, or factious loving "isms" in our acts, unless we are prepared to sacrifice all that a citizen holds dear, the good esteem of his neigh-

Longue Pointe Asylum.

bours.

The breeze over the Longue Pointe Asylum business is getting brisk. The Herald is somewhat angry with the Gazette and uses very strong language condemnatory of the 'falsehoods" of the Gazette, which the Herald characterizes as "a miserable conspiracy to effect the Chambly election now pending? We would not give much weight to the opinions of the Herald in this matter, for the Herald would necessarily do all in its power to make itappear that the Gazette was wrong. Party papers never stop at trifles when their party is at stake. But what is important is that the Lady Superioress is said to have in part denied the story of the dismissals; and more important still, the following letter apdents of the Standard, now at the seat of war, pears from Dr. Howard, who is the doctor in charge of the Asylum, and not Dr. Roy, as previously stated :-

DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS FROM LONGUE POINTE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. Sm-With respect to the highly sensational report in the Gazette of this day, anent the discharge of patients from the Longue to be exonerated from all blame, for I am Pointe lunatic asylum, I simply desire to state that by an order-in-council of 28th of the Orangemen were represented. I need not December last I am authorized to report the say that I am sure the above parties were first week in each month the names of all ignorant of the Orangemen being present, for government patients in the institution fit to I can assure you I was ignorant myself, as was leans forward a little as he stands or walks, be discharged.

then, with the exception of the months of March and April, when I was confined to my

house from the effects of an accident. My duty in causing the discharge of pa-

tients conflicts with the pecuniary interests of the contractors—" Hinc illa lachryma." While I consider it unnecessary to make any reply to the report in question further than to give a general and emphatic denial as to the correctness of the statements and insinuations of your morning contemporary, I will not attempt to conceal me superise that will not attempt to conceal my surprise that at the News attacking the Post. a journal for which I have been a contributor for thirty years past, and always on terms of friendly intimacy with editors and publishers, should give publicity and endorsation to such a story without at least consulting with the only person presumably and actually in a position to give any reliable information on the subject. This treatment is to me as inexplicable as the unprofessional conduct of a brother practitioner who figures as one of the lesser heroes in the Gazette's startling disclosures.

I am sir, Yours, &c., H. Howard, M.D.

Montreal. June 21st, 1879. Now, this is as the question appears on the urface. Let us go down a little and arrive at the truth. The fact is that, unfortunately, religion is at the bottom of the truth or falsehood of the alleged neglect of the lunatics. The Conservatives have for some time past circulated the report that the Hon. Mr. Joly wanted 'to get the Nuns out of Longue Pointe Ayslum." This may be denied from the house tops; it is yet the truth, and nothing but the truth. Now, why was Dr. Howard's name kept out of the Gazette report? Dr. Howard is a Catholic, and he would not lend himself to injure the Nuns. Was that the reason that Dr. Roy was made the figure-head? If it can be proved that the Hon. Mr. Joly "wanted to get the Nuns out," let us all know it, but, if it cannot, the men who circulated the rumors stand in an unpleasant position. Whether there have been mistakes made at Longue Pointe or not, we will not say; but the responsibility of making good its statements now rests with the | them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA Gazette. We must not be understood as implying that the Wazette circulated the rumors to which we refer, but its Conservative friends certainly made common property of them in the streets. Anything to injure a political foe.

"The Wonde's of Science". . :: We hear a great deal of talk about the wonders of science." We see a ship ploughing through the ocean, a railway engine, driving over the land, and the mechanics put their arms akimbo and talk about the " wonders of science." We are told when eclipses will take place, when comets will revisit the pale glimpses of those on earth, and astronomers look wise, and talk about the "movements of the universe." Then we are told that animation can be suspended, that the electric light is a reality, and wonderful is science. All this, and a thousand times more comparison with the little-local science is comparison with the little-local science is science. But the fact is that science is only wonderful in comparison with the little-local science is science is contained in using BROWN. Vermile Use I left inclined for an integral to the corner of the ceiling towards th

ness of man. Here we are being eaten up by the potato bug, and scrence appears powerless to avert the calamity. The North Pole is only a few hundreds of miles beyond civilization He has no right to import difficulties, of an and yet no one has reached it, and, while all the world stands aghast at the " wonders of wishes to be regarded as a good citizen he science." Is there a hole through the must conform to the customs of the people earth, as some geologists contend, or does among whom he has elected to live. Cana- a veritable pole, with stays and guys, stand at the summit of the globe awaiting some man home in Bois d'Haine, will be read with inwith a little knowledge to plant the flag of terest: empire and sing the national anthem of his native land? And the moon. We cannot tell whether the moon is made of green cheese or not, and to this day that "sole arbitress of and grace in the person of Louise Lateau. It night' is almost as great a mystery as it was of their passion for faction above the interest hight is almost as at any state. And yet the opportunity offered itself of going there, the opportunity offered itself of going there, is imported into Canada, whether it be on moon is only a step into space, and we as I wished to go. I had frequently, indeed. moon is only a step into space, and we one side or on the other, helps to plant the know little about it, except that it comes and goes, and, with its coming and going, the waters rise and fall, and the savages knew that centuries ago. And space—what do we know of space? Nothing! One day the sun is the centre of the universe, and another day it South Railway station at 10 a.m., and by a is not, and it is a most difficult question at this hour if there is not a hole through it, and that the entire planetary system is on a string, like a lot of beads. Even the air we breathe we cannot travel through, and no man has ever yet solved the problem of arial navigation, nor accomplished that which a miserable tom-tit can do with grace and ease! The fact is that science is regarded as wonderful, because man is a little toy, who, as Newton said, "Is like somebody wandering on the sea-shore, and who picks up a little pebble here and there thrown up by the sea, but be-fore whom the great ocean of knowledge remains a mystery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post

DEAR SIR,-In your last issue I note your remarks anent the reception of the Marquis of Lorne in this city, in which the Orangemen are represented as being in the procession, as was also his lordship Bishop O Brien. Now, sir, the facts are as follows: In the

first place, some of the members of the reception committee suggested that addresses should be presented by all the national societies, viz., the St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's St. George's and Irish Protestant; but this suggestion did not meet with much favor, as it was thought it would take up too much time by reading so many addresses. The mayor then proposed that the only way to overcome the difficulty, was to embody them in the address of the city, as they were all national societies, and that the said societies be represented in the procession.

The above proposal was agreed to, but, remember no mention was made of the Orange society to be represented, although two of the leading Orangemen are members of the city council and were on the reception committee, viz, Dr. McCammon and John Garkin, and neither of those gentlemen made any mention of the Orangemen's intention to be represented. The procession took place, and you cannot imagine our surprise, when we read in the News that the Orangemen were represented by Bros. McCammon, Garkin, (and some other half-witted fellow whose name cannot remember now) but who wore purple and orange in the button-hole of his coat. I remarked the fellow, as did hundreds of others, but did not know that he represented the Orange society until the News informed us such was the case. A great many thought the fellow was under the influence of Bacchus, and went into the carriage to show his loyalty. His lordship and the St. Patrick's society are sure they were quite ignorant of the fact that every Catholic in the city, until we were city council, and were in one of the carriages that they were there, in the double capacity of representing both the city and the Orange he received us kindly, and without loss of order. I will not be surprised if I hear of the time let us off

I remember the stand the News took against our people when the Catholic Church was destroyed at Oka; how it patted the young Orangemen on the back during the Montreal troubles, and smiled at the disgraceful conduct of the Orangemen in Derry and Belfast on the 17th of last March. Robinson, the Reform candidate, got defeated here in the late contest. No doubt you were surprised when you heard it. The cause of his defeat is no doubt owing to the Robinson family having a poor record to face the Catholic electors. The defeated member is a brother to Tom the Montreal hero, and, being always in the front rank amongst the disturbers of eace in this city, will account for his defeat in the late contest. Thanks to the Catholics of Ontario, the Mowat administration has been triumphantly sustained, and we can look forward to have a good and impartial government for the next four years.

Yours, &c., G. Kingston, June, 1879.

EVERY MOTHER WHO REGARDS THE TFE and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL COM-PLAINTS run into chronic weakness, and end in Cholera. There is no need of this, if people would only be advised, and keep by and Family Liniment, and take it according to directions, whenever the bowels get deranged. It does its work surely.

Persons suffering from Bile, Indigestion and Costiveness are recommended to try Dr. HAR-VEY'R ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. Which in hundreds of cases have not only given relief, but have effected a cure. They contain no mercury, and require no restraint in diet or exercise. Prepared only by Milton H. Bri-SETTE, PROPRIETOR, MONTREAL.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT --BROWNE'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. In the attack 44-2 in

STARTING UP IN SLEEP IS A SURE sign of worm trouble. There need he no

BOIS D'HAINE

Visit to Louise Lateau, the Stigmatisee,

na tanak mpa da katana na The following account of a recent visit made by a correspondent of the London Weekly Register to Louise Lateau, at her Few Catholics can desire to leave Belgium

without visiting Bois d'Haine and witnessing the mysterious manifestation of God's power was only on Friday, the 25th of April, that resolved to undertake the short journey, but somehow I had always postponed it. In company with one of the most distinguished priests of Brussels, who had kindly obtained for me the necessary permission, I left the slow train reached Manage about 11.33 having had to change carriages at Braine. Manage is just somewhat larger than a village. There is an air of industry about the place, but of industry suffering much from the present depression of trade. It seems to be on the confines of the "Black Country" of Belgium, and looks as if it were likely to be soon engulfed in a region delivered over to coal-pits and clouds of smoke, and cut up by truck tramways in all directions. We saw how much reason we had to be thankful for the beautiful weather with which we were favored-splendid enough to make us almost forget the severe winter which we have left behind. Having asked all the information about the route thought necessary, we dispensed with the services of an old man and some boys and girls who eagerly offered to guide us across the country, and took our way up to the chief street of Manage. A few minutes brought us to the outskirts of the place and to a wayside chapel on our right. where we had been told to look for the country lanes or-by-paths that lead across the valley to Bois d'Haine. The chapel is probably one of those where the procession halts on Corpus Christi day and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is given to the people. No one. however, need have any difficulty about the general direction he ought to take, as Bois d'Haine and its newly-restored church are distinctly visible to one looking across the Before long we found ourselves revalley. joining the causeway that leads

INTO THE VALLEY OF BOIS D'HAINE, and in front of a little cottage surrounded by

a small hedge and garden, and somewhat

raised above the level of the roadway. A photograph of the little house occupied by Louise and her sisters had been shown to us at Manage, and my companion—as great a stranger to the locality as myself—at once identified it. I objected that the photograph showed only two windows in front, whereas the cottage before us had three. We found afterwards that recently an addition had been made to the poor and modest dwelling, or, to speak more correctly, that the house had a short time ago received a sort of finish by the addition of another small room and another gable. We went on to the village, and after examining the church for a little time we paid our respects to M. Niels, the parish priest. He was surrounded by a number of people who had come on the same errand of edification as ourselves. M. Niels has the appearance of a man of good, sound, common sense. I have seldom seen features that indicate less enthusiasm. I would take him to be one of those many country cures in Flanders and Brabant who are well-informed in theology, who know their duties perfectly and fulfil them without a shadow of reproach, but who are utterly innocent of imagination, who spurn everything in the shape of poetry, and cleave to the soberest prose of every-day life. He and looks generally downward, as if anxious This duty I have regularly performed since | informed by the News. Nor was it known | to be away and to be occupied with his own by any one that the Orangemen were to be thoughts. His gait is almost that of a man represented. We were well aware that Mc- who halted a little without being really Cammon and Garkin were members of the lame. He appears to be wearied by all these visits for so many years, by listening occupied by that body, but we did not know by the same endless round of questions, and having always to give the same answers. Yet

TO THE COTTAGE OF LOUISE,

where I, and I suppose those who accompanied me, have received one of those extraordinary impressions that mark an era in life. We were standing close by the door when it was opened by M. le Cure. On entering we found onreelves in a plain room, sufficiently large to be kitchen and parlor, differing in nothing from what may be seen any day on opening the door of any crofter or farm servant's house in the Low Countries. The furniture was scanty, but everything was clean. There was little comfort in the English, less in the Scotch sense of the word. All appearances bespoke poverty patiently borne, and industrious effort to gain a somewhat difficult livelihood. One or two girls were busily engaged with sewing machines, and scarcely turned to look at the strangers. We had long ago heard that the sisters of Louise Latenu feel much all this invasion of their privacy, and do all that they can to put an end to it. They submit to this intrusion on their quiet simple life only because the parish priest assures them that God may have permitted their sister to suffer in so marvellous a way for the good of souls whom nothing else will move to penance. M. le Cure whispered to me to go right forward, through the door in front; but having heard no further direction I then turned to the left, and misled those who followed me. Before my mistake was corrected others had gone into the room of Louise before me. There was some bustle and confusion at the door as I pushed my way towards the place to which M. le Cure beckoned me. But though thus a little disconcerted, 1 can never forget the impression made upon me as suddenly raising my

eyes, I saw THE EDSTATIO GAZE OF LOUISE LATEAU.

The features presented a transformation of the human face such as I had never seen never heard or dreamt, of. I had seen most of the great, works of the great masters of the Flemish and Italian schools, nor was I unacquainted with the productions of Spanish genius, Yet it never for a moment came into my mind to compare the expression of the features before me to anything that human art had ever created or could create. I do not yet know how I managed to stumble through to the chair which M. le Cure placed for me quite close to the pillow of Louise. I. could take no notice of those near me_I could not take my eyes from the face of the suffering girl....The mouth was somewhat olen and distended. The upper lip quivered. The eyes, fixed and motionless by the very excess of emotion, were riveted on some ebject not within the vision of any other there. No one hesitancy in using BROWN VERMIFUGE felt inclined for an instant to turn

could put intense life and emotion into a that I should have expected to see in her. We photograph by one of the artists when the accompanied the parish priest of Bols d'Haine magnifying glass is turned upon it, one might have some idea of the face of Louise in her ecstasy. But then the best of photographs is always so dead less With those impressions some little time went naturally by ere I could collect my thoughts to take account of what was going on around me or turn my eyes elsewhere. I saw the thick blood oozing from the wounds in her hands, but it

was well-nigh unconsciously. MY EYES EVER TURNED TO THE RAPTURED FACE-Later in the day my companion told me that his first impression on entering the room was one of pain and commiseration. The intense agony of the poor frame lying on the poor uncurtained bed filled him with the deepest compassion. My own feelings were somewhat different. I felt myself as it were in another atmosphere, and as if I had in one instant passed from one climate to another. The shock was like that of magnetism or electricity. And a hatred of all sin came over me so violent that I know not how I did not fall to the ground. A flood of tears would have relieved me. I saw dimly some religious at the foot of the bed looking at me and wondering what was the matter with me. I struggled to compose myself, and as I did so the Miserere was ever the prayer that rose to my lips. And I never doubted that it was Christ our Lord who was suffering visibly for the sins of men in the tortured body that was stretched on the bed beside me. There were, perhaps, over twenty persons in the little apartment and in the doorway. Amongst these were several secular clergy and a Redemptorist father, who was giving a mission in the neighborhood, and who occupied the corner of the room opposite to that where Louise lay. Two Irish seminarists from Louvain knelt by the bedsids before me. At the foot of the bed stood the three or four | And for half a score of years all these attest nuns whom I have mentioned. The remainder was composed of lay gentlemen, come-who can tell whence? probably from distant countries-to see this marvelleus work of God. I do not mean to tell over again the d'Haine on Good Friday, appeared in the well-known history of Louise Lateau. My purpose has been to record my own first im- the most advanced science of the day could pressions, as I have done, and to mention the changes that have already taken place in her condition and the most recent phases of the further, or to go more in detail into the quesmysterious dispensation by which God claims the sufferings of this guiltless child to stay | no desire to interfere with the authoritative his vengeance on the wicked. Louise does not look her age. She was twenty-nine on the 30th of last January. He face is rather round than oval. She has the cheek-bone of the Celtic race—the race that has ever been nearer to God than the rough and course Teutonic nature. Bois d'Haine is in the Walloon country, and its people are unacquainted with Flemish. I cannot tell why the learned Dr. Lefevre, of Louvain, has said that Louise is utterly devoid of imagination. The features are those of a plain country girl, but the brow is not ill-developed. Every one knows how unpretending, single-minded, and innocent her life was in girlhood, and with what heroic courage she devoted herself to the care of the sick and dying, and to the burial of the dead when the cholera ravaged Bois d'Haine in 1866. It is now eleven years since God called her to a more terrible probation-that of suffering with His only Beloved son for the iniquities of men. All these years has borne on her hands and feet, and side the same wounds Jesus bore on the Cross. I cannot now, while I write, recall without pain the sight of these wounds on the backs of her hands, clothed with dark, thick blood, which I saw so near to me but last Friday. From the back of her hand the blood flowed slowly and beavily down upon the bed-clothes. As she raised ber right arm I saw on the palm of her right hand a black, thick clot of blood like the round head of a large nail. For the last three years the blood flows, but seldom from the temples-at least during the ecstasies that take place every Friday between 12 and 3 o'clock. I cannot as set thought of what God is doing in the near speak of what occurs when she receives Com-

