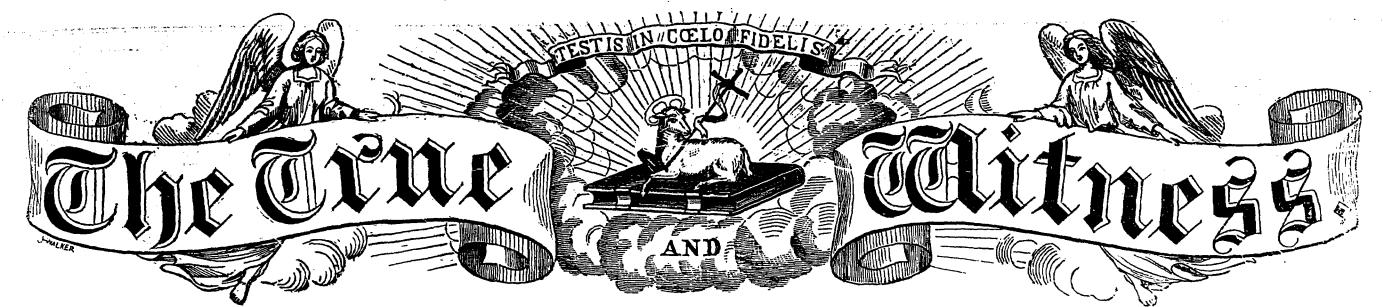
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CATHOLIC: CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIX.--- NO. 43.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The tramway line between Glasgow and Ibrox is almost completed. ST. ANDREWS AND EDINBUGH .- Successful mis-

sions have been given at Leith, Linlithgow, Broxburn, and Queensferry.

The City of Glasgow Bank Aid Association have settled with four hundred creditors, re-presenting about £35,000. The Kilbirnie Farmers' Society's annual competition of stock for 1879 took place on

the 26th April, when a fine display was made. The works necessary for the opening for

passenger traffic of the Caledonian Railway line between Edinburgh and I Leith will be completed in June.

From the Army Estimates it appears that the total cost of the works now in progress at Inchkeith and Kinghornness for defending the Firth will be £30,000.

Two handsome new altars-the one in honour of the Blessed Virgin, the other of St. Joseph-have been crected and consecrated in the Pro-Cathedral, of Aberdeen.

Her Majesty has presented another cup for competition at the ensuing Aberdeen Wapinschaw. This is the eleventh cup which Her Majesty has given for local competion.

A number of gentlemen connected with North Leith Parish Church have taken steps to secure the establishment of another congregation in the neighborhood of Bonning-

Miss Nisbet has gained the Maltese Cross presented by Brigadier General Dickson, of the Royal Company of Archers, at the competition of the Edinburgh Ladies' Archery Ċlub.

Mr. Welch Tenant, solicitor, formerly Prowist of Cupar, Fife, has announced his candidate for St. Andrews Burghs, as a Conserva-Six Liberal candidates are in the tive. tield.

A granite cross, about ten feet in height, has been erected at Balmoral Castle in memory of the late Princess Alice. Its design is chaste and beautiful, and its erection has been by command of the Queen.

Mr. J. Cassie, A. R. S. A., died at his residence in Castle terrace, Edinbugh, on the 10th of May. Mr. Cassie, who was a native of Aberdeenshire, has for many years been well known for his paintings of scu pieces.

CONFIRMATIONS AND CONVERSIONS .--- His Grace the Archbishop confirmed 138 at Lin-lithgow on the 2nd Sunday after Easter; 392 on the 3rd Sunday, at Leith. Five converts, four of whom were medical students, were lately confirmed at the Pro-Cathedral.

The Pope and Cardinal Newman. The Pope expressed the wish to see Cardinal Newman first of all the new creations, and on parting said : " I must give the new Cardinal a proof of my most particular esteem and affection." Then, placing Cardinal Newman's arm in his own he walked with him through the ante-chamber to the general waiting-room. The Pope and Cardinal conversed chiefly in Latin.

A Popular Notion.

The London Economist pronounces the popular notion that India pays a vast tribute to England and the less popular notion that she pays scarcely anything, equally erroneous. About \$18,500,000 in all must be taken to be the sum received and spent in England, which if there were no India, would not reach England. This means fairly liberal support for five or six thousand educated families. Nor is that all, for divers other sums reach Eng-land from India which competent critics, fumiliar with the sale of drufts in England or the Indian citics, estimate at three millions a year. These probably swell the whole amount to \$35,000,000, almost all of which is paid to the professional classes.

Lord Chelmsford.

The London *Times*' special correspondent writing from Durban, Natal, under date April 13, strongly deprecates the supersession of Lord Chelmsford, and says that the denial of the report of his recall (which had reached the colony through an erroneous telegram) had given universal satisfaction. "It is felt, and rightly too, that with the experience he has gained he had an advantage over any one who could be sent to supersede him. If errors have been committed they are being retrieved, and if, now that Lord Chelmsford for the first time had adequate resources for the conduct of the campaign, the chief command were to be placed in the hands of a new man, not only would it be extremely unfair to the general and distasteful to the army and colonists, but we might look forward to months of indecision, inaction, or blundering." Meanwhile Lord Beaconsfield has announced that this is

to be done.

Mineral Wealth of Great Britain. The mineral wealth of Great Britain is shown by the fact, as officially stated, that the product of coal was, in 1877, 134,610,763 tons, as against 133,344,766 tons in 1876; of iron ore, the product was 16,692,802 tons, against 16,841,53 the previous year; lead ore, 80,850 tons, against 79,095 in 1876; tin ore, 14,142 tons, against 13,688 in the year before copper ore, 73,041 tons, against 79,252 in 1876; and salt, 2,735,000 tons. The total value of minerals and metals obtained from the mines. &c., of the United Kingdom in 1878 reached **IRISH NEWS.**

The Franciscan Fathers opened a mission in Keady, connty Armagh.

A retreat for the members (both male and female) of the Confraternity of the Holy Family has been opened in Ballinasloe. On Friday morning, 23rd ult. the interment

of the Most Rev. Dr. Fallon, late Bishop of Kilfenora and Kilmacdusgh, took place at Mount Argus, Dublin.

Great and widespread regret has been felt in the archdiocese of Cashel at the death of the Rev. P. J. Flennelly, P.P., V.F., Murroe. His death was caused by an attack of typhus fever.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, on the 15th inst. laid the foundation of a new wing of Carlow Lay College, which is to be called St. Joseph's school.

The month's mind for the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Mally, P.P., Nenagh, was celebrated in the Catholic church of that town on the 15th inst, in the presence of an unusually large at- (internal organs should be easily discovered, for tendance of parishioners, and a number of clergymen.

The ceremony of Reception took place recently in the Presentation Convent, Kilkenny. The Very Rev. Dr. M'Donald, Dean of Ossory, presided. The young lady received was Miss Keating, Mountmellick, in religion, Sister Mary J. Clare.

The Rev. Michael Pyne, P. P., Kilmurry-M'Mahon, county Clare, has been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, P. P., V. G., of Nenagh, as successor to the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Mailly. The Very Rev. Mr. Pyne has been appointed by the board of guardians, chaplain of the Nenagh Workhouse.

Miscellaneous Items.

-A thoughtful invalid took a coffin along when he went from Boston to Florida, and his body was returned in it.

-Messrs. Moody and Sankey's "Hold the Fort" was played by the band of the besieged in Ekowe, Zululand, every Sunday.

-On a certain day in March, 1849, fifty-six thousand copies of the London Times were printed and it was talked of as a marvellous feat.

-The Railroad Gazette says that the world appears to be provided with works sufficient to produce about thrice as much iron in a year as the world has ever consumed in a vear.

finding of stone implements, rubbers, &c., of the remains of the Link elk, bear, deer, &c. Evidence of man being associated undoubtedly with the remains of the Link elk, whose re-mains he had smashed up and formed into im--In a recent German debate Herr Tiedenaun stated that there were in Germany 7,000,000 landed proprietors, 2,000,000 of whom were untaxed as having incomes under \$105 a year. Out of the actual taxpayers there plements, is fully proved by this discovery, of which I was an eye-witness. The cavern in were not more than 150,000 whose incomes exceeded \$750 a year. Forced sales of lands and farms are of daily occurrence, and general distress prevails.

When the Vatican authorities vacated the Quirinal, in obedienco to the order issued by Gen. Le Marmora, they took especial care first to deconsecrate all the chapels therein, and, consequently, Queen Margherita, zealous in her religious dutics, has been compelled to

The " Ophonys."

Dermstophony, myophony, tendophony, and

oseophony, are medical terms introduced

of the fingers, it may be presumed that we

abont listening to the growing of the grass.

The Co-Existence of a Man With the

At a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society

had reference to " the discovery by Mr. Ussher,

of Cappagh, of a bone cave in the County

Waterford, containing evidence of the co-ex

istence of a man with the Irish elk, whose bones he had smashed and formed into im-

plements" The first letter was as follows :-

Queen's College, Cork, 5th May, '79. Dear

Sir,-I have much pleasure in being enabled

to announce the discovery of a new bone cavern in the South of Ireland, regarding

Society will be interested to know a few par-

ticulars. During the Easter holidays, when

on a visit to my friend Mr. Ussher, of Cappagh,

which I explored some years ago. Mr. Ussher's

researches in the bone cave, although prose-

Irish Elk.

chapel within the Quirinal.

The Quirinal.

and his royal spouse does not yet expend itself. The Princess Louise is reported to be a lady thoroughly accomplished in domesticities. She superintends every detail of the entertainments at Government House, and has vigorously directed the repairs going on go out in ail weathers to perform them; and there. She has good artistic ideas in regard while princess, used to walk over with a lady and gentleman attendant to the little Church to household decoration. The other day, not of St. Andres. The Pope has now given liking the paint prepared for some woodwork, she mixed it over with her own hands orders for the consecration of a temporary until she got the tint she wanted. The result showed that her taste was perfect.

The Princess Louise.

Ottawa gossip about the Governor-General

Hon. Mr. Maakensie on Toleration

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new Bapsince the discovery of the microphone, and tist Church at Hamilton on the 26th ult. imply that by the microphone doctors are able to hear the sounds from the flow of the after advocating elegance and grandeur in church architecture, said :--

blood in the skin, and from the contraction "He was very much pleased as a Baptist to of the muscles and tendons, and from the see the large attendance of other denominavibration of the bony structure. Through tions present on the occasion, and he sincerely this invention an inflammation in any of the hoped this spirit of fraternal sympathy and co-operation would continue to increase. inflammation is always accompanied by the He had been associated in public life with increased activity of the circulation. Since people of all denominations, and had his we can thus hear the rush of blood in the tips views very greatly enlarged thereby, and among no people had he met with brighter shall soon be able to realize the old notion instances of individual character, uprightness and liberality than among those professing the Roman Catholic faith. He sincerely trusted that the existing spirit of tolerance would extend. Equal rights for all was the speaker's motto in religious matters as in everything else, and, were the battle now recently, Dr. Haughton read a letter from Professor Leith Adams. M.D., F.G.S., which

A Clown's Funeral.

A clown was buried at Finchley, England, a few Sundays ago, according to his directions. First in funeral procession rode the ringleader, leading four dames de la cirque in costume. These ladies were followed by the bounding brothers, the sword swallowers, the saltimbangues, then barebacked riders and other male performers. Then came a dwarf, carrywhich I have no doubt the Fellows of the ing a black flag, and after him the Barbary ape, Jacko, on a Shetland pony. Jacko was in a suit of sables, and his steed was also near Dungarvan, he directed my attention to decked in the trappings and the suits of woe. a cave in the neighbourhood, about seven miles distant from the famous Shandon cave, The coffin was borne on an open bier, and on the plate, where the royal coronet should be, were the motley garments of the clown. Two clown colleagues followed the hearse, but if cuted during a few days, have resulted in the they filled the position of chief mourners, their garb was certainly not in keeping with their place, for they were chalked, ochred and dressed as if for performance. The strange cavalcade was wound up by part of the circus band in one of the gaudy professional carriages. They played such airs as " Go Where

TERMS: \$1.50 per auant In advance.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A handsome altar of Italian marble, built at a cost of \$1,200, is to be erected in the cathedral at Savannah, Ga.

The Cross and the Sword-" La Croix et l'Epec"-is the title of a Catholic journal which has just been started in Paris.

The results of the mission recently held by the Jesuit Fathers in St. Stephen's Church, East 28th street, were 41,000 communicants and 35 converts.

Some miscreant broke into the Catholic Church in DeSoto, Ill., one Saturday recently and stole the sacred vessels, thus preventing the celebration of mass the next day.

-A rich American, now residing at Rome, desiring to possess the bust of Leo XIII., engaged the services of the colobrated sculptor, Tadolini. The latter, not content with a simple portrait of the holy father, went by Vatican and asked permission of Leo. ALL. to reproduce his features from the original. The Pope consented. When the work was finished, Leo congratulated the artist, who asked him to trace a word on the still fresh clay. His Holiness took the burin from the sculptor, and wrote with a smile, " Leo de tribu Juda.'

THE POPE AND ISISH CATHOLIC LITERATORE.-The erndite Father Meehan received a letter from Mgr. Kirby, veteran Rector of the Irish College at Rome, dated 13th April :--- Un yesterday I had the honor of an audience of His Holiness, at which 1 had the pleasure to lay at his sacred feet your three most interestalready fought and won to be fought over, again, he knew of no contest into which he could enter with greater zeal." fixed his eye particularly on the Latin verses at pp. 114, 115 of the "Geral-dines," which he read through. He ex-pressed his regret that you did not publish the Latin text of the "Geraldines," as it would have been a comfort to him to have it along with the English translation. I also gave him your letter which his Holiness opened in my presence and read to the end. He smiled when you spoke of the schooldays in the Roman College, and said he had a distinct recollection of one of the Irish students, and mentioned Quinn, Andrea (now parish priest of Athy). His Holiness authorized me to convey to you his thanks for your valuable gift, and his apostolic benediction. His Holiness greatly admired the beautiful binding of your books, as we all did in the College. In our library we have the "Flight of the Earls," • Franciscans," "Geraldines," Marchese's « Painters and Sculptors " and "Confederation of Kilkenny." His Holiness authorised me to convey to the firm of Messes. Dufly his apostolic blessing in consideration of their great merits in printing and circulating so many useful and Catholic works.

Accounts from the Sutherland Hills show the sad havoc which the inclement weather is making among the sheep. Lambs, it is said, are dying in hundreds, and flockmasters are consoling themselves with the possibility of having the ewes. The weather is more like midwinter than the month of May.

The building trade in Queensferry is at prosent very brisk, a large number of tenements being in course of crection. On the grounds of Pewlands, fued from the Earl of Hopetum, at the extreme west end of the town, Bailie Williamson has erected two rows of buildings capable of accommodating twenty-four families.

BOLESKINE AND ABERTARFF,-At the election of the School Board for this parish, the Rev. Coll McDonald was returned in the fifth out of seven places at the Board, with 82 votes, as against 113 for the highest and 76 for the lowest on the poll. The gentleman highest on the poll was Mr. John Peter (Established Church), factor for Lord Lovat.

The 15th May was the Whitsunday term, when the half-yearly collection of rents takes place throughout Scotland. Factors report tenants were at least as prompt in payment as was pulled to lose last week, and which he in former years, and that the amount collected was a fair average.

CLERICAL CHANGES .--- His Grace the Archbishop has resolved upon making the following clerical changes in the archdiocese :--(1) The Rev. P. M'Manus, to go from Stirling to Jedburgh; (2) the Rev. F. M'Kerrell, to go from Dunfermline to Stirling; (3) the Rev. Jos. Hare, to go from Kirkcaldy to Dudferm-line; (4) the Rev. P. Morris, to go from Jed-burgh to Kirkcaldy; (5) the Rev. J. M'Cartney to go frem Linlithgow to Kelso; and (6) the Rev. John Lee. to go from Kelso to Linlithgow. The two changes first mentioned Dunfermline and Stirling.

Decline of Shipbuilding in the Clyde.

The decline of the Clyde shipbuilding trade is exciting much uneasiness. How great the decline is may be shown very briefly from 44 per cent of the steam tonnage built in the whole United Kingdom, and 391 per cent of only 131,443 steam tons and 56,678 sailing tons; while the total tonnage built in the United Kingdom was 8 per cent greater than in 1874.

MIXTURE FOR CLEANING FURNITURE .--- Colddrawn linseed oil, one quart; gin, or spirit of wine, half a pint: vinegar half a pint; butter of antimony, two ounces; spirits of turpen- | the wheat crop, but of course this depends entine, half a pint. N.B.-This mixture requires to be well shaken before it is used. A little of opinion that there is not a very good outof it is then to be poured upon a rubber, which must be well applied to the surface of the fur-shall regard it with great satisfaction if we niture several applications will be necessary for new furniture, or for such as had pre- our ordinary weather between this and harviously been French-polished or rubbed with | vest time we see nothing to prevent .-- Hamilbecswax.

the metals; £47,113,767, coal; and £2,424,67 minerals, earthy, not reduced, together with the value of salt, clays, &c. But the great item in these returns is the vast quantity-6,608,-664 tons-of pig iron, of the value of more than \$80,000,000, and it is estimated that, in the manufacture of this metal, between 15,000,-000 and 16,000,000 tons of coal were used.

£68,281,405-viz: £18,742,960, the value of

American Race Horses.

About twelve hundred racehorses are bred in the United States yearly. Out of these twelve hundred only one phenomenal colt comes to the front as a three-year-old. Yesterday Mr. James R. Keene's Kentucky colt Spendthrift made a great race, winning the American Jockey Club Derby, called the Belmont stakes, in quicker time, over a heavy track, than the Duke of Magenta made when be won it last year. In England at least thousand race horses are bred yearly, giving them more than two chances to our one for agreat horse. Still it is the opinion of gentlemen who have had turf experience in both countries, that if the Duke of Magenta was in his American form he could beat any horse on the English turf. that though in the case of small holdings the As Spendthrift is a rugged colt, with great number of tenants who failed to pay their stamina, having won all the races he has rents was larger than usual, other classes of started in (seven) except the one in which he

> had in his grasp within a few feet of the post, he would stand a good chance of vanquishing the kings of the English turf, notwithstanding

the odds against us.-New York Sun.

Our Crops-the Harvest

From advices it appears that the bad times which England has passed through during the past year are not to be relieved by a good harvest. Both in France and England the crops have been much damaged by the incessant rains and the far from ordinary spring weather. In this country we are at present also suffering from sparse prospects. This is true, too. will create vacancies in the School Boards of of the west and northwest, but from the very opposite cause reported from England, viz drought. We have, on the whole, had a dry and cold spring, which, as is well known amongst farmers, is always attended with a far from abundant crop. It is much to be hoped that the past few days' rains will gladden our farmers, and no doubt they will, alstatistics collected by by the Glasgow Herald. though they are rather late. Possibly the In 1874 the steam tonnage built on the Clyde rain will not improve the straw, but it must amounted to 183,144 tons, the sailing ton-nage to 69,166, or to 252,310 tons in all, being case of grain, it may not swell the quantity but will certainly considerably affect the quality, especially if there are more down-falls the sailing tonnage, or 43 per cent, of of it soon. It is pointed out that some com-the whole. Last year the Clyde turned out pensation will be given the farmers consequent upon the earlier conditions of the weather being favourable to an unusually large planting, and therefore the acreage may be looked forward to as being considerably above the

average. An abundant corn crop is not impossible. The opinion in the west, is that with such weather as we have to-day the corn crop may compensate for the deficiencies in tirely upon the elements. Most experts are have a good average harvest, and this with ton Times.

Cardinal Newman.

Cardinal Newman takes his title from the Church of St. Georgio de Nelabro, the only one in Rome dedicated to the patron saint of England. This Church contains, under the high altar, the head of St. George and the red silk banner, which are exhibited on the day after Ash Wednesday and on St. George's day, the only days when the church is open to the public. Two minutes' walk distant is the church of S. Maria-in-Cosmedin, under which is preserved a piece of St. Patrick's skull, exhibited on that saint's day.

The Irish Harp.

An Irish harp revival seems to have taken place in Ireland. A series of harp concerts were recently given in Dublin, at which that ancient instrument was the chief feature. Between the parts Mr. O'Flaherty, an Irish piper, played some of the old airs. The Irish harp and violin played the lively dance airs, which set the feet of the audience imperceptibly going, tapping time, making them wish for a clear floor and a willing partner. This kind of music acts like electricity on the sinews of an Irishman's legs. Keep it up.

Sunday in London (and Where Else?) (From Punch, May 17.)

Scene-London. Time-Sunday. Intelli-gent foreigner and Charles (his friend) discovered perambulating the streets.

Intelligent foreigner-" My taith, but yours is a wonderful country! But why are the streets so descried? Where are your artisans? They are not at work ?"

Charles (his friend)-" Of course not. It is Sunday.'

Intelligent foreigner-" I see; they are at your noble British museum, admiring its natural history, its superb statues?"

The Charles (his friend)-"Well, no. museum is closed on Sundays."

Intelligent foreigner-"Then they are in your fine National gallery, enjoying your grand pictures?"

Charles [his friend]--- "Well, no. The National gallery is closed on Sundays." Intelligent Foreigner--- "Then they are at

your spacious South Kensington, studying the industrial arts, eh?" Charles (his friend)- "Well, no. The

South Kensington museum is, closed on Sundays,'

Intelligent foreigner-"Then of course, they are at home?"

Charles (his friend)-"Well, no; the truth is, our proletariat have not much of a home for Sundays."

Intelligent foreigner-"Hal Hold! How stapid I am I You are religious, you English. They are at church !"

Charles (his friend) --- "Well, no. They don't go much to church. Besides, it is past 1, and all the churches will be closed by this time. They always are after service on Sundays." Intelligent foreigner (puzzied)- "Then

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question is of a large size, and appears to have been occupied by man. Mr. Ussher proposes to continue his explorations, and will report results to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, with the view of obtaining a grant to enable him to clear out its contents. I mention this discovery as I have no doubt the Fellows of the Society will welcome Mr. Ussher's most praiseworthy exertions." Dr. Haughton read a communication of a later date from Professor Leith-Adams, enclosing a detailed account of the progress of the work of excavation in the cave, and stating that he [Professor Leith-Adams] hoped soon to be able to join Mr. Ussher and help him in the work. In the opinion of Dr.

Hanghton the great problem of the co-existence of man and the Irish elk had now been solved. As a very old member of the society he could not avoid feeling some regret. It had been a stock subject, and many a pleasant evening had the geologists and the antiquarians spent in discussing it. (Laughter.) They were all indebted to Mr. Ussher-(hear, hear)-who was not unknown to the

The Chairman said he did not agree with Dr. Haughton in thinking that the new discovery bad settled the question. [Hear, and laughter.] He had long been a believer in the existence of the elk down long into the historical age, and for a long way, at all events, before the present race of men were in Ircland.

society.

Dr. Haughton said they might in that case have it still on hand for discussion. (Laughter.

The Chinese.

AUSTRALIA IS affected much as California is by the presence of the Chinese. Ruined by Chinese cheap labor is the cry, as the thousauds of Mongolians come pouring in. Seamen have struck because of the employment of the cheaper laborers, riots have occurred at Sydncy hoodlums to burn the Chinese quarter of the city. The Pall Mall Gazette, in discussing the objection to Chinese immigration, both in the United States and English colonies, says that not only is the Chinaman per-sonally objectionable, but he is a protectionist and an absentee of the most virulent type at one and the same time. No one gets any "pull" out of a Chinaman. He buys his cloths from China, he buys his food from China, he brings his opium from China, and he deals exclusively through Chinamen. Thus, whether he is a gold-digger or is working for daily wages, neither Americans nor Europeans can make anything out of him. When he has made as much as he thinks will keep him in China, off he goes with his savings, and the State or the colony knows him no more. But in his place there appears another Chinaman equally in-

dustrious, equally penurious, equally inclined to take low wages, who goes through the same process, and then in like manner disappears. Thus these thrifty Asiatics, by keeping entirely to their own routes of trade saving money or digging gold simply to take it out of the country, seem to the unsophisticated American and equally dull Australian to be

Glory Waits Thee," " Down Among the Dead Men." " In some far Sultry Clime." and other morecaux selected by their deceased comrade. At the cemetery the last remains of Billy Walton were laid in the grave, and when the daisy quilt was snugly spread over him each of his brother clowns turned a somersault over his resting place, and with that the remarkable interment concluded.

Canada and an Arotis Expedition.

We Canadians are about to be asked to aid privately in quite a new undertaking-that of a balloon subscription for the purpose of Arctic exploration. Commodore John P. Cheyne, a retired officer in the Navy, is and has been full of finding the North Pole for some length of time. He is an Arctic explorer of some year's experience, and has re-sided over ten years in Canada. He is most sanguine of reaching the long coveted spot by perostation, and, having lived in our midst, is anxious that Canada should share in the honor of aiding the finding of the northwest passage. The sum of \$175,000 is the trifle that is required for the work. Part of it is being subscribed in the United Kingdom, where there are already in the various towns and cities Arctic committees established in aid of the

project. Mr. Cheyne propose to ascend from Northumberland sound, in lat. 76 deg. 52 min., with three balloons in combination, each balloon containing 32,000 feet of pure hydrogen. Each being equal to a lifting power of a ton weight, would carry altogether three tons. This would enable him to take seven men, Esquimaux dogs, provisions, boat gear, sleeping bags, etc. Starting from this point in the aeronautic travel, he maintains that the Pole would be reached in thirty or forty hours. There is no doubt that "ballooning" is no idle fallacy and only to be looked upon, as heretofore, for excursions in the air. The British War Office authorities have given balloons a series of practical experimental tests, and they may be now looked upon to play no idle part in future warfare as a reserve and part of an army's equipment in the field. Should the aid asked be afforded Cheyne by Canadians and he is successful in his undertaking, it will certainly astonish that pro-Russianite contemporary, the New York Herald, even supposing the sledges from his vessel, the Jeannette, were not bailled by such obstacles as high land, rough piled up ice and patches of open water, to find that England and his (J. G. B.'s) neighbor Canada had been there before him.

The Slave Trade.

-The slave trade on the east coast of Africa is no longer flourishing. News reached Zanzibar the other day that three separate gangs of slaves were on their way to the coast, but before the intelligence came the Sultan had caught one of them, and Dr. Kirk and dropped upan another. The Kilwa road, formerly the most frequented for slave dealing, is entirely closed. The trade now is barely enough to keep the coast plantations going. Charles (his friend)—"Oh, the public-bouses! You will find plenty of them open on Sundays, after the hours allowed by the act!" (Changes the conversation.)

THE POPE AND THE BISHOP OF GALWAY .---

His Holiness, who seems to be conversant with everything, and indefatigable in seeking out and acknowledging merit, has written to the learned and zealous Bishop of Galway, the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, a letter dated April 30, in which the Holy Father says :----"We have received your letter and the presentation copy of your Commentaries on the Sacred Book of the New Testament, which you were kind enough to send us. We could not indeed do ourselves the pleasure or pro-rusing your volumes, venerable brother, as they are written in the English language, but we have, nevertheless, been gratified by the evidence of your homage to us and to this Apostolic See, as conveyed to us through your present. Whilst, therefore, expressing our thanks to you, we, at the same time, commend your pious and laborious researches in the investigation of the Sacred Scriptures, wherein are hidden the salutary and inexhaustible treasures of truth and life, and which furnish the greatest help to the fruitful discharge of the duties of the pastoral office. But, in graciously accepting the solemn assurances you have given us, we heartily pray the Lord to abundantly bestow on you the spirit of wisdom and fortitude to fight the good fight ; and as a teken of Divine tavor, and as a pledge of our sincere affection, we lovingly impart to you the Apostolic Benediction."-The Free-man remarks : "Whilst his lordship must feel much gratified at this appreciation of his arduous literary labors by the Holy Father, the public will, at the same time, be glad to learn that he is still actively engaged in his Scriptural researches. For we believe we are correct in saying that, at this moment, he has in the press a Commentary on the Gospel of St. Luke, which will be published before the end of this month, and will form a fitting companion volume to his already popular Commentaries on all the Epistles of the New Testament-Pauline and Catholic-as well as on the Synoptical Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark."

Decline of England's Foreign Trade.

A report from the English consul at Floence draws attention to the decline of some branches of English trade with Italy. In steel rails, locomotives, tools and other Sheffield ware, Germany is, he says, pushing England out of the market. His enquiries lead him to the belief that the foreign manufacturers have shown greater foreight in regard to the needs of Europe for railway material than their English competitors, and that the benefit they are now receiving is partly due to this cause. He adds that this foresight is probably assisted by "the continental system of publishing all the lowest prices at which contracts are given," and the custom of Belgian manufacturers and shippers meeting weekly and exchanging ideas as to prices and rates of freight.

- One hundred and ninety-nine vessels have entered inward at Quebec Custom House, The export trade has been at an end for several ? and 60 have cleared for sea since the opening years, and it is years since a man slave has of navigation. Sixty-two vessels have been

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE COUSIER OF THE CZAR.

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By Jules Verno.

CHAPTER IV .--- CONTINUED.

This was especially remarked by a traveler in a carriage at the front part of the train. This person-evidently a stranger-made good use of his eyes and asked numberless questions, to which he received only evasive answers. Every minute leaning out of the window, which he would keep down to the great disgust of his fellow travelers, he lost nothing of the views to the right. He inquired the names of the most insignificant places, their position, what were their com-merce, their manufactures, the number of their inhabitants, the average mortality, etc., and all this he wrote down in a note book, already full of memoranda.

This was the correspondent Alcide Jolivet, and the reason of his putting so many insignificant questions was that among the many answers he received, he hoped to find some interesting fact " for his cousin." But, naturally enough, he was taken for a spy, and not a word treating of the events of the day was

nttered in his hearing. Finding, therefore, that he could learn nothing in relation to the Tartar invasion, he wrote in his note book : "Travelers of great discretion. Very close as to political matters."