LOUISE IS NO LONGER ABLE TO RISE FROM HER BED.

feast of the Epiphany,

munion every morning. M. le Cure informed

me that what is then to seen is more amazing

than what I witnessed last Friday. Since the

This and many other circumstances would ppear to indicate that the term of her long carious expiation is drawing near. inday, the 1st September, 1878, she excrienced what is regarded as a higher degree f Divine contemplation and a closer union with God. With ecstasies she now is subject lo what a mystic theology gives the name of rapture-ravissement. On Saturday, the 7th September last, she experienced this in presence of her sister Addine and of four Sisters of Notre Dame de la Treille from Lille. So violent was the emotion that she was believed to be dead; yet, after the lapse of twenty minutes, she came to her herseif. But her sufferings appeared to have sensibly increased. At present she is subject to this four times by day and four times at least by night; yet, strange to say, it never occurs in the presence of others. On all these occasions see no longer lives in this world of sense. Her bouris, as it were, dead. Her soul is beyond the re. ch of matter or material influences. She is rapt into another sphere. In all her excruciating pains Louise repeats that one might bear anything if one but loved God enough, and with that strange longing of the saints for what, alas! will never be, she wonders when men will cease to offend the God who made them. During the first few minutes that we all stood, or sat, or kneeled in the little bed-room of Louise, everyone prayed in silence, overawed by the presence of one whose frame was the most helpless and feeble there, but whose soul was rapt so much nearer the awful presence of the Almighty. After some time M. le Cure began to recite Vespers aloud, the other ecclesiastics who who were there taking up the alternate verses. Every word of the Psalmist that spoke of the Divine Mercy seemed to many to draw a radiant smile, or rather a radiance simply, from the immovable features of Louise when she heard the "Magnificat" and the "Regina Coli" intoned she raised herself gently, and sat up as if drawn forward to gaze more narrowly on the object of her inward contemplation, as if she wished to make more sure of some new phase of what was happening before her eyes. And then most certainly the radiance of her features seemed to me brighter, her look more eager, and her expression of expectation more intense. I could not help looking forward with her, and feeling as if something awful were to happen there and then, and as if what she saw by the eyes of her soul were to be at once rendered visible. to our eyes of flesh. As three o'clock struck the poor suffering child fell back heavily on her pillow exhausted. And we were all ordered immediately to quit the room, so that no one might be there when Louise, returning to herself, would be sensible of what was taking place about her. And as I retired with the others, I thought within myself that if between twelve and three o'clock that day

bones, the skin was cold and bloodless. Then nearly 2,000 years ago, all, that I had blue veine were ibrought into relief. If one witnessed was in exact conformity with all home to the presbytery, and in the conversation of this good and prudent ecclesiastic we found much to increase our edification. Something, but very little, was said of the scoffing attitude of those who deny or deride the phenomena we had seen, because they imagine they may thus injure the cause of religion. Eleven years have gone by since these phenomena attracted public attention. During that time all that ingenuity could devise, all that watchfulness could effect, all that science could prescribe has been brought up into operation.

TO TEST THE REALITY OF THE FACTS. The 25th of April last was the 575th Friday that they have been witnessed by a number of persons sufficient to establish any fact. Not one has been able to detect any imposition or deceit, or to suggest anything that could afford any grounds for suspicion worth a moment's notice. Common sense and science combined to establish them. Eleven years of excruciating boldly pain! Where is the young peasant girl that would endure all this for a whim, or a caprice, or a fancy? The family is as poor as ever, and occupies the same position in life as it did a dozen years ago. There are, however, people in the world who will go on denying facts if the denial will in their imagination injure religion,facts, too, which they have never examined, which they are unwilling or afraid to investigate. But it is as well to endeavor to deprive them of their imagination; for the cause of Christian faith and religion is not in any way dependent on the reality or unreality of the phenomena of Bois d'Haine. As far as the Church is concerned, it is a matter of no consequence whether they are real or the result of legerdemain. The question is simply one of common sense, of evidence of investigation. their reality. As to their orgin, science has long ago avowed itself baffled. And but the other week a letter from a aistinguished physician of Brussels, who had visited bois public papers, and its author declares that ascribe no natural cause to what he had seen. We have no time to pursue these reflections tions that may be raised. We have, of course, action of the church. The church of God ever waits for that superabundance of testimony that enables her to raise her august voice, which can never be raised lightly. But private individuals have duties to fulfil to tor. their own reason and their own convictions. Who can blame those who find it impossible to resist the varied and multitudinous evidence of this city, prints crop reports from sixty which declares the facts of Bois d'Haine miraculous? Common sense and common judgment will speak out, and cannot be silenced. Crowds will say what a crowd said two thous-

and years ago. "WE HAVE SEEN THE WONDROES WORKS OF GOD. It is evident that the parish priest of Bois d'Haine could give many details which would strengthen the convictions that result from common sense and ordinary observation. We do not pry unduly or weary him with unnecessary questions. We bade the pious prudent, and worthy gentleman furewell with grateful hazart retraced our steps to Brussels, full of thoughts and reflections, that may easily be divined. This world is a strange place. Amongst the Jews many blasphemed; thousand were unmoved by the miracles of Christ. Nineteen centuries have gone and we witness the same terrible indifference. Thousands hear on good authority what takes place at Bois d'Haine, and are no more concerned about it than about any ordinary incident which they read of in the columns of the newspapers. Thousands see the village spire of Bois d'Haine every day as they are thought of what God is doing in the poor place through its instrumentality, and on cottage which they pass.

Curing Swine in Bond.

The governor-general on the recommendation of the minister of customs hag made the following regulations for the staughtering and curing of curious the board.

of the minister of customs hag made the following regulations for the sunghtering and curing of swine in bond:—

1. Upon the importation of swine for the purpose of shughtering, the importer shall enter the same for warehouse upon the usual form of such entires, stating upon its face, the number, live weight and value of the herd, and the rate and amount of duty as prescriced by the tariff in force at the time of making such entry. Such importer shall then execute a bond to the queen, with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port where such carcasses are imported or warehoused, in doubte the amount of such duty, the condition of such bond shall be that upon due exportation within one year of the products of the swine so imported, slaughtered and cured in the form of pork, bacon, hams, shoulders and lard, or payment of the duty, secured by the said bond, then the said bond shall be and become unliand void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

2. After the reception of the swine into the bonding warehouse or slaughter house, it shall not be lawful to remove any of them all eitherefrom, nor any part of the produce of such swine he removed therefrom for any purpose, without a permit from the collector or propy officer of customs, as in case of all other hond degods.

3. The bond given by the importer as before specified shall be cancelled upon payment of the current rate of duty imposed upon swine imported into Canada or upon exportation of seventy per cent of the actual live weight of the swine as originally entered, in the form of pork, bacon, hams, shoulders and lard; and if a less quantily than seventy per cent is exported, then the rate imposed upon the live animal in proportion to value.

4. Swine imported in the carcass to be cured and marked in bond may be entered in the

the rate imposed upon the five animal in proportion to value.

4. Swine imported in the carcass to be cured and packed in bond may be entered in the usual way for warehouse, and be placed in the premises established as a warehouse of this class for the special purpose of curing and packing. The weight and value of such carcasses shall be stated upon the face of the entry for warehouse, and the importer shall execute a bond to the queen, with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the portwhere such carcasses are imported or warehoused, in double the amount of duty accruing thereupon, to be calculated according to the highest rate of duty imposed by the tariff upon any part or parts of the said carcasses, conditioned for the due exportation of the same parment of duty within one year from date of irst energy.

ment of duty within one year from date of first entry.

5. The meats being the produce of such carcasses, shall be calculated for exportation or duty, as the case may be, after allowing in respect of meat in pickle a reduction of five percent from the original weight, or weight for first entry, and these perce there may be deducted by compensation entries from the warehouse cooks at the time of each ex-warehouse entry, in proper proportions, and if any less quantity is exported than the original weight, less the allowance above specified, the duty shall be collected upon such deficiency at the rate of duty required at the time by law upon meats of the kinds exported.

Miscellaneous.

Jenny Lind sange in the chorus at the first concert last season of the Bach Society of London. 110 D 1117

In Maine there is a new industry for children-the picking of potato bugs at ten cents a thousand.

And East Bridgeport (Conn.) woman, who is insane over the loss of her child, dressed up a cat and carried it about as though it were a haby.

The Reformer, a paper started in Paris with Louise Tateau had seen the awful tragedy a view to converting Roman Catholics to Prothat took place on Mount Calvary at the same testantism, suspended after the twentieth numperiod of the day on the first Good Friday berghook) we store a sense

TELEGRAMS.

Pligrimmage

London, June 23 .- A Paris desputch says during a pilgrimage of 60,000 Poles to the miracle-working picture at Crenecton, 15 pil-grims were killed by lightning during a heavy thunder-storm.

Visit of Condolence. London, Jane 23.—Queen Victoria, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leo-

pold, visited the ex-Empress Eugenie, at Chiselhurst, to-day. The queen had an hour's interview with the ex-empress. Trade in Shedield. London, June 23 .- Sheffield advices say it

ness prevailed there. The local failures of the past week aggregate £200,000. The Queen in Danger.

is a long time since such a feeling of uneasi-

London, June 23.—The government received anonymous letters on Wednesday last giving warning that an attempt would be made in Cheshire to upset the railway train conveying Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice from Balmoral to Windsor Saturday. The railway line was consequently guarded by hundreds of constables. The journey, however, was uneventful. The letter, probably, was a hoax.

Pinisted Beaten.

London, June 23 .- Frederick A. Plaisted, of New York, and William Nicholson, of England, rowed a race to-day from Dunston to Scotswood suspension bridge, two miles, for a private wager of £50 and a purse. Nicholson won easily by more than a hundred yards.

The Bonapartists.

Paris, June 23.-The embarrassment of the Bonapartists is increasingly manifested. Cassagnac is reproached with indiscretion in putting forward the claim of Prince Victor, Bonapartist to the imperial succession. Cassagnac admits nothing has been officially decided upon, though a decision may be made in a few days. It is believed that Rouher's affected ignorance will favor Prince Victor, because he considered his validity doubtful unless Prince Jerome Napoleon waived his claims. Prince Jerome is very reticent since his arrival at Paris. It is not believed that he will be a pretender or permit his son to become one. If Prince Victor endeavors to temporize in not distinctly accepting the Prince Charles, president of the Corsican council. Prince Charles is forty years of age, has no sons or royal connections, and is a much less eligible candidate than Prince Vic-

Crop Reports.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 23 .- The Journal, crop to be the finest ever raised, with the possible exception of 1864. The oat crop is a failure, and corn is backwards.

The Astley Belt.

New York, June 23 .- A private cable from London says :- "Weston and Rowell are to pass £100 a side this week and sign articles to contend for the Astley belt in New York. Brown, Hazael, Ennis and Peneholt will also compete, and leave for America at an early date to train for the contest. Sir John Astley will visit America to witness the match. Ennis is to receive a gold medal from the Royal Humane society for saving the lives of two ladies at Hampton court from drowning. Weston's victory over Brown, Harding and Ennis cost the bookmakers £800, of which amount Astley and a number of American gentlemen were the principal winners, having taken odds of £100 to £10 laid against

Matrimonial Society.

CINCINNATTI, O., June 23.—On August 10th. 1877, a society for the promotion of marriage was organized here. The members claim that over two thousand marriages have taken August 10th, this year, will be given a grand pienic at Inwood park, where one hundred marriages will take place.

The Hull Murderer Arrested. New York, June 24.-A negro named Christian Cox was arrested in Boston, last night, for the murder of Mrs. Hull. He was employed in the Hull house, about eighteen months ago to wait on a private family who lived there; then after two months service he left, but returned afterwards and was reengaged. He did not remain long, and for nearly a year he was not seen more than once or twice around the house. Recently he has only worked occasionally. About a month ago he applied by letter to Mrs. Hull for work. He said he understood she had carpets which nceded shaking and cleaning, and he offered to do the work cheaply. Mrs. Hull did not answer his letter, and about a week before the murder he called at the house and had a personal interview with her in the back parlor. Here he had an opportunity to examine the little hall bedroom in which Mrs. Hull slept and its contents. What took place at that interview is not known yet, but as Cox was leaving the house after having been there a considerable time he said to one of the servants that the object of his visit was to talk about carpets with Mrs. Hull, and that he expected to get a job. It is not known whether he made any subsequent visits to the house. At any rate it is supposed he planned the robbery during this interview with Mrs. Hull. During the inquest evidence of a very positive character was taken, that the street windows of the house had been securely fastened the night before the murder; it now appears that those who testified to that effect were mistaken. Cox, according to his contession found the window nearest the hall door open and entered the house without difficulty. Capt. Kealy says it is possible one of the servants in Hull's house might be arrested. Cox is supposed to be the man of whom Bristow Francis testified at the inquest yesterday that he was jealous because his wife Nancy, Mrs. Hull's cook, tried to find work for him. When Hull was informed that the murderer of his wife had been arrested, and that he had made a full confession, he was completely overcome, and remained for some time in a state of stupor. Upon recovering himself the first thing he suid was, "Tlank heaven; thank heaven; who is he; do I know him?" "It is Christian Cox, who was once head waiter in your house." "It is he, then, the man to whom my wife was so kind. Well, it is a comfort to know he bas been caught. That's the fellow they told me they wanted. I hope they will take good care of the fiend." At this point Dr. Hull became so overcome that it became necessary to leave him.

Waltace Ross-Pire.

St. John, N.B., June 24.-Wallace Ross expresses his intention of going to Australia in a few months, to take part in the regatta to be beld there, and in which Trickett is to be engaged.
Four harps, owned by Wm. Stanton, T.

Proud, M. Foley and J. O'Brien, on Erin street, were burned this morning with their contents; the fire is helieved to be of incendiary origin. Loss, \$2,000.

INTERESTED agents engaged in selling other pianos are travelling through the country running down the great New York Weber piano, for the sale of which in this Dominion states he believes they had the tusk. Signigwe are the agents. It has even come to our knowledge that parties have reported to the to be published. None of the chiefe, it is benuns who have enquired about the Weber to dispose of them. We thought it advisable

The Weber (New York) Piano.

piano, that the parties using them are trying to insert the following among a number of letters in our possession :- This under-hand depreciation of the noblest piano ever made may as well be given up; the ALBERT WEBER PIANO is bound to take the leading position here as it has everywhere else. Convents and dealers supplied with the various styles at a liberal discount. Apply for catalogues to New York Piano Co., 183 St. James street, Montreal.

WINDSOR HOTEL, Montreal, 20th June, 1879.

New York Piano Company:

DEAR SIR,-I have much pleasure in testifying to the great satisfaction expressed by guests of the Windsor hotel with the grand Weber piano. Musicians from all parts of the world have declared the instrument to be anequalled by any other maker in point of richness and purity of tone. Although the piano has been in constant use since its purchase it remains as perfect as when it was quite new.

Yours very truly,

JAS. WORTHINGTON.

New York Piano Company:

DEAR Sir,—It is with pleasure I hasten to announce that I am perfectly satisfied with "The Weber (New York) Piano," which I

bought from you. It gives every satisfaction, and I would be happy to have it introduced into all our establishments, as well as to all those who wish to buy a piano.

Yours respectfully, SISTER ST. ROMUALD. Superior.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 1 Joliette, June, 1879.

A Native of South Africa.

In one of the cages in the house, close to where the kangaroos are kept, in the Zoological gardens of London, there is usually a heap of straw to be seen and an empty dish. Outside the cage is placed the name of the animal, "The Cape Ant-eater." People look Bonapartists, it will probably fall back on and wait, and as neither the animal nor the ants it eats are to be seen, they go away, supposing that the absence of the last named insects has caused the destruction of the animal, whose straw alone remains. But in the evening, and sometimes in the morning, when the food is placed in the cage-not ants, however-a long pair of stuck up ears, looking like those of a gigantic hare with a white-skin and little fur, may be seen poked up above the straw; and, soon after, a long white muzzle, with small sharp eyes between it and the long ears, comes into view. Then a very fat and rather short-bodied animal with a long head and short neck, low fore and large hind quarters, with a bowed back, comes forth, and inally a moderately long fleshy tail is seen. It is very pig-like in the look of its skin, which is light-coloured and has a few hairs on. Moreover, the snout is somewhat like that of a pig, but the mouth has a small opening only, and to make the difference between the animals decided, out comes a worm-shaped long tongue covered with mucus. The animal has to content itself with other fare than ants in England, but it seems to thrive, and as it walks slowly on the flat of its feet and hands to its food, they are seen to be armed with very powerful claws .- Cassell's New Natural

WESTON WINS.

550 Miles Covered, and Five Minutes to

precisely at 11, thereby winning the bet-his 2 p. m. until 8, Weston, after over five days upon the track, continued making five miles an hour. At 2 the score stood 507; during the next six hours he had piled up his miles to 536. The excitement was wonderful and plucky. The hero of the hour was greeted with shouts and cheers as he plodded along. From 8 the excitement steadily increased, and reached its culminating point just before the finish. At half-past nine Weston had made the hignest score on record-543 miles 5 laps—beating Blower Brown's great score of 542 miles made in the same hall in April. The hall was filled by an enthusiastic crowd, who seemed never to grow tired of cheering. Weston, though evidently suffering somewhat from fatigue, maintained a smiling face, and was the recipient of many friendly greetings in the great struggle to the end at 11 o'clock, Weston doing 550 miles, with five minutes to

About 5,000 witnessed the finish. Weston wins his bet with Sir John Astley, which was that he would make 550. Rowell, who brought away the belt from New York, says he will challenge Weston immediately.

The profits of the pedestrian match will not exceed \$3,000. Weston, Brown and Rowell probably start for New York soon. Panchet returns immediately to arrange for the coming contest. Epnis returns in a fortnight \$2,500 out of pocket to enter for the contest at Madison square garden.

THE ZULU WAR. The war office has supplied the following

intelligence received from the Cape :-

CAPE TOWN. Lord Chelmsford telegraphs a reconnaissance by Crealock's division, and that the naval authorities give hope that stores may be landed at the mouth of the Ulalasi. This will be great assistance. Lanyon hopes to bring down 570 mounted burghers for the defence of the Transvaal frontier under Pretorious. A reconnaissance ought to decide the best time for an advance for Newdigate, and Wood's advance shoul i commence in ten days. General Clifford, Maritzburg, adds :-Lord Chelmsford requires two months' supolies with force advancing, and one month's at advance depot at Conference Hill. No date can be fixed for completion. Want of transport drivers is the cause of the delay. Move of dragoons to Standerton proposed." Lord Chelmsford telegraphs from Utrecht this day the following intelligence received from General Crealock, May 17th ;- "King's messengers interviewed at eight this morning. Umdvanche, chief messenger's name. He had delivered summons to Dabulamanzi. Soon after Gingholovo he went to his own kraul. Whilst there the second messenger came with the king's orders to go to Fort Chelmsford and see Dunn, and give the message I telegraphed yesterday. He was requested, if possible, to intercede with him,

We had killed his young warriors, in whom he trusted. In private conversation afterwards the second messenger said Cetywayo

had sent a message to the chief about here ST. JEAN BAPTBSTE DAY that the Zulus were not to fire on the white men. The chief asked to see the elephant tusk, the sign of being in earnest. Dunn wells, a chief, would not permit this message lieved, would give themselves up but for fear and jealousy of others.

MY REPLY TO CETYWAYO:

"If I return your second messenger, Umburwadwne remains with me. I have heard your words, and have sent them to the great white chief, but I am sure he will say what I say, namely—that I could not understand the king's words, as he had not sent me one of his head men who were present at the ultimatum meeting at the Tugeia, and none of the words now said by his head messenger referred in any way to the words spoken in the ultimatum. I would send the king the great white chiefs answer." All the great chiefs were still in council with Cetyways. The three points discussed were giving up their firearms, giving up the prisoners demanded, collection of cattle to pay fine demanded. Dann sent messages to all the chiefs. If they wished things settled they must come in at once, trusting

TO ENGLISH CLEMENCY.

and they would not be badly dealt with; but if they stay with the king, when I advanced all would be destroyed. My messengers from Umaguenda, and two from Clark had been with the king. Dunn thinks this is the result. The king hears we are going to cut his retreat to Lumdombo. Dunn told the messenger we are going to march further, even to the Swazi country. I have ordered redoubled precautions and vigilance everywhere. Colonel Reilly, R.A., has broken his wrist by a fall from his horse, and remains at Newcastle.'

A Significant Fact.

The Orangemen of Montreal are to have no procession on the approaching Twelfth. How is this? It is because they do not desire to embarrass their friends who are now in power at Ottawa? The procession in Montreal and the incorporation bill in Toronto, were two excellent cards in the hands of the Orange tory munipulators. They have in past times worked them both to their own advantage. But the incorporation cry has landed them high and dry on the opposition heads in this province, and we trust that the procession scheme in the sister province will be seen through by the people in time to prevent its being again used for political purposes. It was a fine stroke of policy to impose upon the reform government of Mr. Mackenzie the obligation of defending Orange processionists on the streets of the Catholic city of Mentreal; but when the "brethren" carefully abstain from imposing the same duty upon the tory government now in power any man with half an eye in his head can understand their | builders were amply rewarded for their pains motives. Why should they embarrass the government of brother John A. and ex-Grand | increase. Master Bowell? - Toronto Tribunc.

BANK OF TORONTO.

The 23rd Annual Meeting of Stockholders-A Rather Favorable Report-Directors Flected for the Eusning Year. At the annual general meeting of the bank of Toronto, held in Toronto city on Thursday last, a statement of the past year's business was submitted by the cashier. If not as satisfactory as could have been desired, still, considering the trade depression, and the large

increase in the number of failures, and for unusually heavy amounts during the year which, as the directors state, have considerably diminished the ordinary profits of the bank, and caused more than average losses by bad debts, the report, on the whole, shows the back to be in a favorable position for the future, and to take advantage of any improvement in business. The directors expressed their regret that in Lordon, June 21, 11 p. m.—The great contest is finished. Weston is just being proclaimed, with shouts and cheers, champion of the world. He completed his 550th mile the world. He completed his 550th mile the world. order to place the assets of the bank on a Hobart Town, some 150 miles distant by sea, sound and satisfactory basis, they have been and in the current number of the Engineer (London) appears the following statement: written off, besides making a liberal provision bet of \$2,500-and the championship. From for all doubtful and uncertain accounts. The net profits, after providing for the losses sussustained during the year, have exceeded the dividends paid, but in view of the shrinkage in the value of certain assets carried forward

from previous years, the directors have found

it necessary to adopt the course above stated. the necessary to adopt the ce The net profits of the year after deducting cost of management, interest due depositors, rebate on current notes dis-counted, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts sus-tained during the year, amount to.

\$165,198 09

Deduct— Dividend No. 45 three and one-half per cent...... \$70,000 00 Dividend No. 46, three and 70,000 00 140,000 00 one-half per cout......

Balance...... Rest transferred..... \$ 27,512 97 500,000 00 \$527,512 97

Appropriated for bad and doubtful debts.......\$273,876 07
Pinced at credit of contingent fund...........250,000 00 523,376 07

Balance to new account....

alance to new account.... \$ 4,136 90 The annual report was adopted and ordered to be distributed among the shareholders, and the following named directors were elected for the ensuing year : Wm. Gooderham, James G. Worts, Wm. Cawthra, Alex. T. Fulton, Geo. Gooderham and Henry Cawthra; Wm. Gooderham, Esq., was unanimously elected president, and James G. Worts, Esq., vicepresident of the new board.

Monthly Bank Statement.

Monthly Bank Statement.

The statement for May of the banks doing business in Canada does not indicate a gratifying or healthy state of affairs commercially. Bankers generally are wisely avoiding all illegitimate trade. As compared with the month previous, discounts have fallen nearly two millions, circulation eight hundred thousand, and specie two hundred thousand. Deposits are much the same, say \$100,00 over those of April. The difference, however, compared with a year ago is much more marked, discounts showing a shrinkage of four millions, circulation one and three-quarter millions, and deposits two millions. Specie remains about the same. The totals of the leading accounts at the close of May and April were, for banks whose head offices are in the provinces of Ontarlo and Quebec:—

May. April.

Preservet.

,	May.	April.
D'scounts	31: 2.916.997	\$104.869.280
Circulation	15,893,592	16.172.133
Deposits	56,100, 00	
Deposito		
Specle	10.100,100	10,009.011
For the month of May in		ne previous
year the accounts stood th		
	1879.	1878.
Discounts	6102 . 416.997	\$106.788 063
Circulation	15,393,592	17,052,215
Deposits		
Sp-cie	19 180 703	18,170,018
The latter, it will be not	100,100	20172010
The Rever, it will be now	iceu, appe	and ambabit
than two months ago, a m		
but when we refer to the:		
joyed the greatest appar	rent, prosp	erity (1574,
these accounts largely e	xceed-d t	hose given
a ove. Placing the avera	ge of Dec	em ber. 1874. !
against May, 1879, the figu	TOU RDONK	for them-
selves; they prove how far	we had a	one beyond
our depth financially:	THE HALL B	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
COUR GEOLUS DIDMINEDALIV:	(1)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Our French-Canadian fellow-citizens should congratulate themselves that their patron saint's day falls on the 24th of June, for rarely does it happen that aught but auspicious weather greets the arrival of the day. Today was no exception to the general rule. The morning was ushered in bright and glorious as the the most enthusiastic votary of St. John could have wished in his heart, and, if the rays of the sun shone ardently down, there was the finest of maple leaves everywhere to draw the zephyrs and fan the sultry air, even supposing the bronzed faces of the men in line could for a moment be affected by such trifles. From early morning the good city of Montreal was all astir, from the centre to the suburbs, which sent their detachments in martial order down to swell the mighty column that rendezvoused on the Champ de Mars. Contingents from Hochelaga, St. Jean Baptisto village, St. Cunegonde, the Tanneries, Coteau St. Louis and other important outlying municipalities furnished their streams to the river, each vieing with his neighbors as to which should display the most splendor of appearance. At seven o'clock the city was actually alive, and green branches waved everywhere in such profusion that one was forcibly reminded of "Bernam wood going down to Dunsinane." The sidewalks were thronged by men, women and children, all through the route of the procession, the windows and vantage points were occupied by ladies in gay summer dress, and, to make a long story short, Montreal was robed in her brightest holiday attire to do honor to the occasion. The marshals kept the utmost regularity, and seldom have we witnessed such order preserved among such a vast concourse of

people At eight o'clock precisely the procession commenced to move west along Craig street, and it was one hour and forty minutes passing the Evening Post office. The allegorical cars are more numerous this year than ever seen before, and not only more numerous, but gotten up in far finer style. The snowshoe car was really splendid, and amply carried out the idea of a cold, frosty day in mid-winter sought to be conveyed; but it were invidious to institute comparisons where all were so good. The butchers from the St. Lawrence street market were a first-class body of young men, well mounted, and presenting a fine appearance.

THE PROCESSION

was the largest of the kind ever witnessed in Montreal. The allegorical cars were numerous and ingeniously built. Great mechanical skill and many hours of labor had been expended in their construction, but the by the brilliant display which they helped to

Mute. Nilsson.

The Pacisian is the authority for this an nouncement: "Mme. Christine Nilsson has received offers from the royal theatres of Holland and Belgium to sing there in the months of December and January. She is to receive 50,000 francs for eight performance, besides all her expenses to be paid. Mmc. Nilsson will not go to the United States before next spring, at which time she desires to visit California, not yet having seen that new and golden land.

A Blunder, The ignorance of the English about their colonial possessions equals that of French newspaper editors about England. Not long ago a member of the house of commons expressed his satisfaction that the line was soon to be to be completed between Melbourno and Steps are being taken by the New South Wales government for carrying out the city deep drainage works-Melbourne-authorized by act of parliament." New South Wales has, infact, no more to do with works in Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, than with works in New York,

The Poor Man.

The Hamilton Spectator exhumes the apoor man" theory in re Sir John Macdonald. For a quarter of a century that personage has lived in what most people would consider tuxury, with a large salary, and his expenses paid wherever he went, even when on pleasure trips to England. There is no evidence that he would ever have had as expensive a main enance out of his business had he remained a private lawyer. Then his various friends who had received or who expected tavors, including the man who handled Northern railway moneys not his own, clubbed together and raised him a fund of \$80,000 or \$100,000, the interest of which he is enjoying to-day, and the reversion of which lies with his family. There never was a more impudent fraud than the "poor man" cry as connected with Sir John Macdonald.—London Ad-

Mount Eina.

The present eruption of Mount Etna has not yet done anything like the amount of damage effected by former eruptions. One of these, which occurred in May, 1830, was peculiarly violent while it lasted. The Annual Register of that year states, on the authority of letters from Palermo, that seven different openings were formed on the sides of the mountain, and several villages were completely destroyed. The atmosphere of Palermo was so completely overcharged during two days that objects at twenty-five paces could hardly be discerned. The people, fearing an earthquake, went in crowds to the cathedral to bring out the image of the saint, but were dispersed by the magistracy. The cloud of ashes, borne away hy a hurricane which at the time prevailed throughout the Mediterranean and destroyed several vessels, reached as far as Rome. It carried desolution into Calabria, where the olive trees suffered severely.