While Alcide Jolivet noted down his impressions thus minutely, his confrere, in the same train, travelling for the same object, was devoting himself to the same work of observation in another compartment. Neither of them had seen each other that day at the Moscow station, and they were each ignorant that the other had set out to visit the scene of the war. Harry Blount, speaking little, but listening much, had not inspired his companions with the suspicions which Alcide Jolivet had aronsed. He was not taken for a spy, and therefore his neighbors, without constraint, gossiped in his presence, allowing themselves even to go farther than their natural caution would in most cases have allowed them. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph had thus an opportunity of observing how much recent eventer preoccupied the party of merchants who were on their way to Nijni-Novgorod, and to what a degree the commerce with Central Asia was threatened in its transit. He therefore did not hesitate 5 note in his book this perfectly correct o' ... ervation.

"My fellow travelers extremely anxious. Nothing is talked of but war, and they speak of it with a freedom which is astonishing, as having broken out between the Volga and the Vistula."

The readers of the Daily Telegraph would not fail to be as well informed as Alcide Jolivet's "cousin."

And moreover, as Harry Blount, seated at the left of the train, only saw one part of the country, which was hilly, without giving himself the trouble of looking at the right side which was composed of wide plains, he added, with British assurance :

"Country mountainous between Moscow and Wladimir."

It was evident that the Russian government purposed taking severe measures to gnaml against any serious eventualities even in the interior of the empire. The rebellion had not crossed the Siberian frontier, but evil influences might be feared in the Volga provinces, so near to the country of the Kirghiz.

The police had as yet found no traces of Ivan Ogareff. It was not known whether the traitor, calling the foreigner to avenge his personal rancor, ha 'l rejoined Feofar-Khan, or whether he was ende woring to foment a revolt in the governmen." of Nijni-Novgorod, which at this time of year contained a popu-

with two heads, holding a sceptre and a globe, Michael Strogoff, surrounded by the escutcheons of Novgorod, Wladimir, Kiev, Kasan, Astrakan, and of Siberia, and environed by the collar of the order of St. Andrew, surmounted by a royal crown! As to Michael Strogoff, his papers were in order, and he was, consequently, free from all police supervision. At the Station of Wladimir the train stopped for several minutes, which appeared sufficient to enable the correspondent of the Daily

Telegraph to take a two-fold view physical and moral, and to form a complete estimate of this ancient capital of Russia. At the Wladimir station fresh travelers en-

tered the train. Among others, a young girl presented herself at the door of the carriage occupied by Michael Strogoff.

A vacant place was found opposite the courier of the Czar. The young girl took it, after placing by her side a modest travellingbag of red leather, which seemed to constitute her luggage. Then seating herself with downcast eyes, she prepared for a journey which was still to last several hours.

Michael Strogoff could not help looking attentively at his newly arrived fellow traveler. As she was so placed as to travel with her back to the engine, he even offered her his seat, which she might prefer to her own, but she thanked him with a slight bend of her graceful neck.

The young girl appeared to be about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Her head, truly charming, was of the purest Sclavonic type--slightly severe, and which would, when a few summers had passed over her, unfold into beauty rather than mere prettiness. From beneath a sort of kerchief which she wore on her head escaped in protusion light golden hair. Her eyes were brown, soft, and expressive of much sweetness of temper. The nose was straight, and attached to her pale and somewhat thin cheeks by delicate mobile nostrils. The lips were finely cat, but it seemed

as if they had long since forgotten how to smile. The young traveler was tall and upright, as well as could be judged of her figure from the very simple and ample pelisse that covered her. Although she was still a very young gill in the literal sense of the term, the development of her high forehead and clearly cut features gave the idea that she was the possessor of a great moral energy-a point which did not escape Michael Strogoff. Evidently this young girl had already suffered in This addition was in consequence of the celthe past, and the future doubtless did not present itself to her in glowing colors; but it was none the less certain that she had known how to struggle, and that she had resolved to struggle still with the trials of life. Her energy was evidently prompt and persistent, and her calmness unalterable, even under circumstances in which a man would be likely to give way, or lose his self-command.

Such was the impression which she pro-duced at first sight. Michael Strogoff, being himself of an energetic temperament, was naturally struck by the character of her physignomy, and while taking care not to cause her annoyance by a too persistent gaze, he observed his neighbor with no small interest. The costume of the young traveler was both extremely simple and appropriate. She was not rich-that could easil / be seen : but not the slightest mark of negligence was to be discerned in her dress. All her luggage was contained in a leather bag under lock and key, and which, for want of room, she held on her lap.

She wore a long, dark pelisse, which was gracefully adjusted at the neck by a blue tie. Under this pelisse, a short skirt, also dark, fell over a robe which reached to her ankles, and of which the lower edge was ornamented with some simple embroidery. Half-boots of worked leather, and thickly-soled, as if chosen in the anticipation of a long journey, covered her small feet.

Michael Strogoff fancied that he recognized, by certain details, the fashion of the costume of Livonia, and he thought that his neighbor must be a native of the Baltic provinces.

But whither was this young girl going, ne, at an age when the forte

Michael Strogoff showed his ponorojna, nade out in the name of Nicholas Korpadoff. He had consequently no difficulty.

As to the other travelers in the compartment, all bound for Nijini-Novgorod, their appearance, happily for them, was in nowise suspicious.

The young girl in her turn, exhibited, not a passport, since pasports are no longer required in Russia, but a permit indorsed with a private seal, and which seemed to be of a special character. The inspector read the permit with attention. Then, having atten-tively examined the person whose description it contained :

- "You are from Riga ?" he said. "Yes," replied the young girl.
- " You are going to Irkutsk ?"
- "Yes." " By what route ?"
- "By Perm."

"Good !" replied the inspector. "Take care to have your permit vised at the police station of Nijni-Novgorod." The young girl bent her head in token of assent.

Hearing the questions and replies, Michael Strogoff experienced a mingled sentiment both of surprise and pity. What! this young girl alone, journeying to that far off Siberia, and at a time when, to its ordinary dangers were added all the perils of an invaded country, and one in a state of insurrection ? How would she reach it? What would become of her?

The inspection ended, the doors of the carriages were then opened, but before Michael Strogoff could move toward her, the young Livonian, who | ad been the first to descend, had disappeared in the crowd which thronged the platforms of the railway station.

CHAPTER V.

NIJNI-NOVGOROD, Lower Novgorod, situate at the junction of the Volga and the Oka, is the chief town in the district of the same name. It was here that Michael Strogoff was obliged to leave the railway, which at the time did not go beyond this town. Thus, as he ad-vanced, his traveling would become first less speedy and then less safe.

Nijni-Novgorod, the fixed population of which is only from thirty to thirty-five thousand inhabitants, contained, at that time, more than three hundred thousand; that is to say, the population was increased tenfold. ebrated fair, which was held within the walls for three weeks. Formerly Makariew had the benefit of this concourse of traders, but since 1817 the fair had been removed to Nijni-Novgorod.

The town, dreary enough at most times, then presented a truly animated scene. Six different races of merchants, European and Asiatic, were fraternizing under the con-

genial influence of trade. Even at the late hour at which Michael Strogoff left the platform, there were still a large number of people in the two towns, separated by the stream of the Volga, which compose Nijni-Novgorod, and the highest of which is built on a steep rock, and is defended by one of those forts called in Russia, "krenil."

Had Michael Strogoff been obliged to stay at Nijni-Novgorod, he would have had some trouble in finding a hotel, or even an inn, to suit him. In the meantime, as he had not to start immediately-for he was going to take a steamer-he was compelled to look out for some lodging; but, before doing so, he wished to know exactly the bour at which the steamboat would start. He went to the office of the company whose boats plied between Nijni-Novgorod and Perm. There, to his great annoyance, he found that the Cau-o'clock. Seventeen hours to wait! It was very vexatious to a man so pressed for time. However, he resigned himself to circumstances for he never senselessly murmurod. Besides, the fact was that no telegue or tarantass. berlin or postchaise, nor horse, could take ing well acquainted with the town, he knew that he could without difficulty retrace his

Having strolled on for about an hour, he seated himself on a bench against the wall of with the noise of their instruments and their a large wooden cottage, which stood, with others, on a vast open space. He had scarcely been there five minutes when a hand was laid heavily on his shoulder. "What are you doing here?" roughly demanded a large and powerful man, who had

approached unperceived. "I am resting," replied Michael Strogoff. "Do you mean to stay all night on the bench !" asked the man.

"Yes, if I feel inclined to do so," answered Michael Strogoff, in a tone somewhat too sharp for the simple merchant he wished to personate.

"Come forward, then, that I may see you, said the man. "It is not necessary," he replied; and he

calmly stepped back ten paces or so.

The man seemed, as Michael observed him well, to have the look of a Bohemian, such as are met at fairs, and with whom contact, either physical or moral, is unpleasant. Then, as he looked more attentively through the dusk which was coming on, he perceived near the cottage a large caravan, the usual traveling dwelling of the Zingaris, or gypsies, who swarm in Russia wherever a few copecks can be obtained.

As the gypsey took two or three steps forward and was about to interrogate Michael Strogoff more closely, the door of the cottage was opened. He could just see a woman, who advanced quickly, and, in a language which Michael Strogoff knew to be a mixture of the Mongol and Siberian :

"Another spy !" she said. "Let him alone and come to supper. The 'papluka'* is waiting for you."

Michael Strogoff could not help smiling at the epithet bestowed on him, dreading spies as he did above all things.

But in the same dialect, although his accent was very different, the Bohemian replied in words which signify:

"You are right, Sangarre. Besides, we start to-morrow."

" To-morrow !" repeated the woman in surprise.

"Yes, Sangarre," replied the Bohemian; to-morrow; and the Father himself sends us -where we are going !" Thereupon the man and woman entered the

cottage, and carefully closed the door. "Good!" said Michael Strogoff to himself: "if these gypsies do not wish to be understood, when they speak before me, they had

better use some other language." From his Siberian origin, and because he had spent his childhood in the steppes, Michael Strogoff, it has been said, understood almost all the languages in usage from 'artary to the Sea of Ice. As to the exact signification of the words exchanged between the gypsey and his companion, he did not trouble his head. For why should it interest him ?

An hour after, Michael Strogoff was sleep-ing soundly on one of those Russian beds which always seem so hard to strangers, and on the morrow, the 17th of July, he awoke at break of day.

He had still five hours to pass at Nijni-Novgorod; it seemed to him an age. How was he to spend the morning, unless in wandering, as he had done the evening before, through the streets? By the time he had finished his breakfast. strapped up his bag, had his podorojna inspected at the police office, he would have nothing to do but start. But he was not a man to lie in bed after the sun had risen, so he rose, dressed himself, placed the letter with the imperial arms on it carefully at the bottom of its usual pocket, within the lining of his coat, over which he fastened his belt; he then closed his bag and threw it over his shoulder.

This done, he had no wish to return to the "City of Constantinople," and, intending to wharf, he settled his bill and left the inn. s. id, was the cause of it. By way or precaution. Michael Strogoff went "The fair is to be closed," said one.

On one of the open spaces between the quarters of this ten porary city were numbers of mountebanks of every description ; harlequins and acrobats, deafening the visitors vociferous cries; gypsies from the mountains telling fortunes to the credulous fools who are ever to be found in such assemblies ; Zingaries or Tsiganes-a name which the Russians give to the gypsies who are the descendants of the ancient Copts-singing their wildest melodies and dancing their most original dances; comedians of foreign theaters acting Shakspeare, adapted to the taste of spectators who crowded to witness them. In the long avenues the bear showmen accompanied their four-footed dancers; menageries resounded with the hoarse cries of animals under the influence of the stinging whip or red-hot irons of the tamer; and, besides all these numberless performers, in the middle of the central square, surrounded by a circle four deep of en-thusiastic amateurs, was a band of "mariners of the Volga," sitting on the ground as on the

deck of their vessel, imitating the action of rowing, guided by the stick of the master of the orchestra, the veritable heliusman of this imaginary vessel!

A whimsical and pleasing custom ! It should here be mentioned that England and France, at all events, were this year represented at the great fair of Nijni-Novgorod by two of the most distinguished products of modern civilization, Messrs. Harry Blount and Alcide Jolivet.

Alcide Jolivet, an optimist by nature, seemed to find everything agreeable, and as by chance both lodging and food were to his taste, he jotted down in his book seme memoranda particularly favorable to the town of Niini-Novgorod.

Harry Blount, on the contrary, having in vain hunted for a supper, had been obliged to find a resting-place in the open air. He therefore looked at it all from another point of view; and was preparing an article of the most withering character against a town in which the landlords of the inns refused to receive travelers who only begged leave to be flayed, "morally and physically."

Michael Strogoff, one hand in his pocket, the other holding his cherry-stemmed pipe, appeared the most indifferent and least im-

patient of men; yet, from a certain contraction of his eyebrows every now and then, a careful observer would have perceived that he was burning to be off.

For about two hours he had been walking about the streets, only to find himself invarably at the fair again. As he passed among the groups of bayers, and sellers, he discovered that those who came from countries on the confines of Asia manifested great uneasiness. Their trade was visibly suffering trom it.

Another symptom also was to be remarked. In Russia military uniforms appear on every occasion. Soldiers are wont to mix freely with the crowd, the police agents being al-most invariably aided by a number of Cossacks, who, lance on shoulder, keep order in the crowd of three hundred thousand

strangers. But on this occasion the soldiers, Cossacks and the rest, did not put in an appearance at the great market. Doubtless, a sudden order to move having been foreseen, they were re-

stricted to their barracks. Nevertheles, though no soldiers were to be seen, it was not so with officers. Since the evening before, aides-de-camp, leaving the governor's palace, galloped in every direction. An unusual movement was going forward which a serious state of affairs could alone account for. There were innumerable couriers on the roads both to Wladimir and to the Ural Mountains. The exchange of telegraphic dispatches between Moscow and St. Petersburg was incessant.

Michael Strogoff found himself in the central square when the report spread that the head of the police had been summoned by a courier to the palace of the governor-general. breakfast on the bank of the Volga, near the An important dispatch from Moscow, it was

sheds. Agents and soldiers with whip or stick stimulated the tardy ones, and made nothing of pulling down the tents even before the poor Bohemians had left them.

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WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1879.

Ender these energetic measures the square -of Nijni-Novgorod-would, it was evident, be entirely evacuated before the evening, and to the tumult of the great fair would succeed the silence of the desert. It must again be repeated—for it was a ne.

cessary aggravation of these severe measures that to all of those nomads chiefly concerned in the order of expulsiion even the steppes of Siberia were forbidden, and they would be obliged to hasten to the south of the Caspian Sen, either to Persia, Turkey, or the plains of Turkestan. The posts of the Ural, and the mountains which form, as it were, a prolongation of the river along the Russian frontier, they were not allowed to pass. They were therefore under the necessity of travel. ing a thousand versts before they could tread a free soil.

Justas the reading of the proclamation by the head of the police came to an end, an idea darted institutively into the mind of Michael Strogoff.

"What a singular coincidence," though he. " between this proclamation expelling all foreigners of Asiatic origin and the words exchanged this evening between those two gypsies of the Zingari race: 'The Father himself sends us where we wish to go,' that old man said. But the Father' is the Emperor. He is never called anything else among the people. How could these gypsies have foreseen the measure against them? How could they have known it beforehand. and where do they wish to go? Those are suspicious people, and it seems to me that to them the government proclamation must be more useful than injurious."

But these reflections, though certainly correct, were completley dispelled by another. which drove every other thought out of Michael's mind. He forgot the Zingaris, their suspicious words, the strange coincidence which resulted from the proclamation. The remembrance of the young Livenian girl suddenly rushed into his mind.

"Poor child!" he thought to himself. 'She cannot now cross the frontier"

In truth the yonng girl was from Riga ; she was Livonian, consequently Russian, and now could not leave Russian territory ! The permit which had been given her before the new measures had been promulgated was evidently no longer available. All the routes to Siberia had just been pitilessly closed to her, and whatever was the motive which was taking her to Irkutsk, she was now forbidden to go there.

This thought greatly occupied Michael Strogoff. He said to himself, vaguely at first that without neglecting anything of what was due to his important mission, it would perhaps be possible for him to be of some use to this brave girl; and this idea pleased him. Knowing how serious were the daugers which he, an energetic and vigorous man, would have personally to encounter, through a country of which however the roads were familiar. he could not conceal from himself how infinitely greater they would prove to a young unprotected girl. As she was going to Irkutsk, she would be obliged to follow the same road as himself, she would have to pass through the bands of invaders, as he was about to attempt doing himself. If, moreover, and according to all probability, she had at her disposal only the resources necessary for a journey taken under ordinary circumstances. how could she manage to accomplish it under conditions which late events would render not only perilous but expensive?

"Well," said he, "if she takes the route to Perm, it is nearly impossible but that I shall fall in with her. Then I will watch over her without her suspecting it; and as she appears to be as anxious as myself to reach Irkutsk, she will cause me no delay."

But one thought leads to another. Michnel Strogoff had till now reasoned on the supposition of doing a kind action, of rendering a service; but now another idea flashed into his brain and the question presented itself under quite a new aspect. "The fact is," said he to himself, " that] have much more need of her than she call have of me. Her presence will be useful in drawing off suspicion from m. A man traveling alone across the store ppes may be easily guessed to be a courier ppes may be easily the contrary, this is to the Czar. If, on I shall appear young girl accompanies me, I shall appear young girl accompanies me, Korpane in the eyes of all the Nicholas Korpano must accompany me. Therefore, she box accompany me. Therefore, I must find him acain at any cost. It is not probable that Bir ce yesterday evening she has been able to get a carriage and leave Nijui-Novgorod. I must look for her. And may God guide me.' Michael left the great square of Nijni-Novgorod, where the tumult produced by the carrying out of the prescribed measure had now reached its height. Recriminations from the banished strangers, shouts from the agents and Cossacks who were using them so brutally, all The together made an indescribable uproar. girl for whom he searched could not be there. It was now nine o'clock in the morning. The steamboat did not start till twelve. Michael Strogoff had therefore nearly three hours to employ in scarching for her whom he wished to make his traveling companion. He crossed the Volga again and hunted through the quarters on the other side, where the crowd was much less considerable. He visited every road, both in the high and low towns. He entered the churches, the natural refuge for all who weep, for all who suffer. Nowhere did he meet with the young Livonian. "And yet," he repeated, "she could not have left Nijni-Novgorod yet. We'll have auother look." Michael wandered about thus for two hours. He went on without stopping, feeling no fatigue, but obeying the potent instinct which showed him no room for thought. All wag in vain. It then occurred to him that parhaps the girl had not heard of the order, though this was improbable enough, for such a thunderclap could not have burst without being heard by all Evidently interested in knowing the smallest news from Siberia, how could she be ignorant of the measures taken by the Governor, measures which concerned her so directly? But if she was ignorant of it she would come in an hour to the quay, and there some merciless agent would brutally refuse her a passage? At any cost, he must see her beforehand, and do what he could to enable her to avoid such a repulse.

lation of such diverse elen. ents. Perhaps among the Persians, Armenians, c." Kalmucks, who flocked to the great market, he had agents, instructed to provoke a rising in the interior. All this was possible, especiali, v in such a country as Russia, In fact this va'st empire, of 4,740,000 square miles in extent, does not possess the homogeneousness of the states of Western Europe. Among the many mations of which it is composed there exist

from the fifteenth degree east longtitude to the hundred and thirty-third degree west longitude, or an extent of nearly two hundred degrees; and from the thirty-eighth north parallel to the eighty-first north parallel, or forty-three degrees. It contains more than seventy millions of inhabitants. In it thirty different languages are spoken. The Sclavonian race predominates, no doubt, but there are besides Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Courlanders. Add to these Finns, Laplandors, Esthonians, several other northern tribes with unpronounceable names, the Permiacks, the Germans. the Greeks, the Tartars, the Caucasian tribes, the Mongol, Kalmuck, Samoid, Kamschatkan, and Aleutian hordes. and one may understand that the unity of so wast a state must have been difficult to maintain, and that it could only have been the work of time, aided by the wisdom of many successive rulers.

Be that as it may, Ivan Ogareff had hitherto managed to escape all search, and very probably he might have joined the Tartar army. But at every station where the train stopped, inspectors came forward who scrutinized the travelers, and subjected them all to a minute examination, as, by order of the superintend ent of police, these officials were seeking Ivan Ogaref. The government, in face, believed it to be certain that the craitor had not yet been able to quit European Russia. If there appeared cause to suspect any traveler, he was carried off to explain himself at the police station, and in the meantime the train went on its way, no person troubling himself about the unfortunate one left behind..

With the Russian police, which is very arbitrary, it is absolutely useless to argue. Military rank is conferred on its employes, and they act in military fashion. How can any one, moreover, help obeying, unhesitatingly, orders which emanate from a monarch who has the right to employ this formula at the head of his skase : "We, by the grace of God, Emperer and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, Kiev, Wladimir and Novgorod, Czar of Kasan and Astrakhan, Czar of Poland, Czar of Siberia, Czar of the Tauric Chersonese, Seignior of Pskov, Prince of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volkynia, Podolia, and Finland, Prince of Esthonia, Livouia, Courland and of Semigallia, of Bialystok, Karelia, Sougria, Perm, Viatka, Bulgaria, and of many other countries; Lord and sovereign Prince of the territory of Nijni-Novgorod, Tchemigoff, Biazan, Polotsk, Bostovi, Jaroslavi, Bielozersk, Oudoria, Obdoria. Kondinia, Vitepsk, and of Mstislaf, Governor of the Hyperborean Regions, Lord of the countries of Iveria, Kartalinia, Grouzinia, Kabardinia, and Armenia, hereditary Lord and Suzerain of the Scherkess princes, of those of the mountains and of others; heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn. Dittmarsen, and Oldenburg." A powerful Lord, intruth, is he whose arms are an eagle | gers.

sidered a matter of necessity? Had she now come, after an already long journey, from the provinces of Western Russia? Was she merely going to Nijni-Novgorod, or was the end of her travels beyond the eastern frontier of the empire? Would some relation, some firiend, await her arrival by the train? Or was it not more probable, on the contrary, that she would find herself as much isolated

"Itery in Europe, Asia and America Extension tory in the sown as she was in this compartment, ritery in Europe, Asia and America Extension where no one-she must think-appeared to In the to care for her? It was probable.

Michael Strogoff observed her with interest, but, himself reserved, he sought no opportunity of accosting her, although several hours must elapse before the arrival of the train at Nijni-Novgorod.

Ouce only, when her neighbor-the merchant-who had jumbled together so imprudently in his remarks about tallow and shawls -being usleep, and threatening her with his great head, which was swaying from one shoulder to the other, Michael Strogoff awoke him somewhat roughly, and made him understand that he must hold himself upright, and in a more convenient posture.

The merchant, rude enough by nature. grumbled some words against " people who inerfere with what does not concern them," but Michael Strogoff cast on him a glance so stern that the sleeper leaned on the other side, and relieved the young traveler from his unpleasant vicinity.

The latter look3d at the young man for an instant, and raute and modest thanks were in that look.

Bris a circumstance occurred which gave slichael Strogoff a just idea of the character of the maiden. Twelve versts before arriving at the station of Nijini-Novgorod, at a sharp curve of the iron way, the train experienced a vory violent shock. Then, for a minute, it ran on to the slope of an embarkment.

Travelers more or less shaken about, cries confusion, general disorder in the carriages such was the effect at first produced. It was to be feared that some serious accident had happened. Consequently, the panic-stricken passengers thought only of getting out of the carriages and taking refuge on the line.

Michael Strogoff thought instantly of the youn; girl; but while the passengers in her compartment were precipitating themselves outside, screaming and struggling, she had remained quietly in her place, her face scarcely cely changed by a slight pallor.

She waited-Michael Strogoff waited also. She had not made any attempt to leave the carriage. Nor did he moved either. Both romained quiet.

"A determined nature I" thought Michael Strogoff.

However, all danger had quickly disappeared. A breakage of the coupling of the lugthen the stoppage of the train, which in another instant would have been thrown from it then, and though knowing it, she is still the top of the embarkment into a bog. There was an hour's delay. At last the road being cleared, the train proceeded, and at half-past eight in the evening arrived at the station of Nijini-Novgorod.

Before any one could get out of the carriages, the inspectors of police presented themselves at the doors and examined the passen-

in more gnickly either to Perm or Kasan. father, or the protection of a brother, are con- It would be better, then, to wait for the rapid than any other, and which would enable. him to regain lost time.

Here, then, was Michael Strogoff strolling through the town and quietly looking out for some inn in which to pass the night. However, he troubled himself little on that score, and, but that hunger pressed him, he would probably have wandered on till morning in the streets of Nijni-Novgorod. He was looking for supper rather than a bed. But he found both at the sign of the "City of Constantinople." There the landlord offered him a fairly comfortable room with little furniture, it is true, but which was not without an image of the Virgin, and portraits of a few saints framed in yellow gauze.

A goose filled with sourstuffiing, swimming in thick cream, barley bread, some curds, powdered sugar mixed with cinnamon, and a jug of kwass, the ordinary Russian beer, were placed before him, and sufficed to satisfy his hunger. He did justice to the meal, which was more than could be said of his neighbor at table, who, having, in his character of "old' believer" of the sect of Raskalniks, made the vow of abstinence, rejected the potatoes on the dish in front of him, and carefully refrained from putting sugar in his tea.

His supper finished, Michael Strogoff, instead of going up to his bedroom, again strolled out into the town. But although the long twilight yet lingered, the crowd was already dispersing, the streets were gradually becoming empty, and at length every one retired to his

dwelling. Why did not Michael Strogoff, go quietly to bed as would have seemed more seasonable after a long railway journey? Was he thinking of the young Livonian girl who had for many hours been his traveling companion? Having nothing better to do, he was thinking of her. Did he fear that lost in this busy city, she might be exposed to insult? He feared so, and with good reason. Did he hope to meet her, and, if need were to afford her protection? No. To meet would be difficult. As to protection, what right had he-

"Alone," he said to himself; "alone in the midst of these wandering tribes! And yet the present dangers are nothing to those she must undergo. Siberia! Irkutsk! I am about to han, Tiflis armor, caravan teas, European dare all risks for Russia-for the Czar, while she is about to do so-for whom ? For what? She is authorized to cross the frontier ? And the country beyond is in revolt! The steppes beyond are full of Tartar bands."

Michael Strogoff stopped for an instant and effected.

Without doubt," thought he, "she must have determined on undertaking her journey before invasion. Perhaps she is even now ignorant of what is happening. But no; that cannot be, for the merchants discussed before her the disturbances in Siberia, and she did gage van had first caused the shock to and not seem even surprised. She did not even ask for an explanation. She must have known resolute. Poor girl! Her motive for the journey must be urgent indeed 1 But, though she may be brave and she certainly is so-her strength must fail her ; and, to say nothing of dangers and obstacles, she will be unable to endure the fa igue of such a journey. Never can she pass Irkutsk !"

Inculging in such reflections, Michael Strogoff wandered on as chance led him; but, be-

By way or precaution, Michael Strogoff went first to the office of the steam-packet company, and there made sure that the Caucasus would start at the appointed hour. As he did so,

the thought for the first time struck him that since the young Livonian girl was going to Perm, it was very possible that her intention was also to embark in the Caucasian, in which case he should accompany her.

The town above, with its kremlin, whose circumference measures two versts, and which resembles that of Moscow, was altogether abandoned. Even the governor did not reside there. But if the town above was like a city of the dead, the town below, at all events, was alive.

Michael Strogoff, having crossed the Volga on a bridge of boats, guarded by mounted Cossacks, reached the square where, the evening before, he had fallen in with the gypsey camp. This was somewhat outside the town, where the fair of Nijni-Novgorod was held, with which that of Leipzig itselt is not to be compared. In a vast plain beyand the Volga rose the temporary palace of the Governorgeneral, where, by imperial orders, that great functionary resided during the whole of the fair, which thanks to the people who composed it, required an ever-watchful surveillance.

This plain was now covered with bor This plain was now covered in such a mann the to leave avenues broad enough to al' .er us crowd to pass without a crush.

In the avenues and long alleys, there were already a large assemblage of p sople, the sun, which had risen at lour o'c) ock, being well above the horizon. Russir .ns, Siecians, Germans, Cossacks, Turcor ans, Suberlaus, Ger-gians, Greeks, Turks, P indoos, Chinese, an extraordinary mixture of Europeans and Asiatics, talking, wrap gling, naranguing and bargaining. Every bing which can be bought or sold seem ed to be heaped up in this square. Por cers, horses, camels, asses, boats, caravans, every description of conveyance that we uld serve for the transport of merchand so, had been accumulated on the fair ground. Furs, precious stones, silks, Cashm.ere shawls, Turkey carpets, weapons from the Caucasus, gauzes from Smyrna and Ispabronzes, Swiss clocks, velvet and silks from Lyons, English cottons, harness, fruits, vegetables, minerals from the Ural, malachite, lapis lazuli, spices, perfumes, medicinal herbs, wood tar rope, horn, pumpkins, watermelons, etc. All the products of India, China, Persia, from the shores of the Caspian and the Black Sea, from America and Europe, were united at this corner of the globe.

It is scarcely possible truly to portray the moving mass of human beings surging here and there, the excitement, the confusion, the hubbub; demonstrative as were the natives and the inferior classes, they were completely outdone by their visitors. There were mer-chants from Central Asia, who had occupied a year in escorting their merchaudise across its vast plains, and who would not again see their shops and counting-houses for another year to come. In short, of such importance is this fair of Nijni-Novgorod that the sum total of its transactions amounts yearly to not less than a hundred million roubles.

A kind of light cake. Aboat £15,750,000 storling.

"The regiment of Nijni-Novgorod has re-

coived the route," declared another. "They say that the Tartars menace Tomsk ?"

"Here is the head of police!" was shouted on every side. A loud clapping of hands was suddenly raised, which subdued by degrees, and finally was succeeded by absolute silence. The head of the police arrived in the middle of the central square, and it was seen by all that he held in his hand a dispatch.

Then, in a loud voice, he read the following announcement:

"By orders of the Governor of Nijni-Novgorod.

"1st. All Russian subjects are for" Jidden to quit the province upon any pret .ext what soever. "2nd. All strangers of As"

.atic origin are commanded to leave the twenty-four hours." province within

CH_APTER VI.

Howev or disastrous these measures might prove o private interests, they were, under circumstances, perfectly justifiable.

" All Russian subject are forbidden to leave the province;" if Ivan Ogareff was still in the province, this would at any rate prevent him, unless with the greatest difficulty, from rejoining Feofar-Khan, and becoming a formidable lieutenant to the Tartar chief.

"All foreigners of Asiatic origin are or dered to leave the province in four and twenty hours;" this would send off in a body all the traders from Central Asia, as well as the bands of Bohemians, gypsies, etc., having more or less sympathy with the Tartar of Mongolian populations, and which had been collected together at the fair. So many heads, so many spies, and undoubtedly the state of affairs required their expulsion.

It is easy to understand the effect produced by these two thunder-claps bursting over a town like Nijni-Novgorod, so densely crowded with visitors, and of which the commerce so greatly surpassed that of all other places in Russia. The natives, therefore, whom busi-ness called beyond the Siberian frontier, could not leave the province, for a time at least. The tenor of the first article of the order was express; it admitted of no exception. All private interests must field to the public weal. As to the second article of the proclamation, the order of expulsion which it contained admitted of no evasion either. It only concern ed foreigners of Asiatic origin, but these could do nothing but pack up their merchandise and go back the way they came. As to the mountabanks, of which there were a considerable

number, and who had nearly a thousand versts to do before they could reach the nearest frontier, for them it was simply misery.

At first there rose against this unusual measure a murmur of protestation a cry of ing his podorojun at the office of the head of despair, but this was quickly suppressed by the presence of the Cossacks and agent of nolice.

Immediately, what might be called the exodus from the immense plain began. The awnings in front of the stalls were folded up; the theaters were taken to pieces; the song and the dance ceased; the shows were silent; the files were put out; the acrobats' ropes were lowered; the old broken-winded horses of the traveling vans came back from their province, they had, notwithstanding, to se

But all his endeavors were in vain, and he at length almost despaired of finding her a_kain.

It was now cleven o'clock, and Michael, though under any other circumstances it would have been useless, thought of presentpolice. The proclamation evidently did not concern him, since the emergency had been forescen for him ; but he wished to make sum that nothing would hinder his departure from the town. Michael then returned to the other side of

the Volga, to the quarter in which was the office of the head of police.

An immense crowd was collected there, for though all foreigners were ordered to quit the

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

carth.

through certain forms before they could de-

Without this precaution some Russian more or less implicated in the Tartar movement would have been able in a disguise to pass the frontier-just those whom the order wished to prevent going. The strangers were sent away, but still had to gain permission to go. Mountebanks, gypsies, Tsiganes, Zingaris,

mingled with merchants from Persis, Turkey, India, Turkestan, China, filled the court and offices of the police station.

Every one was in a hurry, for the means of transport would be much sought after among this crowd of banished people, and those who did not set about it soon ran a great risk of not and the transport of their baggage would cost being able to leave the town in the prescribed time, which would expose them to some brutal treatment from the Governor's agents.

Owing to the strength of his elbows, Michael Strogoff was able to cross the court. But to get into the office and up to the clerk's little window was a much more difficult business. However, a word into an inspector's ear and a few judiciously given roubles were powerful enough to gain him a passage. The man, after taking him into the waitingroom, went to call an upper clerk.

Michael Strogoff would not be long in making everything right with the police and being free 11 his movements.

While waiting he looked about him, and what did he seel There, fallen rather than scated, on a bench, was a girl, a prey to silent despair, although her face could scarcely be seen, the profile alone being visible against the wall.

Michael Strogoff could not be mistaken. Ho instantly recognized the young Livonian. Not knowing the Governor's orders, she had come to the police office to get her pass signed.

They had refused to sign it. No doubt she was authorized to go to Irkutsk, but the order was peremptory—it annulled all previous au-thorizations, and the routes to Siberia were closed to her. Michael delighted at having found her again, approached the girl.

She looked up for a moment and her face brightened on recognizing her traveling com-panion. She instinctively rose, and like a drowning man who clutches at a spar, she was about to ask for help. At that moment the agent touched Michael on the shoulder.

"The head of police will see you," he said. "Good!" returned Michael. And without saying a word to her for whom he had been sourching all day, without reassuring her by even a gesture which might compromise either her or himself, he followed the man through the crowd.

The young Livonian, seeing the only being to whom she could look for help disappear, fell back again on her bench.

Three minutes had not passed before Michael Strogoff reappeared, accompanied by the agent. In his hand he held his podorojna. which threw open the roads to Siberia for him. He again approached the young Livonian, and, holding out his hand-"Sister,' said he.

She understood. She rose as if some sudden inspiration prevented her from hesitating a moment.

"Sister," repeated Michael Strogoff, "we are authorized to continue our journey to Irkutsk. Will you come?"

"I will follow you, brother," replied the girl, putting her hand into that of Michael And together they left the police Strogoff. station.

CHAPTER VII.

A LITTLE before midday the steamboat's bell drew to the wharf, on the Volga, an unusually large concourse of people, for not only were those about to embark who had intended to go, but the many who were compelled to go contrary to their wishes. The boilers of the Caucasus were under full pressure; a slight smoke issued from its chimney, while the ends of the escape pipe and the lids of the valves were crowned with white vapor It is nucdless to say that the police kept a close watch over the departure of the Caucasus, and

conical caps; rich Chinese in their traditional costume, a very wide blue, violet. or black robe, open in front and at the back, and

covered by a second robe with wide sleeves, the cut of which recalls that of the popes Turks, wearing the national turban; Hindoos with square caps and a simple string for a girdle, some of whom, more especially desig-nated under the name of Shikarporis, hold in their hands all the traffic of Central Asia; and lastly, Tartars, wearing boots ornamented with many colored braids, and the breast a mass of embroidery. All these merchants had been obliged to rile up their numerous bales and chests in the hold and on the deck ; them dear, for, according to the regulations, each person had only a right to twenty

pounds' weight. In the bows of the Caucasus were more numerous groups of passengers, not only for-cigners, but also Russians, who were not forbidden by order to go back to the towns in the province.

There were mujiks with caps on their heads, wearing checked shirts under their wide pelisses; peasants of the Volga with blue trousers, stuffed into their boots, rose-colored cotton shirts, drawn in by a cord, felt caps; a few women, habited in flowery-patterned cotton dresses, gay-colored aprons, and bright bandkerchiefs on their heads. These were principally third-class passengers, who were, happily, not troubled by the prospect of a long return voyage. In short, this part of the deck was crowded. The cabin passengers did not venture among these mixed groups, whose place was marked beyond the paddle-

boxes. In the meantime the Caucasus was rapidly plying her paddles between the banks of the Volga. She passed numerous boats, being towed up the stream, carrying all sorts of merchandise to Nijni-Novgorod. Then passed rafts of wood, as long as those interminable masses of weed, found in a part of the Atlantic known as the Sargasso Sea, and barges loaded up to the gunwale, and nearly sinking

under water. A bootless voyage they were making, since the fair had been abruptly broken up at its outset. The waves caused by the steamer splashed

on the banks, covered with flocks of wild duck, who flew away uttering deafening cries. A little farther, on the dry fields bordered with alders, willows and aspens, were scattered a few dark-red cows, flocks of brownlleeced sheep. and herds of black and white pigs of all sizes. Fields, sown with thin buckwheat and rye, stretched away to a background of half-cultivated hills, but offering no remarkable prospect. The pencil of an artist in quest of some picturesque scene would have found nothing to reproduce in this mon-

otonous landscape. The Caucasus had been steaming on fer about two hours, when the young Livonian addressing herself to Michael Strogoff, said :

" Are you going to Irkutsk, brother ?" "Yes, sister," answered the young man. We are both going the same way. Conse-

quently, wherever I go you shall go." "To-morrow, brother, you shall know why I left the shores of the Baltic to go beyond the

Ural Mountains." " I ask you nothing, sister."

"You shall know all," replied the girl with a faint smile. "A sister should hide nothing from her brother. But I cannot to-day ... Fatigue and sorrow have broken me down." "Will you go and rest in your cabin?"

asked Michael. "Yes-yes; and to-morrow-

" Come theu-

He hesitated to finish his sentence, as if he had wished to end it by the name of his compauion, of which he was still ignorant. " Nadia," said she, holding out her hand.

"Come, Nadia" answered Michael, " and make what use you like of your brother Nicholas Korpanoff." And he led the girl to the cabin engaged for her off the saloon.

Michael Strogoff returned on deck, and eager for any news which might bear on his showed themselves pitiless to those travelers journey, he mingled in the groups of passengers, though without taking any part in the conversation. Should he by any chance be questioned and obliged to reply, he would announce himself as the merchant Nicholas Korpanoff, going back to the frontier in the Caucasus, for he did not wish it to be suspected that a special permission authorized him to travel to Siberia. The foreigners in the steamer could evidently speak of nothing but the occurrences of the day, of the order and its consequences These poor people, scarcely recovered from the fatigue of a journey across Central Asia, found themselves obliged to rerurn, and in they did not give loud vent to their anger and despair, it was because they dared not. Fear, mingled with respect, restrained them. It was possible that inspector's of police, charged with watching the passengers, had secretly embarked on board the Caucasus, and it was ust as well to keep silence; expulsion, after ill, was a good deal preferable to imprisonment in a fortress. Therefore the men were either silent. or remarks were exchanged with so much caution that it was scarcely possible to get any useful information from them.

General James Shields, ex-United NIALES SEDAIOT.

General James Shields, late United States Senator from Missouri, died suddenly at Ottumwa, Iows, at half-past ten o'clock Sunday night. He had appeared in his usual health in the morning and ate a hearty supper at six o'clock, after which he wrote several let-ters, but just before retiring he complained of pain in his chest, and shortly afterward said to his niece that he was dying, and in thirty minutes expired sitting in his chair, remaining conscious to the last. He first saw the light in the old stronghold of Owen Roe O'Neill, in the county Tyrone, in the year 1810. At sixteen years of age he crossed the Atlantic, completed his classical studies here and finally established himself in the village of Kaskaskia, Illinois. After three years service in that body he became auditor of the

State, his election taking place in 1839. From State Auditor Shields advanced to the dignity of Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, which position he held until 1845, when he received from President Polk the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office. He then took up his residence at the national capital.

The year following brought with it the Mexican war, and gave Shields an opportunity of proving his devotion to his adopted country, which had conferred so many dis-tinguished marks of favor on him. President Polk, who recognized in Shields the brilliant qualities and dash that constitute a great soldier, appointed him a brigadiergeneral of United States volunteers. His commission was dated July 1, 1846. At the siege of Vera Cruz General Shields distinguished himself, and gave good promise of other ample deeds. This promise was amply fulfilled at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and at the storming of Chapultepec. At the former battle his deeds ol valor seem more like the details of Roland at Koncevalles or Ney at Borodino than the plain narrative of the conduct of "one of Polk's new generals," as the opposition styled him when appointed.

At Cerro Gordo he was severely wounded while leading his men, but he refused to quit the field. He advanced to the charge, when he was struck in the chest by a copper grapeshot that passed through his lungs. He fell into the arms of Oglesby, at present United States Senator, from Illinois, and was carried from the battle field to all appearances lifeless. Obituary notices appeared atterward in nearly all the papers of the country, so convinced were his brother officers of the impossibility of his surviving such a terrible wound. For weeks he lay at the brink of death in the neighborhood of the battle field, and his cure seems little short of a miracle. The army surgeons had given him over for death when a Mexican doctor said he would live if he would let him remove the coagulated blood from the wound. Shields, as a kill or cure remedy, told him to try, and a fine silk handkerchief was worked in and finally drawn through the wound, removing the extravarated blood, when daylight could be seen through the hole. He lived to be a hale and hearty man, free from disease or any inconvenience from his wound, which was considered at that time

For his gallant services on this occasion he was brevetted Major-General, and his commanding officers-Generals Twigg and Scott -both mentioned him in most laudatory terms in their official reports. Four mouths afterwards he led the celebrated charge of the brave "Palmettos," of South Carolina, and the gallant New York volunteers at the Churuusco, where the Mexicans, according to the official account of Santa Anna, lost one-third of their army. On the 13th of September he was in the thick of the fight at Chapultepec. His horse having been shot under him, Gen. Shields fought on foot, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, leading his brigade, sword in hand, with a bravery that has made his

mortal.

name imperishable in American history. The war being ended General Shields laid down the sword and assumed once more his place in civil life. He met with a brilliant return, the tion everywhere on of his achievements being in every one's mouth. In 1849 he was elected United States Senator from Illinois to fill the position vacated by Mr. Breeze. When the sound of the caunon at Sumter found an echo in every heart throughout the North it was not likely that it would be unheeded by such a true patriot as General Shields. The death of the gallant General Lander eft his division without a commander, and General Shields was appointed his successor. His division formed part of the corps of Major General Banks. Be distinguished him-elf particularly in the Shenandoah Valley, where he met and defeated the famous Stonewall Jackson, thus inflicting the only defeat that ever the great Southern general suffered. The noble sentiments that actuated the brave vcteran at that time may be gleaned from the remarks made by him at a banquet given by the Irish Brigade on the Potomac, commanded by General Meagher :---"I was in New Mexico when I first heard of the buttle of Bull Run. I read the account in a Spanish paper and I wouldn't believe it. I felt it must be an invention of our enemies, for I knew that the Spanish were most persistent haters of everything American. I had fought in Mexico alongside of Northern men and Southern men, and I knew that both were brave. I did not believe that either would run away, and if any man had dured to tell me that the account was true I would have knocked him down. But shortly after I read the account in our own papers, and I felt humiliated. I determined at once to come and offer my services to the government, to be employed in any way in which I could be the most useful. I had not desired to again enter the field of conflict. I had suffered great privations in a soldier's life; and I desired to spend the short remainder of my life in peaceful associations, and had you been successful I should have done so. But when I saw that you were defeated ; when I saw that the government which had so long protected me and from which me and mine had received such great kindness was in danger of being overturned by the hands of traitors, I deter mined at once to leave my home in the far West and devote what little blood was left in me and the few years that remained to its defence and support. For the future, until this war is ended and the rebellion overcume, I have no political feelings or preferences. Let us, I beg of you, during this conflict have no Democrate, no Republicans, but one party, and that for the whole country in all its integrity." One of the last acts of General Shields' was to pen the following letter to the committee on Orators and Poetry, of the Moore Ceuten ary Association of Newark, N. J. :---

patriotism, through all the homes and halls of | the course, which has made his backers conthe refined, enlightened and liberal society of time upon Irish life, Irish character, and even Irish politics, was prodigious. Herein Thomas Moore is an example of what one man of fine and exquisite genius can do to exalt the reputation of a whole people. This example should stimulate young and gifted sons of the same land to save the reputation of their race America.

from the imputations of inferiority in any field of human effort to any other race on

Yours sincerely, JAMES SHIELDS. Religious Liberalism.

I may note another curious instauce of religious liberalism. One afternoon this week the daughter of the Duke of Argyll was married in a Presbyterian chapel at Kensington by the resident minister, with the assistance of the Dean of Westminster. The sister-inlaw of Princess Louise, daughter of the head of the Anglican Church, aided by the Anglican Dean Stanley, actually contracted mar-

riage in a dissenting Conventicle | What will our High Church people say to such a

occeeding. It seems fortunate for the parties to it that the Canons Ecclesiastical no longer have any legal validity .- Freeman's London

Correspondent.

Lieut Wiseman.

A nephew of the late Cardinal-Archbishop Wiseman, a most gallant soldier, has fallen in the Afghan war. Lieut. Wiseman, of the 17th Regt. of Foot, took part in the skirmish of the 2nd ult. at Futteeabad. It was his business, with his company, to sustain the brunt of one of the Afghan attacks; and on home." the order being given to charge with the bayonet, Wiseman distanced his men in the run, made straight for the enemy's standardbearer, whom he slew, and captured the flar, There was a furious struggle on the spot, and the brave officer, being left without support, and retaining only three or four of the most daring of his soldiers, fell with covered wounds. It is thus that Catholic blood is poured out prodically on every field where the honour of the country is at stake. - Catholic Times.

How " Facts" are Manufactured

A pupil in a French school became irritated because a class-fellow surpassed him. The teaching religious tried to soothe him in a cheerful way, and while doing so playfully wound a pointer, or baton, through the boy's hair. The lad was sulky and pulled away his head so previsibly that a few hairs came out, not from violence but from a recent illness which affected the security of the chevelure. The incident was mentioned by the boy to his parents, who made enquiries and were perfectly satisfied; but some Radi-cals got hold of it, represented it as a brutal outrage, and called for redress. Nay, a newspaper, improving matters, reported that a avage of a Brother had lifted the boy from the ground by the hair. The prefect held an investigation and learned the truth, but he was so glad to have an excuse for "zeal" that he declared the religious must give up the school. Thus are occasions manufactured for the execution of the sinister policy of the

Prussian Persecution.

Priests are still the outcasts in Prussia, and

State.

may, with perfect impunity, be ill-treated in way which no one else would stand. As an instance, our contemporary, the Germania, relates the case of Father Benjamin, of Neureuburg, in Western Prussia, who, about a fortnight ago, was suddenly arrested and sent to prison without any reason for it being assigned. After being kept in jail for nearly a was charged with, he was taken before a police magistrate, and accused of complicity in a crime of which he had not the remotest idea

fident that he would win. After the race the Christian world. The effect of this at the there is an indication of another great match. John Higgins, the noted Thames oarsman, has issued a challenge to row the winner of the Elliott-Hanlan bout race over the Tyne championship. It is understood that should the whole, the advantages outweighed the the Canadian win, he will not accept the chal- disadvantages. lenge without Higgins will fix the date of the race carly in July, as he is eager to return to

Ticket Scalpers

Those pests of railway companies, ticket scalpers, are meeting with their just deserts in Pennsylvania. The other day two of the fraternity were convicted at Harrisburg of nefariously trafficking in tickets, and were sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars on each indictment, defray the costs of the prosecution, and give bond in \$500 for three years not to resume the practice. If there is no law in Canada that will reach these scamps, the sooner there is the better.

The Zutu War,

A military correspondent of the Daily News with the army on the Zulu frontier writes : We are still committing our old error of dividing our forces, and straggling about over the country. It is highly necessary that some one in whom officers and men have confidence

should take command. Our horses are beginning to die on all sides. Remounts are impossible to find. The difficulties of transport are enormous. We cannot get into line until the middle of May, and I hear very little hopes of the campaign ending shortly, unless Cetywayo comes to a violent end. The volunteers are already petitioning to go

Divorce.

A recent letter from Cape Cod gives a starting account of the demand for divorces in that ancient home of the Puritans. During the ten days of the session of the Supreme Court at Barnstable, its time was entirely occupied with the hearing of divorce cases, of which there were thirty. In all the applications but two the ground on which divorce was sought was descriion for three years; and

of the thirty unhappy marriages which the court was asked to dissolve, only two had been of longer duration than nine years. The complainants in most cases were young women, many of them under twenty, who had been deserted by their lords almost as soon as the honeymoon was over.

The Policy of Leo XIII

Including the ten new Cardinals recently created, the Sacred College numbers sixtyfour members, thirty-two of whom are Italians and thirty-two foreigners-namely, ten Frenchmen, one Corsican, three Englishmen, one American of the United States, four Austrians, three Hungarians, one Belgian one Pole, two Portuguese, one German, four Spaniards, and one Bavarian. Leo XIII, has restored the college to exactly the same number it counted at the time of his election, but in doing se he has increased the foreign element to an almost, if not an altogether, upprecedented extent, and given to the college a European as distinguished from an Italian character it never before possessed.

The Bussian March to Siberia. [From Le Soleil]

The deportation of the prisoners in Moscow condemned to Siberia under the new ukase e the Czar, began on the 5th of May, when three hundred persons were sent there by way of Nijni-Novgored from the Moscow Central Prison. The second division of prisoners, 400 strong, are to be deported on the week, without so much as knowing what he 12th of May; the third division, 600 strong, are to follow on the 20th, and the fourth division on the 26th. The Moscow prisons hold more than eleven thousand persons wait-It was soon found out that this was a case of ing for transportation to Siberia. All the

The advantages were that colors could be seen at night, the ceilings and goods were not damaged, the atmosphere was not heated, and there was no danger from fire. There were some disadvantages-for instance, on one occasion all the lights went out-but, on

New Diamond.

Mr. Streeter and the jewellers and geolegists of the metropolis are greatly engrossed with the accounts of a green diamond which is alleged to have been discovered in South Africa. It is in the possession of a gentleman who has been importuned to part with it for large sums of money. The stone is described as simply unequalled in the history of gems. It is about the size of an ordinary pea, and has not yet been cut.

Bevolvers in Cavalry Charges.

An account of the battle of Futtehabad states that in a cavalry charge revolvers were found to be of little use. An officer of the Hussars shot a man twice, but the bullets seemed to have no effect; he therefore threw his revolver at the man, and while the latter was staggering from the blow cut him down with his sable. A very narrow escape occurred to Captain Holmes, of the 45th Sikhs. A ball rebounded from a rock on to his revolver, attached to his belt, glanced off into his watch pocket, destroying the works of his repeater, but not penetrating the outer case, and fell into his pocket.

Skepticism in Germany,

The spread of skepticism in Germany has had the effect of diminishing the number of aspirants to the Protestant clerical profession in that empire. In Upper Hesse, for instance, out of 196 places for Protestant clerical aspirants, 36 are vacant; in Rhenish Hesse, out of 88 places 12 are vacant, and in the province of Starkenberg, out of 132 places 12 are vacant. There are 38 out of 93 curacies vacant, and it s impossible to find candidates. In the University of Giessen there are at present only seven divinity students, so that the future looks no brighter than the present.

An Elephant's Thanks.

A few days ago Wombwell's menagerie visited Tenbury, in England. Among the animals is a very fine female elephant, "Lizzie." This animal was attacked with a violent fit of colle. A local apothecary of considerable skill as an animal doctor was alled into the menageric when the life of the animal was all but despaired of. By his vigorous efforts and skilful treatment the valuable beast was saved. The clephant Lizzie" did not forget her doctor, for on the procession coming down Seme street, three lays later she immediately recognized the hemistat the door of his shop, and, going to him, gracefully placed her trunk in his hand. The chemist visited the exhibition at night, and met with an unexpected reception from his former patient. Gently seizing the doctor" with her trunk, the elephant encircled hum with it, to the terror of the audi-ence, who expected to see him crushed to death. It was some time before the animal could be induced to go away from the doctor.

A Strange Story.

[From the poston Herald.]

A story which hos every semblance of truth has just come to light in Maine, showing how an innocent man was convicted and incarcerated in prison for wife murder in that State. Late in 1873 James A. Lowell was convicted at Lewiston for the murder of his wife Lizzie, whose supposed skeleton, a short time proviously, had been found in in the woods. The defense was that Mrs. Lowell had not been murdered, but had run a way with a member of a travelling circus. Nevertheless Lowell was convicted, and, after being sentenced to be hanged, was sent for lite to the Maine Otate Prison, where he is still confined. Last year a man named David Stevens was committed to the prison for adultery, and, since his advent there, he learned of Lowell's case. Stevens now claims that Lowell is an innocent man, and says that, in 1873, he saw a woman, who was undoubtedly Mrs. Lowell, living as the wife of a man named Spalding, in Saginaw, Mich. He learned that the woman came from Maine, where she had a husband living. In 1876 Stevens says he met Spalding and the woman at a beer garden in a Western city, and that, upon this occasion, Spalding and the woman quarreled. Spalding called her " Liz Lowell," and told her she had better return to her husband in the Maine State prison, for she could stay no longer with him. The woman acknowledged herself as " Liz Lowell," and denied nothing said by Spalding. Stovens description of the woman he saw agrees perfectly with that of Mrs. Lowell, and he bas furnished the names of reliable Western people who know the Spaldings, and who he states, will confirm what he says. Lowell is now in hopes of finding his wife and getting a spoody

who did not satisfactorily answer the questions.

Numerous Cossacks came and went on the quay, ready to assist the agents, but they did not incorfere, as no one offered the slightest resistance to their orders. Exactly at the hour the last clang of the bell sounded, the warps were cast off, the powerful wheels of the steamboat began to beat the water, and the Cancasus passed rapidly between the two towns of which Nijni-Novgorod is composed.

Michael Strogoff and the young Livonian had taken a passage on board the Caucasus. Their embarkation was made without any difficulty. As is known, the podorojna, drawn up in the name of Nicholas Korpauoff, authorized this merchant to be accompanied on his journey to Siberia. They appeared, therefore, to be a brother and sister traveling under the protection of the imperial police. Both seat-ed together at the stern, gazed at the receding town, so disturbed by the Governor's order Michael had yet said nothing to the girl; he had not even questioned her. He waited until she should sneak to him, whenever that Was necessary. She had been unxious to leave that town, in which, but for the providential intervention of this unexpected protector, she would have remained imprisoned. She said nothing, but her looks spoke her thanks.

The Volga, the Bha of the ancients, is considered to be the largest river in all Europe, and is not loss than four thousand versts in length. Its waters, rather unwholesome in its upper part, are improved at Nijni-Novgorod by those of the Oka, a rapid afluent, issuing from the central provinces of Russia.

The system of Russian canals and rivers has been justly compared to a gigantic tree whose branches spread over every part of the empire. The Volga forms the trunk of this tree, and it has for roots seventy mouths opening into the Caspian Sea. It is navi-gable as far as Rief, a town in the Government of Tver, that is, along the greater part of its course.

The steamboats plying between Perm and Nijni-Novgorod rapidly perform the three hundred and fifty versus which separate this town from the town of Kasan. It is true that these boats have only to descend the Volga, which adds nearly two miles of current per hour to their own speed; but ou arriving at the coufficence of the Kama, a little below Kasan, they are obliged to quit the Volga for the smaller river, up which they ascend to Perm. Powerful as were her machines the Cancasus could not thus, after entering the Kams, make against the current more than sixteen versts an hour. Including an hour's stoppage at Kasan, the voyage from Nijni-Novgorod to Perm would take from sixty to sixty-two hours.

The steamer was very well arrranged, and the passengers, according to their condition | or resources, occupied three distinct classes on board. Michael Strogoff had taken care to be quiet whenever she liked.

The Caucasus was loaded with passengers seen Armenians in long robes and a sort of vent the repetition of any such scandal, mitre on their heads ; Jews known by their (cheers).

Michael Strogoff thus could learn nothing here; but if mouths were often shut at his approach-for they did not know him-his ears were soon struck by the sound of one voice, which cared little whether it was heard or net.

(To be continued.)

"Widdows" Denourced in the House of Communy.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is true that recently serious excitement and rioting were caused at Dundee, by the appearance on public platforms of a person representing himself to be an ex-priest of the Catholic Church engaged in exposing the misconduct of the Catholic clergy; whether the person in question was in the habit of mimicking in the most offensive manner the most sacred rites of the Catholic religion, such as the ceremony of the Mass as performed by the officiating priest? Whether, after much bad feeling had been excited, it was not discovered that the psetended ex-priest had never belonged to any Catholic ministry, but was an ex-convict, who some years previously had been found guilty in Canada of a disgraceful offence ? And whether, to prevent such abase of the rights of religious discussion, some provisions would be introduced, as in the Indian penal code, against gross and scandalous insults to the religious beliefs entertained by large sections of her Majesty's subjects? The Lord Advocate-I have to inform the

hon. gentleman that I have made inquiries, and I regret to find that there did take place in Dundee an exhibition of the disgraceful kind referred to by the hon. gentleman. The

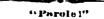
chief actor described himself as an ex-priest engage two first-class cabins, so that his of the Catholic Church. I do not believe that young companion might retire into hers and he ever was a privet, and I have it on his own admission that he was convicted in Canada recently of an attempt at a disgraceful offence. of every description. A number of Asiatic I think that the law of Scotland, now that we traders had thought it best to leave Nijni- are made aware of his proceedings, is quite Novgorod immediately. In that part of the sufficient to reach the party, and I trust to be steamer reserved for the first class might be able to give such instructions as will pre-

CARROLLTON, CANROLL COUNTY, Mo., May 16, 1879.

1::.

GENTLEMAN,-I regret that I cannot unite with you in celebrating Thomas Moore's contenary. The Irish race owes an uospeakable debt to his memory. He found the Irish music, like the Irish language, perishing, and clubs at London several wagers have been saved it for the world by embalming if in Isid on the race. Ward, of Windsor, Canada, music, like the Irish language, perishing, and immortal verse. The exquisite airs of his own land were the wings upon which he floated his matchless melodies, and these wings carried his, songs, burning with Irish | is reported to have mede wonderful time over | gas-burners, most of them argand burners. to be admitted into the Catholic Church.

mand, coolly told him, "You may go; you are not the man I want." In this way the poor priest was kept in close continement for ten days, and the only redress open to him is an application to the Minister of Justice, who will probably do nothing but ask the magistrate to be a little more careful another time



-London Universe.

When Englishmen criticised Mr. Lorillard's colors-cherry and black-they scarcely imagined that "Parole" would carry them to the front five times in a single season. The magnificent victory of this magnificent horse yesterday in winning the Epsom Gold Cup places "Parole" high on the list of famous modern racers. Starting six times since April 16, this American horse has secured no less than five important prizes, viz.:--The New-market Handicap, the City and Suburban Handicap, the Great Metropolitan Stakes, the Great Cheshire Handicap and the Epsom Gold Cup-truly a great record to achieve in

seven weeks. No wonder that Americans abroad are in ecstacies over the success of "Parole," for his victories are national ones, and deserve all the enthusiasm displayed by our people across the ocean. Great as already is the record of "Parole," we may confidently expect to see it extended, for he is entered for the Ascot Stakes, which race takes place on June 10, and for the Great Challenge Stakes at Newmarket in October. Should "Parole" win only one of these two great contests, he will stand without a peer in England, though it is well known that we still have better horses at home .- New York Herald.

HANLAN-ELLIOTT BACE.

Betting 100 to 50 on Hanlan-Great Exchement over the Coming Straggle.