Interesting Items.-Envelopes were first used in 1839. The first air-pump was made in 1654. The first steel pen was made in 1830. Anothesia was first discovered in 1844. The first balloon ascent was made in 1783. The lucifer-match was made in 1829. The first iron steamship was built in 1830. Coaches were first used in England in 1569. The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488. The first horse-railway was built in 1826'27; Gold was first discovered in California in 1848. The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477. Omnibuses were introduced in New York in 1730. The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652. Kerorene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826. The first telescope was probably used in England in 1603. The first almanic was printed by George von Purbuck in 1460. The first chimneys were in troduced into Rome from Padua in 1368.

HOME READING.

Fireside Sparks. From Judy.

An anxious inquirer wishes to know whether a Jack Tar at the Derby may be described as an Epsom salt.

ECHOES.—The play was at its height in the card-room of a well-known club, and from a if he will sift things to the bottom he must distant corner was heard. "We are two, to two?"By Jove, we are two to two too!" responded a player at an adjoining table. No wonder that a German there at present likened our language to a French horn.

(From Fun.)

First Costermonger: "Suppose you'll go to morrow, Bill?" Second ditto: "Well, I don't think so. Yer see, what with the increased income tax and the price of champagne I don't think it'll run to it this year."-

To THE POINT .- Mrs. O'Bralaghan : "Shure an it's truth I've bin tellin'ye, Mrs. Muggins; you never catched a lie a-comin out of my mouth." Mrs. M. "No, indeed, Mrs. O'Bralaghan, they comes out so fast nobody couldn't

SHOCKING.—A contemporary has the following advertisement :- Wanted, a general servant, capable of plain cooking, and able to dress a little boy four years old." We should have thought that a little girl of one or two years would have been more delicate and tender. But what an awful cannibal the advertiser must be! We beg to call the attention of the home secretary to this.

Isn't every policeman an arrest-ocrat? Patient waiters-Physicians without prac-

A flourishing man-The professor of pen-

manship. The sky, unlike man, is most cheerful when the bluest.

What sort of meat is never cheap ?--- Venison; it is always deer. The new Connaught Rangers-The Duke

and Duchess of Edinburgh. The present motto of the Peace Society-Peace upon a Trencher.

An advertisement in a country paper says: _"Two sisters want washing. Apply-

Why are balloons in the air like vagrants? Because they have no visible means of support.

The beauty of the man's parting his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.

Brave Woman.

Some Iroquois, in the year 1690, attacked the fort De Vercher & in Canada, which belonged to the French, had approached silently, hoping to scale palisade, when some musket-shot forced them to retire; on their advancing a second time they were again repulsed, in wonder and amazement that they could perceive no person, excepting a woman who was seen everywhere. This was Madame de Vercheres, who conducted herself with as much resolution and courage as if supported by a numerous garrison. The idea of storming a place wholly undefended, except by women, occasioned the Iroquois to attack the fortress repeatedly, but, after two days' siege, they found it necessary to retire, lest they should be intercepted in their retreat. Two years afterwards a party of the same nation so unexpectedly made their appearance before the same fort that a girl of fourteen, the daughter of the proprietor, had but just time to shut the gate. With this young woman there was no person whatever except one soldier, but not at all intimidated by her situation, she showed herself sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, frequently changing her dress, in order to give some appearance of the garrison, and always fired opportunely. Thus the fort was twice saved by the presence of mind and the courage of a

Sir Patrick Colquboun.

woman.

Sir Patrick Colquaoun, an English Queen's counsel, has delivered a lecture before the Royal Society of Literature to prove that William Shakespeare did not write the plays which bear his name, but that he was an impostor who cozened men more gifted then he, as Greene and Peele, out of their plays, pocketed the proceeds, and retired to live on the gains, leaving the playwrights whom he robbed to live in penury.

"The"

Although the new member from Clare calls himself "The O'Gorman Mahon," his claims to chieftainey are not recognized by a very considerable class of his countrymen. None, however, disputes the right of the Knight of Kerry, the O'Connor Don, the Knight of Glin, the Macgillicuddy of the Reeks, and the O'Donoghue to those ancient titles. The last no longer owns his ancestral acres. The Knight of Kerry owns nearly all Valentia, where the Atlantic cable lands on the other side, and the condition of the island reflects great credit upon him. He is a constant resident.

Music in the Schools.

The question of music in the schools is one that recurs at intervals, and we suppose will continue to form a periodical subject of dispute. Looked at from a financial point of view the question is so unimportant that there can be little argument about it. The total cost divided among all the ratepayers would form so inconsiderable a sum as to be unworthy of mention, while on the other hand the compensating advantages are many. Few will deny the refining influences of music, and at this time of day, no elaborate argument is necessary on such a point. A love of music once acquired is never lost, and in after years the pupils of the London schools will have cause for gratitude in the fact that music formed a branch of their studies. It is not alone in the home circle that the advantages will be felt. A general diffusion of a know-ledge of music will tend to raise the character of church singing and so add much to the attractiveness of church services. A wealthy man, who can afford to provide his children with a music-master, may find little need of musical instruction in public schools. Such a class of persons might object to the employment of a school music-teacher, but we do not believe that they do so .- London Advertiser.

Words of Wisdom.

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart. No one is more profoundly sad than he who

laughs too much. To be dumb for the remainder of life is bet-

ter than to speak falsely. It is a fool who praises himself, and a mad-

man who speaks ill of himself. A river is the most sensitive of things-it

runs away from even its own source. Nature has sown in man seeds of know-

ledge, but they must be cultivated to produce

Secret kindnesses done to mankind are as beautiful as injuries are detestable. To be invisibly good is God-like, as to be invisably evil is diabolical.

he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them. If a man will let things take their course he will live smoothly and quietly enough, but

If a man be gracious to strangers it shows

account himself a man of strite.

Mow to Cure Stammering. Stammering is the result of a functional disorder of that part of the brain which presides over the faculty of speech, according to an article by Dr. Hammond in The Voice. This is proved, he says, by the fact that all stammerers can at times speak as well as other persons. "There is no defect with the organs of speech, no paralysis of the tongue or lips; but there is a condition present, which, at times, especially when the subject is excited or interested, or specially tries to do his best, prevents the normal systematic articulation of certain syllables. And this appears to be due to an impossibility of coordinating the muscles by which speech is effected-of bringing them into harmonious and systematic action." Dr. Hammond was a stammerer at nineteen, but entirely cured himself, namely, by the performance of some slight muscular action synchronously with articulation of the difficult syllables. "With each troublesome word," he explains, "especially with one beginning a a sentence, I made some slight motion with the hand or foot, or even with the finger, and I found that this plan enabled me to get the word out without stammering. In this procedure the attention is divorted from the effort to speak to the performance of the muscular action mentioned, and hence the speech becomes more automatic than it is with stammerers generally. And this is the whole system of cure. It consists in efforts to render the speech automatic." He occupied two years in curing himself.

Cuckoo.

I'cople are sometimes found, who have more faith in omens and superstitious practices than in the teachings of religion. An old woman was dangerously ill. Her daughter urged her to prepare for death by disposing herself to receive the last sacraments. The poor woman gave a deaf car to this, saying that it was not necessary. The pious daughter then begged one of their neighbors to try to persuade her mother to recieve the rites of the Church.- Oh! pray, don't trouble yourselves," said the dying woman with a smile, "you need not fear for me. I shall not die of this sickness, for the cuckoo prophesied to me that I have yet twelve years to live!" Imagine the astonishment of those who heard her. She faucied that she had as many years to live as she had heard the cuckoo sing without interruption. Nevertheless, as her state grew worse, her daughter sent for a priest. Alas! he found her senseless; all hope was lost, and this unhappy victim of the most ridiculous superstition had only strength enough to say now and then, Cuckoo! Cuckoo! She thus died without sacraments, leaving to all who witnessed the sad scene a salutary lesson on the dangers of superstition.

A Chinese Woman's Foot.

A French woman has written an entertaining book of travels, in which she tells how she obtained sight of a Chinese woman's foot. Few ever see, not even the husband, the bare foot of a lady; but the authoress, after great effort succeeded, amid the lamentations of the family. The husband gave his permission and retired. It had to be unrolled like a mummy. Under the gold embroidered stocking there were three folds of calico, and the foot itself was a deformed mass, the toes growing into the soles of the feet, producing suppuration.

Domestic Reading.

Who was the most ungrateful guest of ancient times?-Pharach, becaust he caused his host to be drowned in the Red Sea.

There are beautiful warm soda-springs in Colorado, and people who go bathing in them at once exclaim, "Oh, but this is sodalicious!"

When is it dangerous to go to church? When the organist is drowning the choir, and a great gun in the pulpit is firing away at the congregation.

Why are trees among the best-mannered productions of the globe? Because they almost always leave in time, and never leave without a bough.

An advocate for compulsory abstinence from spirituous liquor may found an argument upon the fact that the three first letters of Ignorance are convertible into Gin.

The politest man of the time live in New Orleans. He went into a tobacconist's store, bought two cigars and said courteously to the proprietor, "If you do not object to the smell of tobacco, I will not smoke one of these cigars here."

One of our most learned men has worn his head nearly bald trying to invent a machine that would calculate the difference between the weight of a fish when it is first taken out of the water and when it gets into the newspapers.

"You have played the duce with my heart," said a gentleman to a lady partner during a game of whist. "Well," replied the lady with an arch smile, "it was simply because you played the knave." He had broken off his engagement.

A Selkirk sexton used to preface the dram, usually given to him at funerals with a general nod to all the company, in quite a serious way, unconscious of the doleful meaning the compliment contained-" My services to you all to relieve the skin and cellular membrane begentlemen."

"You politicians are queer people," said an old business man to an impecunious partisan. Why so?" asked the politician. "Why, because you trouble yourselves more about the payment of the debts of the State than you do about your own."

A short time ago a Danbury man had forty dollars stolen from him. The thief was subsequently struck with remorse and sent back twenty dollars, with a note to the effect that as soon as he received more remorse he would send back the rest.

A Parisian tather-in-law was complaining that his daughter's husband knew nothing about gambling, when a friend interrupted him, saying, "Why, that's not a fault. It is a virtue." "But you see," said the father-in-law, " he gambles all the same."

A Household Perfume. Fvery family able to appreciate and enjoy the pleasure afforded by a really healthful and delicious perfume, should supply themselves with the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most delightful and most lasting of all fragrant Waters.

A reliable Medicine is like a true friend, when needed; it is always on hand, and when tried it is never found wanting Such is precisely the character of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILIA All is hollow, where the heart bears not a NND Plins, they never deceive; they do exactly part, and all is in peril where principle is not the guide.

SARSAFARILLA AND PLINS, they never deceive; they do exactly and it is often a question of great doubt would materially aid in disposing what is claimed for them, and they cure disposing what is claimed for them, and they cure disposing whether to persevere in the endeavor to remove them, or to leave them alone until they other countries to fix the price."

AGRICULTURAL.

Notes from the Field and Garden. The books have generally taught us, that horse manure is richer than that of cows. The fact is that feed makes the manure, and because horses are usualty ted in large part with grain their manure is richer than that of animals not so well fed. But if we feed cows as well as horses, the difference in the value of the manure is reversed, and remains in favor of the former. This is reasonable, because the more an animal exerts the muscles violently the more it uses up the nitrogenous portion of the food to repair the waste. Horses, which work constantly, thus exhaust the food of its nutriment to a greater extent than cows, which lie peaceably and ruminate, and, turning their food chiefly into milk, are given every opportunity to do their best at this, their special business. So that when a cow gets a daily allowance of three quarts of feed, consisting largely of bran, rich in phosphoric acid, and two quarts of cotton-seed-meal rich in nitrogen, or perhaps nearly double this allowance, besides clover and other nutritious green food, the manure cannot fail to be very rich, nor to tell its story when used in the field. Having thus fed my cows, and so continuing even through the summer, by soiling them in the yard and stable, I find the manure to show its effects very conspicuously in the field, and to offer a very favourable contrast when compared with horse-stable manure. For light soils there can be nothing better than the manure from well fed cows and there can be no better method of improving land than that of carrying on a dairy under a system of feeding by green crops cut and carried to the stable yards. At the market rates for manure, l find the cost of the feed is fully returned in the value of the manure, so that an actual proof is afforded of the truth of the chemist's estimate that a ton of bran or cotton-seedmeal worth \$12 or \$25 respectively returns in the manure a value actually in excess of its cost price. This seems to be a paradox, but it also seems to be abundantly proved.

STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry season is now at its height. One never thres of strawberries. The city and towns folk consume enormous quantities, and whole trains loaded with this fruit pour into the large cities from every quarter. The importance of the business may be gathered from the fact that some railroads change their timetables to accommodate the running of the strawberry trains. The country people who do not have strawberries simply throw away a blessing and a boon. Nothing else is more easily grown. A new improvement in growing plants helps the amateur gardener. Potgrown plants are now produced by the professional growers, which can be set out in new beds at any time or in any weather with perfect safety. These are grown by guiding the runners into two-inch pots sunk in the ground in the rows, in which the young plants soon become firmly rooted. The plants are turned out with a ball of earth about their roots, and these, wrapped in paper and packed in damp moss, can be transported safely and transplanted without any loss, as with the commonly-grown layer plants. The choicest kind are thus grown and are sold at about double the rates of the layer plants. But this extra price is well repaid, because plants set out in July or August this year (which may be done with perfect safety) will yield a full crop next season, proper cultivation, of course, having been given, while layer plants set out this fall will not yield a crop until the second year, and without extreme care a large proportion will be lost the first winter.

NEW VARIETIES.

Last season I planted several varieties as an experiment. The present rear I find some of them to be very successful. Duchesse liberal during the past week. Wheat met rose comes next, equal in quality of fruit and prices, while maize was dull. Forward wheat prolific bearing, but not so hardy in foliage and maize have been offered daily in modeprolific bearing, but not so hardy in foliage under winter exposure. Champion in its second year fully sustains its character as the best and most profitable berry I have grown. In speculative enquiry. The sales of Eng-Monarch of the West is a magnificent berry, and if it were not for a hard green tip which it has, I would place it first for home consumption, having a peculiarly sweet and agreeable flavor, and growing evenly to an enormous size. Crescent Seedling and Sharpless Seedling, under good culture, are remarkable berries, but if neglected will not pay for keeping. The four first mentioned may be safely grown in a farmer's garden, where only ordinary care can be given, and will repay whatever labor is devoted to them in exact proportion, but will pay something under any circumstance. For a late berry, Kentucky Seedling is well worth a place in the garden.

The Horse—Treatment After Work.

After work the horse requires to be treated according to its nature and the extent to which it has been carried. Thus the hunter may demand remedies for exhaustion, blows on the legs, thorns in the legs, overreaches, cuts, &c.; but the back and carriage-horse will only need the ordinary grooming, that is to say, provided the feet are not in pain from illfitting shoes.