LONDON, June 3 .- The great international race between Wm. Elliott, of Peckswood, champion of Great Britain, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, the American champion, which is to be rowed over the Type on the 16th inst., is attracting great interest, and never before was there so much betting done on a boat race or such long odds offered as the Americans are giving on their champion. Elliott has found that Hanlan's style of rowing is a failure, and has resumed his own style, thinking he can make better time. The heavy betting still continues, and Elliott's backers and admirers readily accept all offers of £100 to £50 offered by Messrs. Ward, Davis, Renwich and Hanlan's American admirers. Both oarsmen are in steady training on the Tyne. Elliott appears to be in the best condition, and he rows over the course daily, and takes little exercise on land. Hanian seldom rows the full course, owing to the fact that Elliott's friends and the bookmakers watch his practice to find out how fast he can row. Hanlan is only a few pounds heavier than when he rowed Hawdon, but he is in better condition. At the recently laid £500 to £270, and a noted

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Carrier and

mistaken identity, and the magistrate, upon Father Benjamin being brought up on recentrated in Moscow before their departure for Siberia.

Nigilist Printers.

The Russian police have at length discovered the printing press of the revolutionary journal, Land and Liberty. On the 7th instant they entered a house in the Yomaelovski Polk, St. Petersburg, and seized 7,000 copies of the last number of the paper, which had not yet been published. The discovery was made in consequence of the previous number having been printed with type which was recognised as being of a special make and sold only by one firm. On applying to this firm the police were informed that the last purchasers of type of the kind as that with which the paper was printed were the managers of the printing for the Ministry of Communications : and it was then found on inquiry that several of the compositors employed by that depart ment were Nibilists, and bad used the type for printing the revolutionary journal.

An Aristocratic Mihilist Lady at Hame Our correspondent, writing from St Peters burg on the 30th of April, says :- "A great number of arrests have taken place during the last week. The prisons are overcrowded with people detained on suspicion and await ing trial. Others, who are really culpable, are nevertheless left at liberty. The heroine Dublin correspondent of the New York of Kief, the young Countess Panin, who was Cotholic Review Savs :-compromised in the murder of Prince Krapotkine, is still at liberty. That lady is the daughter of one of the favorite ladies of honor of the Empress, and therefore she is allowed to remain in the country seat st Kief as before. Strict regulations have been elaborated for the Russian high schools and universities, but these places are no longer regarded, even in official spheres, as hotbeds of revolutionary intrigue. The eyes of the police are turned now to the higher circles of society, especially to capitalists and officials employed in the government ministries. It is known that the most compromising papers have been found in the drawers of the ministerial offices .- New

Lighting by Electricity

York Herald.

A Parliamentary Committee is in season in England on the subject of lighting by means of electricity. It was explained that the light on the Holborn Viaduct had not been so successful as that on the Thames Embankment, owing to the French workmen who were employed to look after it having given way to hubits of intemperance. He described the experiments which had been made with the electric light in Paris, and stated that the number of Jablochkoff lights burning in Paris was 500, the number in foreign countries, including England, Germany, Spain, Portugal and America, 800. Even His Majesty the Shah of Persia is using it. The cost of a candle in England is 5d. per hour, but in Paris it is only 3. 1., and a larger profit is made out of the 3d. in Paris than the 5d. in England. Mr. Shoolbred & Co., Tottenham-court road, declared that the Jabochkoff, candle had many advantages over gas in such an establishment as his. He was burning 20 American gentleman wagered £200 to £100 three times that Hanlan would win. Elliott electric candles, they having replaced 230 Isaac Butt.

elease.

It is well known that Isaac Butt inclined owards Catholicism. He wrote an article en the death of Pius IX, which has been quoted as evidencing decided Catholic views. The Catholic Review Says :---

Kind-hearted, genial and largely Irish in is nature, it was impossible to know Isaac Butt in private and social life and not to love him. A cultured scholar, one of the most gifted pleaders, and one of the most profound inwyers at the Irish bar, second only in oratory to a few men in the British Empire, yet Isnac Butt displayed the utmost humility in all his social intercourse, and had the singulur charm of seeming to raise his inferiors to his own exalted level. Upon one subject I am amazed, and that is that he did not demand to be admitted into the Catholic Church, which can be accounted for only on the grounds of mental incapacity. It is, however, said-that his many friends amongst the Catholic clergy who called to see him during his illness were denied access, on the ground of this infirmity. I am able to state, from my own personal knowledge and repeated conversations with Mr. Butt that the whole cast of his mind was eminently Catholic. He declared his belief in the divine authority and mission of the Church, in Apostolic succession, and in the sacraments—especially penance and the Blessed Eucharist-and cherished exalted reverence for the Blessed Virgin. I have known him to attend in the pro-cathedral, Marlborough street, on Holy Thursday, as a devout worshipper of the Blessed Sacrament, and to steal in there frequently for prayer. That he had frequent Masses offered for special intentions. and that he wore on his person for years Catholic medals and crosses, are facts beyond doubt. In earlier life much moral laxity is imputed to him, but for many years back his conduct has been faultless, and even exem-plary. All the sympathies of his higher nature for the latter half of his life were truly Catholic; hence my surprise that he did not demand, as I often heard him express a hope,

Intervention

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1879.

Resolved,—That these resolutions be trans-mitted to the New York Tablet sud the Mon-treal EVENING POST for publication.

Desecrating the Subbath in New York,

The elevated railway runs near some

churches in New York. In consequence of

this some of the clergymen are trying to pre-

vent the railway from running on Sundays.

The New York Sun thus describes one of the

The round robin in the shape of a petition

that was sent out as a feeler last autumn, be-

fore the first conference was determined on,

was signed by the pastor of each of the

churches except one. Father Farrell, of St.

Joseph Catholic church, on the corner of

Waverley place and Sixth avenue, withheld

his name. He says he did not think it wise

for a comparatively small representation of the people (as the congregation of St.

Joseph's, for instance), to oppose the wishes

of the public generally. If the Sunday trains

were necessary, they would be run; if not,

they would not be put on. A very great many

people will use the road on Sunday to get

into the country; they will take their children to the park. It is necessary

for the public health that this holiday and

fresh air should be enjoyed. Perhaps it would

be worse for the morals of the people if their

liberty were hindered and they were kept

stewing at home. Father Farrell, however,

believes the running of Sunday trains will

prove a nuisance to worshippers along the

route. He thought perhaps it could be ar. ranged so that the trains would be stopped

hours during which the heaviest traffic is car-

ried on would not then be interfered with.

For the reason that prevented his signing the

petition, he did not attend the meeting of

The only churches that were not repre-

sented at the meetings in Trinity Chapel

were the Roman Catholic churches. The Re-

demptorist Fathers in South Fifth avenue,

who support the Church of St. Aloysius.

next to their house, say that they are heartily

opposed to the running of Sunday trains, and

signed the petition that was brought to them,

but it is not in accordance with their habits to

attend or take part in public meetings, except

The Grain Crop in England,

South American Wheat.

The Buenos Ayres Standard of April 13

The reports from all parts of England are

The

during the hours of church service.

clergymen.

meetings held for this purpose :---

June 41h, 1879.

Yours, WALTER J. LAMARCHE, Sec.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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Selling Liquor to Minors.

Our te legraph advices tell us of an imdestitution would be avoided. It is passion for youth that the drinking is generally co. tracted, and once contracted, it becomes diff, cult to give it up. If our authorities here took the hint, some good would arise to the publi, ? at large, and the cause of many a man's ruin w ould be prevented. In the old country sta. Hatics have proved that habitual drunkards, in most cases, have been drunkards from the. "

has been established over and over again, and | face against it If the ruling of the Supreme Court of New York was put into practice all over the United States and Canada, it would be so much the better for both countries.

and did not give it stall. But we hear that the voting of the money was not legal. What of that? It was not legal for Toronto and other, cities no more than it was for Montres!! If other cities said, "It's not legal," and let the people of St. John die of starvation and Would that have been a humane cold ! policy to pursue? "Not legal" is all fiction. The sum and substance of it all is that Montred promised \$10,000 and now Montreal repediates its cherity and stands disgraced in sence of the country. The Mail says that "Montreal has dishonoured herself and disgraced the Province of which she is the capital." The Telegram is equally pronounced against the oity, and the press in general cries "shame," it is idle to avoid the issue which is too plain to be put aside. This city has disgraced itself and it will be well for the people lif that disgrace is not remembered, if ever Montreal wants assistance itself.

Bad Taste.

Le Ocmailien exhibited bad taste in allow ing its political antagonism to the Governor-General to betray it into the mistake of sneering at a guest. When a paper published in Quebsc-mischievously attacks the Governor-General while he is a guest in the city, and ridicules the loyal enthusiasm which was evoked by his presence, it stoops to demagoguism of the lowest type. Le Canadien-sup-poses the Governor-General to be hostile to the Conservative party. It was one of the papers that made these wild, and indeed, silly attacks on the Governor-General when he refused to dismiss the Lieut.-Governor of this Province. In doing that the Governor-General did wrong. He should have taken the advise of his Ministers, for they, and not he, are the judges of what is best. We thought the advice of the Ministers

was wrong too, but no matter, it was their advice, and right or wrong the Governor-General should have obeyed it. The best way, and the only constitutional way of setthing the difficulty, is for the people, of this Province to decide, and. we hope that is the way in which the question will be finally settled. But why a presumably respectable journal should assail the Governor-General at a time when he was a guest in the city where the presumably respectable journal is published only proves to what insane lengths party can carry its devotees.

Russors.

It is a common saying that any respectable man can cause a run on a bank. Judiciously managed, no doubt any respectable man could cause such a run, provided he exacted "secrecy" from some "friend" to whom he said that such and such a bank was "shaky," but "not to tell a soul." These men are black spots on the community-mischief-makers who too often have only private ends to serve, and who do much to undermine the commercial community at large. The public should be on their guard sgainst such men. They do much mischief, and it is not because of any desire to help the public portant car e just decided in the Supreme that they spread the rumors, but because they Court of New York. A man was convicted like to be at mischief. In some cases, no that they spread the rumors, but because they \$25. He appended to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court authors of them meaning any harm. But the supreme Court affirmed the judgment, harm is done, the mischief is circulated without the and the Supreme C. are unneed the standards in arm is uone, the inischief is chemistry, and and held that the self ing of liquor to minors was, in almost all case 's, wrong. If this law was universally enforce d much crime and and in its commercial standing. The result is public confidence is shaken, doubt takes see it. possession of the people, and uncertainty paralyzes the enterprise of all. Without confidence there can be no prosperity, and the men who circulate unfounded rumours are the very men who create want of confidence, and destroy trade. We write now of "rumours," unfounded insinuationS of failure, talking of banks being "shaky," and all the rest, and not being able to give any reasonable foundation for the suspicions early manhood, and that once the vice takes ! which the "rumours" create. In a commerhold it requires exceptional treatment, or exceptional virtue. to live it down. This fact ing than this, and the public should set their

Protection

Whe Reform press appear 40 rejoice, because the country is not progressing under the Na-tional Policy. The mad Helormers are, we believe, glad to see stagnation in trade. A gleam of prosperity would be a gleam of hope for the Conservatives, and a gleam of destruction for the Reformers. Four mad party man would rather see, the triumph of his party principles than the prosperity of the country any day. What do the iBeformers, care for prosperity so long as they are out of office? To them there can be no prosperity save that which is directed by a Beform administration. With the Conservatives it is the same — it is all a struggle for power. But the Reformers should give the N. P. time. Rome was not, they say, built in a day, and it is more than likely that the truth of the saying will bear chronological analysis. Free Trade made England prosperous at a bound, but it was because England had her manufactures established, her ships ready, and she had nothing to do but set sail, send her goods abroad and bring home the proceeds. The United States are only now feeling the turn in the tide after years of a protective policy. Canada must have time; time to build factories; time to attract and invest capital; time to place the bricks and mortar together, to fix the machinery, and after that, time to work them. The carrying of the N. P. through the House of Commons, could no paid Inspector, getting one conviction more of itself bring about prosperity, than every month, and for this one conviction the prediction of Vennor could make the over \$41 are paid. Surely this is absurd! the prediction of Vennor could make the weather fine. Time is just as necessary as legislation, and Time will prove the wisdom | of the Inspector in its introduction to the of the N. P.

The St. Hyncinthe Election.

The Reformers won St. Hyacinthe, and there is rejoicing in their camp. The Gazette, of course, attributes the success of the Reformers to everything but political conviction on the part of the people. The "writ was withheld for eight months in order to manipulate the voters' lists," is one reason assigned for the defeat. The Herald, on the other hand, reminds us that "two prominent Conservatives were arrested for bribery," and it points out that "a gang of one hundred bullies from Quebec passed through the city on Monday night with the avowed purpose of fighting in the Opposition cause." A nice state of affairs in this "Canada of Ours!" "Manipulating the voters' list" by one pasty, and "a gang of bullies" on the other! This is some of the beauties of party warfare in which politicans behold the heaven of Office but feel the bell of Opposition. Cheercally, and with deliberate intent, the partizan places all the evils of the State at the door of his opponent Everything he does is wrong. He is incapa-ble of generous emotion, he is a stranger to honorable purpose, he is an imbecile in State affairs, a spendthrift in the treasury-in fact, a very villain in the disguise of an honorable opponent. All this is the teaching of Party, and men-reasonable, and too often honorable, men-blindly follow this mischievous teaching. But why do not men see that all these charges are made for party purposes, to bolster party power, and to bring grist and influence to certain individual mills. It is not for the people, but for themselves, that mad partizans contend, and we rejoice to know that the people are commencing to

The Carters.

The carters have been subjected to a great deal of odium owing to their supposed con-nection with the fire at Mr. Morey's, and the murder of Alphonse Quenneville. That there is some ground for suspecting the antagen-ism of the carters the Mr. Morey there is sufficient proof. Mr. Morey was ¯ of rival in business, and monopolized much the trade. He pushed himself to the front, The au. as he had a perfect right to do. He did no matter of busines, mort than any carter in the city would do. our case, does not buy ou. more than any carter in the city would do. the front, and the carters but injure then to legitimate trade. If the carters can beat Mr. Morey down by legitimate combination they are justified in doing so, but it would be a mistake to suppose that they can intimidate him. Nor do we believe that the majority of the carters intended such intimidation. That they would rejoice at the accidental destruction of Mr. Morev's carriages we believe, but that they would as a body conspire to destroy them, we cannot credit. The chances are that a few carters knew of the contemplated arson, but the chances are greater that the overwhelming jority of them are morally ma-bours. More care should, no doubt, be exer-cised in giving carters licenses, and no doubt will be in the future. Meanwhile it is not fair to blame them all for the act of a tew.

country, but if one party tries to ride hobby horse over the other, we may be quite sure that the fight will continue. Meanwhile, so long as the Government of Mr. Mowat stands by those who have stood by them, they should receive an independent support. Mr. Fraser, we rejoice to see, was elected. Defeated for one constituency he was elected for another, and thus a true and tried friend takes his place at the helm again.

Prevention of Crueity to Auimals.

The tenth annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took place on Saturday. An annual report was, as usual, adopted, and from that report we learn that during the year there were fourteen prosecutions. A more direct admission of the negligence of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals than the fact that there had only been fourteen prosecutions during the year it would be impossible to make. With an Inspector engaged at a salary of \$500 a year, yet we have only fourteen prose-cutions in Montreal! With the daily evidence of the brutal treatment of animals before our eyes, yet the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sum up fourteen prosecutions as the amount of their labour for 365 days, or one prosecution every 26 days. This is a farce. And even of the four-teen prosecutions two were dismissed; so that we have a society, with a Annual Report? Here it is : "The Inspector of the Society, A. Gailey, has discharged his duty in Montreal and its neighbourhood in a very satisfactory manner." Now, the way we would put the services of Mr. Gailey would be different. We think the Annual Report proves that he is not attending to his business at all, and unless he can do better the Corporation should withdraw the annual grant of \$200 it gives to the Society, and try and reach the

evil-doers by some other means. Here is a Society in existence for ten years, with an Inspector not badly paid considering the class of man required, and it comes before the public with an Annual Report showing 12 convictions! It is a waste of the public money to continue a grant to such a Society as this, and unless the Society does better the Corporation should withdraw the grant, and give it to people who will carry out what they profess to undertake-prevent cruelty to

Palling.

animals.

The absence of honest theatrical newspaper criticism is calculated to encourage coarse and objectionable display. Actors more, perhaps, than any one else, fsar the lash of public opinion, for public opinion to them is their all. If a paper is madenough to be too harsh against actors, the paper itself and not the actors, will be the sufferer. It will lose caste, and want of confidence in its opinions will prevail. If, however, a paper puffs that which is objectionable it commits a grave mistake, for it insidiously encourages vice and all its attendant consequences. If journals are supposed to be the outer evidences of the people's morals, then there should be no uncertain ring about the manner in which the press should handle theatrical performances of a low or demoralizing character. Take, for instance, Tony Pastor. This troupe has been at the Academy since Monday week, and the papers, with one exception, have lauded it to the skies. Why? Was it because of the merit displayed by the dif-ferent performers? Not at all. Tony Pastor advertised in the papers, and the papers felt bound to puff Tony Pastor. As for ourselves we saw Tony Pastor and his troupe once, and that was quite enough. We neither puffed nor desired to see it again. "martisement remains in the Post as a

--- but the advertisement, in - approbation. We of the young. Other papers may puff Tony Pastor; we cannot. The acting was wretched, the singing was vile, and the general tone of the entertrimment was coarse and objectionable. Luffooner, was substituted for mirth, sill" puns for wit, and boisterous romping for play. That the French twin sisters donced nicely we cheerfully admit, and one or two of the male characters, to one or two of the male "gods" in , displayed some merit. The "gods" -ughed themselves hoarse, but the in fact men may go and hear Tony Pastor if they please, but, if the performance and the songs were the same on Tuesday and Wednesday as they were on Monday we would advise those men not to bring their "sisters or their wives or their aunts" to see the troupe now at the Academy of Music.

Joliette College. The G. T. R. at Belleville.

الارور ويحدهم مهرجتهم المسرور الأراب التراجي المراجع حمود المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع

A special meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Joliette College was called on the 2nd instant, to draw up resolutions regarding the deplorable loss which it has statistic in the deplorable loss which it has statistic in the death of its late deceased and faithful member, John Joseph Calwell. Resolved,—That it is but just and meet for the members of this association to mourn the loss which they have suffered in the sad departure of their brother member. Resolved,—That it is paying but a slight tribute to the memory of the deceased to say that he was one of the most prominent members of this society, ever observant of its rules, faithful and punctual in the discharge of his duties. Resolved,—That this society sincerely condole and deeply sympathize with the afflicted parents of our beloved member, on the bereavement which the Almighty has seen fit to inflict. Resolved,—That these hear tight tribute of the most promise of our esteem for his noble qualities and our appreciation of his noble qualities and our appreciation of his talents. Resolved,—That these resolutions be trans-mitted to the New York Tablet and the Mon. Some time since we published a letter from Belleville attacking the authorities of the G. T. B. for their alleged bad treatment of Catholic employees. At the time, we said that the attack was too general, and did not specify one case in which the Catholics were badly treated. In reply to this letter, we have

received the following communication :---W. J. SPICER, Esq., Superintendent, Toronto.

DEAR SIE,-In regard to attached, I do not think this refers to the traffic department at this station. If so, I can only simply say there is not a word of truth in the statement, and I hope I will never lose my senses enough to show any partiality to any of the employees that I have to deal with on account of their creed or otherwise, and in proof of this I would refer you to the Rev. Father Farley, the leading Catholic priest of this city, who would be in a position to know if any of the Catholic employees are unjustly dealt with by me. I might here add that there has not been a Catholic discharged at this station since I took charge, which is now four years and a half ago. As for the other departments, I know very little about their business. As to their dismissing or employing men, I do not think there is any such feeling existing. My private opinion of the "Ob-server's" letter is that it has been written by a young man by the name of Cummins, who was employed in the locomotive office here and was dismissed, and now is chief clerk in But what does a morning contemporary say Mr. Davis' office, Montreal. This is only supposition on my part, although it might have been some one else.

Yours truly, DAVID GUNN. BELLEVILLE, May 28, 1879.

To JOSEPH HICKSON, Esq., General Manager. DEAR SIR,-Regarding letter from "Observer" in Montreal Post, you will admit, I am sure, that it is a very useless and unsatisfactory thing to have to reply to "general charges" of such a nature as this. I can only ask you to take my word about this in the matter when I tell you that it is simply a falsehood, and I believe the writer is a young man named Cummins, who was discharged by us, and who occupied a position in this department at Belleville as storekeeper.

This young man got into bad company, and became very irregular and unreliable in his work, and in order to cover his discrepancies he made away with and concealed storebooks and forms which he had in his charge, and was responsible for. It is a usual thing when one railway company takes a man into their employment, who has recently left another company, to enquire as to his antecedents, general character, etc.

In Cummins' case, however, he was taken into the employment of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway without any en-

No man that I have control of on the central division is discharged without proper cause, no matter what creed he may belong to. When we have occasion to reduce staff, the books could show you, if you required any proof, that men were discharged without reference to their religion, and Catholics have been taken into the service quite recently at this station, as well as at other stations on the

that the grain crops are backward, and in

first-class positions, and are as well treated and as much respected as the others. 1 can also say that there are Roman Catholics under my control that rank a mongst the best and most reliable servants that . 'he company has.

Yours truly,

K. BLASEWELL. BELLEVILLE, June 4, 1879;

states that the Magellan takes 13,000 sacks of "t to Bordeaux, and adds that "these whe ". ht to be make of silk and tied with

those of a religious character.

quiries being made of us.

central division. In fact, a man's religion is a thing that is not considered at . Il in these matters.

many districts thin and poor, and that vege-There are a grea, many Roman Catholic workmen on the roa, who are occupying tation is later than has been remembered for many years. The genial change in the weather that has just set in, should it prove permanent, will soon doubtless repair much of the damage that has been dene.

Descrating the Sabbath.

It is proposed to build a milway from somewhere in the neighborhood of the top of Bleury street to the summit of the mountain. that is that this railway will run on Sundays. What the plars are we know not, beyond the fact that the railway will be run up the

One day she took the dog out for a walk and the to a man who was standing at a door she dog, when he turned round and pulling down his face like a nut cracker, said, "Ah de ye know, Ma'am, that it is noo day for whostlin."

> _ Lacrosse.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club has the advantage of the Quebec clubs, in being able to practice for about six weeks before them. In Toronto the men are at work for weeks while the snow is still on the ground all over this Province, and the result is that the Toronto men are in good condition much carlier in the season. If the Toronto club had been able to play the Shanrocks for the championship three weeks ago, the Shamrocks would have been placed at a disadvantage. When the championship is held by a club in this provence, the first match of the season for the championship should be played between the champions and a club from the Province. This would give the champions a few weeks practice before they would be obliged to measure weapons with an Cotario team. Each Province takes a good deal of interest in the championship and a generous rivalry prompts both sides to wish that the champion penmant shall grace Ontario or Quebec. With the safeguards and precautions which now surround Lacrosse, it has become the noblest and most exciting game in the world, and everything that tends to make it iree from abjections, tends to make it the premier game of the athletic world. It is for that reason that we point out an injustice under which the Quebec clubs labour, when one of their number holds the championship.

Disgraced.

2.5

Montreal is disgraced. This affair of \$10,000 has brought the city into contempt. The richest corporation in the Dominion re-pudiates its charity, and the people of Canada look with feelings of contempt upon the avowal of so mean a policy. Toronto of Orange notoriety ! That is quite enough to gave \$20,000 to the people of St. John, and account for his personal attack on Sir Francis gave it promptly. Montreal promised \$10,000, | Hincks.

Chevrons vs. Medals.

In the Irish Constabulary, which is, perhops, one of the best precedents in the world to go by, policemen are given a badge to wear on the arm when it has been duly proved that they did a brave and meritorious act. Whether there is a pension or not Bleury street to the summit of the mountain. This is all right, but there is one point in which the public have a right to insist, and that in the the the tribut in companying the badge, it is not of so much importance, for the prin-ciple to establish is that a badge of some description on the arm, is a more becoming recognition for bravery in the police, than a medal. We see, however, that the side of the mountain, and that all kinds of Police Committee have decided to give medals safeguards are provided against accident. The +o the Montreal police, and they have maniascent and descent will be five cents each way. To all this we have nothing to say, but the medals to men, for doing what? For doing

see hard service in the field, r to through a Crimean camprign, an India a mutluy, or a

Zulu war must be satisfied w .ith silver medals dog was wandering away from her. Coming but Montreal must give P old medals to men whose dangers, at the w, orst, are but trifling, asked him if he would kindly whistle for her and who fortunately ar', seldom-very seldom called upon to exhibit, that valour which would win a Victoria C ross. Our policemen are brave enough, b ecause most men are brave when duty leav is them, but to give them gold medals is tr, deck them with unbecoming gee-gaws. A small pension and a badge to be worn or, the arm, would be more acceptable to the force and more appropriate too.

The Consolidated Bank.

The shareholders of the Consolidated Bank had a stormy meeting the other day. The result of the meeting proved that the bank was as it might be. There was no dividend and the shareholders were angry, and some of them personally abused "hat "bad" man, Sir Francis Hincks. 1, was all his fault, they said. The old man who has passed through life with "uonor to himself and credit to his country, had to listen to his traducers and to Lear their calumnies over again. One person, a man named Hamilton, has eight shares in the bank, and these shares give him the right speak, and to to denounce, if he is so disposed, the veteran statesman, the able financier and stainless old man who is now President of the Consolidated Bank, and whose reputation is so far above his calumniators that those who assail him beat the air. But what is the secret of Mr. Hamiltons personal attack on Sir Francis Hincks? Virtuous indignation? No, for Mr. Hamilton is not known as a moral preceptor. Keen appreciation of finance? No, for Mr. Hamilton has no knowledge of finance, save that which he picks up as a clerk in the Witness office. The public weal? No, that is not it either, for it was not the public weal, but Sir Francis Hincks personally, that Mr. Hamilton had in view. What was it then ? Here is the secret-the Mr. Hamilton who

The Ontario Elections.

The Reformers have won Ontario and we are glad of it. If the Conservatives had won they would have been too powerful and the local affairs of the sister Province would be manipulated from Ottawa. In the present state of parties in the Dominion House of The English people trouble them-Commons, where a weak Opposition faces a selves very little with what a man is, powerful Ministry, it is better for the interests of the public that Ontario should Reform. When one party acquires too much power there is danger in the air. Now the Ontario Legie acure will act as a vigilance committee as sound as a bell, but not quite as prosperous lover the doings of the Dominion. This is one, but not the most important, reason, why we are glad that the Mowat administration has | English aristocracy are Catholics, but as the been sustained. Our principle reason is that the Reformers of Ontario are the best friends of Order. The Mowat Government have not, and we may be assured will not, coquette with fanaticism on any side. So long as they are in power, their past career fairly dealt with. This is, we know, the view taken of the situation, previous to yesterday, by the people particularly interested in securing fair play. So far as the Irish Catholics are concerned we have good reason to know that, with the exception of Kingston, they voted almost to a man for the Reformers. In. Kingston the election took a peculiar turn, for Robinson, the Reform candidate, was personally unpopular with the Catholics, and the interest of the Post and TRUE WITNESS assured us that the overwhelming majority of the Catholics of the sister Province were in favor of the Mowat Government, and the success of the elections may, in a great measure, be attributed to the Catholic vote. . The contest was unfortunately Orange and Green and attacked Sir Francis Hincks is the Hamilton test was unfortunately Orange and Green and Frince Edouard, the barque Bright, and the steamship Nettlesworth is on the grid-Hincks.

The "Witness,"

The Witness of last evening attacked Archbishop Newman. It charged him with illiberality, and said that he above all others man from changing his religion, therefore English law is the most liberal of all institu. then, says the Witness, Behold! all ye! all ye! how liberal we are. In England a man can become a Mohammedan, a Jew, a Shaker, a Mormon or anything else he likes, and no 'dis over thinks of interfering with him. so long as he is not a Catholic, and then somehow the bitter prejudices come up. Let us once more remind our contemporary that "liberal" England and "liberal" Scotland does not send one Catholic to the House ot Communs. There are 2,000,000 of Catholics Catholics are not in a majority in any one constituency, they are left out in the cold One-thirteenth of the population of G reat Britain is Catholic-representation-none. ment in all; he can oppose the ascendency is concerned. In one case he thinks and acts, tion into the heads of some people. Catholics understand it, and they are satisfied. It would exhibit better citizenship of our contemporary to leave them so. But if the Witness thinks its mission is to attack, well, it will do itself more harm than it can do us.

at the Cp. , fue Stanton Vestorday-.cuse Crowos of People Present-An imposing Ceremony.

From two o'clock in the afternoon Sunday the roads converging on Cote des Neiges cemetery were literally black with people flocking from all parts to witness the solemn and impressive ceremony of the consecration of the stations of the Cross by his lordship Bishop Fabre. So great was the crowd expected that Chief Paradis thought it necessary to have a posse of police on the ground to keep the people from blocking up the avenues of approach, but there was no disorder apparent, notwithstanding the immense numbers. At 4 o'clock the bell of the cemetery chapel rang out, and announced the arrival of his lordship, accompanied by a goodly number of clergymen.

The statious are niches solidly constructed being made of fron, skilfully colored in imitation of marble and granite so naturally as to deceive a number of persons. The stations, fourteen in number, are moulded in bas relief, and represent with great clearness should be the most liberal of men. Because the various stages of our Saviour's sufferings, the English law did not prevent an English- from His birth at Bethlehem to His dying agonies on Mount Calvary, where He atoned for the sins of the world. The cemetery is a tions! English law permitted an English most appropriate site for the stations of the Protestant to become an English Catholic and Cross, as thousands daily visit her o, and silently offer up prayers for the repo de of the souls of the dear departed. Br neath the blooming flowers and soft verdu ... e lies a population of 20,000 persons w no died during twenty-five years of age, an', here found their last asylum.

Adjoining the plat orm on which the clergy were accomr iodated, was a table decorated with flow ors, on which lay the fourteen crosses which his lordship was to affix to the different shrines.