Exhaustion is sometimes so great that before any foed can be taken a cordial must be given, in the shape either of a warm ball, or a during June, July and August, 1879, from the quart of warm spiced ale. Generally, however, some gruel will suffice, when aided by a warm box and the other comforts which are afforded by the groom, including dressing,

clothing, bandaging, &c. Blows on the legs are reduced by hot fomentations, continued for half an hour at a | E. time, and repeated at intervals of one, two, or three hours, in proportion to the severity of the mischief Cold applications are too apt neath it at the expense of the joints, and I have never seen them of much service. Nothing, I believe, is so valuable in all blows received in the hunting-field as hot fomentation, but it should be thoroughly carried out, and not done by halves, as it too often is by careless grooms. It no doubt has a tendency to increase the swelling for a time, but in doing this the blood is drawn to the surface, and internal mischief is often prevented. I have had young horses come home with their knees and shins terribly bruised over timber and stone walls, but though the fomentation with hot water has enlarged the knees to a frightful size, there has been no lameness on the next day; and the swelling has gradually disappeared, leaving the joints as free as ever at the expiration of forty-eight hours. On the other hand, I have tried cold wet bandages for similar injuries, but I have invariably found that they gave present relief to a slight extent, but left the limbs stiff and rheumatic often for the next two or three weeks. The addition of a little tincture of arnica to the water for fomentation is a great improvement when it is at hand, and I should always, advise the hunting groom to keep a stock of it by him during the season. A wineglassful is enough for half a bucket of hot water.

Thorns are most troublesome to the groom,

manifest themselves by the inflammation they produce. When the hunter comes home, his legs should be carefully examined while they are wet [that is, to say, if his exhausted condition does not forbid the loss of time]; and if the hand clearly detects any projection, search should at once be made with a view to the removal of the foreign body. Usually, however, the thorn has buried itself, and it is only when it has produced some considerable degree of inflammation that attention is drawn to the spot. When lameness is shown in any of the limbs on coming home from hunting, the groom always is inclined to suspect a thorn as the cause of mischief, and I have known the penknife used in half-a-dozen different places to cut down upon what was supposed to be a buried thorn, which was never discovered, for the plain reason that no such matter was present in the leg.

Overreaches must be dried up as quickly as possible, and should not be treated like common wounds, for the reason that the horny substance of the foot, when it becomes softened and decomposed by the matter flowing from a wound near it, acts like a poison upon the ulcerated surface. It is better, therefore, to apply a little friar's balsam, or some other astringent, such as sugar of lead, rather than to use wet bandages or bran poultices, which I have sometimes known to be applied.

Simple as well as contused cuts are far better treated in the horse with hot fomentations than by any attempt to heal them at once. Unless they are very extensive or deep, the only point in which they may leave. Sometimes the edges gape so wide, that a stitch or two must be inserted, but in such a case it is better to intrust the operation to a competent veterinary surgeon.

Unshed Horses. A writer in the London Times says :-When my pony's shoes were worn out I had them removed, and gave him a month's rest at grass, with an occasional drive of a mile or two on the highroad, while his hoofs were hardening. The result at first seemed doubtful. The hoof was a thin shell, and kept chipping away until it had worked down beyond the holes of the nails by which the shoes had been fastened After this the hoof grew thick and hard, quite unlike what it had been before. I now put the pony to full work, and he stands it well. He is more surefooted; his tread is almost noiseless; his hoofs are in no danger from the rough hand of the farrier; and the change a together has been a clear gain without any thing to set off against it. My pony, I may add, was between four and five years old—rising four, I fancy, is the correct phrase. He has been regularly shod up to the present year."

The British Grain Trade. The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly re-

view published a few days ago, says :— "The weather during the past week was unsettled and wheat discolored. The grain trade has little changed; the deliveries of English wheat at the different country markets falling off, while at Mark Lane the offerings were light, trade flat, and lower prices would have been necessary to effect sales of any but the choicest parcels. But growers were firm in spite of the improvement in the appearance of the home crop, and there has been a little pressure to sell. Foreign imports have been considerable, Friday's return showing the arrival of 41,180 qrs., which weighed upon trade and rendered sales difficult, except in such quantities as present needs justified The requirements of country millers kept sellers occupied and prevented any depreciation of value. Barley was quiet, both malting and g-inding sorts. Oats receded slightly under a pressure of supplies, but the temporary scarcity of maize on the spot enabled sellers to obtain very full prices for both round and flat corn. The arrivals of wheat and maize at the ports of call were more stands first in order of excellence; forest with a dragging sale off coast at unaltered rate quantities. The prices are unchanged, lish wheat last week amount to 44,546 qrs. at 41s 4d against 22,994 qrs. at 47s 10d at the corresponding period of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending June 7th were 925,054

cwts. of wheat, and 138,366 cwts. of flour. WHEAT REQUIREMENTS.

Beerbohm's London Corn Trade List estimates the requirements of different countries for wheat during June, July and August, 1879, and also the probable supplies that may be expected from the wheat exporting countries, as follows.

Countries that will require to import wheat,

HILL THE CHARLETT OF CACE.	
	Quarters.
1. United Kingdom	
2. France	.2,300,000
3. Germany	
4. Holland	
5. Belgium	
6. Italy	
7. Switzerland	
8. Spain and Portugal	
9. West Indies, China, Brazil, etc.	. 400,000
Total	. 7,979,851
Connice that may be probably	exported

Supplies that may be probably

Quarters.

, American Atlantic ports	3,000.000
. California	450,000
Chili and Australia	400,000
. Russia	2,500,000
. Austro-Hungary	550,000
. Sundries, say Egypt and India	300,000
Total	7.200.000

Ice in Lake Michigan.

Captain Sargisson, of the schooner Bertha Barnes; was astonished to find his vessel running through ice one-eighth of an inch thick, which formed on lake Michigan during the night of the 6th of June. The "oldest inhabitant" shakes his head with wonder, and the Chicago papers seek in vain for a more striking instance of the "general unexpectedness" of things. We are not surprised at Captain Sargisson's tale. A remarkable cold wave" was felt by Tories all over Ontario on the night of the 5th of June, and perhaps this same " area of low temperature" passed over to Lake Michigan on the night of

Loug Wool.

"It is greatly to be regretted," says the Galt Reporter, " that we have no mill in Canada with machinery to use our long wools. To export year after year the long wools and then import the merino goods into which these long wools are manufactured seems scarcely in consonance with the objects of the policy we have just inaugurated. Are there not capitalists enough in our country to form a joint stock company to fit up a mill? The consumption of such a mill as Randall, Farr & Co's, now of Holyoke, but once of Hespeler, would materially aid in disposing of our long wools. To export all our long wools allows

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.

A Deodorised Extract of Patroleum as now improved and Parfected—Is Absolutely the Unity Article that will heaters Hair on Baid Heads.

And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting 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 radical cure The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is 'A & B. LIN'E, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects, complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The talling 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 gi nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic d as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely develorized that it is in proper condition for the rollet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-best neared hand- in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the talls of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world: but the knowledge was practically u-cless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolera e the use of refined petroleum, which ren'ers it sus ceptible of being handled as daintly as t

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Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878. CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco: CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco:

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

was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAS. E. WHITE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

JOSEPH E. POND. JR., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard by hil, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CAIROLINE, and the efficts have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth

MR. W. S. GOLD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBO-LINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

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

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.
SIRS.—By the persuasion of a friend I began to
use CARBOLINE on my head last September,
which had been bald for twenty years, and now
I have a nice grow'h of hair on my head that
surprises everybody that has observed the fact.
A. G. WILLIA MS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness. I was entirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.

I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Law-rence the CARBOLINE. W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist.

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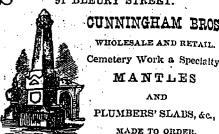
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Applications to Parliament.

The testamentary executors of the late Honor able Joseph Masson hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to obtain an act authorizing them to build warehouses or stores to cover the whole superficies of their property situated in the city of Montreal, at the corner of Port and Common streets, and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the cadastre of the west ward of the said city of Montreal, under number five (5), without being submitted to the dispositions of an act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, under chapter sixty, and of any other law, statute or by-law authorizing the said city of Montreal to have plans or maps of the streets prepared for each section of the said city, and without being submitted to the conditions imposed by such acts, stat-tes or by-laws depriving the proprietors of all indemnity for the halidings which they may construct, without conforming to such plans or maps.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1879.

GEOFFRION, RINFHET & DORION,

Attorneys for the said
Testamentary Fxecutors.

T. CARLI

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Dame AGNES STRICK LAND WIGG, wife of
William Burns Morgan, of Mount Royal Vale,
in the District of Moutreal, and duly authorized,
has this day instituted against her husband an
action of sengation de hiere. action en separation de biens.
W. Dec. HARNETT.
42-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

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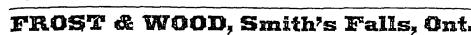
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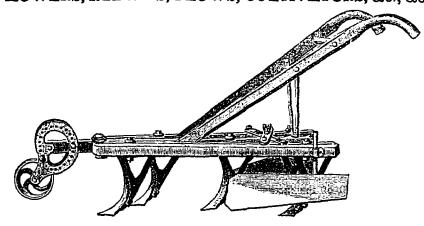
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ANDTO

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We beg to call your attention to our late importation, consisting of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, Priests, Vestments, Candleticks, Ostensarias, Ciborias, Chalices, Censorss, Diadems, Crowns, Hearts, Gold and Silver Fringe, Tassels, Gold and Silver Cloth and Merinos, Linen, &c., &c. Banners, Flags, fine assortment of VASES.

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BEESWAX CANDLES.
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PARAFFINE, ALTAR WINES, &c., &c. Having ourselves carfully selected our goods in Europe, we are prepared to execute all orders

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Which he offers for the use of the public at ex-tremely moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS Of all descriptions constantly on hand and sup-niled on the shortest notice.

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Manufacture those celebrated Bells for BEUROIES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and

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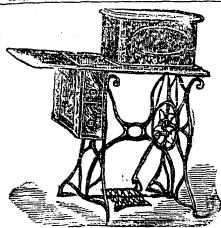
Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

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Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Aug. 28.



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CANADA SINCER. HOWE & LAWLOR

Sewing Machines,

MANUFACTURED BY J. D. LAWLOR,

Have stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century, and the unhe-liating verdict of the public is that they are the best and cheapest.

Beware of persons who go from house to house making false representations to palm off inferior Machines. Every Machine has the name impressed on the Brass Trade Mark plate. To avoid deception, buy only at the old stand, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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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

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QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BURNS:—
DEAR SIR,—The COOKING BANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend 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 enire approbation.

Respectfully yours

Respectfully yours,
P. HENCHEY.

Country People

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, are invited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere, to see our immensestock. Such bargains in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other liouses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Children C. A.C. Colons Brown	
Good Overcoat, Beaver for	.86.00
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Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster 89.00 SUITS.

Tweed Suit, Scotch, for......87.50. Tweed Suit, English, for..................88.25. ---AT---

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19()—st. joseph street-190\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging War on the munopolist renewed the period of the second prices and the prices of the prices of the prices before buying Piano or Ongan. Rendmy latest

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 14-g



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Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.
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FUN -ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS fun, buy them—5s for 20 cents; 20 for 10 cents STEVENS & CO., P.O. Box 742, Montreal, Que-20-L



LETTER FROM ALBERT WEBER OF OF NEW YORK.

To the People of the Dominion of Canada.

I see by the Canadian papers that I am reported as about to "establish a piano manufactory in Kingston, Ontario, to employ 250 hands," &c., and this is given as a result of the recent advance in the Canadian tariff. I thought the Canadian people would have known there was already a "Weber" piano manufactory in Kingston. Why should they require two in the same town? This Canadian manufactory now turning out Weber pianos at Kingston by adopting my name, has done me and my agents in the Dominion great injury, and I now appeal to the good sense and houesty of the Canadian people against it.

Some years ago a piano factory was started in the town of Kingston, which turned out several pianos under the name of "Fox." It would appear that these planes were not very popular with the people of Canada, as the de-mand for the "Fox Piano" was very limited. The directors of the concern, however, got a new manager, who, it appears, was equal to the occasion, and to build up the reputation of their pianos adopted the name of Weber, procuring, as I am informed, a person of that name to work in the factory as a pretext for the great injustice of using my name on their instruments.

I do not insinuate that this Kingston piano is not a fair instrument. It is probably too good to continue any longer to sail under false colors, or to push itself on the public by adopting another maker's name. It is hardly in place here that I should tell the public how much time, capital and labor it has cost me to perfect an inst-ument that is now the favorite piano of every great musician, every leading prima donna, and noted planist in both hemispheres. It is very hard to have my good name filched from me in your Dominion. I will not venture to quote the Holy Scriptures; you are an earnestly religious people and know the great precepts probably better than I, but I will refer you to that great bible of humanity, Shakespeare. Othello, Act III, scene 3rd, "Who steals my purse," &c. Shakespeare knew that stealing of a man's good name is a greater crime than highway robbery. I hope you read Shakespeare-we

Germans do. I am informed that in the Dominion there were several Weber pianos advertised and sold by auction in private houses recently, not one of which were made by me, but all of them from this Kingston factory. In some instances the word Kingston had been rubbed off, in others it was placed below the keys, so to spare him the anguish of seeing this new as not to be easily legible, and I notice the seed sown in the evangelical vineyard; he instyle of their advertisements is intended to structs the bishops not to desist from warning mislead the public and confound the two pianos. Even the grand piano furnished by me to the Windsor Hotel at Montreal has been claimed as a Kingston instrument.

You are now launching out as a manufacturing people, and I have no doubt will succeed, but depend upon it your manufac-

turers cannot succeed by fraud. You belong to a nation pre-eminently honest and independent, detesting all spurious imitations and shams, slow to adopt even the good that is peculiar to other nations. It was long after America and every nation in Europe acknowledged my superiority that the | tion affords. These instructions, he adds, are great heart of England was opened to me, and now, in the language of their leading musical papers, they " place me in the front rank of all he great manufacturers."

I must remind you that no amount of capital, musical inspiration, or mechanical skill applied to the piano, could accomplish these results had I adopted for my piano dishonestly the name of any other well-known maker.

I hope the Kingston people will change the name of their piano; it will be better in the end. My piano was widely known by the musical world before the "Fox" became a "Weber." If they make a good instrument the honor will be all their own; if they do not why should my name be used any longer to palm off their instruments on the public? One thing the Canadian people may rest assured of, no good article was ever manufactured when the foundation was dis-

honor or fraud. I cannot start a manufactory in the Dominion; the capital and time and labor required is too great. My agents in Montreal and Toronto are instructed to sell my pianos at the lowest possible price to meet your demands. Meantime your people should understand that there is no connection or much resemblance between the Weber piano of Kingston and those of

ALBERT WEBER, New York.

The Large Church Bell

Sent to the Paris Exposition in 1878, arrived in this city yesterday, and to-day will be forwarded to Barnesville, O., where it will be placed on a very large public school building. This is the first church bell ever sent to a foreign country to compete with foreign bells. and the enterprise of Messrs Henry McShane & Co. in seeking to overcome the prejudice in favor of foreign bells was amply repaid by this bell receiving the highest award, which is ample proof that the celebrated McShane church bells are, without exception, superior | One hundred and twenty-eight canons to any in the world .- Baltimore American,

Nervousuess.

June 14th. 1879.