Monseir acur Fabre, previous to proceeding with th', ceremony, addressed his flock, exin Great Britain, some of the cream of the plaining the ceremony. Since the death of O' r Saviour Catholics had made it a special daty to follow Him in His pilgrimage from the Mount of Olives to Calvary. In ancient times Catholics flocked from all parts of the world to Jerusalem where they followed The "liberalism" which the Wilness desires to in His sacred footsteps, but now cirsee in Cardinal Newman would be the cumstances have altered, and it would be imwarrants us in expecting that all stepping-stone to scepticism. The Witness possible for the one-hundredth portion of the creeds and all nationalities, will be evidently mistakes Catholic Liberalism for Catholic population to embrace an oppor-Liberal Catholicism. A Catholic can be a tunity to faithfully perform this religious Catholic Liberal, but he cannot be a Liberal Catholic. A Catholic can wish to see all stituted the stations of the Cross in churches, human beings placed on terms of political monasteries and cemeteries. Here the faithequality; he can desire liberty and enlighten- ful visited the pictures or figures serving to bear them in spirit to the scene of our Lord's of any religion in the affairs of state, but he sufferings. No place could be better chosen cannot be *liberal* in the interpretation of what for this purpose than a cemetery where lay so he thinks right or wrong where his religion | many of our dear and sacred dead, as the Church granted indulgences in their favor, which indulgences were to be obtained by the hence his defeat. However, gentlemen who in the other he simply obeys. But it would which indulgences were to be obtained by the have recently travelled all over Ontario in take a sledge hammer to knock that explana- prayers of the faithful following the stations of the Cross. The benediction of the crosses was given

by Monseigneur Fabre. At the last station Canon Dufresne offered three Pater and Aves for his lordship, as being one of the chief workers in having the stations erected. After receiving the episcopal benediction the de-

votees dispersed, and the choir of plous chanters returned to the chapel singing the Te Deum.

which will, in set for Europe: and the ship-Platte with wheat for Europe; and the ship-ment alluded to above is considered of greater significance for the future of the country than a cargo of bar gold would have been.

The destruction and carrying away of game, lambs, etc., by foxes at Lochearnhead, and the other northwestern districts of Perthshire, has for sometime been severely felt. At one den at Balquhidder the remains of about forty lambs, and large numbers of grouse and other game, were discovered. The gamekeeper lately succeeded in capturing eight old and young foxes, besides destroying: a litter.

Mr. H. McLean, Warden of the city of Ottawa, has returned to that city from Montreal, whit ner he had been in relation to the action pending between the old Quebec; Mont cal & Ottawa Company and the county. The County Council refused to sign the deb entures for \$150,000 of the \$200,000 bonus voted originally in aid of the road. The company, after the Quebec Government took hold of the road, brought action against the various Wardens to recover the amount stated above, but the cases were dismissed. The action is now brought against the court for damages, and an appeal has been made therefrom. The appeal will be heard on the 12th of June.

EVERY MOTHER WHO REGARDS THE LIFE 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 them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA 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 re-lief, 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.

FOR AN IBBITATED THROAT, COUGH OR COLD, "Brown Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRE-SENCE OF worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give them at once. They will drive out the worms if they are there.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1879.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

St. Patrick's "Protestantism," A Learned Irish Bishop Elequently Defends the Fathers of the Irish

3)

Church,

Continued from our last.

Where, in our ancient annals, can there be shown any reference, even a hint at changes such as there? Where any trace of a controversy on such questions ? And were there no controversies on religious matters in the primitive Irish Church? Yes. There were dis-putations, as we know from history, and some of them characterized with much warmth and bitterness. There was a controversy in the sixth and seventh centuries, about the proper time for celebrating the Easter testival. There was also one about the shape and form of the clerical tonsure. These disputes regarded matters of 'non-essential discipline, involving no questions of faith or morals. Now, if controversies, on matters comparatively trivial were carried on with so much warmth and earnestness, and if history has handed down to us every phase and circumstance connected with them, the chief actors in them and synods held to settle them, how can it be conceived that such momentous changes as we have been contemplating, involving the most vital and practical questions of faith and morality, could have been brought about without much noise and opposition and discussion, and without our having all this handed down to us in our ancient annals? We come now to

THE DOCTRINE OF THE PAPAL SUPREMACY.

that crucial dogma, forming the strict line of demarcation between Protestants and ourselves, the grand landmark between the Catho-lic Church and all the Protestant sects, and almost the only dogma in the denial of which they all agree. Protestants refuse not communion to any other form of Christianity. Arians, Nestorians, Orthodox Greeks, Eutychians, Jansenists, Old Catholics are all welcome to their embrace. They care compara-tively little, as we know from experience, how much a man believes or what number of sacraments people accept; nor do they quarrel so much over the Real Presence, the Sacrifice of the Mass, Confession, Purgatory and Invocation of Saints. They will allow you to believe pretty much as you like about all these doctrines, provided you do not profess obedience to the Roman Pontiff, whom so many Protestants regard as the Man of Sin, the Head Centre of all evil. Neither are our Irish Protestants, as we knew of late, very particular about how little you believe, about your denial of the existence of the Devil, the eternal tor-ments of Hell, the Trinity of persons in the Godhead or even the Divinity of our Blessed Saviour. The one doctrine against which they cry out with all their might is the Supremacy of the Pope. This is Fopery. Everything else without this is tolerable. And when they speak of the Protestantism of St. Patrick and of the primitive Irish Church, what they mean chiefly to convey is that the early Irish Christians acknowledged no subjection to the Pope, that St. Patrick came to Ireland on his own hook, as Protestant missionaries go now a days to evangelize pagan lands without any mission from Rome, that St. Patrick established in Ireland a national Church quite independent of the Roman See. and that for centuries the Irish Church and its prelates acknowledged no subjection to any ecclesiastical authority on earth, outside the shores of Ireland. Let us now proceed to investigate this question, with the light of history and common sense. How comes it that. whereas ancient annalists are divided as to the birth place and parentage of St. Patrick. where and by whom he was ordained priest and consecrated bishop, and so many other details of his life, nearly all of them should make reference to the Saint's mission from with the blessing and commission of Pope Celestine? How shall we explain that ancient canon ascribed to St. Patrick, ordaining that, "if any questions should arise in this island, they were to be referred to the Apostolic See?" or that synodical decree spoken of by Cummian in his Paschal Epistle, prescribing that "all weighty causes should be sent for settlement to the Head of Cities ?" Here again I appeal to the extensive intercourse between Ireland and Britain and continental countries, all of which were then confessedly UNDER THE PAPAL DOMINION -continental and British Christians flocking to Ireland, and Irish ecclesiastics travelling everywhere over the continent of Europe, the apostles of Christianity and of letters to so many lands. This free intercommunion between Ireland and other Catholic countries is perfectly unintelligible, except in the supposition that all belived allke on this most fundamental doctrine. No doubt, in the records of the primitive Irish Church, we find few traces of Papal interference. Ireland was, from Rome, the remotest corner of Europe. Intercourse between Ireland and Rome was then difficult and most perilous. There were no steamships, railroads, postal facilities or electric telegraphs to avail of. The journey from Ireland to Rome was attended with great dangers by sea and land, over countries little civilized and not always at peace, the route natural, therefore, that Celestine, whensending Patrick to so distant a land, should give him plenary powers as to the appointment of bishops, the confirming of abbots, the making of disciplinary laws and decrees in national and provincial synods, with authority to continue the same ecclesiastical system until the Sovereign Pontiff should find it wise and practicable to alter that arrangement. What other settlement, in fact, could we conceive Celestine; in the circumstances, to have made with St. Patrick when sending him to convert this island? Again, if the Papal Supremacy was introduced into Ireland between St. Patrick and the Reformation, why cannot we discover where, when, and by whom a change so important was effected? The epoch of other great events in our ancient history can be readily pointed out. Why is there no trace of this subjection of a previously independent Church to the authority of a foreign prelate residing at Rome? ... Furthermore, the subjection of the Irish Church to Rome must have either been - i - i

such is phenomenon be shown, in the whole history of Christendom? Not to speak of nstional and patriotic feeling, is it in human nature, to voluntarily renounce our independence and submit, of our own free will, to a mastor? It were far more like human nature authority previously existing and received : an abundant examples have we of this in the civil spontaneous submission to Rome, may be dismissed from our thoughts. I now say it is equally absurd to suppose that the Papal supremacy was introduced into this island by What agency on earth could effect it? force.

The Pope had weither armies nor fleets where with to subjugate Ireland to his will. And no foreign power ever obtained sway over this island in the period we refer to. Englann, indeed, had succumbed to every invading host that set foot on her soil. The Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, the Normans had successively invaded, conquered and obtained dominion over her. Not so with Ireland.

THE ROMAN BAGLES NEVER FLUTTERED IN THE

IRISH, BREEZE. One foreign power alone established itself even partially, in this island-the Danes; and after many struggles, the Irish nation arose in its might and under Brian Boiroimhe swept the Norsemen into the ses. The Danes, too, were pagan barbarians; * and such of them as remained in Ireland, especially in Dublin, Limerick and Waterford, instead of imposing a religion on the country, were themselves converted by the Irish to Christianity. No foreign power, therefore, could have subjugated Ireland and her Church to the Pope. The theory commonly advanced by Protestants, to account for the submissian of Ireland to the Pope, is that this was effected by the power and influence of England, at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion-that the invaders imported their Papal views into this country and established them here. And this theory has been repeated so often, and so contidently that it is now by many accepted as an axiom. Let us examine it by the light of history and reason, and let us see how far it can be reconciled with both. In the first place, we challenge our adversaries to point out any trace of this momentous fact in the records of the time. Not a shadow of a shade of anything such, can they show. Everything else that the Anglo-Normans effected or attempted -every other incident connected with the Invasion and all its dark, sorrowful and shameful history-all has been chronicled, not by one or two, but by many and independent annalists : but on this fact, which would have been among the most important and interest-ing of all, these annalists are absolutely silent. Besides, we have manifest indications of the acknowledgment and exercise of the Papal authority in Ireland before the Anglo-Norman invasion. Witness the Canon already quoted, given to our primitive church by St. Patrick, or at least ascribed to him in ancient chronicles, which, for our present purpose, comes to the same. Witness the Synodical Decree, to the same effect, spoken of by Cummian, and which we have above referred to.

WITNESS ST. COLUMBANUS.

in the seventh century, when he found him. Ireland self differing from the discipline around him in France, appealing to Rome for a settlement of the Paschal question, and subsequently following the same course in the controversy respecting the three Chapters. Seeing the confidence with which this Anglo-Norman theory is put forward, you will be surprised to hear that we have well authenticated accounts of the appointment and action of Papal Legates in Ireland, many years before the Invasion .--- Yes, Papal Legates residing in Ireland; as Gillebert, Bishop of Limerick, ap-pointed Legate in 1100 or 1110; Malachy, Bishop of Down, appointed Legate in 1140; Christian, Bishop of Lismore, in 1151. We read how these prelates exercised disciplinary | document before the Synod of Waterford, if authority in different parts of the country, the prelates and people of Ireland had been, Celestine of Rome, his coming to convert in- authority in different parts of the county, the presiding over ecclesiastical synods and taking up to that time, Protestants. And this argu-ran Ireland, as Palladius had comp before him, presiding over ecclesiastical synods and taking up to that time, Protestants. And this argu-ran Ireland, as Palladius had comp before him, precedence of archbishop, even of the arch-ment of every detail in connection with the ecedence of archbishop, bishops of Armagh. Who has not heard of the Synod of Kells, where the Irish Frelates were assembled in 1152, and presided over by Cardinal Paparo, a Papal Legate coming direct ly from Rome? At this Synod, we are told how Ireland was divided into four ecclesiastical provinces, and that the four archbishops, including the Archbishop of Armagh, actually received from the hands of the Cardinal Legate, that Pallium which has been ever known as the distinctive badge of subjection to the Roman Pontiff. How does all this comport with the idea that the Anglo-Normans were the first to introduce the Papal Supremacy into Ireland. Let us draw near, however, and examine more closely this Anglo-Norman theory. If Henry the Second and his Anglo-Normans proposed the Papal Supremacy to the Irish people and clergy, was it likely to meet with a ready acceptance? Were not Henry and his agents regarded as invaders MOST HATEFUL TO THE GREAT BULK OF THE IRIS NATION ? Did not an implacable strife go on for generations between these strangers and the Irish enemy: and would not any religious change proposed by them be sure, on that account alone, to be rejected with scorn by the Irish people? But perhaps the Anglo-Normans imposed the Papal supremacy on Ireland by force? Such a supposition would be utterly at variance with the facts of history. In the often infested by bandits and pirates. How time of Henry II., and for centuries later, the English authority was not acknowledged beyond what was called the Pale, a strip of territory on the eastern and south-eastern coast truth. of Ireland. What cared the people or clergy of Connaught, for example, for the authority of England? What cared almost the entire of this province of Ulster? What cared the primates of Armagh, that they could be forced to renounce their alleged primitive independence and accept the Pope as a master? What cared the Bishop of Clogher about the English King or Government? Is it not as certain as anything in Irish history that, not even in the reign of Henry VIII, was the sway or power of England felt or acknowledged in any part of the counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh, or Tyrone, more than in Germany or Spain or Italy ? How then could the Anglo-Normans have brought Clogher and its Bishop and clergy and people under the dominion of Rome ? The first generals and armies, in fact, who enforced English authority in any part of this dipcese were the generals and armies of the Pope's enemies, of

Norman Kings of England ? What sort was Henry II.? What sort King John? Were they men devoted to the Pope, loyally attach. ed to the Roman Pontiff, and as such we should suppose anxious to subdue nations to Boman authority? It is notorious that they were just and the pround spirit of man to rebel against the reverse of this; that though not absolute rebels against the Pope's power, they were ever, from the time of the Conqueror, resisthistory of nations as well as in the annals of ing the Popes of the time, ever ready almost the Church. The hypothesis, therefore, of to break with the Pope; more than once almost excommunicated by the Pope, more than once on the point of severing England from Papal obedience. Henry II. was the very monarch who confessed himself guilty of the blood of the holy

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, ST. THOMAS A-BECKET

murdered for his unflinching defence of the rights of the Church and the Holy See. But we are not left to mero conjecture as to what English influence could do towards changing the faith of the Irish people. For three conturies Protestant England has had unlimited sway in Ireland (what, before Elizabeth, England never had), and every agency that England could employ, moral and physical-persuasion, persecution, bribery, the law, the sword, all that the ingenuity of bad men and of hell could devise-has been tried by her to change the faith and worship of the Irish people; and we know how little she has been able to accomplish. If they were able to bring Ireland over to the Papal obedience, when their power was small and their influence so limited, how comes it they could not bring Ircland away from the Pope when their authority had become paramount and irresistible, though they put forth all their powers to effect that object? Yet all the efforts of England, to this day, have been without result, even in those provinces of our island, Leinster and Muster, which are largely leavened with English blood. Before closing this lecture, I may say a word on the famous Bull of Adrian the Fourth, which Protestants so love to descant on, as well as the confirmatory Brief of Alexander the Third. I shall not here enter into any discussion as to the authenticity of the alleged Bull of Adrian, more than to say that there is nothing in the idea of forgery inconsistent with the character of Henry the Second the unprovoked invader of Ireland, the selfconfessed murdered of St. Thomas a-Becket. Neither shall I inquire whether, in issuing this Bull, if authentic, the Pope did or did not claim to himself powers which not even Catholics believe him to have possessed. These questions I leave to others to discuss. But what I say is, that the so-called Bull of Adrian furnishes conclusive evidence of one thing at any rate-that the doctrine of Papal Supremacy had been held and held firmly and universally, throughout Ireland, before the Anglo-Norman Invasion, and that it proves this equally whether the Bull be authentic or spurious. Just picture to yourselves the invading generals of Henry coming to Ireland, armed with this document. Consider that the Bull of Adrian to Henry and the confirmatory brief of Alexander to the same Prince were read publicly and solemnly before the Irish bishops assembled at Waterford in 1176. Then ask yourselves what would have been the meaning of this, if the prelates and people of

HAD NOT ALREADY BELIEVED IN THE PAPAL SU. PREMACY ?

Would they not have laughed at the pretensions, as we would laugh to-day, if an invading prince landed on our shores, putting forward, as his title-deed to our claimed allegiance a grant from say, the Archbishop of Paris or the Patriarch of Jerusalem? Just fancy some one to-day standing up in the Synod of the Irish Episcopal Church or the Presbyte-rian Synod of Ulster, and founding his claim, to the grant of some important concession, on a rescript issued in his favor by Leo XII.! No man in his senses would have pleaded such a THE ZULU WAR

Cetywayo Sues for Pesce, but his Sincerity not Believed-The Boers about to Invest Pretoria-They Want the Independence of the Transvaal,

CAPETOWN, May 23 .- Cetywayo, on the 16th instant, despatched an envoy to Major-General Crealock, asking him to send a Europear to discuss terms of peace John Dunn accord-ingly went to Cetywayo's kraal, but returned, negotiations having failed because of the British refusing any terms but an uncon- great Corsican. He vowed that he would be ditional surrender. Cetywayo's good faith is doubted. It is thought probable his vow. When, in 1825, he heard for the he will shortly throw his whole strength first time of the overthrow of the French emagainst the lower Tugela column. The pire at Waterloo he complacently remarkcontemplated rapid march against Cetywayo's | cd :- 'Yes, 1 see now, there are only two Kraal at Ulundi

HAS BEEN ABANDONED.

Transport difficulties are increasing owing to scarcity of grass. The health of the troops is improving. It is reported that Major Chard who distinguished himself at Rorke's has died of fever. It is rumoured that the Zulu commander of Dobulmanzi, while on his way a second time to surrender to the British. was intercepted and killed. A great fire at Greytown has destroyed a large quantity of the commissariat stores.

LONDON, June 8.-According to the latest advices from Cape Town, Cols. Crealock and Wood have recovered from their illness. The Orange Free State assembly, contrary to the advice of the president, passed resolu-

tions expressing hopes for the restoration of the independence of Transvaal. GERMAN MISSIONARY'S COMPLAINT.

The London North German Gazette says that the German foreign office has received confirmation of the reported destruction of the German mission station in Natal and the Il-treatment of the missionary by the British. Communications are still proceeding with the British government on the subject.

NOT DEAD.

A Maritzburg special says the reported deaths of Major Chard and Cetewayo's brother, Dabulmanzi, is denied. A despatch from Landsman's Drift May

13th, says spics report that there are four Zulu armies in the castern angle of Zululand designed to enter the colony.

The following information may explain the reason of Lord Cheimsford's urgent demand for reinforcements :--- Advices from Maritzburg to May 9th state that official intimation has been received at the colonial office, Pietermaritzburg, that since Sir Bartle Frere left Pretoria the Transval authorities have been un-able to restrain the Boers. The Boers say that as the high commissioner has not handed them back their country they will take it by force. They are making preparations to invest, but not to take Pretoria. A request has been sent by officials to Lord Chelmsford to send troops to overawe them. No European favorable to the British government is safe outside the town. The Boers have separated themselves into parties and occupy different approaches to the town, and have determined that no waggons shall go in. They have given military names to their stations outside Pretoria. This state of things cannot, of course, be allowed to exist, and in the event of the Boers failing to attack Pretoria they will be attacked. The town has been placed in an efficient state of defence. Guns have been placed in position to com-

mand the Church square and the several approaches to it. MITRAILLEUSES HAVE BEEN STATIONED TO SWEEP

Church street, and the guns at the camp cover the different passes and roads leading into Pretoria. Laagers have been established inside the town-one in the port, one in Heidelburg road, one near the botanical gardens and one at Shoeman's farm. Boer spies are in Pretoria, and go about in parties of two or three, peering through the loopholes of the fortifications. Provisions have reached an extravagant price, and it is expected that

teers from other regiments to complete its on the 21st June. strength-900 of all ranks.

London Examiner :-- " The Zulus are the Celestials of South Africa, the world 'Zulu' signifying heaven. Their reputation as a warlike race dates from Chaka, who became early inflamed with the ambition of rivalling Napoleon Bouaparte. While quite a youth he fell in with some English sailors who had been cast ashore in St. Lucia bay, and from them he heard of the victorious career of the a conqueror, and at once set to work to fulfil great chiefs in all the earth. My brother, King George, he is king of all the whites, and

I, Chaka, I am king of all the blacks." London Brief:--- More reinforcements, pro-bably from India, will be required to subdue Zululand. There can be no doubt that the colonial forces have experienced a severe repulse at the hands of Moirosi, the rebel chief of the Basutos. The projected advance against the strongholds of Cetywayo is delayed, and so far from the power of the Zulus having been broken in the recent battles, a Cape contemporary states that they number 70,000 fighting men and that the campaign is only opened !"

TELEGRAMS.

Germany.

LONDON, June 9.- A Berlin despatch says that the amnesty to be proclaimed on the occasion of the emperor's golden wedding does not include the recalcitrant priests. The Ultramontanes are greatly disappointed. Germany is seriously offended at the right of search exercised by Peru against German vessels. A strong protest demanding explanations will be despatched to Lima.

France.

VERSAILLES, June 9 .--- The chamber of deputies, this afternoon, by 306 to 195, authorized the prosecution by government of M. Paul de Cassagnac, after a scene and great ex-citement, during which M. Gambetta moved that M. Paul de Cassagnac be ejected from the house, but he afterwards withdrew his motion, M. Paul de Cassagnac having withdrawn the word " cowardice" which he had applied to the conduct of the government.

Lospon, June 9.- A Paris despatch says that the scene in the chamber during the balloting on the motion for the prosecution of M. Paul de Cassagnac was indescribable. M. Levert, Bonapartist, and M. Marque, Badical, came to blows.

Mexico.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 9.- An Eagle Pass special says :-Yesterday a company of Mexican infantry at Piedras Negras, mutinied, and fought their way through the guard at the gate. About 15 crossed to this side under fire from the local troops, many of the balls striking houses in this place. The fugitives surrendered their arms to the citizens. A number of mutineers were killed on the Mexican side. The cause of desertion is that the troops have been six months without pay, and had nothing to eat. Yesterday evening the Mexican troops marched outside the city with two captured mutineers, whom they were going to shoot, but a strong protest from the citizens caused the execution to be abandoned. Russia.

Sr. PETERSBURG, June 9.-The execution of Solovieff took place to-day. The 24 hours which were given him to make an appeal for mercy expired yesterday, but the execution was postponed till to-day. It is reported that he refused to make an appeal, knowing that it would be useless. His demeanor at the execution was calm and somewhat dignified. respecting his accomplices or superiors. The scaffold was erected on the great plaza in front of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul,

and Sir Samuel Tilley are going to England

It is stated that before Mr. Joly left England he had the Letellier matter referred to the judicial committee of the Privy council.

Bishop Duhamel proposes that each Catholic in his diocese contribute 50 cents towards a fund for the enlargement of the Ottawa college.

The B. M. E. conference, at a meeting in London, Ont., yesterday, expelled the Revd. Solomon Peter Hale as being a "refractory preacher."

A man named Harriman met with a terrible accident at Cornwall yesterday by a fall from his sulky. He is living, but small hope of his recovery is entertained.

ROWING ON THE TYNE. The Coming Race Between Haulan and Elliott-What the Tynesiders Think of the Canadian's Skill-"The Machine in the Box of His Boat."

[From the Newcastle Chronicle, May 27.] The manner in which Hanlan sculled away

from his Tyneside antagonist in the match of May 5th has, it would appear, raised in cer-tain quarters an impression which the Canadian must accept as a flattering testimony to his skill. So instant and so decisive was the Toronto sculler's victory that the people we allude to came to the conclusion that no ordinary man rowing under the ordinary conditions could have achieved it. The closest possible inspection of the prepossessing stranger failed to impress these wrongheaded folks with the idea that to his skill. intelligence and personal energy are due the feats that he is enabled to compass as a sculler, and, consequently, they were fain to fall back upon the other hypothesis-namely, that he was not, in his match with Hawdon, rowing under the same conditions as his adversary During the last few days we have found this idea current in several vague and indeterminato shapes, and we have been favored with one or two anonymous letters on the subject. The story which seemed to find the most favor was to the effect that Haulan carried a "machine" in the box of his boat; that the machine was wound up and placed in position before he started for the race, and that it worked the seat and the sculler backward and forward. Another tale of wonder that assumed definite form was that the fore and aft compartments of the Toronto were so constructed that they could be filled with compressed air or gas, and that the boat was thus rendered extra buoyant. There is something sufficiently amusing in all this when it is considered that the boat in which Hanlan rowed the recent match was built by Tyneside builders, and that, with the exception of the cockpit and its fittings, it was constructed on the model usually employed. Still, as these tales seem to have a tendency to assume larger proportions, it may be as well that we should refer to them. Since the first few days of Hanlan's stay at Scotswood, his collection of racing craft, sculls, swinging rowlocks, &c., has been as freely haid open for our inspection as have ever been the aquatic possessions of any of our Tynesido friends. The Canadian and his friends decline to allow all comers to handle and inspect their aquatic outlit, but with us-as representatives of the press, we presume-they have never made any mystery about their belongings. Yesterday, by invitation of Mr. David Ward, Hanlan's chief supporter, we examined both the Toronto and the Lord Dufferin, and can testify that the alterations made in them since they left Messrs. Swaddle & Winship's yard are of the most trifling character. Neither of them contains any "engines" or air tubes, or have the slightest structural alterations been made in the craft which could possibly provide for the placing He refused to the last to make any statement of such apparatus. This much is certain, that our Canadian friends study to a wonderfull degree the niceties of seating their representative in his boat, and that the skill and

A VOLUNTARY AFFAIR ON THE PART OF THE IBISH.

people and prelates, or it must have been brought about by force. Now, I insist that both suppositions are absolutely and equally inadmissible. That the Irish bishops and a foreign ecclesiastical authority, without any stand being made for primitive liberty and independence-that the head of the Irish Church, the Archbishop of Armagh, periously sup-posed to be independent and knowing no superior on earth, should have voluntarily made. for himself a master, and been willing as well as able to deliver over the Irish hierarchy bound hand and foot to, a foreign and far distant spiritual master not before acknowledged in this island, is what common sense forbids me to believe. I would ask, where else can

THE PROTESTANT ELIZABETH

and her successors. Even in the reign of Elisabeth, when we have the first mention of any interference on the part of the British crown in the spiritual concerns of the diocese, and when Meyler Magrath, the apostate Bishop clergy spontaneously submitted themselves to of Dawn; was named. Protestant Bishop of Ologher, we find that the unhappy manthough a native of our diocese, was neverable to effect anything or obtain the slighest recog-nition of his authority; and that after four or ive months of nominal episcopacy, great part n was spent in prison, he got himself translated the Munster, to the see of Cashel, where the power of England could support him - Resides, what kind of people were the Song profound archeologist started us lately in this town by the discovery that Popery had been imported into Ireland by the Danes!

negotiation."

Bull be accounted a genuine emanation from the Pope or a downright forgery. The only rational conclusion to be drawn from a review of our ancient history and the exercise of our rational judgment is, that Catholicity and Popery must have been brought to this land by St. Patrick, and that it remained, as the religion of the people of Ireland, during all those centuries up to the Reformation. In the seventh century, Columbanus, in his Epistle on the Three Chapters, thus addresses Boniface 4th-" Most illustrious Head of all the Churches, Pastor of pastors....

THERE IS AMONGST US IRISH NO HERBIC,

no Jew, no schismatic; but the Catholic faith as delivered to us first by you the successore of the successors of the holy Apostles remains still unshaken We are bound to the chair of Peter, and though Rome be great and renowed, it is with us great and distinguished only by reason of that chair." Blessed be God. we might, to-day, utter the same pious boast, with substantial truth, in addressing Leo XIII. Yes. Chair of Peter! Centre of Unity! we, the Irish race, are still bound to you, as ever, by the bonds of faith and filial affection and submission. Our soil grows no serpents neither has our island given birth to a heresy. If there be amongst us, to-day, a Jew or a schismatic or any who scorn your authority, they are, with few exceptions, not of our blood. They are, nearly all of them, the descendants of strangers who have been imported into our country from lands which had been already severed from the centre of

Foreign Notes.

It is believed in London that Lord Dufferin will be appointed governor of Asia Minor, transferring him from his post at St. Petersburg. The reforms needed in Asia Minor necessitate the employment of a master mind, and he is credited with having received the appointment.

Mr. John Dunn, the ex-confidential minister of King Cetewayo and now interpreier on the staff of Lord Chelmsford, married his seventeenth, wife when about to start on the expedition for the relief of Ekowe. He bought her for ten cows. Many of his other wives he cannily got for nothing as presents from Zulu chiefs.

Respecting the coming celebration of the German Empress' golden wedding the festivities of the court of Berlin are to include exclusively, members or allies of the Hohenzollern family, about sixty in number. The Czar, with three grand dukes, is to meet there the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. But, on account of the intimate character of the gathering neither the emperor of Austria-Hungary nor any of the Scandinavian princes are expected to be present.

London World :--- "We have not as yet heard the last of the scrapes in which the late King Victor Emmanuel used to involve himself with the fair sex of his kingdom. A case of compensation of a peculiar kind is to come shortly before one of the Italian courts. It is a claim for 50,000 lire which the Re Galantuomo had agreed to pay to a disconsolate beauty, and of which she alleges now that she received one-fifth, while the remainder stuck to the fingers of the agents intrusted with the

fected Boers. Nothing very serious is looked where he was tried and condemned. A large ment of every detail in connection with the toward to, as the rebel Boers and not numeri- force of the imperial guard formed a hollow setting of the sculler's work are worth cally strong enough to wage regular war. The Boers state they will not be the first to begin hostilities.

Scenes and Incidents.

Without examining the actual casualties caused by artillery fire the manner in which the Zulu masses broke upon the bursting of the first shell proves with what dread the fire of our guns is regarded. Indeed, it is quite proverbial. Prisoners become almost ludicrously excited when questioned as to what they think of the "Bye-and-bye" (the Caffre name for cannon]. "We see them coming through the air," they say, referring to the shells and imitating their hissing noise, " we get out of the way, they pass, strike the ground then kill-we cannot understand." The rockets, a few of which were fired on the 29th with the usual satisfactory results, are said to have spread still greater terror among the Zulu ranks. They say, "Where did they come from? We think they must have been sent from the other side of the mountain," pointing to a high range of hills some miles distant. The Zulus were observed to shoot the rockets as they flew hissing through the air.