The nervous system is closely connected with the stomach or the digestive process: therefore, any forced action on the stomach exerts a powerful influence over the health of the body and the mind. By this unnatural forced action on the pnemmogastric nerve, which is connected with the stomach and muscular coat, we often bring on ourselves many of the hidden diseases and uncomfortable sensations produced by dyspepsia, fatulence and nervous complaints. the stomach becomes gorged with food and exercise is taken immediately after, the result is prejudicial to the system. The slow moving nations of Europe understand this fact, and always rest after every meal for at least half an hour. We Americans rush from the table to the workshop, violating sanitary aws, and entail on ourselves dyspepsia. When at last the stomach rebels, resource is had to drastic remedies, but the best relief can be found in Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills, which remove the difficulty and brace up the

TO CONSUMPTIVES -Many have been appy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs

Letter from His Holiness, Leo XIII.

[From the New York Catholic Herald.] His Holiness has addressed a letter to the archbishops and bishops of the ecclesiastical provinces of Turin, Vercelli and Genoa, on the subject of the bill recently passed in the Italian parliament, making the civil marriage ceremony obligatory before the religious rite under pains and penalties. The Pope protests; against the state having any right whatever to interfere in matters connected with marriage. It is necessary, says, to deny the fundamental principles Christianity, and even the elementary ideas of national law, to affirm that matrimony is a creation of the state and nothing more than a vulgar contract. The connubial union is not the work or invention of man. God himself, the supreme author of nature, from the beginning commanded by this union the propagation of the human race, the constitution of the family. Wherefore matrimony, in what concerns the substance and sanctity of the tie, is an act essentially sacred and religious, the regulation of which naturally belongs to the religious power, not by deligation of the state, but by man-date of the Divine Founder of Christianity and the author of the sacraments. Having enlarged upon this argument the Pope aftirms that the church has been unjustly charged with acting in this matter in a way to injure the prerogative or the state and its political authority. The church intervenes solely to protect that which is under the empire of Divine law-that is to say, the sanctity of the tie and the religious observances proper to it. No one, however, he adds, denies to the state that part which may belong to it for the temporal ordering of matrimony for the common good, and for the regulation according to justice of the civil effects thereof, and he further states that the church and clergy are unjustly blamed for that which is the natural effect of the institution and of the religious convictions of the Italian people-the infrequency, that is, of the civil celebration and the neglect of the legal requirements. The Pope argues, therefore, that the new law has been dictated rather by a desire to cause new tribulations to the church and the clergy than by a wish to maintain order and social rectitude, and this doubt is increased in mind by observing that while a loophole is left for too. We have nothing like it at home. After rectitude, and this doubt is increased in mind escape to the contracting parties, who are the principal trangressors, the law is inexorable against the priest. The law is a reprisal against the church for condemning as iniquitous the civil law which disowns the religions character of the sacrament. He prays God the faithful that except in the form established by God and the church there cannot be honesty or sanctity in the marriage tie; but, at the same time, to prove the untruth of the charge brought against the Church that it is the garden, going to work again after a half systematically hostile to the civil regulations hour) regarding marriage, he says he has only to remind them of the sapient instructions by which the church itself, after having placed in safety the integrity of the dogma and the dignity of the sacrament, permits the faithful to take the benefit of whatever advantages such legisla-

DESTITUTION IN ENGLAND. Two Living Pictures.

"Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the king-

contained in many acts of the Apostolic see, and particularly in the brief of Benedict

XIV. to the bishops of Holland, on September 17, 1746; in the brief of Pius VI. to the

encyclical of Pius VII. to the French epis-

copate, on February 17, 1809; and in the general instructions of the Holy Penitentiary

to the bishops of Italy, on January 15, 1865.

dom of God."

Here they are: "Appalling distress and destitution among Hundreds exist in tenements without clothing or furniture-all have been sold or pawned to procure food. They are without fuel, and dependent upon the charity of the neigh-

In writing of the poor of England, Professor

Kirk, of Edinburgh, says: "There are 70,000 souls in the east end of London, who must emigrate speedily or perish. In the vast hives of industry in Laneashire there are a greater number who must

emigrate or perish. Now look on this picture: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter

the kingdom of heaven.' Here they are also:

Archbishop of Canterbury's salary is..\$76,000 Archbishop of York..... 56,000 Bishop of London 50,000 Bishop of Winchester..... 35,000 Bishop of Ely..... 27,000 Six bishops have each...... 25.000 Eight have each 22,500 Eight others each 21,010

5,000 sons own more than 220,000 acres each, and no less than 41 persons own 100,000 acres each. The number of acres held by a few of the largest owners are as follows:

Duke of Buccleugh and Queensbury. 459,260 Sir James Matheson..... 406,070 Earl of Breadaldane..... 372,620 Earl of Scafield...... 305,781 Duke of Richmond...... 286,407 Alexander Matheson..... 220,433 Duke of Athol..... 194,640 Duke of Devonshire..... 193,121 Duke of Northumberland 185,515 Duke of Argyll 175,114
Whole districts bave been nearly depopu-

lated to make room for game parks, and where millions of sheep were once raised to teed and clothe humanity only deer are kept to gratify the sporting propensities of an idle bales or in plaster busts of the Czar. But aristocracy.

Ruskin says : " Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with digging coal, her people have not fuel, and they die of cold, and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of bunger."

the microscope from time to time, and mark

A DINNER IN CHINA.

(From the Hartford, Conn., Courant.)

A lady formerly living here, now the wife of an American officer in China, writes to her friends at home an account of a ceremonious dinner which she attended recently. The feast was given by the "Deputy," and was attended by only seven persons-three American gentlemen, two American ladies, and two Chinese men-besides the host Describing the Deputy as a "lovely old man," the letter says:

"He passed me first a cup of hot wine with graceful bow; it was only after that that one could sit down. He made the tour of the table and gave each guest his wine, accompanied by the chin-chins (bows) from both parties. Before each guest were three plates, about the size of a little girl's ten-set platethree inches in diameter. On these plates we ate all our dinner except the soups, which were put before us in small bowls. Each one had his chopsticks and a two-pronged silver fork. In a few moments, as Mrs. M. and I could not use them very well, we were given our own forks and knives. At each place was a big pile of melon and apricot seeds, and this pile was replenished con-stantly during the few hours we were at the table. Between the courses everybody was cracking and eating away at the melon seeds. They were not very good, of course, yet it was amusing to nibble at them, and they came in hot from the oven, and on the whole did not

taste badly. "On the table when we sat down were eight dishes of preserved fruit of different kinds, They were all on those small dishes, but put one on top of the other to make a kind of pyramid, and in a row along the centre of the table were other dishes larger in size and holding the more substantial things. On one were slices of lobster and salted walnutsvery good, both of them. On another were goose gizzards cut in thin slices; on another shrimp salad, and on another thin slices of chicken. These were all meant to give an appetite for the dinner which followed. I sat next to the old Deputy, and he helped me from all the different dishes within his reach, only a monthful or so from each, though. we had tried all these things, the first course was brought on, and, as I suppose, you imthat we had stewed chicken with young onion

sprouts. "The third course was cold mutton served with raw turnip cut in long thin strips. "Fourth-Awfully good-was pigeon-eggs

in a kind of acid soup.
"Fifth—Cucumbers stuffed with chopped "Sixth-Roast chicken served in very small

bits with mushrooms "Seventh-Sharks' fins.
"Eighth-Mutton dumpling. (After that there was a little rest, and we walked about

"Ninth-Pork soup.

"Tenth—Stewed mussels. "Eleventh-Champignons and spinach made together.

"Twelve-Ham in slices. "Thirteenth-Stewed pigeons and bean

" Fourteenth-Fish. "Fifteenth - The nuscles or fibres of flowers.

" Sixteenth-Sea-slugs (something awful to look at, just like leeches with pimples on Bishop of Lucon, on May 28, 1793; in the them.)

"Seventeenth - Mushrooms and bamboo sprouts made together. "Eighteenth - Cakes and bitter-almond

sauce. " Nineteenth-An entire roast pig. (It was brought on and then taken away and carved for us. 1 thought the dinner at an end when we had the cakes, and was taken a back to see this animal make its appearance. They served first the crackle or skin. It was A No. 1, and we began to each eat anew; second, they served the lean meat; third they served some fat, and then something else, all four

from the pig.) "Twentieth-Rice, with chicken soup salted cabbage, salt bean curd, chestnuts grown in water, and I don't know what.

"After that, ten and it was over.

This was followed by a two day's head-

Running Against Time. The following is from the New York Herald of Tuesday. It refers to a well-known Cana-

dinn pedestrian :-Pat Fitzgerald, otherwise known as Johnny Wild, ran eleven miles against time last evening at the Manhattan grounds, Eighth avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. He started five minutes after seven. and made the following time :- One mile in 4m 58s, two in 10m 154s, three in 15m 41s, four in 21m 64s, five in 26m 38ls, six in 32m 164s, seven in 37m 554s, eight in 43m 404s, nine in 49m 38 s, ten in 55m 4s, and eleven, after a brilliant spurt, in 59m 50%s, winning

by 91 seconds.

Diverce in the Land of Steady Habits. The divorce statistics of the state for a period of nearly thirty years have been collected. In 1849 only 91 divorces were granted. Under the new law then passed the number increased more than one-third in a single year. The evil grew steadily until 1864, when 426 were granted. From that time until the close of 1877, the number, 448 annually on the average, was varied but little, the ratio to marriages being one to 10, and 1 divorce to every I,200 inhabitants. In Connecticut there must be 1 divorce to every 8 Protestant marriages. There is less variation in the annual average number of divorces than in either the births, the deaths, or the marriages. The Earl of Fife...... 257,662 | divorce record of Connecticut leads that of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont .-New Haven Palladium.

Nilillism.

The Nihilist propaganda in Russia is reduced to all sorts of expedients to defeat the vigilance of the police. There was a time when prehibited journals and tabooed manuscripts could get across the frontier in cotton now bales of cotton are opened and plaster busts are smashed by the customs officers. The revolutionaries have, therefore, been fain to seek for something better, and being men of inventive minds have found it in sardines. Sardine boxes may be weighed and charged for, but they cannot be opened, and this delightful little fish has become an instrument Persons under the operation of Fellow's Hy- of sedition so formidable that it is seriously pophosphites should examine their blood under a question of a prohibitory ukase upon them.

Boston: Sold by all druggists.

PAIN-KILLER.—The testimonials borne to the efficacy of this valuable medicine are sufficient to warrant its introduction into every house. Our own opinion is that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, at hes, pains, sores, &c., it is the most effectual remedy we know of. A bottle will last for a very long time, and its process of red and active particles and diminution of the white or dead ones; these observations are interesting and instructive. Paint in the indicate its sufficient to warrant its introduction into every writes:—"I am pleased to notify you of the benefit I have received from your Allan's considered with an occasional cough, at times very severe, during the world in the "Wasting Away," in those of Consumptive tendency."—In Consumption its cases of Prostration and Emactation; Prepared by the paint of the will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and its possible will last for a very long time, and or sale by Drug-last and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bot-last and diminution of the will as it with lactor-Phos-phate of Lawrence of the must of Lawrence of the must be price of Lawrence of the must be underly with the inclusion of Cod Lawrence of Robition of Cod Lawr

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ECLECTRIC COmpany. 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.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. NorE .- Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, June 24.

Financial.

The demand for accommodation at the banks both from speculators and commercial borrow-ers continues remarkably light in the local money market, and there is an equally light business being done in sterling exchange, which is q oted at 9\frac{1}{2} to 9\frac{1}{2} prem. for round amount-between banks, and 9\frac{1}{2} to 9\frac{1}{2} prem. cash over the

counter.

A small business has been done in call loans during the past week, at 5 to 6 per cent, interest, as to amount and security, and merchants' paper is discounted at from 6 to 8 per cent. Drafts on New York are still drawn at 1 to 1-16 premium, but there is very little business being done in them. This being Saturday, there was of course, no meeting of the local stock exchange. Mechanics bank bills are bought by brokers at 65c on the dollar, and sold at 70c to 75c.

Mechanics' Bank bills are still bought by brokers at 55c on the dollar, and sold at 71c.

In the local stock market the most noticeable feature during the past week has been the steady decline of the value for Montreal Telegraph, which was caused by the proposed lease of the lines of the Dominion Telegraph Co. to the new American Union Co. The last named Company is composed of some of the most wealth; capitalists in the United States, and the proposed lease will not only guarantee to the shareholders of the Dominion comeany a certain disidend upon their stock, but with in all probability afford the general public much cheaper telegraphy. c. Mechanics' Bank blils are still bought by

18675-20's92nd	call	SindontingJune 4
	do	10.000.000June 29
do 91th	do	10,000,000July 3
do 95th	do	22.066,150July 4
1868 do 96th	do ,	37.436, 00July 4
10-40's-97th	do	10, 00 000July 9
do 9 th	do ,	160,000,000July 18
do 99th	do	21,586,390 July 21
5's of 1858—100th	do	260,600July 23
m-1-1	-	2001 250 050

-The Grand Trunk railway returns of traffic for the week ending 14th June, instant compared with the corresponding week of 1878, show a decrease of \$3.591.

Total	
Passengers, mails and express freight\$ 56.844 Freight and live stock\$ 91,972	\$ 57,006
1879.	1878.
TO 10, BED II II GOOT CHEEL OF CO.	

... The traffic receipts of the Great Western railway, for the week ending June 13th, were \$73,478.50, against \$71,578.27 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$1,900.23.

-It is stated that the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company has effected a saving of \$6,000 in the lease just concluded with the

-Messrs. G. N. Greenup & Co., of Manchester, merchants in the Bahaia trade, have had their bills returned. -Henry Morgan has made a demand of as

signment upon Thomas F. O'Brien, real estate operator, in the sum of \$757.83. -Writs of attachment have been issued

against Daniel Hawkesworth, general store, Digby, and J. H. Freeman, general store, Liverpool, N. S.

-At a meeting of the directors of the Jacques Cartier bank, held yesterday, Alphonse Desjardins, M. P., was elected president, and L. S. Massue, M. P., vice-president, for the ensuing year.

-The lands, machinery and plant of the Joggins coal mining company, of Cumber-land, has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage. A number of companies secured the lands and materials, which brought at auction only \$7,700.

-Funk & Co., of London, Eng., who are involved by the fraudulent transactions of Ernest Weber, absconding representative of the firm, will assume all contracts made in its name; but the many private contracts by Weber will go by default.

-The two large boot and shoe factories together with all running gear and appliances, belonging to the insolvent estate of J. & J. Woodley, Quebec, were disposed of by auction yesterday to Jos. Lewis & Son for \$14,600. A month was allowed, however, for the completion of the sale.

-A writ of attachment was issued this afternoon against Edward Morgan, grocer, this city, for \$700, at the instance of Michael Halpin, express caretaker, also of this city. It is reported that the plaintiff seeks to recover the above-named amount, loaned by him to defendant to start business. Mr: Alex. F. Riddell, assignee.

-The Liverpool firm of Funk & Co., an extensive importing house, is heavily involved by enormous cotton speculations of its agent, Ernest Weber, who has absconded. One transaction was for 10,000 bales. It is stated that the firm will repudiate the greatest part of Weber's contracts, and it is uncertain who

will suffer loss by his default. -The house of Messrs. Samuel Johnston & was established in 1822, and in 1839 branches
were opened in Bahaia and Pernambuco. The
fiabilities are estimated at £300,000, of which
fine 1750 1850
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fine 1750 1850 Co., South American merchants, of Liverpool,

not sufficient, however, to avert a suspension. The head partner is chairman of a banking

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WROLLSALE TRADE.

TUHESDAY, June 24.