Sixty thousand rounds of ammunition were expended during the battle of Zlobani, which lasted four hours, by 1,700 rifles of infantry and volunteers-an average of 250 rounds per minute, which, taking the Zulu loss at 1,500 killed, is by no means an unsatisfactory result. At times, however, the fire from the laager became so rapid that " Cease firing " was on more than one occasion sounded by commanding officers. Breechloaders in the hands of young soldiers lying concealed in waggons or behind barricades must, unless the strictest supervision ia exercised by officers and noncommissioned officers, produce hurried and therefore inaccurate firing. Except when in masses, the Zulu is a difficult being to shoot. When on the move, he runs as fast as a horse cantering; when halted, he either crouches under rocks or lies concealed in the grass-When ready to fire, he raises himself, discharges his weapon, and at once falls flat on his face. Until acoustomed to these tactics our men are naturally inclined to at once return the enemy's fire, instead of quietly waiting for the instant when he raises from his hiding-place to aim and fire. Firing at moving objects might be practiced with advantage by marksmen and first-class shots. The best target shots are also indifferent deer-stalkers. A Zulu may often be seen to jump up within

20 yards of a company of infantry and half a troop of volunteers, run the gauntlet of their fire for a hundred yards, and escape.

The actual state of the 90th Light Infantry on the 29th of March affords a striking illustration of what regiments are expected to do under Lord Cardwell's organization, which may by this time be considered as full developed. Nine "doing duty " officers-including the lieutenant-colonel, one major, and three captains-were absent from the regiment through sickness or employed on staff or other special duties. Three companies were commanded by the junior subalterns of the regiment. A hundred of the rank and vile were absent, sick, and in the ranks were 120 men who had not passed through the ordinary course of musketry. The 90th left England in December, 1877, and received 250 volun-

force of the imperial guard formed a hollow setting of the sculler's work are work in setting of study and of approbation. Are these facing towards the scaffold, the other facing the people, who, to the number of 8,000, filled well remember how careful in regard to them square around the scaffold in two ranks, one all the rest of the Plaza. The people were very quiet, and no demonstration of any kind was made. After Solovieli's condemnation he was immediately violeed by the priests of the Greek church, who offered him the consolations of religion, but Solovieff firmly refused to listen to the exhortations of the priests. He respectfully but positively stated that he had no faith in God or belief in a future life, and that it would only be mockery to pretend it. When brought by the fortress gate to the scaffold, he marched boldly, and scended the scaffold with a firm step. The priests, who still attended, continued to exhort him to make an act of contrition and to seek pardon from God, but Bolovieff steadily refused. At the last moment the priests offered him a crucifix, imploring him to kiss it as a token of his repentance, but Solovieff pushed it away with a gesture of impationce. He exhibited perfect composure and firmness, but no bravado.

ST. PETERSHURG, June 9.-Fresh discoveries of revolutionary propaganda in Russia continue to be almost daily made. One of the English champion is acknowledged on all most startling is that of the discovery of a hands to be a man of exceptional merits as a number of secret gunpowder manufactories at Towle, in Siberia. It appears that these mills have been in operation for several tles of powder made by them have been distributed among the disaffected populace of this portion of the country.

Condensed Telegrams-10th inst. Visitors are flocking into Quebec.

Quebec illuminated herself last night. The coffee crop of South America is suffer-

Dg.

- Lord Walter Campbell has left for New York.
- Wendell Bushert hung himself at Berlin on Sunday.
- Phosphates is selling at \$8.50 a ton in Ot ttawa.
- Archbishop Taschereau is on a tour through his diocese.
- The village of Yorkville has been annexed to Toronto.
- A new coal field has been discovered at Fallowfield.
- The Credit Valley railroad is being extended to Milton, Ont.
- The Princess Louise opened the Dufferin terrace yesterday.
- Captain Selby Smith is to be married to Miss Bury in Ottawa.
- Major Baly's battery, of garrison field artillery, is going into camp.
- Mr. Baker, the Conservative, is elected for Russell, and not Mr. Murray.
- Complaints are received from a good many quarters that the crops are ruined.
- It is proposed to close the Ottawa separate chool at present owing to small-pox.
- It is rumored that a protest is to be entered against the election of Mr. Kerr for Stormont.

Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper

was "the father of modern rowing," Harry Clasper. But our readors may take it for granted that modern ingenuity has not yet compassed an "engine" that shall surreptitiously lend mechanical aid to the man engaged in sculling a racing boat, and that even in regard to imparting buoyancy by means of compressed air or hydrogen gas much remains to be done. The idea that advantage should be taken of any means such as these to improve the Canadian's prospects for the matches he rows here is, we believe, in entire antagonism to the motives which prompted his expedition to this country. The people of the Dominion are naturally proud of the prowess of their champion sculler, and it was, and is, their wish to try him against the best form the old country can produce. Questions of the utmost interest to the inhabitants of the new world are involved in the contest, and the furthest thing from their dcsires would be that it should be rowed upon such unequal terms as to vitiate the conclusions that will be drawn from the result. The sculler; the credit of defeating him on equal terms would be great, and it would be felt to be so by every man in Canada, from the promonths, and it is believed that large quanti- mier of the country downward. A victory gained by any such stratagem as has been more than whispered about and hinted at during the last fortnight would be valueless, except, perhaps, to a few gamblers. Mr. David Ward, Hanlan's most active supporter, bets "not a red cent," and he has expressed to us the surprise he feels that such rumors as those alluded to should have gained currency.

United States Trade.

An official report just issued shows that the total value of imports of merchandise into the United States, for the six months ended 31st December last, was \$218,629,507, while for the same period the value of exports was \$362,-775,718, showing a gross annual trade for the 12 months at the rate of \$1,162,810,450. The balance of trade for the six months was in favor of the United States by \$144,146,211, which according to a well known principal of political economy, represents the money difference between the goods bought and the golds sold. The report shows that the best. customer of the United States is Great Britain, to which country was exported merchandise valued at \$171,935,841; while the imports. from Great Britain were only of the value of \$52,860,453. The great bulk of the merchandise sent to Great Britain consists, no doubt, of cotton and bread stuffs, and the volume of trade in these is increasing year by year. But the imports from Great Britain, which have, been chiefly of manufactured goods are yearly. decreasing, and the home made goods are rapidly filling their places in the home markets: The Dominion of Canada ranks as the fourth best customer of the Republic, the exports this country being valued at \$17,461,352, an. 1 the imports at \$16,441,172. This shows h. the volume of trade between the countries . compared with the six months previous hal increased by nearly two per cent.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1879.

A DAY TO AGENTS. Something new.

'he Loretto Convent

Of Lindsay, Ontario.

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

\$9

Follow Me. (BY FATHER RYAN,)

6.

(BI FATHER BIAN) The Master's voice was sweet. " I gave my life for thee; Bear thou this cross thro' pain and loss. 'Arise and follow me." I clasped it in my hand— O! Thou who dieds for me, 'The day is bright, my step is light, 'Tis sweet to follow Thee!

Through the long Summer days I followed lovingly: Twas bliss to hear his volce to near, His glorious face to see. Down where the liftes pale Fringed the bright river's orim In pastures green His steps were soon "Twas sweet to follow Him 1

Ohlsweet to follow Him I Lord, let me here abide. The flowers were fair; I lingered there; I laid his cross aside-

I saw His face no more By the bright river's brim : Before me lay the desert way-'Twas hard to follow Him ! Yes ! hard to follow Him Into that dreary land. I was alone ; Hi- cross had grown Too heavy for my hand. I heard his voice afar Sound thro' he night air chill; My weary fect refused to moet His coming o'er the hill.

The Master's voice was sad ;

The Master's voice was sad; "I gave my life for thee; I bore the Cross, the psin and loss, Thou hast not followed Me." So far the lilles' banks, So bl-ak the desert way: The night was dark, I could not mark Where His blest tootsteps lay.

Fairer the lilled banks,

Fairer the filled banks, S fifer the grassy lea: "The endless bilss of those who best Have learned to follow me! Canst thou not follow Me! Hath path the love a cower no more To move thy faithless heart? Wilt thou not follow Me? These weary feet of mine Have stained, and red the pathway dread In search of thee and thine."

O Lord ! O Lord Divine! Once more I follow Thee ! Let menbide so near Thy side That I Thy face may see : I clasp Thy plerced hand, O ! Thou who diedat for me. I'll bear Thy Cross' thro' pain and loss, So let me cling to Theo.

HOME READING.

An Uncat Dismond.

Presently the Western train came due, says Burdette in one of his railroad phantasies, and a tiled-looking woman came in with two children banging to her skirts and a baby in her arms, beside a bandbox and a satchel. It was the only seat vacant. She sank into it with a weary sigh, and tried to hush the fretful baby and keep watch of the two other restless, fluttering budgets, who were also tired and fretful, and kept teasing for this and that until the poor mother looked ready to sink.

" Pretty tired marm?" remarked Jonathan. a tall Yaukee, who was uncasy himself, and anxious for something to do. "Going fur ?" "To Boston, sir," replied the lady courteously.

"Got to wait long ?"

"Until three" (glancing at me.) "Ob, dear-ies, do be quiet, and don't tease mother any more."

" Look-a-here, you young shavers, and see what I've got in my pocket," and he drew out n handful of perppemint drops. In a few minutes they were both upon his knecs, eating their candy and listening eagerly while he told them wonderful stories about the sheep and calves at home.

But the bady wouldn't go to sleep. He was quite heavy, and wanted to be tossed the whole time. Jonathan noticed this, and finding a string somewhere in the depths of his old carpet-bag, he taught the two children a game which he called "Cat's Cradle." Soon they were seated on the depot floor, as happy as two kittens.

"Now let me take that youngster, marm," he said, "you look clean beat out. I guess I can please him. I'm a powerful hand with babies," and he tossed the great lump of flesh | from the cave. it dropped its head upon his shoulder and fell fast asleep.

barb became an article of commercial import, selves together in large numbers they make ance in the London and other vegetable themselves, herd. and the start the second start the markets of the kingdom. About the year 1810 Mr. Myatt, of Deptford, we are told, sent two of his sons to the Borough market. with five bunches of rhubarb stalks, of which they sold only three, people not liking what they called "physic pies." Notwithstanding Mayette continued its cultivation. As he predicted, it soon became a favorite, and now hundreds of tons weight of rhubarb are sold in Covent Garden in the course of the year, and what amount in other markets all over the country it is impossible to calculate.

ENGLISH MINERS AT PICTOU.-A number of English miners from the Staffordshire and Newcastle districts have arrived at Stellarton with their families. Having struck work in the "old country" on account of a reduction in the pay they have come out here to share in the benefit of the National Policy. It appears, however, that they would have done better to remain where they were and accept the wages they were offered. So far only some of them have obtained employment here at wages which, according to their own account, were no better than could be had in Free-trade England, while almost every article of food and clothing, except "butcher's meat," is much dearer than in the "old country."-New Glasgow Eastern Chronicle.

"Household Departments" are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way, when edited by a woman; but the male journalist who dabbles with the heaver-inspired mysteries of cooking, runs a frightful risk. The editor of the Weekly Petaluma Peavine started a column of that kind recently, and a few days afterwards a fierce-looking female came into the office, carefully concealing some object behind her spron. "Are you the man that published that new and improved way to make currant cake?" He said he was "You said to mix washing soda with the flour, and stir in a little commeal, and a little sweet oil to give it consistency?" "I-1-believe so." "And to add fifteen eggs and some molasses, and two ounces of gum arabic, and set it in a cool place to bake?" "I think that was it." "Well, take that, then !" and the indignant housewife floored him with a weapon that felt like a sand club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a half baked hunk of cake constructed on the Peavine pattern.— 'an Francisco News-Letter.

LINGCAL DIFFICULTIES .-- A Maine man, the other day, in a police court of London, said he spoke "American," and all the court laughed. On one occasion an estimable at-tache to the late Mr. Bennett, and who, from the fatigues of the job press of the New York Herald, aimed to study medicine and become a city coroner of Gotham, illustrated the power and the peace of language at one and the same time. The very first case of doctor's coronership was that concerning the death by murder of an Italian. The only or chief witness was the terrified son of the murdered man. He was brought beof fors the learned doctor, who said, in an imperial style, worthy of a Gotham coroner: "Well, my lad, what language do you speak?" No response. "Do you speak German?" No response. "Do you speak French ?" No response. "Do you speak Spanish?" No response. "Do you speak Italian?" No response. "Do you speak Irish ?" No response. Turning to the jury, the classical doctor said : "Gentlemen, in the whole course of my professional experience. I have never had such an astonishing witness brought before me. As you see, I have addressed him in five different languages, and he has responded in neither."

A BREATEING CAVE .--- In the range of mountains in Western North Carolina, known as the "The Fox Range," a most singular phenomenon exists. It is a "breathing cave." In the summer months a current of air comes from it so strongly that a person cannot walk against it, while in the winter the suction is just as great. The cool air from the mountains a most unplea At times, odour is emitted upon the current from the dead carcases of animals sucked in and killed by the violence. The loss of cattle and stock in that section in winter is accounted for in this way-they range too near the mouth of the cave and the current carries them in. At times, when the change from inhalation begins, the air is filled with baths of various ani-mals; not unfrequently halves and whole car-cases are fond miles from the place. The air has been known to change materially in temperature during exhalation, from quite cool to unpleasantly hot, withering vegetation within reach, and accompanied by a terrible roaring, gurgling sound, like a pot boiling. It is unacconnted for by scientific men who have examined it, though no exploration can take place. It is feared by many that a volcanic eruption may take place there some time. RESERVED POWER .- This mule looked like he was 128 years old, and was dead standing upon his feet. He was hitched to a pine bodied spring wagon with a high dashingboard. The "team" was standing on the leve in mute silence, while the old darkcy who "driv" thought, "Something bright has gone out of it went abroad the boat. A tram could make a barrel of money selling pictures of that mule labelled "patience." His long, flabby ears hung down esch side of his head like window awnings with the rods out of them. His face wore a sober look, while out of his mouth hung a tongue eight inches long. His tail swung down from the rear end of his hurricane roof like a wet rop, while his whole body seemed as notionless as death itself. Presently a red-haired urchin, with an old, boot in his hand, walked up in mont of him, and, looking in his face, saw that the mule was asleep. He walked around, climbed into that wagon, leaned over the dash-board, lifted the mule's tail, and let it come down in time to catch a death-grip on that boot-leg. The mule woke up so quick that he kicked the boy and the dash-board twenty feet into the air. He changed the position of his ears, hauled in his head between his knees, and from the fore shoulders to the tip of his trunk was in lively motion, and he didn't look like he was more than two years old, the was he was kicking that old wagon-body into kind-lingwood with his heels. He had it all to himself, and was doing fine, when the old darkey rushed up the hill, got in front of him, and grabbed him by each ear, shouted, "Whoa! I tell you. Wat's de matter wid you? Who up l" and, looking around at the crowd, yelled : "Will some o'yer gemme git dat er bootleg out while I hole him? Kase de wagHe couldn't raise the mortgage on his build-

ing lot, and so, poor man; without becoming blind, he lost his site. When may a Scotchman be said to resem-

ble a donkey ?--When he strolls along his native "banks and bracs." A sign posted up in a Wisconsin sawmill

reads-"The saws are running-no use to touch them to convince yourselves." A young man who has not done a day's

work for "lo, these many years," says that he finds a great deal of competition in his business.

Under the head of "Lost Races of America, a gentleman is getting up a list of the most celebrated American horses which have been beaten this year in England.

An old miser, having listened to a powerful discourse on charity, said, "That sermon so strongly proves the necessity of alms-giving that I've almost a mind to beg."

A sparkling young debater, in a flight of eloquence, exclaimed : "Mr. President, the world is divided into two great classes, the learned and the unlearned, one of whom I am which."

Lord Byron's valet grievously excited his master's ire by observing, while Byron was examining the ruins of Athens. " La me, my lord, what capital mantelpieces that marble would make in England !"

Nobody likes to be nobody; but every body is pleased to think himself somebody. And everybody is somebody ; but when everybody thinks himself somebody, he generally thinks everybody else is nobody.

When the laundress sends home your washing, your shirt bosom and cuffs may be as limber as an old handkerchief, but when you come to a ragged edged collar you will find it starched stiff enough to saw your head off if it don't lose hold of the button.

A gentleman travelling on a Hudson River steamer, one day at dinner was making away with a large pudding close by, when he was told by a servant that it was dessert. "It matters not to me," said he ; "I would eat if it were a wilderness.

"Fellow citizens," said a local candidate, there are three topics that now agitate the State-greenbacks, taxes and the penitentiary. I shall pass over the first two very briefly, as my sentiments are well known, and come to the penitentiary, where I will dwell for some time.'

Said Lord John Russell to Hume at a social dinner, " What do you consider the object of legislation ?" "The greatest good to the greatest number. What I do you considered the greatest number?" continued his lordship. Number one, my lord," was the commoner's prompt reply.

A pleasant story is told of a conversation between two sailors who saw the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain climbing up the side of his yacht in a marine jacket and trousers. "I think, Jack," said the sailor, as he turned a knowing look to his messmate, this is the first time one ever saw a short Chancery suit."

A few days ago, at the breakfast table, his mother said she dreamed a man had shot her in the arm, and then she woke up. Master Five years old listened with becoming gravity until the story was done, and then he said, " It's a pity, mamma, you didn't keep on sleeping : you'd have hung that man before you woke up."

An Fuglish Paper on Canadi»n Affairs. The Liverpool Courier, referring to the departure of a further instalment of sixty operatives for Canada, making in all a hundred and fifty, says :--" It seems probable that under the protection of the new tariff Canadian cotton manufactures will increase. Various mills in the neighbourhood of Montreal are in summer is felt for miles in a direct line already making arrangements to enlarge their production, and are inviting workpeople from Lancashire." That is the result of the right sort of emigration policy.

AGRICULTURAL Sec. 1.1

11 9.00 Hints for the Month of June. Orchard Grass -- In a late stason like the present, early grass for pasture or for cutting, is unusually valuable. The great differences between grasses in earliness, is strikingly seen when one has a field of Orchard grass adjoining one of Timothy. Orchard grass is too much neglected, and those who have never grown it, may try it with great advantage. That it is the earliest to start in the spring, comes into blossom with Red Clover, and both are ready for cutting in the best condition at the same time, are by no means all its

valuable points. Hay.-Recent investigations threaten to upset some popular notions. It has long been supposed that early cut hay is more valuable than that cut later. If the judgment of the cows were a test, there would be no question about it. They will leave the riper hay, and even refuse to eat it at all, if they can procure that which has been cut earlier. In the

writer's dairy, the milk falls off more than 10 per cent when the young hay is changed for that out two weeks later. This is sufficient to support the general opinion in spite of chemical analysis, which go to show that ripe hay is heavier, more bulky, and contains more nutritious substance, than that cut earlier.— Perhaps the operations of the chemist can extract more nutriment from ripe hay than can

the cow's stomach; but as young hay feeds more profitably, it seems best to cut early. Mowing Machines are now indispensable.

The scythe may be used for cutting about fence corners when the wasteful zigzag mil fence is used; but so far as other uses go, it may be hung up out of the way. In choosing a mower, the chief points to consider are, lightness of draft, strength and simplicity of construction. With these, one has economy in use, durability, convenience of handling, and case in keeping in order—points of the utmost importance. There is one other point worth noting, which is safety in case of a run away, or when mowing a rough field, and there is danger that the driver may be thrown

upon the cutting bar. The cutting bar should always be well in advance of the driver, but never directly ahead of him. Curing Hay in the stock is preferable to sun drying. The sweating and fermentation improve, and prevent heating in the mow or stack. The writer prefers to put up hay, after the dew is off, in moderately large cocks, four feet wide

and high,-after it has lain spread in the sun for one full day. It may thus stay safely for a week, if necessary, and a hay cap will protect it from a 24 hours' rain. The day it is drawn in, a man should start early and throw open the cocks, to get a final airing for two or | Sir Francis Hincks :--three hours before it is taken up.

A Horse Fork should be in every barn. In

the hurry of haying, the cost of a horse hay fork may easily be saved in one week, by rapid unloading. Corn .- Late plantings of corn may be made

up to the middle of the month. Some early sorts, and some new varieties which claim to be extra early, may be tried as an experiment. It will pay very well to make late plantings up to July for fodder, planting in drills 3 feet

apart, with about 12 grains to the foot in the drill. The large kinds of Sweet Corn are the best for fodder. Triumph Marblehead Mammoth, and Stowell's Evergreen, are suitable for this pupose. The common opinion, that sweet corn is better for fodder than field corn, is well founded; but there is some difficulty in curing the stalks, which is easily surmounted however, and

which will be noted in season. Frequent Cultivation is essential to successful corn growing. The cultivator should be kept going this month through the corn and root crops, about once a week. It matters not that there are no weeds in sight, it is not alone to kill weeds, that we cultivate and how but to loosen the soil, and by that means to stimulate the growth.

Summer fertilizing .- The experience of th

this month, may be fed until the fall, and sold then, when they will pay better. Flies: will soon be troublesome, and sheep and lambs should be closely tagged, and smeared with tar in places where filth may gather. The flock should be closely watched and counted every night when brought in from pasture. The careful shepherd will count his flock every time they are visited or moved. Any-thing wrong will then be noticed.

Pigs for fall killing, may be forced from the start. A run at grass, a little milk, and regular, steady feeding on brau and meal slops, will help to make a large growth, which is afterwards quickly filled up with fat. The low prices now prevailing, must be offset by making more pork than formerly out of the

same feed. Rubbing Posts .- A few rubbing posts set up in pastures, will save injury to the fences. Cattle will use these conveniences very often,

if provided for them, and it is worth all the trouble, to witness the enjoyment of the animals in the use of them. Salt Boxes have frequently been described

in the American Agriculturist; as they are easily made, very useful, and the supply of salt is healthful, a few of these boxes attached to the fences of the pasture, and kept replenished with salt, will be trouble well bestowed.

Hoes and Tools .- Dull tools are labor wasters It is cheaper to use up a whole grindstone in one season, than to work with dall hoes, spades, and other tools. See that dulled tools

are ground sharp every evening; the men may do this, while they are talking and chatting over their pipes, and the tools will be ready for work in the morning.

Labor-saving Implements .--- Work caunot now be done profitably without labor-saving implements. Corn-planters are almost universally used in the West, and eastern farmers can much better compete with their western brethern by availing themselves of the same J. D. LAW LUD, Have stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century, and the unbestiating 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 of in-ferior Machines. Fvery Machine has the name impressed on the Brass Trade Mark plate. To avoid deception, huy only at the old stand, 365 NOTRE DAME STREET. facilities. Among the most useful at the present time is the "Albany Corn Planter," which, with one man and a horse does the work of five or six men, and at the same time drops fertilizers in the row, and can be turned into a horse-hoe. The latenese of the present season makes almost imperative the use of such machines, which pay their cost in one week's work.

The Consolidated Bank.

Following are extracts from the annual report of Directors of the Consulidated Bank, including the general staten ent, read at the annual meeting of shareholders, held in this city, Wednesday, 4th inst., by the President,

The Directors deeply regret that they have to meet the shareholders with so unfavorable a report of the condition of the Bank as that which it is their duty to submit, and which is as follows :---

Balance at credit Profit Baimee at credit Front and Loss Account, bith May, 1-78...... Profits for year ended 10th May, 1-79, after de-ducting expenses of management and in-terest paid

\$267,140 55 Appropriated: Interest reserved.......\$ 33,504 74 End debts,10th November, 1878....... Dividend, 1st December, 101 145 30 101,145 30 1878 222,767 77

Rest transferred.....

\$ 276,872 78 Appropriation for losse

32.551 18 Reduction in Bank Pre-

mises 119,646 60 777,265 81 \$ 450,892 53 Deficiency.

TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great ad-vantages, there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, in-valuable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance. Board and Tuition-only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR-including French. Address, LADY SUPERIO: Address, LADY SUPERIO: Aug. 28.



THE GENUINE

CANADA SINCER. HOWE & LAWLOR

> Sewing Machines. MANUFACTURED BY

> > J. D. LAWLOB.

90 CATHEDRAL STREET,

MONTREAL.

FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE,

FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY.

FOR SALE AT

JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTTL, QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877. MR. JOHN BURNS:-DEAR SIR,-The COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from yeu has given me the mend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the BROILER, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my en-tre apprehation.

Country People

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, are in-vited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS before going else-where, to see our immensestick. Such bargains in our line never were brown in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-inue of ordinations. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other houses fourther, there all of order

bation. Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL,

26-29-g

50-s

R. A. C. MACDONELL.

PIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA.

M.

ire approbation.

12-28-g

\$ 9,793 79

257,346 76

\$ 44.372 78 232,000 00

Two hours afterward I peered through the window, as he helped her and belongings aboaut the cars, and I don't believe if he had been the czar of Russia she could have looked any more grateful or thanked him any sweeter.

"'Tain't nothin' at all, marm," I heard him say, bashtuily, but I knew she thought differently, and so did I.

He came back, resumed his seat, and buying a pint of peanuts from a thin faced little girl-giving twelve cents instead of ten for them-sat munching away in hearty enjoyment until the Northern train came due. Then he snatched his dilapidated carpet-bag and that of an old lady's near by, who was struggling feebly toward the door.

" Lean right on me, marm ; I'll see you safe through," he said, cheerfully, The conductor should "All aboard !" and

the train moved away.

As I looked around at the empty seats I this depot that doesn't come in every day-an honest heart."

Miscellany.

The Governor at Albany, N.Y., has signed the Bill providing penalties and punishment for abuses and neglect of duty by Savings' Bank officials and trustees.

A wag wishing to bother a homopathic Physican, said, "Doctor how would you apply your theory of 'liko cures like' to a case of fatigue" "Easily enough," replied the doctor. "When you're tired you slways get rested by retiring, don't you?"

Bright little girl-The robbers can't steal my mamma's diamond ear-rings, 'cause papa's hid them. Visitor-Where has he hid them ? Little girl-Why, I heard him tell mamma he had put them up the spout, and he guessed they would stay there.

The island of Caprera will know Garibaldi no more. He has executed a formal notarial act by which he renounces his recognized domicile as being there, and declares it permanently established in Rome. He has possibly done this in order effectively to contradict the statement given forth, like thousands of others from this spot, with all the assertion of authenticity, that, disgusted with his visit to Rome, he intended returning to Caprera as speedily as possible.

The Carmelites, installed on Mount Olivet by the generous Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, are just finishing the building of their monastery. This monastery, situated but a step from the Sanctuary of the Ascension, touches the elegant cloister which encircles the spot from which Our Lord taught to His Aposites the best of all prayers. The erection of this cloister of the Pater is due to the inexhaustible charity of the Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne; it is copied from that of Pisa, and all around the interior of the gal. leries, on large plates of enamel, is the Lord's Prayer reproduced in all the languages of the world. The Sanctuary of the Oredo is also enclosed in this domain.

RHUBARD.-It was not until the beginning of the present century that stalks of rhu.

Fireside Sparks.

A button is a small event which is always coming off.

gin's mine an I jis borrowed de mule."

" Irony" of the Law .-- Sentencing a blacksmith for "forgery."

Facts speak for themselves. A woman's tongue is a severe fact. "

Some girls are like old muskets-they use a good deal of nowder but will not go off.

When is the soup likely to ruu out of the saucepan? When there's a "leek " in it. If the good all die early, why are the had like the pupil of an eye?-Because they dilato.

Cattle are dumb beasts; by getting them-

She Forgot Something.

A lady in Portland, Me., called at a jewellery store and, after making a purchase, went home. Two hours later a messenger called at her house and informed her that she had left something at the jeweller's. "Now, let me see," she mused, " what can it be? Here is my pocket-book, and there on the sofa is my fan, and I have my gold watch here, and my bonnet-why, where is my bonnet? ob, there it is on the floor ; it fell off the table Why, to be sure! How absent-minded I am ! I declare if I haven't forgotten my darling, precious little babe !" And so she had-only that and nothing more .- Norristown Herald

Fever Among American Pigs.

A new and serious outbreak of disease has been detected in the American trade in live stock. One of the consequences of the scheduling of the United States as an infected country was to diminish the import of cattle, but to largely augment the trade in sheep and hogs. Including the 1,340 hogs condemned from the steamers " Minnesota" and "Linhope," the aggregate number of live bigs similiarly condemned at Liverpool on account of typoid fever since the 1st instant is 3,500. The extent of these seizures has determined the Privy Council authorities to accelerate their prohibitory order. Cattle affected by pleuro-pneumonia are, not considered to be unfit for human food, and are consequently allowed to pass into consumption, so that the importer in every case has the value of the meat and the offal. It is different, however, with pigs. Such animals affected with typoid fever are treated as corrupt and unfit for human food. Where the presence of this disease is detected, the whole consignment must be slaughtered at the place of debarkation, and after slaughtered the bodies are sorted out-the healthy ones passed into the market as edible dead meat, the infected ones literally annihilated by fire. A large number of carcases have thus been destroyed already, and the loss to the importers has been very serious

An Order-in-Council has been issued from the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council directing that, on and after the 1st of June, at the port of arrival .- Liverpool Express.

TO OUR AGENTS.

Any of our local agents or other representatives of this paper having monles paid them as subscriptions to the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS, will please forward the amounts immediately on receipt from the subscriber. We then can pass it at once to the credit of the subscriber, and thus prevent the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts to those who have already paid.

There is a famine in Cashmerc. There is a severe drought in Barbary.

past fow years has often shown it to be useful to give a light dressing of fertilizer to the corn, just before the last cultivation. This helps the earing, and renders many ears productive that would otherwise be abortive. The fertilizer should be worked in with the cultivator. A mixture of poultry manure, ashes, and plaster, will be useful; or the prepared artificial corn tertilizer, may be used in place of this. Roots.-Early Blood beets, and Sugar beets

may be sown early this month. Margels will now require clean culture, and vigorous thinning. Rutabagas may be sown from the first to the 25th of this month, upon land that has just been prepared in time for earlier crops.