The quiet season usual in the wholesale trade during the summer months, until after hervest, seems to have already set in, in this market, and we have nothing but quietness to report concerning all branches of trade. Some wholesale houses in the dry goods trade are already preparing for stock-taking, but what the nature of the fall trade will be cannot be confiden by spoken of at present, as it almost entirely depends on the growing crops. Holders of silk goods are of opinion that some advantage may acrue from the firmer condition of the European markets for manufactured silks. Cotton goods are quiet. In Manchester the markets for these goods are dull and tending downwards. In groceries there has been a slight improvement noticed, though the jobbling demand has been quite moderate, and prices have not materially altered. Provisions have been remarkably quiet and prices low until within the past few days, when are scarce on tols market, and are selling at life to 12e for round lots. Hams are also firmer, covered being worth 12e, but in other articles there are no important changes since this time last week, and the market remains exceedingly dull, no sales of magnitude, whatever, transpiring.

In leather, hides etc., there has been a less active enquity than for the week preceding; he demand for sole leather has fallen off, but b ack has been moving off more freely at advancing prices. This may have arisen from the encouraging reports of the leading American lea her markets, which have been reported consilerably more active of late, with large sales reported. Hides rule steady, at &c, Ir and &c, respectively for the three grades; sherpskins are selling at 25c for clips, and lambskins at 35c to dec each. Remittances fair for all these lines, above mentioned.

The local produce market has continued fairly active: there has been some increased demand for the higher grades of flour, and prices are somewhat in advance of those of last week at this time. The prices current to-day were:—

Superior Extra. 45 75 24 400

	at this time. The prices current	to-au	y wa	ere:-
į	Superior Extra	\$4 75	Đ	4 80
i	Extra Superfine	4 55	Ø	4 60
į	Fancy	4 00	Ø	4 40
ı	Soring Extra	4 30	Ø	4 35
i	Superfine	S 90	0	4 (0)
i	Strong Bakers	4 50	O	4 75
l	Fine	\$ 30	Ø	3 45
ļ	Middlings	3 (0	0	8 15
ŀ	Pollards	2 (3)	Ø	2.80
I	Ontario Bags (per 100 lbs)	$^{2}10$	Ø	2 15
۱	Hity Bags (delivered)	2 25	Ø,	230
į	Cornmeal	2 40	ω	2 45
ł	Oatmeal	0 60	$\boldsymbol{\omega}$	4 20
I	ASHES-The receipts for the	week	en	ding

ASHES—The receipts for the week ending last Taursday were 257 brls. of potesh, and 30 brls of pearl. Trade has been reported dull; the receipts being light, and orders generally scarce, the tend-ncy in prices for potash, which were never known to be duller than now, is downward. Pearls remain orm, and in good demand, at \$5.75 per 100 bls., but they are scarce, and there is nothing at all doing, scarcely. All the potash brought to market is purchased atdeclining prices, now quoted at \$3.45 to \$5.50, for pots.

upon their sto-k, but with in all probability afford the general public much cheaper telegraphy.

—The total amount of bonds called by the United states treasury department is \$294,330,050, as follows:—

1867—5-20's—92nd call... \$10,000,000...June 4

Mone Fig. Prices, now quoted at \$3.45 to 8.50, for pots.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Apart from a quiet steady demand for light summer good, there is nothing new or of interest to report of this branch at present. Travellers are just starting out with their samples of fall goods. Collections fairly satisfactory.

4	Men's Kip Boots\$2 50 to \$3	ro i	
29	" French Calf 3 25 to 3	75 l	
29	" Butl Congress 1 60 to 2	οil	3
4	" Split Brogans 0 90 to 1	15	3
4	Boys' " " 0 80 to 1	ōō L	ì
9	" Buff & Peb. Congress 1 00 to 1		Š
9	Women's Buff & Peb. Balmorals 1 20 to 1		ï
21	" Prunella Congress 0 50 to 1		Ġ
23		30	ì
-	" Prunella Balmorals 0 45 to 1	uo L	ť
	Children's Prunella Balmorals and	"	٠
	Congress 0 40 to 1	oo l	4
of	Children's Pebbled and Buff Bal-	-	•
	morals 0 65 to 1	na l	ŀ
L.	mondis	~~	Į

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade has been reported quiet and stendy, and sales have generally been for small parcels at unchanged quotations. Iodide of Potash is perhaps a little firmer, being worth as 50 per ib, but prices for Quintae show a decidedly downward tendency, the present value being only \$3.70 per ounce. Travellers report, since their return home, that stocks are pretty full in the country, but they are about starting out again on their midsummer trip. For heavy chemicals the demand is very light, and prices are nominally unchanged. Remittances reported very fair during the past week, and show an improvement on some weeks previous. Eaglish advices received this week report the markets at the manufactories quiet, under a limited demand. Bicarbonate soda and Crystal Soda are accumulating at the markets, and makers are willing to meet the market. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.-Trade has been market.

FRUIT, NEW .- The market for fresh fruit is FRUIT, NEW.—The market for fresh fruit is active. Oranges are higher, \$12 per case being asked now for all good qualities. Larger sales were made to-day at from \$11 to \$12, and nearly the entire load which arrived per the steamer Moravian on Monday have been sold out. Lemons are dearer also, selling readily at \$7 per case, with a good demand at the close to-day. Western Ontario strawberries are also moving off rapidly: 3 0 crates arrived this morning, and were all sold at from 9c to 10c.

HARDWARE, IRON, ETC.—The wholesale dealers here report little or nothing doing in either shelfgoods or heavy hardware. There is, of course, always a hand-to-mouth sorting-up demand, and harvest tools are commencing to be in moderate request; but sales, so far, are for small lots. Prices are unchanged as yet, but some buyers are holding off, expecting a barely possible decline. Remittances are improving.

PIG IRON, per ton:—

Pig Iron, per ton:-		- 1
Gartsherrie	18 5	0
Summerlec 16 75	17 5) O:
Langloan	17 0	10 U
Eglinton 15 75	16 5	i Ok
Glengarnock 16 50	17 0	100 l
Calder No. 1	16 5	io l
Carnbroe	16 5	
Clyde		. I
Hematite	20 0	n l
BAR, per 100 lbs:-		~ }
Scotch and Staffordshire 1 75	1.8	30 l
Best do 2 25		ñοl
Sweden and Norway 425	4 7	
		i.
	0 0	^`
Glamorgan	3 6	30 l
		10
F. W. & Arrow 3 50		[5]
Hatton	3 1	10
TIN PLATES, # DOX-		s- I
Charcoal, I.C 6 00		25
Bradley 7 60 Charcoal, I.X 7 75 Charcoal, D.C 5 50		25
Charcoal, I.X 7 75	8 (
Charcoal, D.C 5 50	6 9	
Coke, I.C 4 75	5 (ן טט
Tinned Sheets, No. 26, Charcoal,		
Coke, I.C	0 1	0}{0
Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	_	I
28 7 20	8 (
Hoong and Rands & III lbs 2 30		50 Į
Sheets, best brands 250 Boiler Plate, \$\Phi\$ 100 lbs. 260		75
	2 '	75
Best do 3 00	3 -	
Russia Sheet from ner lb D III		12
Cnt Nails, per 100 lbs. 12 dy to 7 ln 2 85	0 1	
υο αο δαγιοινας 3 13	0	
Shingle do 3 50	0 (
Lath do 4 25		00 į
100 keg lots, 5 per cent discount. Cut Nails, Patent chisel pointed, 25c extr.		- 1
Cut Nails, Patent chisel pointed, 25c extr.	α.	:. I
Pressed Spikes 3 25	. 4 (CO
TAKAD—		}
Pig, per 100 4 00		75
Sheet o bu		00
Bar 4 75		00
Shot 6 25	7	00 J
STEEL-	_	
Cast, F ib 0 II		12
Doing, & mainer and and and and and and and and		50
Best, do warranted 500	5	50
Fire do		50
Sleigh Shoe 2 50 Ingot Tin 17 50		75
	18	
do Copper 18 f0		50
Horse Shoes 8 50		ου 1
Proved Coll Chain, # In 4 20		50
Anchors 4 75	. 2	80

large transactions have occurred. At this time of year there is indurally a tertain enquiry for bonded wines. Low class, cheap wines are mostly enquired for, owing to the new tariff, and round ols of 'Tarragona have been sold at 60c in bond. Brandics are quiet and rather easier, quoted, at \$3.00 to \$3.25 for Hennessy, in wood, and \$30.50 in cases. There has been a fair demand for yin, at \$4.10 for green, and \$7.60 for red Dekuyper. Prices generally unchanged. Latest reports from travelers are that there is nothing to be done in the country.

Wood.—The new Canada clip of fleece comes forward slowly in small lots, and is sold by farmers on this market at from 2c to 23c, as to quality, but as yet the market remains unsettled. A light business has been done in foreign wools during the week; greasy Cape has changed hands in small lots at 16jc to 17c on time. The English market is reported brisk at firm prices.

The local market for coal and wood has 1 103s tons market fo

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc.

Tuesday, June 24. The farmers' markets were almost deserted to-day, at least so far as the attendance of farmers was concerned. The great majority of those who team produce to Bonsecours and St. Annes markets are French Canadians, and this being the great national holiday of that body, the markets were, of course, bare of supplies of nearly all kinds of farm produce, and assumed a holiday aspect throughout. Prices for some articles show a tendency upward. For the few oats-one or two cart-loads—offering, from 75c to 85c per bag was paid. For a small quantity of early rose potatoes 80c per bag was paid. Butter of all kinds was unchanged, but fresh eggs. in sympathy with the wholesale market, were dearer, bringing 12c per doz. retail. This is splendid weather for lemons, which are reported stiff at \$7 per case, or 30c per doz. Oranges are higher, worth \$11 per case, or 35 to 40c per doz. retail. Apples unchanged. Red cherries are selling at \$1 per basket, or 10c per quart. Oakville strawberries are plentiful now, and selling at Sc to 10c per box; Montreal strawberries, the first of the season, were offered on the market to-day, and being very fine and large, brought 13c per box wholesale, and sold out again at 15c retail. Gooseberries are retailed at 50c per gallon. Green peas, \$2 per bushel, and fine spring beans, \$2.50 per bushel.

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

The following are the prices current corrected up to date:

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 15c to 20c per 1b; roil 11c to 14c per 1b; Eastern Townships, tub, 13c to 15c. Fine cheese, 10c to 11c per 1b; ordinary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 9c to 10c per 1b. Lard, 81c to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 12c to 11c per dozen; Packed do 10lc to 11c.

GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 70c to 85c per bag; buckwheat, 75c to \$1.10 do; peas. Noc to 95c per bushel; bran, 9uc per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 60c to 75c per bushel; corn, \$1.40 to 1.25 per bag; (canadian corn, \$1.20; beans, \$1.40 to 1.50 per bushel; moulte \$1.00 to 1.10 per bag; flour, \$2.20 to 2.30 per bag; oatmeal, \$2.00 to 2.25 per bag.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes. 75c to 85c per bag; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onlons, 90c to \$1.00 do; parsnips, 35c to 50c do; beets, 3-c to \$5c do; turnips, 40c to 50c per bushel; celery, 60c to 60c per parcel of a dozen bunches; spinach. 50c to 10c per bushel; pineapples, 20 to 30c each; rhubarb, 15c to 20c per dozen or 20c per head; lettuce, 15c to 20c per dozen bunches.

FRUIT.—Apples—Russetts, \$4 to \$6 per br1, and from 40c to 50c per peck; Lemons, 30c to 35c per doze; \$7 per case; oranges, 35c to 40c per gallon; coccanuts, 75c per dozen.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, 90c. to \$1.25 cacn; geese, 75 to \$1.00 per pair; ducks (wild), 60c to 60c per pair; nutton, 8c to 12c; veal, 6c to 12c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 10c to 15c; sirloin steaks, 12c to 15c; spring lamb, 50c to \$1.50 per quarter; mutton, 8c to 12c; veal, 6c to 12c; pork, 8c to 10c; dressed hogs, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

St. Gabriel. Monday, June 23.

Sayono in the lease just concluded with the St. Lawrence Towboat company, paying only S4.000 per annum, instead of S10,000 as formerly, for the control of their boats.

The indications in London point to an extremely easy market, and the rate at which rime three-menths' bills are discounted outled the bank of England is as low as 1\frac{3}{3} per nt. The bank of England (whose posted in the size per cent) gained the enormous sum of £723,000 specie during the week, and its reserve is up to the exceptionally high figures of 56\frac{1}{3} per cent of liabilities against 54\frac{3}{3} per cent last week. The specie in the bank of France increased 17,775,000 frances during the week.

—Messrs. G. N. Greenup & Co., of Manches
Monday, June 23.

Matter and makers are willing to meet the market.

DRY GOODS—Trade during the week has been fair. A quit sorting up trade, equal in volume to, if not greater, than that of the pust to wo summers, continues to be done, but purchased. Very few buyers have been in the market; during the week in the market; during the week buyers have been in the market; during the week in the market; during the week are generally good, there being quite a large number of shipping grades, which were nearly all purchased by Mr. Ald. McShane, at from 5\frac{1}{2} cer of shipping grades, which were nearly all purchased by Mr. Ald. McShane, at from 5\frac{1}{2} cer of shipping grades, which were nearly all purchased by Mr. Ald. McShane, the requirements. Some of the houses have sent of the purchased of the was paid. The attendance of local butchers was rather better than last week, and accordingly there was a slight improvement in the company further provement in the market; during the week are generally good, there being quite a large number of the houses have sent merchants were noticed placing small bottless with sameles of light wool. Gabriel market this morning coarloads. The quality of the offerings was fermerally good, there being quite a large number of the further trade; they respect to \$\fra lot at \$50 each to local butchers. Mr F W Ritchings, Toronto, received 4 carloads cattle, 80 head, averaging about 1,300 lbs. each, which he sold to Ald. McShane at \$64 each. The following other lots of cattle were bought by Mr. McShane:-35 head very choice steers, from Geo. Featherston, Toronto, at about 5 %c; 10 head choice grazing steers from Wm. Roberts, Granhy, for \$500; 10 head cattle, averaging 1,200 or 1,300 lbs. each, from Wm. Hearn, Guelph, for \$505; 22 head from S. Waddell, of Hinds & Waddell, Toronto, at \$52 per head; 2 milch cows from Mr. Waddell, at \$65 each; 1 bull from Mr. Hynes at \$67, and some 40 head from sundry drovers at about \$60 each. Altogether, Mr. McShane bought 189 head to-day. Mr. Hinds sold one pair of oxen at \$5 50 per cwt; 11 head of cattle at \$60 each, and 1 calf at \$22, the latter being bought by Mr. Tyfair. Mr. S. Wilder drove a load of grass fed cattle, inferior quality, to the Viger market.

Messrs. Elliott & Williamson, Brampton, are shipping 450 sheep and 60 head of cattle per the steamer Ocean King which sails on Thursday next. Mr. T. O. Robson, St. Mary's, Ont., will send 900 sheep to the English markets per the same vessel.

Viger. Tresday, June 24.

To-day, the annual celebration of the birth of St. Jean Baptiste, being a holiday for the most part in the city, there were no receipts of live stock to speak of at the Viger market, and business was virtually at a stand-still. Yesterday (Monday) the offerings of cattle

and sheep were fairly large, and the quality very fair also, for local use, but the demand continued slow, in consequence of the large supplies at the market, last week, and prices were a trifle easier, concessions hav-ing been made in some transac-About 150 beeves changed bands at, for first-class, \$4 to \$4 50 per cwt., live weight, and for second-class \$3 to \$4. About 100 calves sold at from \$8 to \$9 for the best quality; \$6 to \$8 for seconds, and \$3 to \$4 for thirds. Some 600 sheep and lambs, principally the latter, were disposed of at from \$6 to \$7 for sheep, and for spring lambs from \$3 to \$4 for firsts; \$2 to \$3 for seconds, and \$1 to \$2 for thirds. Live hogs were in fair request, but there were none offer-

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TO BRITISH CO. TO	FOREIGN.		
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rior. cond. First	rior, cond. First [
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Beef4 05 05 4	4 04 85 4		
Mutton5 66 46 10	4 05 45 10		
Veal5 65 106 4			
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Lamb7 07 10			

The local market for coal and wood has remained nominally unchanged during the past week. As the result of the recent advances in New York, chestnut coal is quoted a shade higher here, and orders have been placed at \$5 25 per ton for stove, and \$5 for egg and chestnut; these prices are shaded al-ways for ten, fifteen and twenty ton lots. Dealers report the demand for all kinds of coal fairly active, chiefly for stove, but they still complain of the small margin of profits, owing to the keen competition. Several of our large public institutions have bought their next winter supplies at a very slight advance on what they would have had to pay in New York. The arrivals of anthracite from New York during the week have been rather light. Cargoes of soft coal from Sydney and Pictou have sold at \$3.25 to \$3.75, and \$3.85 to \$3.90 ex-ship, respectively. There is not much Scotch steam in the market, but it is worth \$4, by the cargo, ex-ship.

In wood, there is not much business doing as yet : dealers are yarding the greater portion of the receipts at this port now. A considerable quantity of cordwood has been unloaded at the Victoria wharf during the week. Last week's quotations are unchanged ;-

COAL-Retail prices, per ton, delivered for cash; Store, \$5.00 to 5.25; chestnut, \$5.00 to 5 25; egg, \$4 75 to 5; furnace, \$4 75 to 5; Scotch grate (soft), \$5 50; Scotch steam \$4 50 to 4 75; Pictou steam, \$4 to 4 25; Newcastle smiths', \$5 50; coke (per chaldron), \$3 50.

Wood.-Retail prices per cord at the wharf, cartage extra: Long maple, 31 feet, S5; long birch, 31 feet \$4 50; long beech, 31 feet, \$4 short maple, three feet, \$450; short birch, three feet \$4; short beech, three feet, \$3 50; short tamarac, 2½ to 3 feet, \$3 to 3 25 short hemlock, 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.

Moutreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, June 21.

In consequence of the bright prospects of an unusually heavy crop of new hay throughout the surrounding country districts this season, the offerings of old hay by farmers on this market have considerably increased during the past week. The receipts comprised about 400 loads of hay, and from 100 to 150 of straw. Prices for the former have declined 50c per hundred bundles, and the best timothy can now be bought at \$9.50. The average range of prices is from S7 00 to \$9 00. For straw, prices are unchanged, from \$4 00 to \$6 00 per 100 bundles, according to the quality. On Thursday and yesterday the supply on the market was very large, but there was no demand for hay or straw, and a good many loads were held over until to-day, and are not all sold yet, although prices are lower. At this season of the year there is, of course, not a great deal of hay or straw wanted, and moreover, a good deal of fresh-cut clover that is being peddled about the city, and sold at 50 per bundle, is bought in preference to old hay

Montreal Horse Market.

SATURDAY, June 21. The demand for first class carriage driving horses has been much in excess of the supply during the past week. Mr. James Maguire has orders to-day for ten good driving horses, and the several gentlemen who have ordered are willing to pay good prices for large Upper Canada driving beasts, about 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands high, but so far there has been none answering the purpose to be had. During the to 16 hands high, but so far there has been none answering the purpose to be had. During the week a fine carriage horse was sold on the College street market at \$129, and at the anction sale yesterday two carriage horses were disposed of at \$73 and \$90 respectively; these latter were rather aged, hence the low prices. A Canadian poney changed hands after the sale at about \$50. Mr. Maguire is expecting the arrival of a shipment of six large driving horses from the west, next week, for sale on the market here. A larve number for shipment to the United States have sold at the yards of the American house, during the week at good prices, Messrs. Baker and Snow, of Hoston, Carpenter and Sprague, Springfield, Mass, and Mr. Buller, of the same place, being the principal purchasers. Following is the list of horses exported to the States through the American consul at this port during the past week;—

On the 17th Instant—5 at \$465; 8 at \$761; 20 at \$1,642.50. On the 18th—9 at \$704; 15 at \$1,315; 9 at \$633; 21 at \$1,323. On the 19th—12 at \$20; 11 at \$1,035; 2 at \$203; 11 at \$1,07; 18 at \$7,119; 10 at \$572; 22 at \$1,427. On the 20th—12 at \$792.50. On the 18th—9 at \$70.50. The total number exported, therefore, was 201 at a total of \$16,012.50. of \$16.012.50.

Markets by Tel graph.

Markets by Tel graph.

Toledo, June 23, 12 m.—Wheat dull; No. 1
white, \$1.19; extra, \$1.10 bid. Amber, \$1.00 bid.
\$1.10 asked cash; \$1.09 bid. \$1.10 asked for
July; sales at \$1.02 for June; No. 2 red.
\$1.12 bid. \$1.12; asked cash; \$1.12 bid.
\$1.12 asked for June; sales at \$1.01; for July;
\$1.65 for August. Corn firm; No. 2, 87; bid.
\$1.65 asked cash; \$7; bid.
\$1.65 asked for July. Oats
nominal.
CHIOAGO, June 23. 1.04 p. m.—Wheat. \$1.04 for

asked cash; 37½c bid, 38½c asked for July. Oats nominal.
CHICAGO, June 23, 1.04 p. m.—Wheat, \$1.04 for June; 86½c to 96½ for July; 91½c to 91½c for August. Corn, 3½c asked for June; 36½c to 86½c for July; 87½c to 37½c for August; 38c asked for reptember. Oats, 33c for June; 32½c for July; 30½c asked for August. Pork, \$9.82½ for July; 30½c asked for August. Pork, \$9.82½ for July; 30½c asked for September. Lard, \$5.10 bid for June; \$6.10 to 6 12½ bid for July; \$6.20 to 6.22½ for August; \$6.88½ bid for September.
HAMILTON, June 23.—White wheat, 97c to \$1; Treadwell, 97c to 99c; red winter, 55c to 97c; spring, 93c to 96c. Peas, 55c to 65c. Barley, 45c to 50. Oats, 39c to 41c. Corn, 47c to 49c. Potatoes, 70c to 80c. White wheat flour, \$4.20 to \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.25 to \$4.40. Butter, in r. 11s, 8c to 10c; in firkins, 8c to 10c. Eggs per doz, 10c to 11c. Dressed hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.

TORONTO, June 24.-Market quiet, but firm. Flour scarce, wanted and advancing; for spring extra a price equal to \$4:10 here was bid and refused; lots on the spot are worth \$415; extra firm at \$425 to 430; and superior at \$4 50. Bran weak and offered at \$8 50. Wheat quiet; fall firm, with No 2 held at \$104, and 103 bid; spring weak, with No 2 offered at 97c, but no enquiry. Oats steady; eastern sold at 371c; western at 39c for cars on track. Barley and peas nominally unchanged. Polatoes, from at 95c to 31 for cars on track. Wool, steady, with 23c to 25c paid on streets and lots worth 23c to 25c. Eggs rather scarce and firm at 11c to 111c in lots. Hides have again advanced; No 1 inspected now bring 7c.

Stocks in store to-day were as follows: Flour, 1,755 barrels; fall wheat, 42,221 bushels; spring wheat, 113,598 do; oats, 16,000 do; barley, 32,706 do; pease, 9,443 do; corn, 1.140 do.

The Quebec Markets. Quenc, June 20.

LUMBER.—The market / remains stagnant

for timber, 65s for deals; Havre or Antwerp, 27s for timber, 65s for deals; London, 23s, 3d for timber, 61s, 3d for deals. Mixed cargo—Liverpool, 22s 6d 65s for deals; Havre on for timber; Greenock, 19s 6d for timber; Sharpness, 23s 6d, 60s for deals; Glasgow 62s, all dry deals. River and gulf freights to Montreal-Salt, per sack, 6c to 7c; coals, 90c to \$1 per ton; sawn lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure, \$1 to 1.10. From Quebec to Miramichi, Shediac, Gaspe, Pictou, &c., 50c per barrel and \$5 per ton per steamer; per schooner, 30c to 40c per barrel. From Montreal to Quebec-Flour, 8c per barrel, 4c per bag; pork, 10c per barrel; heavy goods, \$1

SALT-Receipts since last report have been 1.038 tons, making importations to date 8,796 tons, which is 2,983 tons in excess of same date last year. The latest sales were at 42c per sack of ten to the ten; one cargo has been stored for an advance on that figure Salt was selling at 48¢ per sack at this time

last year.

Coals—The arrivals during the week have been 3,884 tons, now bringing importations of all grades up to 36,787 tons, which is 9,589 tons less than at the same time last year Scotch steam are enquired for, and the latest sales have been at \$5, 5.10 and 5.121, and English at \$4.70 and 4.75, duty paid in all cases. These prices as compared with the ruling figures of last year show a decline of about ten per cent. Lower port coal has been sold at \$4.12½ per chaldron.

Fire Brick is selling ex-wharf at \$27 per m. Carr brand and inferior quality at \$25. Quesec, June 21.

The Quebec timber trade has been excessively dull during the past week on account of lumbermen refusing to accept the low prices offered. A few transactions in pine and spruce deals have been reported on p. t. but generally holders are out of the market having decided to await future developments rather than sell just now.

During the past few days the semand for vessels in Quebec has been brisker, and tonnage not being plentiful there, an advance in freights has been established on last week's rates. A vessel has been chartered for coal from Sydney, C.B., to Quebec at \$1 30 per ton, and another to carry sawn lumber and staves from Quebec to St. John's, Nfld., at S4 ner 1,000 feet.

Business and Trade Items.

-Mr. J. S. Allan has been admitted partner of the firm of H. & A. Allan, of the Allan line of steamships.

-The steamer Alexandra has been purchased at Belleville by Mr. R.J. Crombie, of Montreal, for \$8,100.

-In Bristol, 2,000 men in the building trade are on strike owing to a reduction in wages of a half-penny per hour.

-The shipping demand for oats at present in Chicago, is reported larger than at any time during the past five years. -The visible supply of wheat in the United

States and Canada on June 14th was 14,345,-712 bushels, against 15,003,607 bushels on June 7th, and 6,254,000 bushels on June 15th last year.

-Notice is given of the incorporation of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining company. limited," with a capital of \$400,000, for the purpose of refining sugar and the manufacture of syrups.

-The accounts from nearly every part of Ontario report the crops as being in good condition, and, in many places looking remarkably promising. Still the prospect is that the straw will be short on wheat and barley Grass is growing well everywhere.

-At the Woodstock cheese market on Saturday about 2,330 boxes were offered four factories of the first of June make were reported sold on p. t. to Mr. Padmore. The market continues very much depressed, and holders are recommended to keep their stock moving.

-The flax crop in the western States is ooking remarkably well, and the acreage has been increased about 50 per cent. The light vield noticed in a few counties in southeastern lowa and Illinois will, it is stated, be more than compensated for by the heavy yield in others, and on the whole an increase in production over last year is confidently antici-

-The New York Central and Hudson and the New York and Harlem officers of last year have been re-elected. The officers of the Canada Southern railway now are: Mr William H Vanderbilt, president, and Mr Cornelius Vanderbilt, vice-president. At the Chicago and Canada Southern railway meeting Mr. Augustus Schell was made president and Mr E A Wilkes vice-president.

- The first cargo of cattle, bred exclusively in this province and shipped to the English market from Quebec, were forwarded by Mr. Gibb on the outward bound steamship Lake Champlain on Monday. Mr. Couture, government quarantine veterinary surgeon, reports them all splendid cattle, ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. Mr. Gibb will also ship 600 more cattle next week, all of which were bred in Quebec province. -The demand for choice grades of cattle

for shipment to Great Britain continues brisk, at advancing prices. The supply hav-ing fallen off considerably of late, there is a marked competition among exporters, who are now offering from 51c to 53c per lb. live weight for first class stock. Two steamers have recently been engaged to carry cattle at £4 each from this port to London, and one to Liverpool at £3 10s, but £4 is now under stood to be the regular rate. On Thursday Ald. McShane shipped 400 head of cattle, 90 sheep and 100 hogs per the steamers Waldensian and Cybele for Glasgow. Four steamers have safely landed shipments of cattle in London and Liverpool for this exporter, and he has cattle on board nine other steamers now crossing the ocean from this continent. The freight steamers of the Allan line which have arrived at Liverpool and Glasgow from the port of Montreal up to date this season carried 1,369 animals, and their loss by mortality has been but one animal only.

"CIRCUMSTANTIAL."-Counsel from the prisoner: "And you tell me, sir, you saw that blind, helpless fiddler kick the prosecutor on the head along with his other assailants? Witness: "I did, surr! In the thick o' the shindy, I seen the ould vagabone a feeling round an' round that honest poor man down on the flewer till he'd found a vacancy, when he ups with his fut an' lits fly the divil's own shoe-full clane into the centre ov't!!!!!! 10

The Midnight Fire Bell.

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With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It is stores feeble digestion, emiches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

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29-L

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal. No 270. Superior
Court of Montreal. Henriette Lagarde, dit
St. Jean, of the City and District of Montreal,
wife commune en biens of Edward Crevier,
butcher, of the same place, and duly authorized
a estr en justice, Plaintiff; vs. the said Antoine
Crevier butcher, of the same place, Defendant,
The plaintiff has instituted an action en seperation de bicus in the present cause, on the
Sixth day of June, Instant.
PERRAS & MORIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Attorneys for Plainting Montreal, 11th June, 1879. 44-5

A GOOD PLAN.

The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among shareholders, according to the market, monthly. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount, from 10 to 810,000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate su cessfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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In the thriving Town of Simcoc, Norfolk Co., Ont. Business well established. An excellent chance for an energetic Roman Catholic man. For particulars, address to "P. G.," Box 28, Simcoe, Ont.

THOUSANDS.

Thousands of Ladies' Silk Umbrellas to be offered for sale to-morrow at much below regular value.

HUNDREDS.

Hundreds of Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas to be offered for sale to-morrow at much below regular value.

KIDS!

. AT S. CARSLEY'S.

KIDS!

25c per pair for Gents' useful quality Kid Gloves, light shades, size 8. 30c per pair for Ladies' useful one-button Kids, dark colors, all sizes.

35c per pair for Ladies' fine quality one button Kids, Evening Shades, all sizes sold in most Stores at 50c per pair.

38c per pair for Ladies' good quality two button Kids, all sizes, in White, Black Opera and dark colors. Three pairs for

50c per pair for Ladies' fine quality one and two-button Kids, all sizes, in Black Opera and dark colors,

65c per pair for Ladies' superior quality two-button Kids, all sizes.

75c per pair for beautiful four button Klds, in White, Black, Evening and Dark

80c per pair for Ladies' two-button Kids the same as are sold in most stores at

the same as \$1 per pair. 81.00 per pair for Ladies' extra quality two-button Kids.

\$1.10 per pair for Ladies' extra quality four-button Kids,

-ALSO-

complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves in the finest qualities that can possibly be procured. Gents' Lavender Kids, redlly very fair quality, only 30c per pair, in all sizes.

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