Fodder Crops.—The rye ground cleared by this time, may be immediately prepared and planted with fodder corn or oats, the latter to be followed with late turnips as the oats are cut for feeding; or Hungarian grass may follow the rye, and be cut off in time for sowing rye again next fall. A good plot of cabbages will be found useful for fall and early winter feeding of cows, and if plants have been provided for, they may be set out on the rye ground, or some other piece of rich moist

Working Horses .- An ample bedding of fresh straw will do much to induce a tired horse to lie down and rest. Clean grooming, and an occasional washing will also greatly encourage restfulness and improve the appetite and health. Over-feeding is not judicious, and will not restore flesh lost by hard work and want of comfortable rest. To prevent galis, the harness should be washed and kent soft with castor-oil. If vermin attack the harness, a little powdered aloes rubbed in with the oil, will keep them away from the leather.

Cows and the Dairy .- Now that winter dairying has come into vogue, it does not pay to pack butter for sale in competition with fresh creamery pails in winter. A change has come over this business, and it is no longer advisable, unless under exceptional conditions, to keep butter stored away for sale. The most profitable now is that sold fresh in small tubs or pails. This change should be noted and provided for as soon as may be. It also affects the management of cows, and these are now brought in fresh at any season of the year, so as to keep a constant article thirteen of the foreign animals order supply of fresh milk. With the "perfected shall be revoked, so far as it relates to swine butter colorings," at they are called, June imported from the United States, and that | grass color has paled in comparison and is such animals shall be slaughtered immediate- now of less consequence. "June" butter, or ly upon landing at the foreign animals wharf butter equal to that, so called, can now be made, with fresh cows, at almost any time of the year.

Calves.-A run in a good piece of grass will greatly help the calves. The more they are pushed, without over-doing it, during the first year's growth, the better the mature animal

will be. Poultrp.-Cats, rats, and hawks, destroy a good many chickens. Provide safe coons which can be closed at night, and which are not to be opened until the dew is off the grass in the morning.

Sheep and Lambs .- Dry ewes may be fattened as 'quickly as possible, and marketed. Lambs to be made ready for sale, require extra food along with the grass. Those not marketed

tal, aut	ent. reduc abscribed horized by	Actof	
educt	Deficienc	y as	
irplus.			

D

The general statement is herewith sub-It exhibits a considerable reduction mitted. in the liabilities of the bank, chiefly owing to diministed circulation and deposits .----GENERAL STATEMENT. 10th May, 1976. LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up.... \$3,504 74 Reserved Interest.....\$33,504 74 Unclaimed Dividends... 7,178 91 40,693 85

A6SETS. Government Debestures. Notes discounted Current and Loans to Corpora-287,923 85 191,118 08

214,397 49

450,892 5

The report, after a long and tedious discussion, was adopted, ratifying the reduction of 40 per cent on the capital stock, and of the number of Directors to seven, with four for a quorum.

It was also decided to reduce the salaries of the Directors from \$15,000 per annum to \$7,000 ; it was stated that they had only drawn a little over \$5,000 during the past year.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR.

.The following were elected Directors.; Sir Francis Hincks and Messrs R. J. Reckie, Juo. Evans, W. W. Ogilvie, Jno. Rankin, Andrew Bobertson and Alex. Saunders.

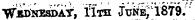
In the hard dry cough of Chronic Bron-chiss, with its difficult expectoration and la-bored breathing, the demuloent, properties of *kobinson's Phosphortized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime* mani-fests itself in its healing and swothing effect upon the *trritated muceus membranes* of the Bronchial passages; the cough quicky yields, the breathing is eased, while Nature thus aided, reasserts herself, and where once gaunt Con-sumption stard the wietim in the face, now Hope beckons on to life and health. Prepared solely by J. H. Kobinson, Pharmaceu-tical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00. 142-8

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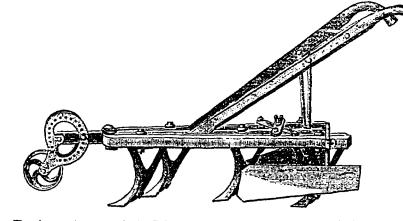
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VASES,

(PAGE'S OLD STAND)

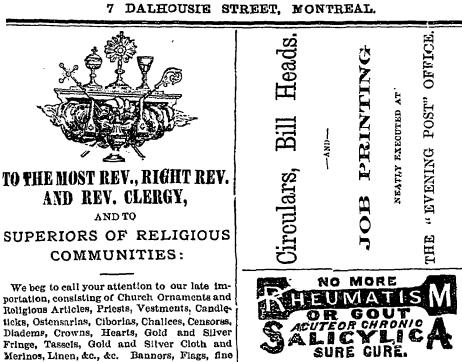
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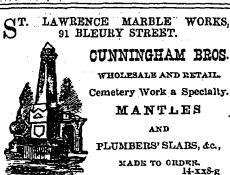
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PATTI.--I have used the Planos of every cele-brated maker, but give yours the preference over all others. STRAUSS. Your Planos astonish me. I havo never yet seen any planos which equal yours. WFHLL.--Madame Parepa called your Planos the finest in the United States. I fully endorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere. MILLS.--Among the many excellent planos made in the city, the Weber ranks foremost. For descriptive Catalogue apply personally or by letter to the Canadian Ageucy.

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The "renaissance" hose are novelties. The navy-blue bunting has lost favour. White flannel kilt suits are considered very dressy.

New lambrequins are made of the striped momie cloth. The "Vienna" trimmed straw hats are

unique and pretty. Wraps for the summer are made of India

cashmere in the natural colour. Skirts with three wide-pleated flounces in the back are very fashionable.

Some of the imported dresses are entirely without fiounces or trimmings.

The sailor blouse is now most often made quite high and close at the throat.

The latest gold bracelets are very narrow and have a locket attached as a pendant. Ecru and plum colour are favourite combi-

nations for street and evening costumes. The Richelieu striped hose are still in favour this spring for ladies and children.

Sashes are suddenly revived in rich brocaded ribbon, satin and watered ribbon.

Short basques are again revived on account of the panier drapery of the over-

A brown brocaded sash is very handsome on the tan and cream-coloured woul cos-

The kilt skirt is now made quite short, and is most stylish when made in large

The materials and the fashionable colours of the season are peculiarly adapted to young girls. The most fashionable gold bracelets are very

narrow, and have a locket attached as a pendant. Black velvet bracelets are revived. They will be ornamented with gilt buckles, not with

brilliants. French cut steel is used for ornamenting

hats and bonnets. It is used for pipings and ornaments. "Glace Marguerite" is a new silk and wool

material for costumes; it is very soft and fine in texture. The fashionable cambrics are being exten-

sively made up into summer costumes for halfgrown girle. The "Carmen" and "Clarissa Harlowe" honnets dispute with the favourite "Directoire"

for precedence. The newest fichus are of crepe de Chines handsomely embroidered in colours, and ornamented with fringe.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition in London for the display of every kind of art work done by women.

Sleeveless jackets of corduroy or other stout material, for out-door wear, are made up en suite with costumes.

Flounces and overdresses cut into crenellated square on their edges; under the edge ruffles of fine lace are set.

Plaited skirts are the popular and universal fashion, while plain skirts are as yet only worn by leaders of fashion.

Pretty little sailor dresses for girls of four to ten years are made of blue, black, or gray flannel, and are called Pinafore suits. Changeable ribbons are the novelty in mili-

nery. These are shown in blue with gold. green with cream colour, and pink with blue.

The lace mitts in all colours, and the Lisle thread gloves in mode shades of gray, stone and drab, take the place of kids for midsummer wear.

Black velvet bands are again worn at the throat and on the arm, and are very pretty with dresses cut low at the neck and with the short elbow sleeves.

The new Pinafore costumes have little neckerchiefs of Swiss muslin, covered with Breton lace dotted about here, there and everywhere that a bow can be placed.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

On His Way to Canada to Visit the Marquis of Lorne.

The following is taken from the New York Sun of Wednesday, June 4 :--

Then came a pleasant, somewhat stout gentleman, with red hair, grey whiskers and slightly freckled face, who, it was whispered, was the Duke of Argyll. He wore a dark mixed summer overcoat, standing collar and black cravat; and although he had three or four servants in attendance, was littered with the small traps of a traveller. On the Duke's arm was his eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, a tall, delicate-complexioned blonde, with light auburn hair and pale face. She wore a black cloak of some plain stuff, with a black fur collar, over an ordinary trivelling dress. Behind this couple came Lord Walter Campbell, a younger son of the Duke, and almost an exact picture, saving that he looks younger, and that his hair is redder, of his brother the Marquis of Lorne. Loud Walter wore a blue flannel yachtsman's suit, a blue checked shirt, and black tie. He escorted his younger sister, Lady Mary Campbell, a pretty young woman of eighteen or twenty, with wavy auburn hair, who was dressed like her sister in travelling

dress and plain black cloak. On the pier a cheer was given the Duke, in response to which he lifted his hat. On the way to the Windsor Hotel, the carriage went through Hudson street and Seventh avenue. At the Windsor the party were given the suite of rooms on the first floor fronting on Fifth Avenue and Forty-first street. These are seven in number, and are the same that

were occupied by Dom Pedro. The son of the Duke of Argyll, who accompanies him, and who is well known in society here, having resided for three years in this city acquiring a knowledge of business, and who left a very pleasant remembrance behind him-Lord Walter Campbell-bears a marked resemblance to his father, as, indeed, does the Marquis of Lorne; but the bright orangecolored hair which feathers from the forchead like a Scottish plume, Duke's and his high cheek bones of the Highland man, are in them softened down by the less fiery hair and fairer, gentler character of feature derived from their Saxon mother. half a Howard, the daughter of the Duchess of Sutherland. In appearance the Mac Callum More is intensely Scotch, and looks to the life from the land of brown heath and shaggy wood. His small but lithe figure is firmly knit, the head erect and thrown back, and his arms when he rises in the House of Lords are generally folded across his breast, with a game cock, pugnacious air. The forehead is very line, and the look from the eye straight, bold and truthful. As a speaker he is voluble and vigorous, but rather monotonous, and his tongue has too much of the shrill, rough Dorie of Scotia to make pleasant music to the ear. Still his style, clear and polished, and his strong views and earnest delivery of them, always command attention. He had not the advantage of a University education, and of trying his intellectual thews in those great wrestling grounds of the youth of England, which might have rubbed off much of the ruggedness of his character. He was brought up entirely under private tuition, and educated not as a young man, but as a young marquis. This has given him an air of self-consciousness and pride of intellect and of other famous sires too numerous to which he in reality does not possess, and has made him personally unpopular with those who do not thoroughly understand his ster-

ling worth and his many fine qualities, which must and do command respect and admiration in this country as in his own. He has ever shown sympathy with his countrymen, and his heart has always warmed to the tartan, as did that of his ancestor to Jeannie Deane's, as beantifully told by Sir Walter

tated the following, which was shown to the various visitors who called to pay him their respects :---

Left England May 24; delightful passage. Leave to-morrow at 10:30 for Quebec, via Niagara Falls and St. Lawrence River, where he will meet the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. Returns to England via New York July 16.

Is very tired and can't see any one.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

Preparation for its Celebration-Cheap Fares From Outside Points.

The members of the St. Jean Laptiste Society have been diligently engaged for a considerable period in perfecting arrangements for the proper celebration of the fete day of their patron saint. The programme of the day's proceedings is as follows :---

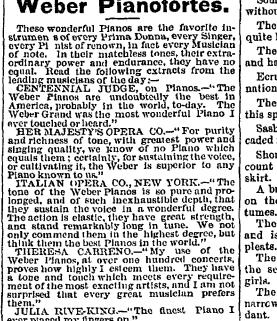
The procession will form at 8 a.m. on the Champ de Mars, thence it will proceed through Craig and St. Antoine streets to Seig-neur street, returning by St. Joseph street. On reaching the French Cathedral the procession will enter the church, where High Mass will be celebrated and a sermon preached. Immediately after divine service the proces-sion will disband. At 2 o'clock there will be a reunion of all the societies at Isle Ste. Helene, where games and amusements will take place, and where also at 4 o'clock speeches will be delivered. The Pro-sident of the society, Mr. J. B. Rolland, is indefatigable in his exertions to make the celebration of the day successful in every respect. In the evening a concert, under the auspices of the Society, will be given at the Theatre Royal. At the request of Mr. Rolland, the Grand Trunk Railway Company is making arrangements with connecting lines to sell tickets to and from this city at reduced rates, from the 20th to the 30th instant inclusive. This will give facilities to French Canadians and others, in the United States especially, to visit Montreal on this occasion without incurring heavy expense. A committee will be appointed to make arrangements for the proper reception of visitors.

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND. Preparing a Breed of Animals to Whip

All Creation. [From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 12.]

That Amercan and other horses from abroad should occasionally win our races is no wonder; the wonder would be if they did not. The fact is, the Americans have been for some generations preparing a breed of horses to whip all creation; and if they had not taken principally to trotting it is not improbable that they would have galloped away with the Britisher's blue ribbon even before Stark's carried off the Goodwood Cup, which was long before "Brown Prince" ran second for the 2,000 guineas and "Parote" paralyzed tho patrons of handicaps.

For a hundred years or more, then, the Americans have been breeding from exactly the same material as we have ourselves ; they long ago imported the blood of the Godolphin Arabian direct, to say nothing of more remote infusion through "Babraham," "Blank" and others ; and before or soon after the year 1800 they possessed sons or daughters, or both, of "Marske" (sire of "Diomed,") of "Highflyer," of "Potons," mention. How many winners of our Derby they secured for their studs it is not easy to say off hand, but as has already been mentioned, they took possession of the very first, " Diomed ;" and they are recorded as the importers of "Spread Eagle," by "Volunteer," the winner in 1795; of "Sir Harry," by "Sir Peter," the winner in 1798; of "Archduke," by "Sir Peter." the winner in 1799; of " Lapdog," by "Whalebone," the winner in 1826; of "Priam." by " Emilius," the winner in 1830; ever been the manly, outspoken friend of this country, and not less in her darkest hour when the relation of the st. Leger they imwhen the rebellion looked its brightest than ported may be mentioned "Phenomenon" who "Margrave," winner in 1832; "Knight" of St. George, winner in 1854 ; and among winners of the Two Thousand Guineas, which was first run in 1809, "Riddlesworth," winner in 1831, who went to Germany first, then back to England, and in 1839 to South Carolina, and especially "Glencoe," winner in 1834, and siro of the famous Pocahontas, dam of Stockwell, "Rataplan," and "King Tom," and sire also in America to "Reel" (dam of "Starke" and "Le-compte), of "Optimist's" dam, and of "Parole's" grandam. In 1865 a out misfortune befoll an American importation, consisting of 39 horses shipped for New York; for the weather was so bad that only four out of the whole number reached their destination alive. Mr. Lorillard, at a dinner given to him in New York the other day in honor of "Parole's" successes, is reported to have said that he will not be content with less than five years' trial of American against English horses as a test of superiority; so that we may expect to see his colors among us for some time to come. We saw Mr. Ten Brocck's for a much longer period than five years, however, and, if we might take Mr. Ten Broeck's career as a conclusive, Mr. Lorillard has not a very hopeful future before him. But it is understood that Mr. Lorillard, unlike Mr. Ten Broeck, will commit his fortune entirely to horses sent from America-at any rate so far as our big races are concerned. It was not through American horses only, or chiefly even, that that Mr. Ten Broeck's name became associated with constant disaster.



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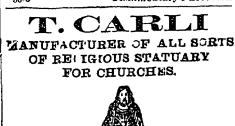
Director.

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\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home. Costly ontiffree. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 41-g

Applications to Parliament.

The testamentary executors of the late Honor able Joseph Masson bereby give notic-that they will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, all is next session, to obtain an act au-thorizing 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 back 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 slaty, and of the said city of Montreal to have plans or maps of the steets prepared for each section of the said city, and without being submitted to the con-ditions imposed by such acts, statistes or by-laws depriving the proprietors of all indemnity for the buildings which they may construct, with-out conforming to such plans or maps, Montreal, and April, 1573. GEOFFRION, RINFRET & DORION, Atturneys for the said 36-5





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Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

Mr. T. GARLI has the honor to inform the Olergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Biore will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Orna-ments, Rosettos, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice. Statues made with Cement on which the tem-perature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

an almost forgotten industry, and once more will be seen the flying shuttles in the busy hands of women.

Sashes are fashionable again, and wide ribbons are in demand. Brocaded and watered ribbons matching the dress, and others striped in Roman, Scotch and Pompadour colours are used. Belts are fastened around the waist and hang down in one long bat loop and two longer ends.

Hats are of various and handsome shapes. Some are low crowned and have broad or ecentric brims. Those of rough straw braid, in mixed colours, are in great favour. The trimming usually corresponds in colour, with the most striking colour in braid, with the addition of an ostrich tip or a bird's wilg.

Lamps are in fashion and also candles reived. Pretty shades for argand lamps are made of the Japanese paper parasols. Break all the tin wooden ribs off, extract the handle and cut the top to fit the lamp shade of porcelain, and you will have a lovely, bright-coloured shade which softens the light only comfortably. These can be bought at almost any fancy store for five or ten cents.

I have derived much benefit from using

Feilows' Hypophosphites in chronic constination .- JOHN B. MOONE, Forest City, Montana. ISAAC R. DORAN, M D, of Logan Co., Ohio, mys-ALLEN'S LUNG BALBAM not only sells rapidly, put gives perfect satisfaction in every 04se within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medical properites, 1 freely use it in my daily practice and with unbounded success. As an expectorantit is most certainly far ahead of any preperation 1 have ever yet known.

Errs's Cocoa-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. —"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored heverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subte maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-seives well fortified with pure blood and a pro-perly nourished frame."—Civit Service Gazette. Sold enly in packets labelled—" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

Special Notice.

Special Notice. We print today in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living planists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Plano, which for perfection of toxe. action, powor and durability, are said to be un-approached by any maker in the world. A late number of the London Musical Record says that even there Albert Weber stands in the front rauk of all manufacturers. They are used by a tists of the italian and Her Majesty's Operas-by all great musicians and by the lead-ing Convents in the United States. The great plano is the finest instrument. I ever placed my fingers on." The Centenelal judges asy "They were the finest Planos they had ever heard or seen." Many of our leading ditizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to precare them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale at the New York Plano Ca's store, 155 St. James streat.

Tatting is again coming inta fashionable now when it has won and fixed its unity, did use. It is used for parasol covors, collars, he never despair of the republic, but by speech cuffs and ends of muslin neckties. It revives and act was unflinchingly true in his faith in her future. The Duke is not only an able speaker and statesman ; he is also a cultivated literary man. His career of authorship com-

menced when, at the age of nineteen, he published a "Letter to the Peers by a Peer's Son," which was followed by many valuable works on the ecclesiastical condition and controversies of Scotland His later scientific works, "The Reign of Law" and "Primeval Man" are more ambitious and have won him fame.

Ho is regarded as a man great among the the great ones of his time. He had not the advantage which most of the men who have attained eminence in the British House of Lords possessed, of a previous training in the House of Commons, like Lords Russell and Granville, leaders on the Liberal, and Lords

Beaconsfield and Salisbury on the Conservative side. When only 23 years old he succeeded to the long and magnificent array of titles which decorate the dukedom of Argyll, and include eight titles as baron, two as viscount, three as earl, two as marquis, and the dukedom. The oldest barony, that of Campbell, dates back to 1445—the oldest earldom to 1557; but the

most extraordinary creation in the British peerage was that of 1701, when the first to wear the strawberry leaf was created at one and the same time Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorne and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowell, Viscount Lockow and Glenilla, and Baron Inverary, Mull, Morven and Tirey. These titles were all, however, Scotch. - ft was not until 1776 that a Duke of Argyll was permitted to take his seat as Baron Sandridge and Hamilton in the British House of Peers. While yet designated by the court-esy title of Marquis of Lorne-now held by his son, the Governor-General of Canada-he married, in 1844, the Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, the favorite companion of Queen Victoria previous to her marriage, who died in June, 1852.

In politics the Duke is by family feeling and by conviction a Liberal of the Liberals. In 1852 he held the office of Lord of the Privy Seal under Lord Aberdeen's administration, with a seat in the Cabinet, was Post-master-General under Lord Palmerston, and Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's administration. The marriage of the Princess Louise to his son is the first instance in English history of the marriage of the daughter of a reigning sovereign to a subject. This fact, with the independence shown in placing one of his sons in a counting house in New York and another in an English warehouse, has attrated much attention to his domestic affairs. The Castle of Inverary, the

family seat of the Campbells, is a splendid structure, situated at the head of one of the most picturesque of Scotia's lakes, and was, it may be remembered, partly destroyed by fire a short time since.

Until the last week we have never yet had a duke visiting New York, though two royal dukes, those of Kent and Clarence, have favored our Canadian and Nova Ecotian neighbors, and the Duke of Kent once touched at Norfolk, Va., in a British man-of-war.

The Duke and his family kept close within doors last evening. The Duke wrote or dic- decreasing.

Niagara in Winter.

Niagara in Summer is a wonder. Its smooth current, as it prepares for its leap into the secthing caldron, might image the smile of the light-hearted belle, could she venture to look into its seeming placidity. A mo-ment more and nothing can resist its force. It rolls and tosses in its rocky bed while the spray puts on, in the sunlight, the glitter of the rainbow. But Summer is tame at Niagara compared to a Winter scene about the Falls. Ice bridges, gorges, cones, heaving ice shoves, to which the shoves of our St. Lawerance are but tiny infants, greet the eye on every side Oh, it is grand to stand and look from the overhanging hotel upon the glories of the Winter at Niugara. It costs but little for so grand a sight, and everyone who can afford it should take it in. Take with you Dr. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, for you know not but you may need them. They cost little and are worth much.

COTTERMAN & McFARLAND write as fol-OWS :-- WAPAKONETA, O., June, 1877 .-- Gents : -Having been in the livery business for the past ten years, and having many cases of Colic in horses under our treatment, and having tried many remedies and liniments to cure it; we found that the best, cheapest, and quickest remedy for Colic in horses is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and we honestly affirm that we never failed to cure the worst cases of colic we ever saw, and we cheerfully recommend it to everybody, as the best medicine to cure Colic in Horses.

The nationality muddle at Winnipeg is not

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont. Note.-Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, June 10.

Financial.

The local money market continues quiet. without change in rates; good commercial paper is still discounted by the banks at 7 to 8 per cent, and stock loans are obtained at 5 per cent on call, and 6 to 7 per cent on time. Sterling Exchange is firm at 91 to 95 prem. between banks, and 93 to 101 prem. over the counter. Documentary and produce bills, 9 to 91 prem.

Mechanics' bank bills are gradually declining. The market was still a shade weaker to-day, and brokers were paying only Gac to 70c on the dollar.

70c on the dollar. The Bank of Eagland lost £76,000 specie during the week, but maintained its reserve at about 53 per cent of liabilities. The posted discount ra'c remains 2 per cent, it never going lower. The rate outside the bank is about 1 per cent (1 to 1) per cent). British consols are firm. The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,200,000 frances during the week.

in the Bank of France increased 3,200,000 francs during the week. The annual general meeting of directors and shareholders of the Consolidated bank was beld in this city last Wednesday, when a statement was presented, showing a deficiency of nearly \$500,000. No dividend was declared. It was found necessary, after a good deal of quarrel-some discussion, to reduce the capital stock 40 per cent, and reduce the number of directors to seven, and also their appropriation from \$15,000 to \$7,(00) per annum. The general statement and extracts from the annual report will be found on the 6th page.

pool—Flour, 2s &d; butter, 55s; pots, 80s; pearls, -dec. GROCERHES.—Trade has been reported fair during the week; the orders, however, were chiefly from country mechanis. The majority of dealers bought so largely previous to the new infit coming into force that they are almost overstocked, and hence the movement of large lots from wholesale houses is low. Remittances are asid, to be good. Cafre—Frices having be-come easier in foreign markets, they are conse-duently rather lower. We quote O G Java at 20 to Sic; Singapore, 21c to 20. Owing to the de-forential duty now imposed against the United States, dealers here expect to do a much larger businers than heretofore, and are now awaiting arrivals of importations from places of growth. *Fish*—Sail fash are out of season, and prices rule nominal. *Fruit* has met with only a mode-rule demand; the only kind moving off reely is valeacia ratians, which have soid in lots at from 60 to 60. Other kinds are duil and quota-tions nominal. *Currants*: rule duil, at about 56 per 10. Cloves are worth about 400 per 10. buil there is not much doing in them. Rice is in steady request, at from \$10 to 42° per 100 lbs. *Molasses* and Syrups—There is a moderate en-quiry for the better grades only. Barbadoes are quoted lower at from \$2 to 25 co Fegal. Sugar house and ordinary molasses are quoted from 20 to 21c. *Magnet*—there is a carcity of low grades, which are quoted at 6 to 7 dor, cushed Hound lots of all kinds have changed hands dur-ing the week at the prices quoted about for grades, which are quoted at 6 to 7 dor, cushed Hound lots of all kinds have changed hands dur-ing to the figher prices which have colled hour, *Spress* done during the week has been unsatisfactory. Owing to the higher prices which have ruled in Japan, dealers here have become firmer in their views, and seem determined to hoid stocks un-thil buyers are compelied to pay advanced prices. There has been a fair enguiry for Japans, and smail lines have sold at from Zc to 42c, but no involces have cha pool-Flour, 2s 8d; butter, 55s; pots, 80s; pearls,

HIDES AND SKINS.-Trade has continued HIDES AND SKINS.—Trade has continued quiet; the stocks are light, but so also is the de-mand. Prices for slaughter hides have slightly advanced, but the rise is not expected to be permanent. Prices for butchers' green hides are quoted at 7c per 100 lbs for No 1; 6c for No 2, and 5c for No 3. Callskins are slow of sale, and prices remain casy at 9c to 9jc per 1b. A few lambskins have been sold during the week at prices ranging from 20c to 30c. HARDWARE—Business during the week has

500,000. NO dividend was declared. It was		1 30
found necessary, after a good deal of quarrel-	and 5c for No 8. Calfskins are slow of sale. and	ba
some discussion, to reduce the capital stock 40	prices remain easy at 9c to 9k per 1b. A few	
Bonne discussion, to reduce the capital stock to	lambskins have been sold during the week at	\$4
per cent, and reduce the number of directors to	prices ranging from 20c to 50c.	
seven, and also their appropriation from \$15,000 to \$7,000 per annum. The general statement and		\$4
to \$7,00 per annum. The general statement and	HARDWARE-Business during the week has	ba
extracts from the annual report will be found	HARDWARE-Business during the week has been quiet, and chiefly of a Jobbing character.	
on the 6th page.	Following the rush immediately after the open-	ca
en me en mige.	ing of uppigation this is usually the dullest	32
	ing of navigation, this is usually the dullest	
	time for the hardware trade in the year; there are no lines moving off freely or in large lots, and no activity is looked for until the fail trade come. Output forms for nightron and some lines	l bu
WBERLY REVIEW OF THE CITY	are no lines moving oil freely or in large lots,	T L
	and no activity is looked for until the fall trade	
WHOLPSALE TRADE.	opens. Quotations for pig from and some lines have been slightly reduced, as will be seen by	l to
TUESDAY, June 10.	have been wightin reduced as will be seen by	
•	nave need signify reduced, as whit be seen by	so
The general condition of the wholesale trade	reference to the table below, but now that the	1,2
in this market has not undergone any marked	strike in Pittsburg has ended, prices will un-	
change since during the past week, especially in	doubledly stillion a little. PIG IRON, per ton :-	bu
the direction of inverse and Menny have	PIG IRON, per ton :-	
the direction of improvement. Many branches	Gartsherrie \$17 50 to 18 50	qu
of business are passing through the quietest		an
period of the whole year, between seasons as it	Summerlee 16 75 17 50	
were, and therefore of these there is nothing	Langloan 16 50 17 00	wo
special to note. In addition to the weakness of	Eglinton 15 75 16 50	ł
two or three banks, fuller reference to which is	Glengarnock 16 [0 17 00	
	Calder No. 1 15 75 16 50	Bo
made elsewhere, we have had to record the	Carnbroe	1
suspension of one of our most extensive		
wholesale dry goods nrins since this	Ciyae	Į
wholesale dry goods itrms since this time last week, viz., Messrs. T. J.	Summerice 16 50 17 60 Langloan 16 50 17 00 Eglinton 15 75 16 50 Glengarnock 16 70 17 00 Calder No. 1 15 75 16 50 Carnbroe 15 75 16 50 Clyde 15 75 16 50 Hematile 19 00 20 00	4
Claxton & Co. The event, although		
much repreted by many in the trade mer pet l	Scotch and Stallordshire 175 180	ι.
much regretted by many in the trade, was not	Best do 2 25 2 30 Sweden and Norway 4 25 4 75) du
altogether unlooked for, as the house has been	Sweden and Norway 4 25 4 75	ьо
known to be in a shaky condition for several	Sweden and 150 way	
months past; the effect, notwithstanding, will	Low moor and Bowling 6 25 6 50	sli
known to be in a shaky condition for several months past; the effect, notwithstanding, will undoubtedly prove disastrous to those-either debtors or creditors—who are not able to assume	CANADA PLATES, per box :	
debtors or creditors-who are not able to assume	Glamergan	ne
their losses or meet their liabilities in connec-	Garth & Penn) no
then losses of meet then mannifes in compet-	F. W. & Arrow	
tion with the falure. There are indications that	Hatton	slo
the firm, who had discounted to the extent of	Glamergan. 3 50 8 60 Garth & Penn. 3 25 3 40 F. W. & Arrow. 3 50 3 75 Hatton 3 60 3 10 TIN PLATE4, \$\$ box- 6 00 6 25 Bradley 7 00 7 25	í m
\$300,000, had been carrying a considerable	TIS PLATES, & DOX-	
amount of renewal or accommodation paper;	Charcoal, I.C	to
and it is almost certain that the failure of others	Bradley) pe
will follow as a natural consequence.	Charcoal, I.X	
DOOTS AND TIOES Dusiness dusing the	Charcoal, D.C 5 50 6 00	la
BOOTS AND SHOESBusiness during the	Coke, I. C) no
week ruled steady. Most of the wholesale houses	Coke, I.C. 475 500	1 -
have been kept busy filling small orders for light summer goods. The factories are all now running on full time, making up stock for the full trade. Travellers for the leading represent-	Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal, Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib 0 91 0 101 Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	ch
light summer goods. The factories are all now	Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib 0 9} 0 10}	as
running on full time, making up stock for the	Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	
fall trade. Travellers for the leading represent-	28,	in
all the house will not so out with some bound it	Hoops and Bands, ₽ 100 lbs 2 30 2 50	
ative houses will not go out with samples until about the 1st July. Prices remain unchanged for seasonable goods, but the list of fall quota-	Sheets, best brands	pr
about the ist July. Frices remain unchanged	Boiler Plate, # 100 lbs	sh
for seasonable goods, but the list of fall quota-		1
tions is expected to show a slight advance on	Best 00	pe
last year's prices, and manufacturers are firmer		pe
last year's prices, and manufacturers are firmer in their views this year. Remittances reported	Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 12 dy to 7 ln. 2 85 0 00	
	Do do 5 dy to 10 dy. 3 15 0 00) gr
for the season.	Shingle do 3 50 0 00	be
Men's Kip Bools	Lath (10	
Men's Kip Bools	100 keg lots, 5 per cent discount. Cut Nails, Patent chisel pointed, 25c extra.	tei
" Buff Congress	And Neila Detent object pointed Of onthe	ra
" Split Brogans 0.90 to 1.15	Cut Nains, Patent cuiser pointed, 200 extra.	
Boys' "	Pressed Spikes 325 400	\$1
	LEAD-	cu
Bull & Feb. Congress	Pig, per 100 4 00 4 75	լշո
Women's Buff & Peb. Balmorals 1 20 to 1 00	Sheet 5 50 6 00	1 1
 Prunella Congress 0 50 to 1 75 	Bar 4 75 5 00	l no
Misses Buff & Peb. Balmorals 0 75 to 1 30 Prunella Balmorals 0 45 to 1 10	Shot 625 700	pe
" Prunella Balmorals 0 45 to 1 60		tu
Children's Prunella Balmorals and	STEEL-	na
CUBBINES	Cast, 9 tb 0 11 0 12	j Las
Children's Fewiod and Buff Eal-	Spring, \$ 100 lbs 3 25 3 50	pa
morole a contra Hild Billi Bal-	Best, do warranted 500 550	1 2
morals	Tire, do 0 25 3 50	1_5
DRY GOODS - Trade during the week has	Sleigh Shoe 2 50 2 75	[w]
been very quiet, business being almost confined	Ingot Tin	br
to supplying the limited wants of the city retail	STEL- 0 11 0 12 Cast, \$\psi\$ the	ba
and jobbing trade. Of course this time of the	Unwen Shoon 950 100	De
Ther between corone is sevel who dellast for	Horse Shoes. 350 400	P.
year, between seasons, is usually the dullest for	Proveu Coll Chain, § 10 4 25 4 50	fic
ary goods, and the English buyers are still busy	Anchors 4 75 5 80	pe
dry goods, and the English buyers are still busy abroad purchasing foreign goods for the fall trade. No samples have been received here		1 10
trade. No samples have been received here	Wire, & bdl. of 63 lbs 1 70 1 80	1.
		1

per case, and \$4, in boxes. Oakville strawber-ries are expected to arrive here next week. There are no fresh receipts of salmon here to-day, and wholesale prices rule steady and un-altered. At the retail markets they are selling at 8 to 10° per lb., as are also white and bass fish. Baddock and cod, are worth only 5 to 80. WINES AND LIQUORS.—There is not much business being done in first hands, but a very fair jobbing trade has been reported. There is no break in prices, however; stocks are light, and importations have been very light this season, and values current for some time past are well maintained.

and values current for some time past are well maintained. WOOL—This market has ruled quiet, so far. The new Canada clip is coming forward slowly, and pulled is worth from 20c to 22c. Frices for other kinds are unchanged; more activity is expected during the preseat week. Stocks in the city warehouse are still large, and at points outside they are much larger.

Markets by Tel/graph.

STRATFORD, June 9.—White fall wheat, 95c to 97c; red fall do, 97c to 98c; spring, 88c to 90c. Peas, 55c to 58c. Oats, 88c to 40c. Potatoes, bag, \$1 to 1.05. Wool, 22c to 23c. Butter, 10c to 11c.

by the set of the set of

COMMERCIAL.

THE LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

The flour market vesterday was more active under better enquiry. There was a slight advance for extras; 1,600 barrels superior extra sold yesterday for Glasgow at \$4 65 to 4 671; 300 barrels extra sold to-day at \$4 50; 50 barrels fancy at \$4 35; 100 barrels strong bakers' at \$4 60; 400 barrels spring extra at \$4 15; 180 barrels spring extra at \$4 20; 600 bags at \$2 10, and 400 barrels superior extra at \$4 65. A cargo of oats sold at 314c, and two car lots at 32c. In wheat no transactions were reported but sorre No. 2 spring sold at \$1 02 to 1 04. There is a break in the market for peas, owing to a low sale in Liverpool; 17,000 bushels sold here at 774c; 1,700 bushels at 76c; and 1,200 bushels at 75c; 76c was bid for 10,000 bushels, but not taken; the 1,200 bushels quoted above was not, we understand, choice, and there is evidence of a "bear" clique working on the market.

Bonsecours Market—Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc.

TUESDAY, June 10. Owing doubtless to the heavy rain shower during last night, and early this morning, both of the above-named markets were rather slimly attended by farmers to-day, and business seemed to be rather dull during the forenoon. Prices for oats, potatoes, etc., are slowly and gradually declining; for the former, from 75c to 85c per bag was the range to-day, and potatoes were worth 80c to 90c per bag at waggons. The supply was not large, though, and the quality, on the whole, not so good as usual. There are very few changes to note in quotations. Beef is firm as yet, but, as the grass fed cattle arrive

in larger numbers in the market prices will assuredly decline. Apples were a prices will assuredly decline. Applies were a shade firmer to-day, selling at \$400 to 600 per barrel. Stramburries were still worth 250 \$177.50; 2 at \$100; 5 at \$410. On the 3rd per barrel. Strawberries were still worth 25c per quart; green peas, \$2 50 per bushel; new green beans, \$450 per crate; Montreal cucum-bers, at waggons, \$250 per bushel; fresh butter, in prints, from 15c to 20c per lb; young rabbits, 60c to 75c per pair, and guinea pigs, \$1 to 1 25 per pair. Following are the prices 0) current, corrected up to date :-

1,100 lbs. each, 7. to. Mr. Ald. McShane, and 14 head to B. J. Hopper at 41c all around ; Joseph Featherston; Toronto, one load of cattle, and Mr. McKinnon, Everton; Ont, 8 head of cattle to Alderman McShane, for shipment, at \$65 per head; George Paterson, Guelph, some 50 or 60 head of cattle to Alderman McShane, for shipment, at about 51c per lb; F W Ritchings, Toronto, 55 head of cattle, averaging 1,450 lbs each, to Alderman McShane, for shipment, at \$67 per head ; Hugh Kelly, Toronto, one load of cattle, averaging about 1,000 lbs each, to different local butchers, at 41c per 1b; John Elliott, 11 head of cattle to local butchers at 41c to 44c per lb, and also 12 live bogs at 41c per lb. Mr Robert Cochrane, of Guelph, also sold 11 head of cattle, averaging about 1,250 lbs each, for local use, at \$60 per head. A few other sales were made later in the day at prices within the range quoted above.

The receipts of cattle during the past week at Point St. Charles were 65 carloads, 42 of which were shipped through from Toronto for England, 23 carloads being for this market. There were also received 8 carloads of hogs and 16 horses. The total arrivals, then at Point St. Charles were 69 cars of cattle, 8 cars of hogs and 30 horses.

Viger. TUESDAY, June 10.

Receipts of live stock at this market yesterday were large, and all of good quality. There was also a large attendance of buyers, and, under a good demand, firm prices were realized. About forty beeves sold at \$5.50 to \$6 per 100 lbs. for first class, \$4.50 to 5.00 for second class, and prices ranged from \$7 to \$8 per cwt., dead weight. About 140 calves changed hands at \$7 to \$8 each for firsts, and \$6 to \$7 for seconds; 400 sheep and lambs at \$6 to \$7 for first class sheep, \$5 to \$6 for second, and \$4 to \$5 for third. Spring lanbs were scarce and higher, selling at from \$3 to \$4 each. About a dozen live hogs changed

hands at 5% per lb. To-day the receipts were small, and the demand slow, especially for milch cows, which numbered about 30 head. Extra fine cows brought \$70 each; and second class, from \$40 to 45. About 10 calves were sold at from \$7 to 9 for firsts; \$6 to 7 for seconds; and \$2 to 3 for thirds. There were only four or five sheep, and not quite a dozen hogs in the stalls, and for these the same prices as were paid yesterday were realized.

Hay at this market brings \$10 per 100 bundles for the best, and \$7 to 8 for second class quality. Straw is worth \$6.50 to 7 per hundred bundles for the best, and \$5 to 6 for second-class.

Montreal Horse Market.

SATURDAY, JUDE 7. The demand for heavy export horses has continued good during the past week, but the local market has ruled dull, for horse flesh. At the weekly auction sale by Mr. James Maguire yesterday at the city horse market on College street only four beasts were sold, viz, one span driving horses at \$270, one at \$40, and another at \$15. There was a good attendance, but the number of cash buyers present was small, and accordingly prices ruled low. It may be stated that new and commodious stables have recently been erected on the city horse market, which is now fairly opened for the season.

At the American House yards about eight carloads of horses have been purchased at good prices for exportation, and altogether between 90 and 100 horses were shipped by buyers at these yards during the week. Mr. Edgar Snow, of Boston, about the heaviest purchaser, shipped two carloads; another is being loaded to-day for Boston by Mr. J. F. Baker, and Mr. Thomas Kurly will ship a car to Utica, N.Y., on Monday next. There are about balf-a-dozen Americau buyers at the American House to-day, and over 50 horses are in the stables.

The following is the list of horses exported during the week ending to-day, as entered at the United States consulate's office here :--

Montreal Hay Market. SATURDAY, June 7

The receipts at this market during the past week, comprising about 300 loads hay and 50 loads straw, show a very slight 'decrease, if any, on those of the week previous. Yesterday (Friday) being the regular market day, there was a large business done. There was a good attendance of buyers, and all offering was sold readily. To-day the receipts were not nearly so large. Prices remain steady and unchanged at last week's quotations, from \$8 to \$10 per 100 bundles hay, the average price being \$9 50, and from \$4 to \$6 per 100 bundles straw, the average being about \$5. These figures are expected to rule steady until the new crop comes forward, which will not likely be for a couple of months hence.

> THE QUEBEC MARKETS. Lumber, Freights, Salt and Coal.

THE QUEIEC MARKETS. Lumber, Freights, Salt and Coal. QUEBEC, June 6.-LUMMER-The market for all descriptions of square timber coulinues without animation. Sales have been made of the following descriptions at prices quoted:--Oak of 65 to 70 feet average, 30 to 320 per foot; Michigan, 55 to 60 feet average, 30 to 320 per foot; Michigan, 55 to 60 feet average, 32 to 29c. Elm-Fresh wood, 53 feet average, 22c. Red Pine, according to average and quality, at 12c to 17c per foot. White Pine, first-class rafts, about 60 feet by 16 inch, at 18c to 19c per foot. Common rafts, 10c to 14c per foot. Deals in fair demand. Bright Pine at \$30, \$58 and \$24. Dry, floated, at \$55, \$55 and \$22. FREIGHTS.--Recent private advices would in-dicate that timber freights had a firmer ten dency in the English market, but there is no per ceptible improvement here, being steady but duil. Current rates are-Liverpool, 21s 6d tim-ber, 60s deals: London, 22s 6d timber, 60s deals; Sharpness Point, 22s 6d timber; 60s deals; Clyde, 18s timber to Dundalk; France, 22s timber, 65 deals; range of Irish ports, 22s filmber, 60s deals; range of Irish ports, 22s filmber, 62s 6d deals; range of Irish ports, 22s filmber, 62s 6d deals; range of Irish ports, 22s for timber, 60s deals; range of Irish ports, 22s for timber, 60s deals; range of Irish ports, 22s for timber, 60s deals; range of Irish ports, 22s for the excet Suther per thousand feet, board measure, \$1 to 1.10. From Quebecto Miramichi, Shediac, Gaspe, Picton, &c., 50c per bril and \$5 per ton per str, and 85c to 40c per bril per schr. SALT-Receipts for the week have been 2,525 tons, which now make our importations of all Arndes up to date this senson 30,330 tons. Rates have not improved, and transactions are at \$5 for Scotch and \$4.50 to \$1.60 for English per chaldron, duty paid. The Importation of American Cattle into

The Importation of American Cattle into

Bristol.

The Importation of American Cattle Into Bristol. On Monday, Captain Tennant, the govern ment inspector, visited the extensive abattoirs which the Avonmouth dock company have erceted adjoining their cattle lairs, and ex-pressed his entire approval of the accommoda-tion which has been provided. The Avonmouth dock company received a telegram on Tuesday afternoon informing them that the Privy Conn-cli had passed an order defining Avonmouth dock can a foreign animal wharf. Un Wednes-day, the cattle and sheep brought by the Corn-wall from New York were transhipped from that steamer into lighters and conveyed down the river to Avonmouth. Twenty-five head of oxen and 425 sheep were taken down by the morning's tide. The Somerset steamer ar-rived at Avonmouth dock on Wednesday morning, having on board 50 cattle and about 400 sheep. all of which came to hand in excet-lent condition, she having lost only one sheep on the passage. After she had landed her live slock at the extensive lairage of the Avonmouth dock company, the steamer's gear was used in sling-ing the cattle from the lighters, which had come alongs'de her in the lock. In the course of the afternoon 25 head of oxen, a portion of the consignment by the Somerset were sold by Mr. Fichard, of Lawrence Hill, the consigne, to various rBistol butchers, at prices ranging from £55 to £28 each; and 550 of the sheep were offered sale in the Cattle Market on Thursday. The ab-avirs provided by the dock company were spoken very highly of by the butchers present as affording every convenience for the slaugh-tering of large consignments of slock, there being accommodation for the killing of nearly a score of oxen at once, whilt as many as thou-sand head can be stalled in the lairs.—Exchange.

Business Troubles.

June 5

A writ of attachment was issued to-day by D Morrice against Messrs T J Caxton, Wm Reid and J C Longdale for \$970. P S Ross, assignee.

Shipments of Cattle.

The steamship "Mississippi" of the Domin-PLANING, ion line left this port on Friday for Liverpool having on board 210 head of fat cattle shipped by Messrs. Frankland, Reeves & Morse of

WILL HYPPHUSPHITES of LIME BID SUDA, Is combined in a perfectly palalable form that is taken 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. Hre-stores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Hlood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at it co per bottle. BOOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, for Belleville, Unt. 29-L

THE JUBILEE.

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41-3	Catholic Publishers, Montreal.

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

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Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST.

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Rev. Mr. Decarle, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cœur, cured of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 2) years blind, went home cured in three weeks. April 20. 37-g*

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MOULDING,

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" French Calf	8	25	to	-3	7
" Buff Congress	1	60	ta	2	
" Split Brogans	0	90	to	1	
Воув' " "	0	80	to	1	
" Buff & Peb. Congress	1	00	to	1	
Women's Buff & Peb. Balmorals.	1	20	to.	1	0
" Prunella Congress	Q	50	to	1	
Misses Buff & Peb. Balmorals				1	
" Prunella Balmorals		45	to	1	ť
Children's Prunella Balmorals an					
CUBBRASS	0	40	ta	1	(
Children's Feuviod and Buff Ea	I-				

counts and date goods forward for several months. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade has been reported fair during the week, but sales consisted chiefly of small lots. *Paris Green* continues to move off freely, to extirpate the potato bugs; it is sold at 30c per lb in barrel lots, and 21c to 22c in kegs. *Quinine* has ruled steady at \$4.50 per ounce. In Opium and numerous other drugs there is not much doing, and no change to note in prices. *Linsecd Oil* is rather firmer, and an advance of 1c to 20 has been established on previous values Barrel lots are selling at 66c per gallon, boiled, and 62c to 63c raw. Re-mittances have improved, and have been quit c satisfactory during the past week, but before that they were exceedingly slow. FLOUR.—The local market has ruled quiet

that they were exceedingly slow. FLOUR.-The local market has ruled quiet and unchanged nearly all week, until yesterday and to-day, the demand has been more active, and a good deal of business has been done in the different grades of extras. Prices, however, have not undergone much change; superior is about 3c higher, and Ontarlo bags are quoted about 2c higher than at this time last week. The sales reported on 'ohange, to-day, were:-1,600 barrels superior extra sold yesterday for Glasgow at \$4.65 to 4,671; 300 barrels extra sold to-day at \$4.50; 50 barrels fancy at \$4.55; 100 harrels superior extra sold yesterday for extra at \$4.15; 180 barrels spring extra at \$4.20; 600 bags at \$2.10, and 400 barrels superior extra at \$4.65. The following are the prices current to-day :-

Superior Extra	\$4	621	Ø	4 70
Extra Superfine	- 4	45	0	4 50
Fancy	4	80	Ø	4 85
Spring Extra	4	15	Ø	4 20
Superfine	- 8	90	Ø	3 95
Strong Bakers	4	40	Ø	4 60
Fine	- 8	80	a	340
Middlings	8	60	0	3 15
Pollards		60	Ø	2 80
Ontario Bags (per 100 lbs)	2	10	Ø	2 15
City Bags (delivered)	2		Ð.	2 30
Cornmeal	- 2		Ø	2 45
Ostmes].	- 4	20	a	4 25

Wire, \mathcal{P} bdl. of 63 lbs..... 1 70 1 80 LEATHER.—A little more activity has been experienced in this branch than for a couple of weeks previous to the one under review. Nearly all descriptions are reported firmer. In conse-quence of the recent advance for hides in New York, the raw material has advanced, and the feeling is decidedly firmer, but although several dealers here have been asking an advance on previous prices of 1c for sole leather, we have not heard of any one getting it yet. The en-quiry for buff, pebble and splits, etc. is not active, and though outside rates are asked, prices are not quotably higher. The fall trade will not commence for about a month hence, and in the meantime a steady, quiet trade may be done at unchanged quotations.

ing	Hemlock Spanish Soles, No. 1 0 21		0 22
lon	Do Do. No. 2 0 18		0 21
vay	Buffalo, No. 1	••	ŏ 20
nly	Do. No.2	••	0 18
s at		••	
low	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 21	••	0 23
	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 30		0 35
ing	Do. do. heavy 0 20		034
less	Grained Upper 0 32		0 36
ac-	Splits, large 0 22		0 26
ral	Do small 0 20	•••	0 23
	Calfskin 0 40	••	0 65
een	Champhin Tinings 0.00	••	0 30
ted	Sheepskin Linings 0 20	••	
s to	Harness 0 22	••	0 28
	Rough Leather 0 21	••	0 23
gs:	PAINTS OTLS &c	n **	mort

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 12c to 18c per 1b; roll 11c to 14c per 1b; Eastern Townships, tub, 14c to 15c. Fine cheese, 10c to 11c per 1b; ordi-nary, 6c to 7c. Maple sugar, 9c to 10c per 1b. Lard, 8jc to 10c. Fresh Eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; packed do 9jc to 10c.

packed do 9/2 to 10c. GRAIN, ETC.-Oats, 750 to 85c per bag; buck-wheat, 75c to \$1.05 do; peas, 95c to \$1.00 per bushel; bran, 90c per cwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.30 per bag; barley, 60c to 75c per bushel; corn, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; Canadian corn, \$1.20; beans, \$1.40 to 1.50 per bushel; moulie \$1.00 to 1.10 per bag; flour, \$2.20 to 2.30 per bag; catmeal, \$2.00 to 2.25 per bag. per bag.

per bag. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 80c to 90c per bag; carrots, 30c to 40c per bushel; onions, 90c to \$1.00 do; parsnips, 35c to 50c do; beets, 30c to 35c do; turnips, 40c to 50c per bushel; celery, 00c to 00c per parcel of a dozen bunches; spinach, 50c to 60c per bushel; pineapples, 20 to 30c each; rhubarb, 20 to 30c per dozen bunches; spinach 30c do; water creases 40c per basket; new cab-bage, \$2 per dozen or 20c per head. 80

bage, \$2 per dozen or 20 per head. FRUIT.-Apples-Russetts, \$3 to \$5 per brl, and from 40 to 50 per peck; Lemons, 15c to per doz.; \$5 to \$7 per case; orangers, 30c to 35c per dozen; \$7.00 to 7.50 per case; oranberries, 00c per galion; coccanuts, 75c per dozen. POULTRY AND GAME. - Turkeys, 90c. to \$1.25 eacn; geese, 75 to \$1.00 per pair; ducks (wild), 00c to 00c per brace; tame, 50c to 60c; pigeons, 20c to 30c per pair; clickens, 40c to 70c per pair; quails, \$200 per dozen; prairle hens, 70c \$1.00 per pair.

MEAT.-Beel-roast beef (trimmed), 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; ham, 10c to 12c; bacon, 10c to 12c; fresh sausages, 10c to 15c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 50c; dressed hogs, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per 100 pounds.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

St. Gabriel. Monday, June 9.

Between 12 and 15 carloads of cattle and hogs arrived at the St. Gabriel market on Saturday night and this morning early. The quality of the stock offered for sale was generally good, and, on the whole, superior to that under offer last week, there being a much larger number of animals suitable for export. Among those in the yards this morning were noticed some very fine grades of heavy fat HEAVY ACTION.—John Morrison has entered an action to recover \$10,000 from John Mc-

and a good deal of pusiness has been done in the different grades of curran. Frieds, however, have not undergone at Oil currance is appointed about 20 Lighter than it his time is at week. The sales reported on 'ohange', to-day, were:-has been a fair local demand for most articles to do on undergone at this time is at week. The sales reported on 'ohange', to-day, were:-has been a fair local demand for most articles to do on undergone at this time is at week. The sales reported on 'ohange', to-day, were:-has been a fair local demand for most articles to do on undergone at this time is a week to do on the sales reported on 'ohange', to-day, were:-has been a fair local demand for most articles to do on undergone at this time is a continue of a bout a good carload to do and the fair is a to the there, at 1140 to 156 for Brockville diary, and 12c to the trans at \$4.05. The following are the prices current to the sales are seeking 1040, in palls, but 100 the set as the fair most articles the outside faire as yet, for Fairback's for an arty is quoted at from 16c to 18c. The following are the prices current to the outside faire as yet, for Fairback's for an arty is quoted at for in palls, but 100 the set as the fair most articles are seeking 1040, in palls, but 100 the set as log and one at 10c, and tank the bard at the form wester monts, and eacopt about a set for bards and the sec on the set to Viger market, all were sold for shipment at from 45 to 54, Mr Ald for a sold at 9d. Card is firm to the set to Viger market, all were sold at 9d. Card is form to the sime at the sold as of an yet transition the set to Viger market, all were sold for shipment at from 45 to 54, Mr Ald for a sold at 9d. Card is form to the set to Viger market, all were sold for shipment at from 45 to 54, Mr Ald for a sold at 9d. Card is form to the set to Viger market, all were sold for shipment at from 45 to 50, do for the outside figure as yet, for Fairback's for a stats wared, but there are no harge comparison the sold as of cattle market a

inst-15 at \$1,216. On the 4th-15 at \$1,502.50; 20 at \$1,690.50; 14 et \$1,464.50. On the 5th-10 at \$772; 16 at \$1,516.50; 20 at \$982; 20 at \$1,822; 11 at \$958. On the 7th, 23 horses at \$1,803. It may be seen from the above that the total of the list of exported horses 210. sold at a total value of \$16,944, which shows an increase on the

week previous.

Montreal Fuel Mark et. THURSDAY, June 5.

Business in coal has been reported fairly active during the past week. Dealers have been stocking up their yards, as stocks of both coal and wood were nearly entirely cleaned out at the opening of navigation. Although prices are a little firmer than at this time last week, our outside quotations being generally asked, still dealers complain of low prices and small profits. Since the sale of 100,000 tons of anthracite coal by auction in New York a week ago, prices in the States have advanced 25c to 30c per ton, and the effect has been apparently to cause buyers here to lay in supplies. Numerous sales have been reported at \$5.25 for stove, and \$5 for egg and chestnut, for large orders of 20 30 tons for the winter 25c less to per ton is charged. It is said that anthracite coal is sold at lower figures in the Western and Southern States now than it can actually be produced for. The production of anthra-cite coal in New York is about 2,200,000 tons per month, therefore the sale last week was, in quantity, only about one-twentieth of the month's production. There are still rumors pro and con about a combination amongst the large American dealers, but a despatch from New York says :- " In spite of many rumors that a combination of the coal companies to secure higher prices for coal had been made, many dealers are of the opinion that no

agreement has been reached. In cordwood there is very little doing in the yards, but business is reported fairly active at the wharves. Dealers here have been busy stocking up, and prices are steady and unchanged.

COAL.—Retail prices, per ton, delivered for cash : Stove, \$5 00 to 5 25 ; Chestnut, \$4.75 to 5 00; 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),

Toronto, and 100 head by H. Walker & Sons of Walkerville, Ont. The steamship " Nestorian" took out on Saturday 340 head of cattle for Liverpool, belonging to H. Walker & Sons of Walkerville

Mechanics' Bank.

A partially attended meeting of the Board of Directors of the suspended bank was held with closed doors in the bank building, corner of McGill and St. Bonaventure streets, hetween 12 and 1 o'clock on Fri-day, 6th instant. The affairs of the institution were discussed to some extent, but, in the absence of a full attendance of members of the Board, no action was taken beyond ordering the regular annual meeting of shareholders to be convened on the first Monday in July next, the 7th prox.

Monday in July next, the ith prox. Meeting of Creditors. At an informal meeting of creditors of the firm of T. J. Claxton & Co., suspended, held yesterday afternoon, with Mr. George Hague, Manager of the Merchants' bank, in the chair, the assignce was requested, after discussion, to call the first meeting of creditors for the 18th of June instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. The following resolutions were also passed:-Mr. John Rau-kin, seconded by Mr. Lockhart, moved that the banks be authorized to renew maturing paper under discount, under the approval of Meesns. T. James Claxton & Co. and the assignee.-Car-ried. Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Lockhart, moved that until the meeting of creditors for appointment of the assignee, that the business be allowed to go on as usual, and that the mem-bers of the firm and the assignee be allowed to deal with the accounts as they may deem pest for the interests of the estate.-Carried Mr. John Rankin, seconded by cMr. F. Torrar's moved, That the meeting cannot separate with-out an expression of regret that circumstances have compelled Mr Claxton and his partners to take this step, and assuring them that they have their fall sympathy in the unfortunate position in which they are placed, and of their hope that arrangements may be made by which, under a new organization, the business may be carried on in the future with credit and sutisfaction. In January, 1878, the firm's balance sheet showed a surplus of \$150,000, but the nature of last year's business was quite unsatisfactory, wiping out any surplus there was. No offer was much by the firm, but a deed of composition will likely be effected.

A Marvel of the Period.

A Marvel of the Period. If any one had said, even a short time ago that Castor Oll could be made nice to take, he would probably have been regarded as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum: yet that is the fact to-day. Scorr & BOWNE have manufactured a tasteless combination of Castor Oll with glycer-ine, which is more like cream than the abomin-able dose, that was the horror of our childhood and the dread of older years. Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oll-25 cents a bottle-is a treat instead of repugnance to the palate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 pre 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 \$10,-000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for, any one to operate successfully. Lawrence & Co., 57 Ex-change Place, N. Y. 43-13

EMPLOYMENT. - A respectable woman wishes a situation as house-keeper in a pries's house. Can furnish the best of references. Can be had by applying at Mrs. Bland's Registry office, 23 Chenneville street. 43.2

And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal. 53-L

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of Parchasers served during week ending June 7(h, 1879
Same week last year 6,316
Decrease

MURBAY BAY.

A percentage of our takings during the whole of this month will be given to the MURRAY BAY CONVALESCENT HOME.

BEST POSSIBLE.

We claim to keep the best possible Summer Underclothing and Hosiery in the following makes :—

nakes :--Gauze and Half Gauze Wool. Gauze Elastic and Stout Merino, India and Silk and Wooi Mixed Gauze. Cotton, Thread, Silk and Balbriggan.

RIBBED BOTTOMS.

All our best Underclothing have Ribbed Bottoms and Tops. All our best Merino, Gauze and Wool Socks, Stockings and Underwear, are made specially for us by the best Scotch manufacturers; not common English makes bought in Glasgow as Scotch, as is regularly done by some importers.

PRICES! PRICES!

Men's full size Summer Merino Undershirts, with long sleeves, from 23c to \$250, and Drawers, to match, from 27c per pair.

Men's full size Cotton Undershirts, with long sleeves, from 19c to \$1.25 each, and Diawers, to match, from 27c per pair.

Men's full size Gauze Undershirts, with long sleeves, from 22c to \$2 each, and Drawers, to match, from 27c per pair.

KIDS! KIDS!

Special sale of Kid Gloves all next week. Useful two-button Kid Gloves, only 38c, or three pair for \$1. Superior French two-button Kid Gloves, 50c, or

three pairs for \$1.25.

NOTICE.

Any one buying three pairs of Kid Gloves this evening or during next week will be charged the regular wholesale price, same as if they bought them by the dozen.

SHIRT AND COLLARS.

White and Regatia Shirts; also Collars and Cuffs will receive special attention to-day and all next week.

EARNED IT.

We think it will be generally granted that we have earned the name of selling the best fitting and cheapest Shirts in this Province, at least, and we believe in the Dominion. No narrow skimped Shirts, all ours are cut full and large, plenty of good stuff in them. White or Regatia Shirts, to fit small boys, and up to fit men of fifty inch girth, or six feet in height. Shirts of all good, sorts all sizes, and all prices.

THE REASON WHY.

The reason why our Shirts are such good value, and please so well, is because we import the material direct, and makers' prices. We make and launder on the premises. We have the most experienced Shirt Cutter in Canada, and we sell them for prompt cash.

S. CARSLEY,